

*Old Sloden Wood*  
*in*  
*The New Forest*

*A survey of the yews*

Peter Norton July 2013



## Introduction

The New Forest is an area of woodland, heath and marsh which lies in a broad basin between Southampton and the River Avon. It has existed as woodland since the end of the last Ice Age, and its heaths were first cleared and cultivated in the Bronze Age. There are still many barrows and mounds from the Forest's prehistoric era visible today.

The area was known to the Anglo-Saxons as Ytene Forest. "Ytene" meant of the Jutes, in reference to the area's settlement by the Anglo-Saxon Jutes from the area known today as Jutland in Denmark.

The New Forest we know today remains relatively unchanged since William I (the Conqueror) placed the land in 'forestia' sometime between 1066 and 1086 when the name Nova Foresta first appears in the Domesday Book (1086) and is unusual in that it is the only forest to do so.

Nova Foresta, from the Latin for new hunting ground, did not refer to a forest in the sense of a wooded area, but rather to a protected royal hunting ground, for the pursuit of the 'beasts of the forest' – hart and wild pig, to which specific, often harsh laws applied.



Of all the current Inclosures in the forest there is one that is often mentioned in forest lore, namely that of Old Sloden, a wonderful atmospheric hillside wood, consisting of oak, holly and a considerable number of yew. It is reached from the Forestry Commission car park at Fritham. From here a gravel track leads south west along the top of an area steeped in history. Not far from the car park on both the left and right are seen Bronze Age burial mounds. A number of Roman pottery kilns are also found in the area, with the first being situated on one of the 'lawns' (grass covered area) just after you enter the wood.

One-third of Old Sloden's woodland lies on land once occupied by part of a mediaeval coppice now described as an earthwork. At its south western extremity is a 14<sup>th</sup> century royal hunting lodge. The location of the lodge is indicated by earthwork banks and an external ditch. There is also a linear earthwork close by which is thought to be a 13<sup>th</sup> century boundary bank.

Another place of interest, only partially indicated in the Ordnance Survey maps (fig 3) was revealed by a LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) survey during 2012 (fig 2) and clearly shows a round enclosure, possibly an Iron Age Hill Fort, within the old coppice area and is only partially indicated in the Ordnance Survey maps – see fig 3.



- The dates and some information relating to this area of the forest have been taken from the following on-line document: <https://kclpure.kcl.ac.uk/portal/files/2929717/DX191203.pdf>

## An Historical and Ecological Study of Inclosed and Uninclosed Woods in the New Forest, Hampshire. Nicholas Flower (1977)

The first mention of coppice (management) dates to around 1389 and then again in 1435 and 1438 and by 1544 (Henry III) a 'Statute of Woods' recognised the need for better management.

1571 (Elizabeth I) coppicing management was again mentioned after the 1565 (first) Survey of Forest Woodlands by Roger Taverner (1505-1577), then Deputy Surveyor General of woods, which included Sloden, not as a coppice, but as an area of 30 acres with ash holme (holly) and thorn.

1572 A certificate of the regarders: these were elected knights whose main duty was the making of the triennial regard, effectively a review of the state of the vert (the greenery that sustained the deer), in which Sloden was described as containing 47 acres and 12 acres of void which was sold for £63.94; part of which will pay for hedging and ditching.

A further survey in 1609 (James I) by John Norden (1547-1625), then Deputy Surveyor General of Woods, described Sloden Coppice as ditched and having 67 acres of holly, white and black thorn and many young sapling of oak and ash growing up through the bushes and many vacant places.

Therefore, as Taverner does not describe a coppice and Norden does, we can say that Sloden Coppice bank and ditch was formed around 1572, and this can be clearly seen on modern Ordnance Survey maps described as an earthwork.

Old Sloden Coppice was then replaced by:

The Statutory Inclosures, of which Sloden was one, date from the New Forest Acts of 1698, 1808 and 1851. These Inclosures were originally set up to grow timber for the Royal Navy and comprised predominantly oak or beech plantations. Most of the early plantations dating from the 18th century were felled during the 19th and 20th centuries, often being replanted with conifer.

1698 New Forest Act, Sloden inclosure was formed around 1755 with 279 acres and the area can be seen in 'Drivers' map of 1787 (fig 1).

1787 it was reported that the upper part of the inclosure is covered with yew, holly, thorn and in some parts a good sprinkling of oak and ash which require thinning.

1808 New Forest Act – Sloden is not recorded.

1851 New Forest Act (Deer Removal Act) Sloden was re-inclosed with 306 acres in 1864.

This 1851 Inclosure was planted with oak and it crossed and included some of the area of the older Inclosure dating from about 1755 which subsequently failed (fig 3). The new Inclosure boundary left a narrow strip of old oak plantation with relict old yew and holly outside the fence. This has been allowed to develop naturally.

Around 1940 the oak was felled and most of the eastern end of the Inclosure was then planted with Douglas fir and some Scots pine in the 1950s.



- Sloden has been associated with some dire actions over the years. The following accounts, in blue font, have been taken directly from online documents, provide an interesting commentary.

