

The earliest known record of this yew is contained in *The King's England*, described by Mee in 1939: 'The ancient yew was the oldest friend of the old church that has disappeared, for it was all built afresh in the 19th century'.

In 1998 I recorded the male tree, sandwiched between the church's north wall and a garden fence, and thus restricted in its growth. The section of its bole that leaned outwards and split (A) had been neatly cut a few feet above the ground. If no new life springs from it, this will decay and leave a tree of much reduced girth. There was also evidence at 9' that another large section of the tree has been removed.

The hollow bole that remains is 12' high before dividing into several branches. Twiggy growth (B) had been kept trimmed and an effort made to rid the tree of ivy. There were large quantities of adventitious growth on the tree, some sufficiently well developed to be producing pollen sacs.



Revisiting eight years later in 2006, the tree's height had been considerably reduced and it continued to look in excellent condition.

Girth:

1998: 19' 4" at the ground. At 3', excluding the fallen section it was close to 21'.

2006: Keeping the tape tight to the base of the tree - 18' 5". These figures illustrate the problems of consistency in recording this type of tree.



The next photos show the yew in 2010, photographed by Peter Norton



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