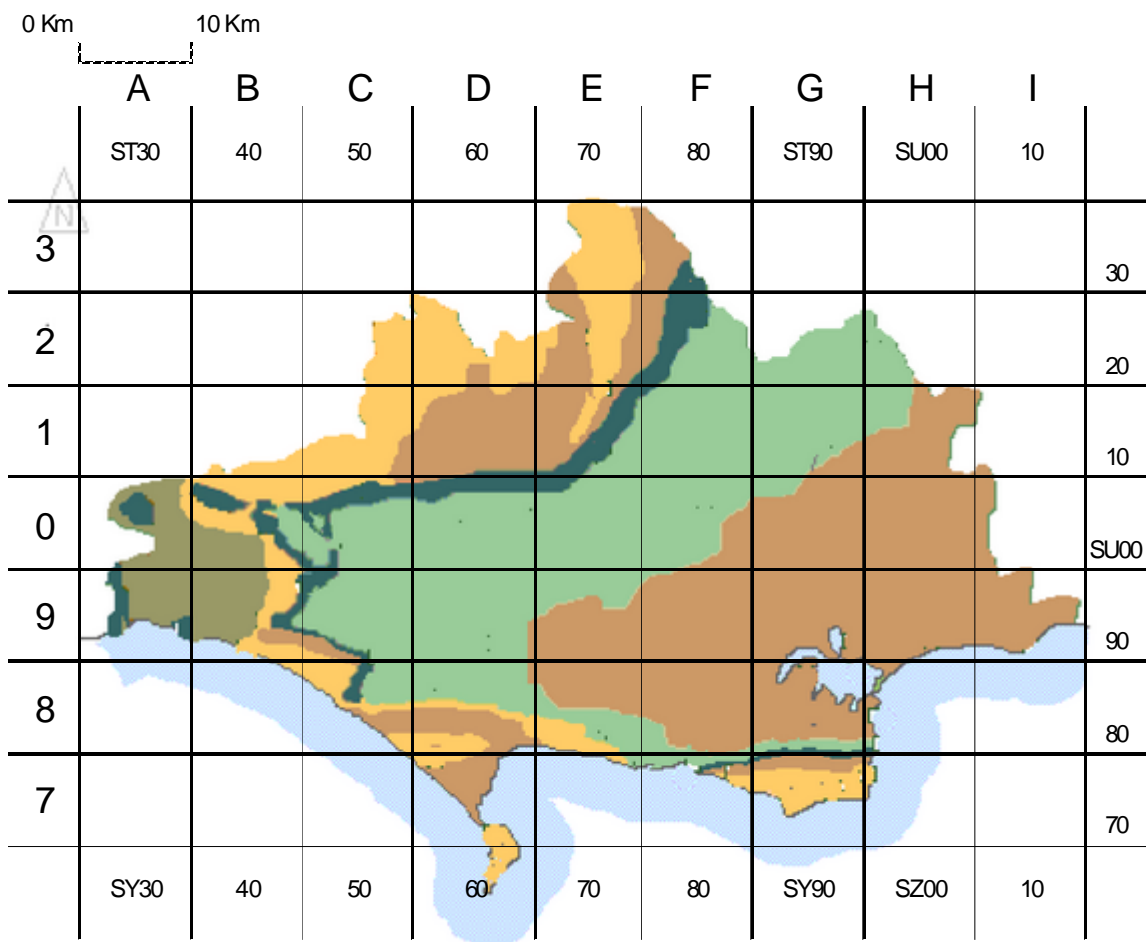


Dorset Churchyard Yews

An Inventory

By Peter Norton



- Clays and sands
- Chalk
- Greensands
- Limestones
- Marl

Geological map of Dorset

Introduction:

Dorset covers an area of 1,024 square miles and is bounded by Devon to the west, Somerset to the northwest, Wiltshire to the northeast and Hampshire to the east. It spans 56 miles from east to west and 39 miles from north to south.

The name is derived from that of the county town of Dorchester, and was recorded as *Dorseteschyre* in an 845AD document.

Dorset has a varied landscape featuring broad elevated chalk downs, steep limestone ridges and low-lying clay valleys. Over half the county is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and three-quarters of its coastline is a World Heritage Site.