### THE JOURNAL OF FORESTRY AND ESTATES MANAGEMENT (1877)

*By an Act passed in August, 1851, the Commissioners were empowered to remove the deer, and to plant trees other than oaks, and to extend the area enclosed by 10,000 acres, making in all 16,000 acres; taking in land and throwing it open again as of yore. This power has been exercised in the most barbarous and destructive manner imaginable. Instead of enclosing and planting with suitable trees the bare and desolate wastes and heaths, the Commissioners pounced upon the richest and most picturesque parts of the forest, cut down the ancient trees — the living mementoes of bygone centuries — tore up with the plough the rich greensward that had existed for ages, and reduced some of the loveliest bits of landscape scenery in the country to gloomy and monotonous plantations of black fir.*

*A writer, who knew the district of Old Sloden before 1851, describes it as one of the grandest examples of forest scenery in England:*

*" Hollies, yews, and whitebeam of the largest growth stood singly or in small groups at intervals, for the full appreciation of their form and colour, and for glimpses of distant landscape. Here and there a shapely oak or beech overhung the evergreen clumps, and aged birches or hawthorns studded the open spaces."*

*This lovely, picturesque spot was one of the first places selected for the operations of official vandalism, displaying an amount of bad taste, and an ignorance of scientific and practical forestry, that will scarcely be credited at the present day. All the fine old trees were swept away; and it is said there were amongst them 300 ancient yews, many of which were probably in existence in Saxon times, and some of them may have been old trees when the Norman Conqueror erected the New Forest. All have been ruthlessly cut down and destroyed, and even the wavy undulations of the land have been submerged in an interminable sea of Scots fir, which would have been in its proper place had it been judiciously planted on the high and bare wastes and moorlands, where it would have produced a profitable crop of timber upon land which is otherwise worthless.*

- This following extract from 1863 echoes more recent concerns about the fate of our forests and the lack of protection by legislation.

### THE NEW FOREST ITS HISTORY AND ITS SCENERY by JOHN R. WISE (1863 first edition)

*I say, too, this, strange as it may doubtless appear, that Government, whenever it fells any timber, should spare some of the finest trees for the sake of their beauty, and for the delight they will give to future generations. Cut down, and sawn into planks, they are worth but so many pounds. Standing, their value is inappreciable. We have Government Schools of Design, and Government Picture Galleries, but they are useless without Nature to assist the student. Government, by keeping here some few old trees, will do more to foster true Art than all the grants of Parliament. The old thorns of Bratley, the beeches of Mark Ash, and the yews of Sloden, will teach more than all the schools and galleries in the world. As we have laws to preserve our partridges and pheasants, surely we might have some to protect our trees and our landscapes.*

## THE NEW FOREST - Described by Elizabeth Godfrey 1912

*Once, also, there existed here a grove of noble yews, and of these some yet remain. One remarkable ring of eleven together hint at what they were in their glory, and just outside the enclosure a striking semicircle of half a dozen, standing round some oaks, are better seen in the open. Density and solitude are the chief characteristics of Sloden Wood. Here in its depth the ponies can find a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, more impervious than many a stable. Here, too, the hind may bring forth her young and discover the thick bushes. For this is the special haunt of the fallow deer, and, resting quiet in the shade, one may chance to see a little company of the graceful, stately creatures pass slowly, with dainty footsteps, across a glade at no great distance.*

- In February 1992 a local writer, Anthony Pasmore, wrote in the Lymington Times:

### Righting old Wrongs

*The poet, diarist and one time Lymington customs official William Allingham, records several visits made by Tennyson to the New Forest in the 1860s. Of particular interest is the diary entry for 22nd July, 1866, on which day the two men searched unsuccessfully for the ancient yews of Sloden, before being told that they had been felled several years earlier as part of the programme of inclosure and replanting which was then threatening the survival of the New Forest. They learned that this fine wood had been cut down and sold for £30, whereupon Tennyson is reported to have said that he would willingly have paid the timber value to keep the trees standing. Some years later, the Deputy Surveyor of the time was questioned about this outstanding piece of vandalism when being examined before a select committee enquiring into the management of the New Forest. However, the trees were gone and the yews of Sloden, apart from a remnant around the southern edge of the present Inclosure, have been no more than a memory for over a hundred and twenty years. The oaks which replaced them were cut in the 1940s and then, as part of the now abandoned programme to convert the Forest to conifers, Douglas Fir was planted on most of the cleared land in 1953.*

*That might have been the end of the story for a century or so, but for the great storm of January 1990. That felled huge blocks of Douglas Fir in Sloden where thinning had recently taken place, thus creating an opportunity to make small amends for the huge losses of hardwood trees in the cuttings of post war years. The Forestry Commission has, in fact agreed to replant the whole of the clearings in Sloden with oak and work is about to start. Now, however, an important amendment to the replanting plan has been put forward by one of the Forests leading field archaeologist. He has suggested that, at least on the north face of Sloden Ridge, a mixture of oak and yew should be planted so that our successors in two hundred years may see again that gem of the New Forest which Tennyson missed by two years and the rest of us by more than a century. The plan has the backing of the Hampshire Field Club and the New Forest Associations hardwood sub-committee. The Forestry Commission has agreed to consider the proposal and there seems a good chance that it will be adopted.*

- The exact diary records for the 1866 encounter reads:

### WILLIAM ALLINGHAM - A diary 1907

*We look about for the big yews, and can't find them. Ask Rural Postman, who says, ' The Sloden Yews are all cut down. They were offered me, the whole of 'em, for £50. It was the head place for Yews.' I think he said they were bought for £30 by an upholsterer at Southampton. We much vexed ; T. said he would have paid £30 himself to have preserved this famous Yew Wood, old beyond memory, and fit to live beyond reckoning. The cutting probably done by order of some London official down for the day. But surely the Deputy Ranger here might have interposed.*

- Then in August 1992 Pasmore added:

*In February this year I wrote about a visit to the felled yews of Sloden made by Tennyson on the 22nd July 1866. The Forestry Commission was then considering a suggestion that some of these once famous trees should be replaced in one of the storm damaged areas of the Inclosure. It is therefore pleasant to record that at a small ceremony on 22nd July this year, the first tree of the replacements was planted. The others will follow at a more appropriate planting time in the autumn. I hope that the great poet would have approved of this belated outcome of his visit to the Forest.*

