

Yews were first noted at this site in Cox's *Little Guides* of 1903, which described '.....several old yew trees, the largest of which has a girth of 16 ½.'

In 1936 Mee's *The King's England* was referring to the largest yew, which was described as 'probably half as old as the (Norman) tower. It is over 20' round and has a remarkable spread of branches.'

March 1999: Three ancient yews are recorded here. The first is male and grows south of the church. Its substantial bole has produced many thick branches. Metal banding around a branch facing the church no longer served any purpose. The central main branch supported much growth including a further large branch which rises almost vertically alongside it. One gap into the bole reveals an internal stem which divides into two at 1'. Ivy grew as far as the tree's lower branches.

It was a difficult tree to measure with accuracy; in 1999 I recorded approximately 21' at 3' and in 2013 it measured 21' 5½" at the same height. All photos are from 2013.



The 2nd yew of note is seen on the left in an 1807 photo of a watercolour by Petrie and on the right in a Saunders' sepia drawing of 1853. It shows the female yew at the main entrance to the church on the north side. This tree has split into 2 fragments and in 1999 a large area of dead wood separated the two parts. This is no longer in situ. A 'triple' internal stem connected to one of the fragments provides additional strength. Many smaller branches emerge from about 7' and upwards.



Girths recorded

	1999	2013
At ground	17' 6"	17' 9½"
At 1'	17' 2"	17' 9"
At 4'	18' 3"	18' 4½"



The smallest girthed is male, growing southeast of the church. In 1999 it measured 16' 6" at 1', 14' 2" at 3' (over a small bulge) and 14' at 5'. In 2013 it was 17' 1½" at 1'.



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