The varied Jurassic strata gives rise to an undulating landscape of hills, scarps and small valleys. The central part of Dorset is dominated by the rolling Dorset Downs which are formed in the Upper Cretaceous Chalk. In the east of the County, between the Dorset Downs and the narrow chalk ridge of the Purbeck Hills lie the Dorset Heaths and coniferous forests of the Wareham area. These occupy the western end of the Hampshire Basin, which is infilled with sediments of Tertiary age. These sands and clays, originally deposited on extensive river floodplains and tidal flats, now give rise to free-draining and acidic soils that support the characteristic heathland of the area.

Dorset records list 320 towns, villages and hamlets containing a total of 406 churches. 366 of these were visited with the remaining 40 in the conurbation of Poole (10) and Bournemouth (30) being built after 1850.

There were yews growing at 197 of these sites, with a total of 589 recorded. The survey concentrates on trees with a girth above nine feet, and those estimated to be less than this were recorded and in the majority of cases not measured.

The county of Dorset has been divided into quadrants covering the NW, NE, SW & SE, using the vertical (OS Northings) line ST80 divides east from west. The horizontal (OS Eastings) line 00 divides north from south. All grid numbers within the report are four figures and therefore encompass a kilometre square and not the exact position of the church.

Quadrant	Churches	Visited	With Yews	Total Yews
NW	98	98	60	149
NE	87	87	59	166
SW	119	119	54	185
SE	102	62	24	89
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	406	366	197	589

Many of these sites have also featured in my earlier river catchment area surveys. A list of these appears in the appendix along with all the churchyards visited and allocates each a 6 figure grid reference.

- The following churches are found in grid 0A

Venn Chapel (Nr Thorncombe) - ST3804

The chapel dates from 1816 and was a place of worship until 1972. It is now a private dwelling. There is no explanation for a yew of this size at the site. The female tree had a girth of about 15' at 1' in 2006. Interestingly no building is shown at this location in either the 1806 or the 1809 OS maps.

Bettiscombe - St Stephen - ST3900

Apart from the medieval tower the church was completely rebuilt in 1862.

One male grows east of the church. Over half of the outer bole is missing and internal roots can be seen. Girth of the remaining bole was 8' 5" at 2'



- The following churches are found in grid 0B

Burstock - St Andrew - ST4202



The church was rebuilt in 1877. All that remains of the original church is its 15th century tower.

One female yew, with a girth of 15' 4" at the root crown, grows south of the porch.

Broadwindsor - St John the Baptist - ST4302

An 11th century church on a Saxon site.

This multi-stemmed male, emerging from a 4' mound, is the only yew in the churchyard, and grows southeast of the church. With the tape close to the ground a girth of 33' 11" was recorded.



Seaborough - St John - ST4305

The church was largely rebuilt in 1882, though it still contains some medieval fabric. One female yew girthing 8' 9" at 1' grows southeast of the porch.

Stoke Abbot - St Mary the Virgin - ST4500

A 12th century church, its tower restored in 1826, the rest of the building restored in 1876.

Two female yews are found here. The smaller, with a girth of 10' 6" at 1' 6" grows close to the west gate.

The larger, shown here, grows just southeast of the porch. It has had six main branches removed at the break of crown, and has also had many smaller branches removed. The yew has responded by sending out new growth, resulting in a bushy appearance half way up the tree. Girth was 16' 2" at 1' 6" (root crown) and 16' 6" at 3'.



Mosterton - St Mary - ST4505

The church was built on this new site in 1833. Of the three yews that grow here, two females are at the east gate, with the more southerly of the two girthing 10' 1" at 2'. The other female and a male at the northwest were much smaller.

Beaminster - Holy trinity - ST4701

A church of Norman origin, with a millennium yew planted west of the church.

- **The following churches are found in grid 0C**

Toller Whelme - St John - ST5101



The church was built in 1870.

Three yews grow here. Of two females on the east perimeter, the most northerly girthed 11' 10" close to the ground while that to the south was similar in girth, though not measured due to low branches.

To the west of the church is a young yew with a girth of about 7'.

Corscombe - St Mary - ST5204



An early 14th century church which was fully restored in 1746 and rebuilt in 1876.

One male yew grows on the south perimeter. Low level growth made measurement difficult but careful threading of the tape obtained a girth of about 12' at about 3'. This figure should only be treated as a guide.