*I suspect that this could well be the first official planting of yews in the Forest for a very long time - perhaps centuries. It is a tree which occurs quite widely on the Open Forest, and occasionally in the Inclosures, but it is almost always self sown and is usually found singly or in a group of two or three. Despite its reputation as a poison, it is heavily browsed, especially by the deer, and this accounts for the umbrella shape so characteristic of individual trees on the heath. All accessible green material is eaten up to the browse line, the maximum height to which deer and ponies can reach. However, when storms or snow uproot trees or detach branches, the Forestry Commission is quick to cut and burn the branches to reduce the risk of poisoning.*

*The yew trees which survive in Old Sloden (as opposed to Sloden Inclosure where the planting is to be done) have suffered greatly in recent years. Many are dead or dying and it has been suggested that air pollution is the cause of the trouble. Why some trees and groups remain unaffected is a mystery and the alternative theory is that many trees have simply reached the end of their natural lives. Whatever the reason, the new planting should be a welcome addition to the stock of Sloden yews.*

The above by kind permission of Pasmore (July 2013).

## THE NEW FOREST - An Ecological History by Colin R. Tubbs (1968)

*The first statutory Inclosures were of beech and oak and some at least were sown, not planted. Spits of ground were turned up at intervals of a yard and three acorns sown in each spit. Following sowing, the ground was broadcast with hawes, holly berries, sloes and yew berries so that protection would be afforded the young oak crop until it was past danger from browsing.*

*Thus, Sloden Old Inclosure, sown in 1775 and crowning the ridge between the Dockens Water and Latchmore Brook valleys in the north of the Forest, is today a mixed wood of oak, holly, hawthorn and yew. In parts the yew forms a closed canopy, the only site in the Forest where it does so, although the species is a normal component of the Forest 'holms'. A large number of the trees are now dead or dying, a phenomenon for which no really satisfactory explanation has so far been advanced. A ring count made in 1963 from the butt of a yew felled during the process of improving the gravel track through part of the wood confirmed the age of the stand. The canopy formed by the original planting remained closed until comparatively recently, effectively preventing the widespread establishment of younger age classes; and in recent years, during which both oak and yew have suffered from die-back, regeneration has been prevented by intense grazing and browsing, although there has been some expansion of the margins of the wood.*



It can be a major challenge to a yew if the whole tree or a large part of it is suddenly exposed to direct sunlight. This can be caused by the disappearance of a long-term shading object, for example when a neighbouring tree is felled by a storm, by age or by human interference (1940 felling of oak).

Yew leaves are only replaced every four to eight years and that is how long the adaptation to the new light situation would take. During this period, particularly in the beginning, the yew's vital balance would be impaired, and in the worst case the tree could even die.

## The Survey

A survey of the yews was carried out during July 2013, with a grand total of 460 trees observed and a 10 figure grid reference noted either for those in small groups or for solitaires. Approximately 20 yews are not included in the survey; these grow as solitaires on the north facing slope and range between 6' and 9' in girth.

Of the 460 trees observed, 171 had girths of 6ft or above, accounting for 37% of the grand total recorded. Of these the 24 smallest girthed were estimated to have girths of close to 6'. 143 were measured at a height of 3', while the 4 largest were recorded at an appropriate height to obtain their minimum girth. Trees whose girth was in the region of 3/5ft were not measured.

Also noted were 80 yews that are dead but still standing (snags in forest ecology) and these account for 17% of the grand total. These sculptured, whitening yews will never recover and may appear to be useless, even eyesores, but they are important components of the forest wildlife habitat.

I have also made observations on moribund yew that have very little foliage and are therefore in steep decline. It is probably only a matter of time before they become part of the dead tree statistics.

Observations into the sex of the trees was carried out by looking at the ground close to the tree for both seeds (female) or the remains of the pollen sacs (male). Where the evidence was inconclusive no sex was recorded.

The yews generally seem to fall into three age groups:

321 would appear to have an age of 100 years or less. 32 of these, with a girth of about 6 feet (1.83M) would be closest to 100 years.

103 yew between 6 and 9 feet (1.84 – 2.75M) may indicate plantings between 100 and 200 years.

35 yew between 9 and 12 feet (>2.75M) may indicate planting between 200 and 300 years.

See table 1 for histogram

A full listing of the observed yews can be found in Appendix 1.

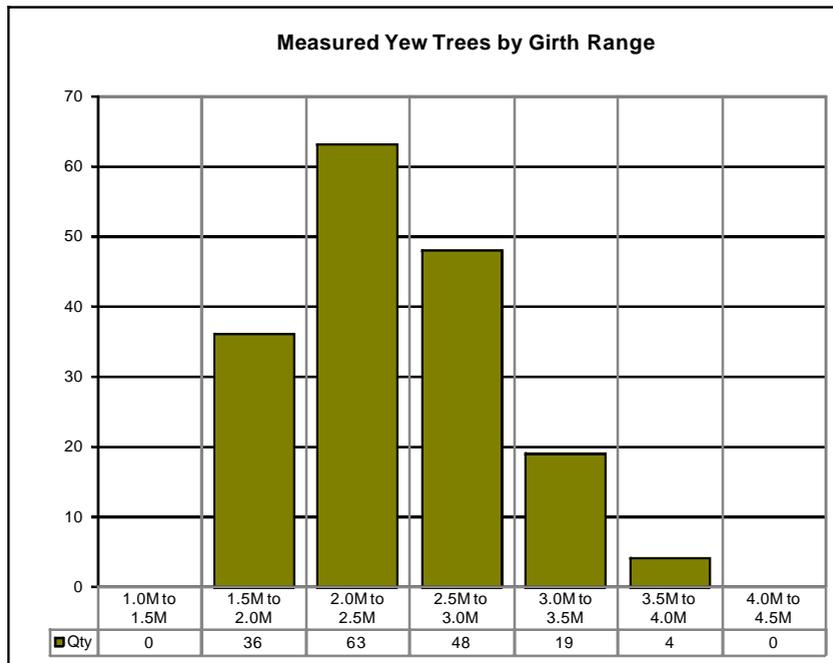


Table 1. Measured yew trees by girth range

## Maps

In 1789, a Royal Commission published a report on the New Forest. The report was accompanied by the first detailed map of the Forest and was based on surveys undertaken in 1786/87 by Thomas Richardson, William King, Abraham Driver and William Driver. It is commonly known as "Drivers' map". The section below shows the extent of Sloden Inclosure after the new planting in 1755 following the 1698 New Forest Act.

For a large format of the whole map, please visit:

[http://www.newforest.hampshire.org.uk/historic\\_maps/maps\\_intro.html](http://www.newforest.hampshire.org.uk/historic_maps/maps_intro.html)

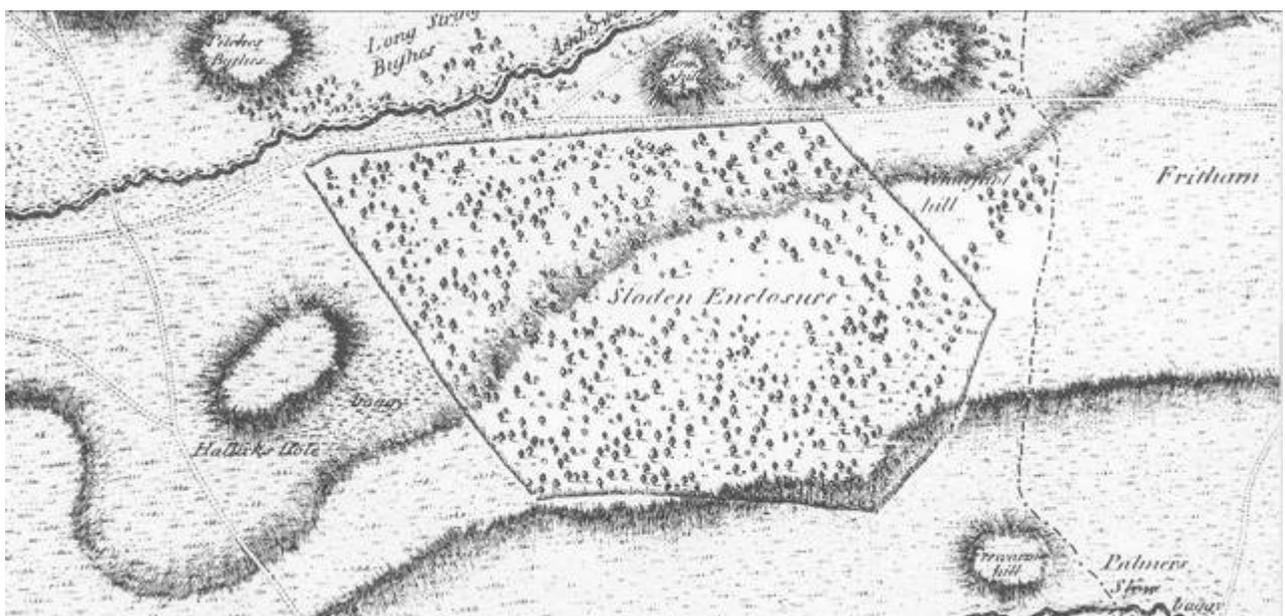


Figure 1. Sloden Inclosure after the new planting in 1755

LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) map of Sloden Inclosure showing the round enclosure which may be of archeological importance and is only partially shown on the Ordnance Survey maps.

For more information please visit <http://lidar.newforestnpa.gov.uk/lidarzoom.htm>