Halstock - St Mary - ST5308

Of the old church all that remains is its 15th century tower. Rebuilding took place in 1845 and 1872.

Two males grow here with one close to the south porch and one at the east of the church. Girths of 10' 5" were recorded.

East Chelborough (or Lewcombe) - St James - ST5507

This small (38' x 15') church is thought to be of 16th century origin, with 18th century alterations.

Two yews grow here, one close to the west gate, the other on the north perimeter overhanging a small stream. This male girthed 12' 3" close to the ground.



Rampisham - St Michael and All Angels - ST5602

A 14th century church with rebuilding in 1845 and 1859. Two young females grow east of the church, one bushy with many stems, the other single stemmed with bushy lower growth

Evershot - St Mary - ST5704

The church is 13th century, with improvements carried out in 1852 and 1864. One young yew grows just northeast of the church.

Melbury Sampford - St Mary - ST5706

A 15th century church with restoration during the 1870's. The ancient village of Melbury Sampford was swept away around 1547 when the deer park was created.

One male yew grows east of the church. It girthed 17' 8" at 1' and 17' 11" at 2' from the top of the slope. Break of crown is at about 7' then two leaders with semi-sparse foliage.



Melbury Osmond - St Osmund - ST5707

A Norman church with major rebuilding in 1745 and 1888.

Of the four yews that grow here the largest is a male northwest of the church. Its girth was 10' 3" at the root crown. Next in size is a female northeast of the church, its girth 9' 9" at 1'. Two smaller females grow close to the south gate.

Stockwood - St Edwold - ST5906



This is the smallest church in Dorset at 30' x 12' and is now in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust. Most of the present structure dates from the 15th century, while the porch was added in 1636.

One male yew grows just northeast of the church, a fine specimen girthing 13' 9" at 1' and 14' 10" at 3'.

- **The following churches are found in grid 0D**

Chetnole - St Peter - ST6008

The present building was restored in the mid 1800s and retains some of its 13th century fabric.

Six yews grow along the north perimeter. The largest is the female at the far north corner, girthing 9' 8" at 1'. Two further females grow close to the west gate, of which the largest was 9' 4".

Leigh - St Andrew - ST6108

The church is 15th century in origin with rebuilding and restoration in 1840 and 1854.

Of the three yews found here, these two females grow either side of the southwest gate. The one to the south girthed 11' 2" at 2' 6" while the one to the north was 10' 4".

To the southeast of the church a male girthed 9' 4" at 2' 8".



Hermitage - St Mary - ST6406

The present Church is known as St Mary's Church, Hermitage. It underwent extensive restoration in the 17th century and again in 1800.

There were once three yews at this site, but during my visit in Oct 2010 I recorded that the one to the east of the church had been recently felled (girth of 9' 3") while the one to the north had been dead for some time. The remaining male tree, growing to the northwest was suffering with dieback in the canopy but had some new shoots emerging from the bole. Girth was 9' 9" at 1' from the top of the mound.

Up Cerne - Dedication unknown - ST6502



Formerly a parish church, this is now a private chapel dating from around the 15th century and rebuilt in 1870.

This one female yew grows close to the south west corner of the church. It has a fine fluted bole with a break of crown at about 8'. There was evidence of some white wood and a slight hollowing on the west side of the tree.

Girth was 15' 5" at the root crown and 15' 8" at 2'.

Minterne Magna - St Andrew - ST6504

An early 15th century church restored in 1897.

One male yew, with a girth of 12' 3" at both 1' and 3', grows at the southwest corner of the churchyard.



Cerne Abbas - Abbey - ST6601

The Abbey House is now a private home, but parts of the old Abbey grounds are accessible



One male yew grows close to St Augustine's well, which is situated in the burial ground. It has a break of crown at about 7' with 4 main leaders. Girth was 16' at 1' and 15' 7" at 3'.

Buckland Newton - Holy Rood - ST6805



The church dates from the 13th century with 15th century additions and several periods of restoration during the 19th century.

Four male yews are found in this churchyard, which includes 3 young trees growing northeast of the church. To the southwest is this hollowed tree with parts of the outer trunk missing. This allows for easy viewing of two large internal stems along with fine aerial roots. Girth at 3', to avoid various protrusions, was 13' 7".