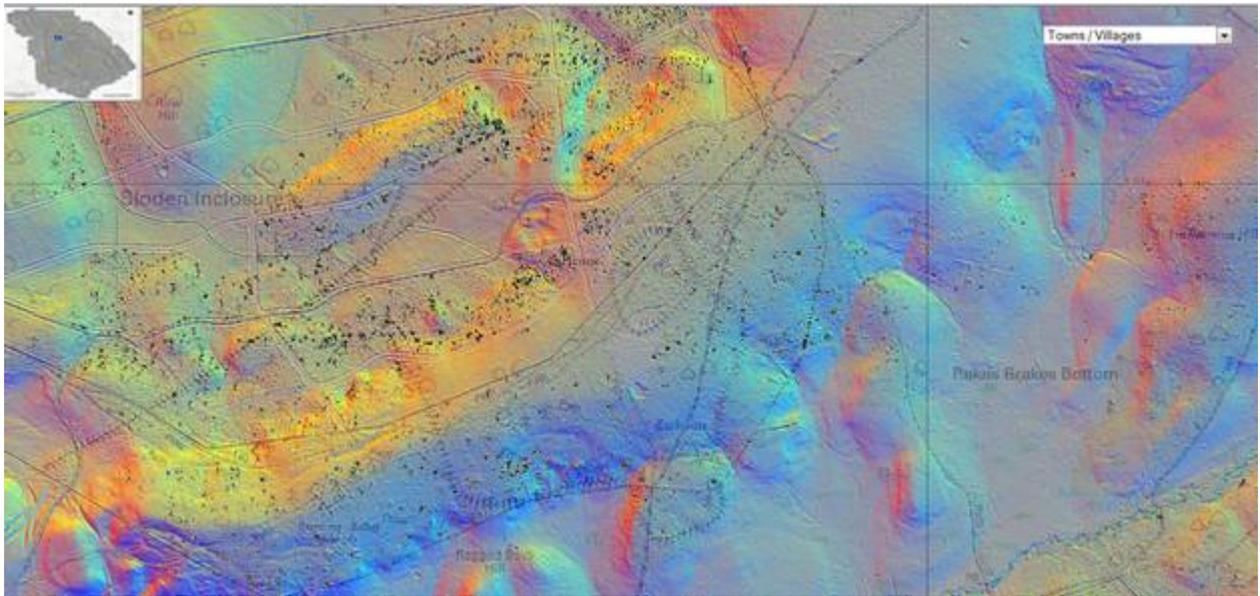
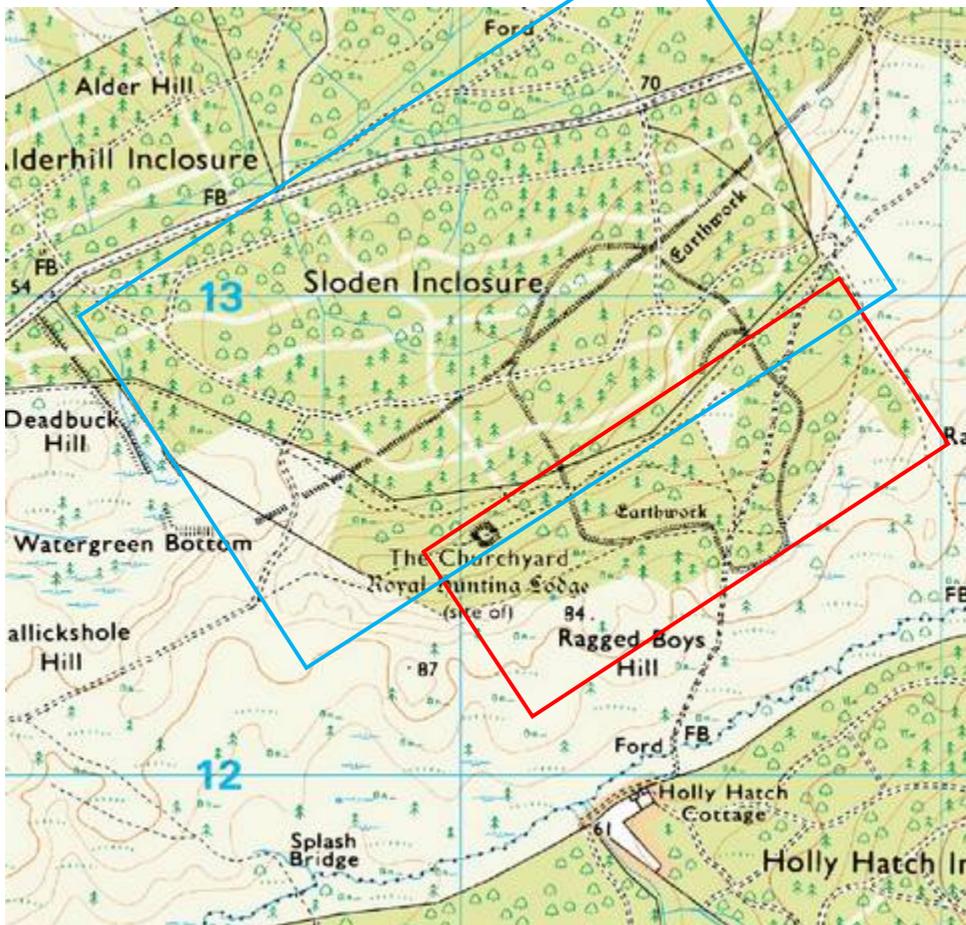


Figure 2. Map of Sloden Inclosure showing the round enclosure

Figure 3 shows the map of the area covered in this survey (460 yews) is indicated by the red outline, while the blue outline indicates (20 yews) a rough position of the modern Inclosure from 1864.



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Figure 3. Map of the area covered in this survey

## Photographs

Yew 9 SU2143112681 Male 10' 2"



Yew 19 SU2132912668 Male 6' 7"  
One of a line of three, competing with holly and oak



Yew 28 SU2118312583 Male 9' 1"



Yew 31 SU2127112570 Male 11' 4"  
Two hollowing leaders



Yew 35 SU2105212572 Female 8' 3"  
An extremely twisted bole



Yew 39 SU2107012516 Male 11' 4"



Yew 41 SU2107712515  
One of the many dead yews



Yew 44 SU2114112582 Female 9' 10"



Yew 48 SU2166812796 Female 10' 10"  
Hollowing and with a fine internal stem



Yew 52 SU2157312724 Male 9' 9"



Yew 56 SU2153312649

Male 10' 2"

Main leader hollow and one successful branch layer, the first I have noted in the New Forest.



Yew 63, 64, 65 SU2147912583  
Group of three with the largest to the front at 10' 8",  
then 8' 4" and 8' 7".



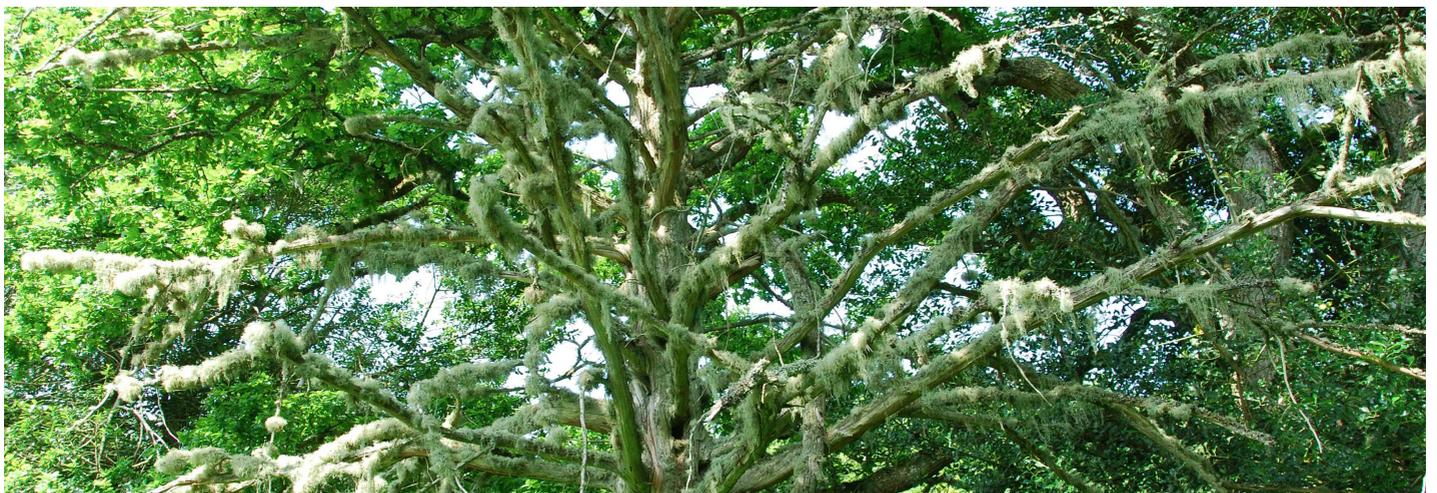
Yew 92 SU2112512443 Male 10'  
A break of crown around 8' and a healthy crown



Yew 105 SU2102112440 Female 12' 9" at root crown  
A 5' break of crown with three main branches and further sub divisions. Four other younger yews  
nearby, of which three are dead.



Lichen on a dead yew



Yew 120 SU2077312452 Female 11'  
Twin trunk with one fragmenting, new flow of wood  
evident.



Yew 130  
Group of five, all dead



Yew 132 SU2112612409 Female 9' 3" at 2' from the ground  
An urn shaped yew, hollow along with new flow of wood. Most unusual growth pattern for the New Forest.



Yew 155 SU2151912563 Female 11' 3",  
the other measuring 7' 10".



Yew 158 SU2154712522 Female 10' 2"



Yew 160 SU2159712593 12' 2"

Dead fragmenting tree, internal stem also dead. This may be the oldest yew at the site.



Yew 184 SU2161612493 8' 6"

A bulbous lower bole, hollow with new wood flowing over the old remains.



Yew 206 SU2171212672 Female 12' 10"

Break of crown around 4', loss of major branch.



## Appendix 1 – Full listing of observed yew

No	Grid Loc (SU)	No of trees	Dead	Sex	Estimated	Girth			Height measured	Comments
						Ft	Ins	Mtrs		
1	2180613099	1		Male		6	9	2.057		Sparse foliage
2	2173313048	1	1					0.000		Dead
3	2168713006	2				5	10	1.778		Yellowing foliage, a self seeded juvenile close by
4	2169312995	1		Male		6	8	2.032		
5	2161312893	1						0.000		Being shaded out by oak
6	2163012879	2	1					0.000		Juvenile dead close by
7	2164312886	1				7	8	2.337		Sparse foliage
8	2160312869	1		Female		9	4	2.845		Surrounded by oak
9	2143112681	1		Male		10	2	3.099		Following three are amongst oak and conifer
10	2145012682	1		Male		6	9	2.057		
11	2144112675	1						0.000		Sparse foliage
12	2141812693	1		Male				0.000		Juvenile
13	2137012658	3	2		E	6		1.829		One dead, one dying and one satisfactory
14	3136312693	1		Male		8		2.438		
15	3136312693	1		Male		5		1.524		
16	2136012673	2						0.000		Two juveniles both with Chicken of the Woods
17	2133812682	2			E	6		1.829		
18	2134612664	2	2					0.000		Dead
19	2132912668	3		Male		6	7	2.007		a line of three yews competing with holy and oak
20	2132312679	1		Female	E	6		1.829		
21	2131112645	1		Female		7	10	2.388		
22	2134012629	4						0.000		Group of four young yews
23	2127012642	1		Female	E	6		1.829		
24	2125312647	1		Female		6	10	2.083		
25	2121112631	10						0.000		Group of ten
26	2117212604	1				7	7	2.311		
27	2117212604	7						0.000		Close to above
28	2118312583	1		Male		9	1	2.769		
29	2124012599	1		Female				0.000		
30	2123512597	1		Male		8	7	2.616		Tall Columnar
31	2127112570	1		Male		11	4	3.454		A 6' break of crown with two hollowing leaders
32	2121612563	3	1	Female		7	5	2.261		Group of three, one is dead
33	2119012552	2		Female		8	4	2.540		Group of two
34	2108912550	1		Female		9	4	2.845		
35	2105212572	1		Female		8	3	2.515		Twisted bole
36	2105812545	1		Female				0.000		
37	2103712524	6		Male		8	2	2.489		Group of six
38	2105312509	4		Female		7	8	2.337		Group of four
39	2107012516	1		Male		11	4	3.454		Tall columnar
40	2106012509	1		Female		8	11	2.718		
41	2107712515	1	1					0.000		Dead
42	2111812488	2		Female		9		2.743		
43	2112312509	12		Female		7	4	2.235		Group of twelve
44	2114112582	1		Female		9	10	2.997		
45	2167812893	1		Female		7		2.134		
46	2166912869	1		Male		6	7	2.007		
47	2164812856	1		Male	E	6		1.829		
48	2166812796	1		Female		10	10	3.302		Hollow and with a fine internal stem.
49	2161412751	1		Female		8	5	2.565		
50	2162212738	1		Female		8		2.438		
51	2159212745	1		Male		9	10	2.997		
52	2157312724	1		Male		9	9	2.972		
53	2157612708	1		Male		8	9	2.667		
54	2158112673	1		Male		8	5	2.565		
55	2158012676	1	1					0.000		Dead
56	2153312649	1		Male		10	2	3.099		Main leader hollow and one successful branch layer, which is the first noted in the new forest
57	2149512647	1		Female		8	8	2.642		
58	2149712631	1		Male				0.000		
59	2151112614	1		Male				0.000		
60	2151912596	2			E	6		1.829		