Alton Pancras - St Pancras - ST6902

A Norman church, rebuilt in 1874 and retaining its 15th century tower.

Four of the five yews found in the churchyard grow south of the church. Starting at the southeast they are as follows: (1) male girthing 13' 2" at 1' (2) female consisting of three leaders emerging from a small mound, with a girth of 11' 2" at 1' (3) male with a girth of 10' 1" at 1' (4) much smaller. Directly west of the church is a female yew planted in 2000.



- The following churches are found in grid 0E

Piddletrenthide - All Saints - ST7000

Parts of the church date back to the 12th century. Restoration was carried out in 1852 and 1880.



Five yews grow south of the church. The two shown here are close to the southeast gate. The male (left) had a girth of 10' at 1', the female (right) measured 13' at 2'.

Moving west are two young trees and lastly a male with a girth of 12' at 2'. All trees at this site had thick ivy covering the bole so measurements are an indicator only.

Plush - St John the Baptist - ST7102

The church was originally built in 1848 to replace a small, now redundant chapel some distance away. One male and one female grow south of the church, while to the northeast three female stems appear to share the same root.

Mappowder - St Peter and St Paul - ST7305

The church is thought to date from the 12th century, with major restoration in the 15th century and again in 1868. Two yews grow at either end of the north perimeter. The female (below left) grows nearest to the gate and had a girth of 11' 9" at 1' and 12' 2" at 3'. The male (below right) girthed 13' 4" at 1'.



Hazelbury Bryan - St Mary and St James - ST7508

The church sits within the tiny hamlet of Droop, one of the seven hamlets that form the village of Hazelbury Bryan. Earliest records indicate a small Norman church in 1244 dedicated to St Mary. It fell into disrepair and was pulled down and rebuilt in 1400 and rededicated. There was further restoration in 1892 and 1932.

One male yew grows northeast of the church and girthed 10' 10" at 1' over a light covering of ivy

Woolland - Dedication unknown - ST7707

There have been four churches on or near the current site; their dates are 1310, 1547 and 1743 with the present church built in 1856/7.

One massive female yew with a girth of 31' 1" at 1' grows south of the porch. Due to the nature of the tree the tape was slightly angled to obtain the minimum girth. One of its branches has recently (2012) snapped off and now lies close to the bole. Three of its five main areas of growth are banded together high up in the canopy while one of the remaining is hollow and partially blocked with flints, although a thick internal root can still be observed.



Hilton - All Saints - ST7802

The present church dates from the 15th century, replacing a much older structure. Restoration was completed in 1890. One male tree with a girth of 10' 5" at 1' grows close to the porch. It has two main leaders from a 10' bole.

Ibberton - St Eustace - ST7807

The church was built around 1380 – 1400 and added to in the 1500s. During the second half of the 19th century it was in a poor state of repair and collapsed in 1889. Restoration was carried out in the period 1902/1909. Access is via a steep path that is unsuitable for vehicles.



Four yews grow in the churchyard with the first two female trees along the west perimeter. The northerly tree girthed 10' 1" at the root crown while the 2nd girthed 11' 5" at 1'. Part of the outer trunk was missing but it showed no obvious sign of being hollow.

To the south of the porch grow two male trees; one young and the other (left) hollow with an internal stem and part of the outer bole missing. Girth was 11' 7" at 1'.

Milton Abbas - Abbey - ST7902

This was established in 933 and replaced in the 14th century by a larger church which took about 100 years to reach the current size. The Abbey buildings and church were sold off around 1540 and the church was given to the local village of Middleton as their parish church. Between 1771 and 1790 the village was demolished and a new village was built further away from the mansion house with its own church built in 1786 (See Northeast report). The now private Abbey church was fully restored in 1865 and then in 1953 the estate was turned into a private school. Four young trees grow close to the abbey.

Belchalwell - St Aldhelm - ST7909



The church dates from around 1190. It was much rebuilt in the 15th century, with major work in late 19th century.

One male tree grows south of the porch. It has a fine fluted bole which girthed 11' 6" at the root crown.

- **The following churches are found in grid 1C**

Ryme Intrinseca - St Hippolyte - ST5810

Built in the late 13th century and rebuilt in the 17th.

Five young trees grow on the east perimeter with a slightly larger female just west of the porch.