No	Grid Loc (SU)	No of trees	Dead	Sex	Estimated	Girth			Height measured	Comments
						Ft	Ins	Mtrs		
61	2150012594	1		Female				0.000		
62	2149612606	2		Male		8	4	2.540		Twisted bole. One younger tree close by
63	2147912583	1				10	8	3.251		Next are a group of three, photo indicates
64	2147912583	1				8	4	2.540		
65	2147912583	1		Male		8	7	2.616		
66	2147812624	1		Female	E	6		1.829		
67	2141212620	1		Female		7		2.134		
68	2140112602	1		Female		12		3.658	1	Twin trunked yew with adventitious growth all over the bole, largest trunk recorded 8'
69	2137712610	3				8	8	2.642		Group of three, the other two are around 6' in girth
70	2139512568	1				7	7	2.311		
71	2135312570	1		Male		9	2	2.794	2	Twin trunk
72	2132912558	1						0.000		
73	2130512577	1		Male		7	9	2.362		
74	2130512577	1			E	6		1.829		
75	2132912535	4						0.000		
76	2134112521	1				7	9	2.362		Severe lack of foliage
77	2132912508	1		Male		7	11	2.413		
78	2132812513	1		Male		7	9	2.362		
79	2131812525	1		Male		6	8	2.032		
80	2126612550	1			E	6		1.829		
81	2126212529	3			E	6		1.829		
82	2122712530	2	1		E	6		1.829		One alive, one dead
83	2122912530	1			E	6		1.829		Only one minor branch with foliage
84	2118712513	1			E	6		1.829		Only three minor branches with foliage
85	2117812517	1			E	6		1.829		Top four branches with foliage
86	2113112493	2		Male	E	6		1.829		
87	2114512467	1	1			8		2.438		Dead
88	2113712467	1		Male		8	1	2.464		Group of three, see below
89	2113712467	1		Female		7		2.134		
90	2113712467	1		Female		6	4	1.930		
91	2113312462	2				6		1.829		
92	2112512443	1		Male		10		3.048		Break of crown around 8' along with healthy crown
93	2111812428	1		Female		8	1	2.464		
94	2111912441	3	1		E	6		1.829		Group of three, one dead
95	2112012469	5			E	6		1.829		
96	2109712469	5	4		E	6		1.829		Group of five, four dead
97	2109612463	2	1	Male		7	11	2.413		Two trees, one dead
98	2108012455	1		Female		9		2.743		
99	2109012432	4	4					0.000		Group of four all dead
100	2106412453	4			E	6		1.829		
101	2106012430	5	5			7	9	2.362		Group of five all dead
102	2104212449	1			E	6		1.829		
103	2102012477	2			E	6		1.829		
104	2100112455	4			E	6		1.829		
105	2102112440	5	3	Female		12	9	3.886	Root crown	Having a 5' break of crown with three main branches and then further sub divisions, Four others younger yews are close and three are dead
106	2104312403	1				6	10	2.083		Sparse foliage
107	2101512408	2		Female		7	6	2.286		
108	2099812415	1						0.000		
109	2097412408	1		Female		10	3	3.124		
110	2097612434	1		Female		7	6	2.286		
111	2097512436	1		Female		6	5	1.956		
112	2097312447	1			E	6		1.829		
113		1	1							Photos of lichen on a dead yew
114		1	1					0.000		Photo of a dead yew
115	2094812432	4						0.000		Partial remains plus evidence of a remnant buttress and new wood flowing over the white wood
116	2091712416	8	2	Female		6	7	2.007		Group of eight, two dead and six with sparse foliage
117	2088312429	2	1	Female		6	4	1.930		One dead
118	2085312458	6		Female		8	8	2.642		
119	2078112468	10		Female		6	9	2.057		
120	2077312452	1		Female		11		3.353		Twin trunk with one fragmenting, new wood evident