Bradford Abbas - St Mary the Virgin - ST5814

The church, thought to have been built around the 15th century, was restored in the mid to late 1800s. At the southeast gate one yew of each sex form a natural lychgate, while to the north of the church is a male girthing 9' 3" at 1'.

Trent - St Andrew - ST5818



The church dates from the 13th century and was restored and enlarged in 1840.

One tall male yew with a girth of 12' 1" at 3' grows near the northeast gate.

To the south of the porch is the female shown here, with a girth of 14' 3" at 2'.

Yetminster - St Andrew - ST5910

The church, dating from the 12th century, was enlarged in the 15th and restored in 1890. One young female grows close to the northeast gate and a juvenile grows northwest of the church.

- **The following churches are found in grid 1D**

Thornford - St Mary Magdalene - ST6013

The church dates from the 14th century and was much altered in 1866.

To the north of the church 2 male yews are found, with the most westerly seen here, girthing 12' 2" at the root crown and having much lower spray. The second was smaller in girth.

To the south east of the church a male girthed 9' 8" at the root crown.



Longburton - St James the Great - ST6412

The 13th century church was rebuilt in the 15th century, retaining the original tower. It was added to in the 17th century and restored in 1873. One male yew with a girth of 10' 7" at 1' grows south of the west gate.

Castleton (Sherborne) - St Mary Magdalene - ST6416

The church was rebuilt in 1714 on the site of previous church built in 1601.

Five yews grow here with the largest at the northwest corner, close to the porch, a male girthing 11' 8" at 1'. Either side of the south gate are two females, the one to the west girthed 8' 7" at 1', the other 7' 6" at 1'. The two yews at the south east perimeter are younger.

Goathill - St Peter - ST6717

The oldest part of the church is its 13th century nave. The chancel was rebuilt in 1873.

Of the six living trees on this site five grow along the north perimeter along with four stumps. The largest in this group, female, grows at the northeast corner and girthed 9' 11" at 1'.

The largest yew here is this female growing southwest of the porch. It has three main leaders from a 2' 6" bole and a girth of 15' 3" at 1'.



Holwell - St Lawrence - ST6911

A late 15th century church with general restoration in 1885.

One young female yew grows near to the south entrance. In 1940 Mee described "a pair of old yews, of which only one now survives as a regenerating stump." This no longer appears to exist.

Bishops Caundle - Dedication unknown - ST6913

The church is often known as St Peter and St Paul but the dedication was lost. Much of the body of the church dates from the 14th century with restoration in the 1860s.

Three young female yews grow within the churchyard. The first two are found along the east boundary. The third grows to the west of the church.

Purse Caundle - St Peter - ST6917

The original church was built in 1480. It was partially rebuilt in 1840.

Three female yews grow in the churchyard. The larger of the two on the east perimeter had a girth of 10' 1" at 1'. The third, with a girth of 10' 4" at 1', grows west of the tower.

- **The following churches are found in grid 1E**

Stourton Caundle - St Peter - ST7115

A 13th century church retains its 14th century tower. The church was added to in the 15th century and fully restored in 1902.



Four male yews grow in the churchyard. None of the three along the west perimeter have a girth above about 8'. The notable yew is found south west of the church, a twin trunked male with a girth of 15' 2" at 1'.

The east trunk measured 9' 3", with its partially hollow stem full of needle drop, deadwood, and the beginnings of an aerial root. The west trunk measured 9' 5".

Stock Gaylard - St Barnabus - ST7212

This 12th century church was refurbished in 1884. It is found in the grounds of Stock Gaylard house.



South of the church is this female yew comprised of eleven (same sex) stems emerging from a small mound.

Girth around the base was 14' 6". Allowing a 10% reduction the original tree could have been around 13'.

Stalbridge - St Mary - ST7313

A 14th century church, restored in 1838 and rebuilt in 1868. It sits high above the surrounding buildings.

One male yew grows close to the main gate; its girth was recorded as 16' close to the ground.



Lydlinch - St Thomas à Becket - ST7413

The church dates from the 15th century and was restored around 1838.

This site contains eight yews and one stump. A lime avenue leads you west from the east gate to the first two yews; a male girthing 12' 3" at 2', measured above its swollen base (below left). It gives the appearance of starting to hollow. Opposite is a young female planted close to an old yew stump..

Near to the south porch is a female yew measuring 10' 6" at the root crown while to the west of the church are two young trees, male and female. Northwest of the church is a large male on top of the raised bank, measuring 14' 4" at the root crown. Nearby and on a raised mound away from the bank grows a fine fluted female (below right) girthing 12' at 1' and 12' 2" at 3'. The eighth tree, also growing on the raised bank is female, girthing 11' 4" at 1' 6".



Fifehead Neville - All Saints - ST7611

A 14th century church with major restoration in 1873.

One hollow female yew, with a girth of 11' 1" at 1', grows on a raised bank at the southeast gate.

Hinton St Mary - St Peter - ST7816

A church was first established in the 12th century with a tower added in the 15th century and a major rebuild in 1846.

One young female yew grows south of the tower. Ivy removal has resulted in major cuts into its bole.

Marnhull - St Gregory - ST7818

The earliest parts of the church are Norman with additions and alterations over the centuries and restoration in 1887.

Four female yews grow north of the church, all less than 8' in girth.

- **The following churches are found in grid 2D**

Sandford Orcas - St Nicholas - ST6221

A 14th century church. A male yew with a girth of 10' at the root crown grows close to the south gate. Another male, with a girth of about 12' at 1' from the top of the slope, overhangs the road on the west perimeter. Two larger yews have been reported growing here, of which only the stumps remain.

- **The following churches are found in grid 2E**

Buckhorn Weston – St John the Baptist - ST7524



Of the 13th century church, only the porch remains. The building was fully restored in 1870.

One male yew is found growing near the northeast of the church. Its girth was 13' 2" at 1'.

Fifehead Magdalen - St Mary Magdalene - ST7821

The church is mostly of 14th century origin, with the north chapel added in 1750 and full restoration in 1905.

Two young female yews are found in the churchyard. One grows near the southwest entrance, the other northeast of the church.

West Stour - St Mary - ST7822

The church dates back to the 13th century with the tower and nave rebuilt in 1840.

Two male yews grow within the grounds. The one shown in the photo grows east of the church. Its girth, over a cover of ivy, was about 11' at 1'. The second, growing north of the church, was more difficult to record with an eight inch diameter ivy stem growing up against the trunk. Allowing for this a girth of 12' 8" was calculated.

This is also the site of a lost yew. In the 1805 *Traveller's Guide* by W.C.Oulton, is the following description: "Opposite Eastour is Westour, where is another remarkably large yew-tree, whose body is 21 feet in circuit."



Silton - St Nicholas - ST7829

The church dates from the 12th century and was restored in 1869.

Five yews grow in the churchyard, of which the first four recorded here are female. The first, growing near to the west gate, had a girth of 8' 6" at 1'. To the north a small pathway leads to a new burial ground with two yews either side of the path. That on the east side of this path measured 11' 4" at 1' while on the west (below left) the yew measured 11' 9" at 1'. Here is a fine example of a tree whose branches have been allowed to touch the ground around the complete drip line. To the northeast of the church (below right) the yew girthed 11' 8" at 1'. The fifth yew, the only male, grows close by.



Stour Provost - St Michael - ST7921

The church may be 13th century in origin, with major restoration in the 19th century.

One female yew with a girth of 10' 11" at 1' grows southeast of the porch.

East Stour - Christ church - ST7922

A Neo-Norman church totally rebuilt in 1842 on the site of a 12th century church.

Two female yews grow within the grounds. The tree next to the north entrance, shown here, girthed 10' 11" at 1' 6", while the other girthed 10' 1" at 1'.

A more formidable yew once grew here. It was described as follows in the 1805 *Traveller's Guide* by W.C.Oulton : "In the chapel yard is a prodigious large yew-tree, under which 1500 men can stand: its circuit 24 feet."



- **The following churches are found in grid 3E**

Bourton - St George - ST7630

This is a recent churchyard with a church that was probably built in 1810.

Several young yews grow in the churchyard, one at the northeast corner and a further three northwest of the church.