No	Grid Loc (SU)	No of trees	Dead	Sex	Estimated	Girth			Height measured	Comments
						Ft	Ins	Mtrs		
121	2080112420	1						0.000		
122	2092812362	5						0.000		
123	2094212352	4		Female		8	8	2.642		Three others with sparse foliage around 4' to 6'
124	2094912355	2	1					0.000		One dead
125	2095112378	1		Female		10	2	3.099		
126	2100512362	4	4					0.000		Group of four all dead
127	2103112394	5		Female		7	11	2.413		
128	2102512397	3	3					0.000		Group of three all dead
129	2104812360	9	3					0.000		Group of nine with three dead
130	2109612391	5	5					0.000		Group of five all dead
131	2109712394	6	1					0.000		Group of six, one dead and two with sparse foliage
132	2112612409	1		Female		9	3	2.819	2	An urn shaped yew, hollow along with some new flow of wood. This is the second only urn I have seen in the NF, the other was at Bramshaw Wood.
133	2113012416	1		Female		7	10	2.388		
134	2115712411	1		Female		9	9	2.972		Very sparse foliage
135	2117412405	1		Female		8	10	2.692		Very sparse foliage
136	2117412405	1				7	7	2.311		Very sparse foliage
137	2117712439	5	2			6		1.829		Group of five with two dead
138	2119712442	2		Male		8	3	2.515		
139	2120012451	5	2					0.000		Group of five with two dead
140	2123112454	4		Female		8	8	2.642		
141	2127812473	3						0.000		
142	2128412475	4						0.000		
143	2134712491	1						0.000		
144	3137012511	3	2			10	1	3.073		Just a few branch tips have foliage, two dead close by
145	2138512513	1				8	5	2.565		Group of three with only the branch tips having foliage
146	2138512513	1						0.000		
147	2138512513	1				8	10	2.692		
148	2139512525	1		Male		10		3.048		
149	2139912535	1		Male		8	2	2.489		Sparse foliage
150	2140212547	3						0.000		
151	2142212557	1		Male		10	3	3.124		Sparse foliage
152	2142312561	1		Female		7	6	2.286		
153	2146712528	1		Female		6		1.829		
154	2151012567	1		Female		8		2.438		
155	2151912563	1		Female		11	3	3.429		
156	2151912563	1		Female		7	10	2.388		
157	2152912524	1		Female		8	3	2.515		
158	2154712522	3	2	Female		10	2	3.099		Two dead are close by
159	2156212510	1						0.000		
160	2159712593	1	1			12	2	3.708		Dead fragmenting tree, internal stem also dead. May be the oldest on this site
161	2111212561	1		Female		6		1.829		
162	2097912564	4				5		1.524		
163	2099212564	1		Male		8		2.438		Slightly exaggerated by side limb
164	2097012563	1		Female		8	6	2.591		
165	2095612549	2		Female		6	6	1.981		Starting to hollow at the base
166	2095012525	1		Female		9	4	2.845		
167	2095012522	2		Female		7	10	2.388		
168	2092112486	2						0.000		
169	2091312483	5	3	Female		7	11	2.413		Two yew close together with largest measured, a further three are dead
170	2090312481	9						0.000		All nine had sparse foliage
171	2088612468	1		Female		8	8	2.642		Totally hollow with fine internal stem of 4" dia
172	2096012461	1		Female		5	9	1.753		
173	2097012461	2						0.000		
174	2097712472	1				6	10	2.083		Partially dead, one side of the bole, young holly growing at fork
175	2102112482	1		Female		8	7	2.616		
176	2158512541	1		Male		7	6	2.286		
177	2159712521	1		Male		7	2	2.184		
178	2160612531	1		Female		6	9	2.057		
179	2160812536	1		Male		7	11	2.413		
180	2160812536	1		Female		6	8	2.032		

No	Grid Loc (SU)	No of trees	Dead	Sex	Estimated	Girth			Height measured	Comments
						Ft	Ins	Mtrs		
181	2161812527	1		Male		7	5	2.261		
182	2161112517	1		Male		5		1.524		
183	2160112520	1						0.000		
184	2161612493	1				8	6	2.591		A bulbous lower bole and hollow with new wood flowing over the old remains.
185	2161612493	1		Female		10	5	3.175	2	Hollow
186	2165812515	1						0.000		
187	2166612563	1		Male		7	7	2.311		
188	2165612560	1		Male		10	1	3.073		
189	2166012573	1		Female		9	4	2.845		
190	2164112611	1		Female		9	9	2.972		
191	2164912638	1		Male		11		3.353		
192	2165512649	1	1			10	2	3.099		Dead
193	2166512659	1						0.000		Just two branches with foliage
194	2166012632	1		Female		8	6	2.591		Sparse foliage
195	2165212606	2		Female		8	6	2.591		
196	2166812611	1						0.000		
197	2168912606	9	1					0.000		Group of nine with one dead which measured 9' 8", the rest are much less in girth
198	2170412585	3						0.000		
199	2171512599	7	5					0.000		Group of seven with five dead
200	2172912627	1		Male		7	6			
201	2170312629	8	5							Group of eight with five dead
202	2170012646	1		Female		7	9	2.362		
203	2172912650	1		Male		8	4	2.540		
204	2174612660	4						0.000		
205	2174212665	3	3					0.000		Group of three all dead
206	2171212672	1		Female		12	10	3.912		Break of crown around 4', loss of major branch
207	2170512673	1						0.000		
208	2169312666	1		Female		8	3	2.515		
209	2169312666	1		Male		8	10	2.692		Twin trunk
210	2165812675	1		Female		8	7	2.616		
211	2166412708	1		Female		7		2.134		
212	2168512700	1		Female		8	7	2.616		
213	2168212690	1		Female		7		2.134		
214	2169912721	2		Female		8	5	2.565		
215	2170412712	1		Male		9	3	2.819		Very busy wasp/bee nest high in the canopy
216	2174612716	1				7	6	2.286		
217	2174212721	1						0.000		
218	2172312782	2	1					0.000		One dead and one with sparse foliage
219	2170112763	1		Female		7	10	2.388		
220	2168912780	4						0.000		
221	2168512777	3	1					0.000		Group of three with one dead
222	2170312800	1		Female		7	5	2.261		
223	2174712804	1		Female		7	5	2.261		
224	2175012820	1		Male		7	10	2.388		
225	2177312844	2		Male		8	1	2.464		
226	2175512857	1		Male		8	9	2.667		
227	2175412870	1						0.000		
228	2168012848	1		Female		7	6	2.286		
229	2169012837	1		Male		7	2	2.184		