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Appendix 1: Churches Visited

Churches Conservation Trust (CCT)

Dorset Towns & Villages	Grid ref	Square	Count	Church	CCT	Yews	Previously Recorded In	Largest Recorded		
								Feet	Inch	Mtrs
Ven Chapel (Nr Thorncombe)	ST389040	0A	1	Chapel (private)		1		15		4.57
Thorncombe	ST376034	0A	1	St Mary		0		0		0.00
Blackdown	ST396031	0A	1	Holy Trinity		0		0		0.00
Bettiscombe	ST399000	0A	1	St Stephen		1		8	5	2.57
Forde Abbey	ST359053	0A	1	Abbey		0		0		0.00
Burstock	ST422029	0B	1	St Andrew		1		15	4	4.67
Broadwindsor	ST437027	0B	1	St John the Baptist		1		33	11	10.34
Beaminster	ST481017	0B	2	Holy Trinity (Private)		0		0		0.00
Seaborough	ST430059	0B	1	St John		1		8	9	2.67
Stoke Abbot	ST453007	0B	1	St Mary the Virgin		2		16	2	4.93
Mosterton	ST457056	0B	1	St Mary		3		10	1	3.07
Beaminster	ST478013	0B	1	St Mary		1		0		0.00
Chedington	ST487054	0B	1	St James (Private)		0		0		0.00
South Perrott	ST472066	0B	1	St Mary		0		0		0.00
Hooke	ST536003	0C	1	St Giles		0		0		0.00
Wraxall	ST576008	0C	1	St Mary		0		0		0.00
Toller Whelme	ST516015	0C	1	St John		3		11	10	3.61
Corscombe	ST522048	0C	1	St Mary		1		12		3.66
Frome St Quintin	ST598027	0C	1	St Quintin		0		0		0.00
Halstock	ST536084	0C	1	St Mary		2		10	5	3.17
East Chelborough or Lewcombe	ST558076	0C	1	St James		2		12	3	3.73
West Chelborough	ST542055	0C	1	St Andrew		0		0		0.00
Rampisham	ST562022	0C	1	St Michael and all Angels		2		0		0.00
Melbury Bubbs	ST596066	0C	1	St Mary		0		0		0.00
Evershot	ST573045	0C	1	St Osmund		1		0		0.00
Melbury Sampford	ST577060	0C	1	St Mary (Private)		1		17	8	5.38
Melbury Osmond	ST577078	0C	1	St Osmund		4		10	3	3.12
Stockwood	ST590069	0C	1	St Edward	CCT	1		13	9	4.19
Cerne Abbas	ST666013	0D	1	St Mary the Virgin		0		0		0.00
Chetnole	ST602083	0D	1	St Peter		8		9	8	2.95
Leigh	ST617087	0D	1	St Andrew		3		11	2	3.40
Hermitage	ST649069	0D	1	St Mary		3	Stour	9	9	2.97
Batcombe	ST618038	0D	1	St Mary		0		0		0.00
Hilfield	ST631045	0D	2	Friary of St Francis		0		0		0.00
Upcerne	ST658027	0D	1	Dedication unknown		1		15	5	4.70
Hilfield	ST636051	0D	1	St Nicholas		0		0		0.00
Minterne Magna	ST659043	0D	1	St Andrew		1		12	3	3.73
Cerne Abbas	ST666013	0D	2	Abbey (Ruin)		1		15	7	4.75
Buckland Newton	ST688053	0D	1	Holy Rood		4	Stour	13	7	4.14
Alton Pancras	ST698024	0D	1	St Pancras		5		13	2	4.01
Glanvilles Wootton	ST681082	0D	1	St Mary		0	Stour	0		0.00
Holnest	ST656098	0D	1	St Mary		0	Stour	0		0.00
Dorchester	SY692097	0D	5	St Peter		0		0		0.00
Piddletrenthide	ST703007	0E	1	All Saints		5		13		3.96
Lyscombe	ST737011	0E	1	Ruined Chapel		0		0		0.00
Plush	ST717022	0E	1	St John the Baptist (Redundant)		3		0		0.00
Bingham's Melcombe	ST773022	0E	1	St Andrew		0		0		0.00
Mappowder	ST736059	0E	1	St Peter and St Paul		2	Stour	13	4	4.06
Hazelbury Bryan	ST754083	0E	1	St Mary and St James		1	Stour	10	10	3.30
Woolland	ST776070	0E	1	Dedication unknown		1	Stour	31	1	9.47

Dorset Towns & Villages	Grid ref	Square	Count	Church	CCT	Yew s	Previously Recorded In	Largest Recorded		
								Feet	Inch	Mtrs
Stoke Wake	ST764064	0E	1	All Saints		0	Stour	0		0.00
Hilton	ST782029	0E	1	All Saints		1		10	5	3.17
Ibberton	ST789076	0E	1	St Eustace		4	Stour	11	7	3.53
Pulham	ST712086	0E	1	St Thomas à Becket		0	Stour	0		0.00
Milton Abbas	ST798023	0E	2	Abbey (School)		3		0		0.00
Belchalwell	ST793098	0E	1	St Aldhelm		1	Stour	11	6	3.51
Ryme Intrinseca	ST582108	1C	1	St Hippolyte		6		0		0.00
Bradford Abbas	ST588144	1C	1	St Mary the Virgin		3		9	3	2.82
Beer Hackett	ST599118	1C	1	St Michael		0		0		0.00
Trent	ST589185	1C	1	St Andrew		2		14	3	4.34
Over Compton	ST595168	1C	1	St Michael		0		0		0.00
Nether Compton	ST598173	1C	1	St Nicholas		0		0		0.00
Yetminster	ST593106	1C	1	St Andrew		2		0		0.00
Thornford	ST603133	1D	1	St Mary Magdalen		3		12	2	3.71
Lillington	ST629128	1D	1	St Martin		0		0		0.00
Leweston	ST636124	1D	1	Holy Trinity - Private		0		0		0.00
Longburton	ST649127	1D	1	St James the Great		1	Stour	10	7	3.23
Castleton (Sherborne)	ST646168	1D	1	St Mary Magdalen		5		11	8	3.56
Folke	ST659133	1D	1	St Laurence		0	Stour	0		0.00
Caundle Marsh	ST678133	1D	1	St Peter and St Paul		0	Stour	0		0.00
Goathill	ST676173	1D	1	St Peter		6		15	3	4.65
North Wootton	ST655147	1D	1	St Mary Magdalen (Ruin)		0		0		0.00
Haydon	ST671157	1D	1	St Catherine (private)		0		0		0.00
Sherborne	ST638164	1D	1	Abbey Church		0		0		0.00
Holwell	ST699119	1D	1	St Laurence		1	Stour	0		0.00
Oborne	ST656179	1D	2	Old Church (Ruin)	CCT	0		0		0.00
Bishops Caundle	ST696132	1D	1	Dedication unknown		3	Stour	0	0	0.00
Purse Caundle	ST696176	1D	1	St Peter		3	Stour	10	4	3.15
Oborne	ST654185	1D	1	St Cuthbert		0		0		0.00
Poyntington	ST651199	1D	1	All Saints		0		0		0.00
Kings Stag	ST726111	1E	1	Chapel		0		0		0.00
Stourton Caundle	ST715152	1E	1	St Peter		4	Stour	15	2	4.62
Stock Gaylard	ST723129	1E	1	St Barnabus		1		13		3.96
Stalbridge	ST733182	1E	1	St Mary		1		16		4.88
Sturminster Newton	ST788139	1E	1	St Mary		0	Stour	0		0.00
Lydlinch	ST743134	1E	1	St Thomas à Becket		8	Stour	14	4	4.37
Fifehead Neville	ST768110	1E	1	All Saints		1	Stour	11	1	3.38
Hinton St Mary	ST787162	1E	1	St Peter		1	Stour	0		0.00
Marnhull	ST782187	1E	1	St Gregory		4	Stour	0		0.00
Sandford Orcas	ST622210	2D	1	St Nicholas		2		12		3.66
Buckhorn Weston	ST757247	2E	1	St John the Baptist		1	Stour	13	2	4.01
Fifehead Magdalen	ST783217	2E	1	St Mary Magdalen		2	Stour	0		0.00
West Stour	ST785228	2E	1	St Mary		2	Stour	12	8	3.86
Kington Magna	ST768232	2E	1	All Saints		0	Stour	0		0.00
Silton	ST783294	2E	1	St Nicholas		5	Stour	11	9	3.58
Langham	ST788265	2E	1	St George		0		0		0.00
Stour Provost	ST794216	2E	1	St Michael		1	Stour	10	11	3.33
East Stour	ST798228	2E	1	Christ Church		2	Stour	10	11	3.33
Bourton	ST768304	3E	1	St George		4	Stour	0		0.00