

- The following churches are found in grid 2D

Bowerchalke - Holy Trinity - SU0123



A 13th century church, enlarged and restored in 1855-6.

In the churchyard are three yews. The fine fluted female seen here is on the east perimeter. It had a girth of 11' 8" at 1', 10' 6" at 2' 6" and 10' 5" at 4' 6".

Near to the southwest perimeter two female yews are close together. The larger of the two had a girth of 8' 1" at 1', the second measured 5' 9" at 1'.

Broadchalke - All Saints - SU0425

The church dates from around 1258 and was fully restored in 1846-7.

Five yews grow in this churchyard. Against the western perimeter is a multi-stemmed male, difficult to measure but recorded as 9' 7" at the ground. The remaining yews all girth less than 8'.

Bishopstone - St John the Baptist - SU0826

The church retains some 12th century masonry. It was restored between 1826-9 and its porch rebuilt in 1884. It sits outside of the village boundary towards the east.

Eight yews grow in the churchyard with the most notable shown below. It is female and found near the southeast perimeter corner. A girth of 12' 6" at 1' was obtained where an embedded nail marks the height. The main leader is hollow, caused by the loss of a main branch. Five further branches have been removed. An aerial root was also noted.



Along the northeast perimeter are four young yews and just to the north of the gate a further three yews are found. All of these were given estimated girths of between 5' and 7'.

Stratford Tony - St Mary and St Lawrence - SU0926



The church is no longer used and is now under the care of the Churches Conservation Trust. It is approached across a footbridge spanning the river, and then up a steep bank.

One male yew grows south west of the church and has a girth of 11' at 1", 11' 5" at 2' and 11' 9" at 3'.

- The following churches are found in grid 2E

Coombe Bissett - St Michael and All Angels - SU1026

The oldest part of the stone building is 11th century and there was extensive restoration in 1845.

Two yews are clearly visible from the road along the northern perimeter and according to church records were planted in 1845.

The first yew, female, grows near to the churchyard entrance and girthed 11' 11" at the ground. The tree then splits into two main branches, and measurements at about 1' above the separation point were 7' and 6' 2" respectively.

The second yew (right in photo) is an Irish Yew.



Homington - St Mary the Virgin - SU1226



The oldest part of this church dates to 1250. It was partially restored in 1794 and major work was carried out in 1860.

Two female yews grow within the churchyard with the largest, seen here, at the southeast corner of the church. Girth was 9' 4" at the ground and 12' at 3'.

The second yew, with a girth of 6' 11" at 1' and 7' at 3', grows midway along the northern perimeter. Although only a young tree, the Electricity Board has already "notched" the crown so that the tree does not damage the power line that runs through it.

West Harnham - St George - SU1329



It is thought there may have been a Saxon church here but by 1115 it had been rebuilt. Major restoration was carried out in 1873-4.

One female yew with a girth of 11' 7" at 1' grows outside the southwest church porch.

East Harnham - All Saints - SU1428

All Saints church was built on donated land and consecrated in 1854. One young yew with a girth of 7' at 1' grows on the north perimeter.

Salisbury - St Thomas a Beckett - SU1429

The church sits within its own square just 10 minutes walk from Salisbury Cathedral. It was built prior to 1220 as a place of worship for those who were building the new cathedral and can therefore be considered as New Sarum's first church. Three young yews grow in the churchyard.

Salisbury - St Martin - SU1429

St Martin's was rebuilt in 1220, at the same time that work began on the Cathedral. Major restoration was carried out in 1885.

Six yews grow in the churchyard. The first is female, at the northeast corner, measuring 9' 7" at 1' and 2'. Moving south the next is a young twin trunked male.

Next is the female shown here, measuring 10' 4" at 1' and 10' 9" at 3' and near to it is a young male.

The last two are female, the first is midway along the church's south side and measured 8' 6" at 1'. The second, to the south west, measured 8' 8" at the root crown.



Odstock - St Mary - SU1526



The church dates from the late 13th century.

A sparsely foliated yew is located near the southwest corner of the church with a girth near the base, avoiding small protrusions, of 9' 10". A second measurement of 8' 1" was taken of the main trunk just above the cut limb.

Nunton - St Andrew - SU1526

The church dates from the 13th century with major restoration in the mid 19th.

A single yew with a girth of 8' 9" at 1' and 8' 11" at 3' is found near to the south-east corner of the church



Britford - St Peter - SU1628

Earliest records indicate a Saxon church in 800 which remained largely unaltered until 1330. Restoration took place in 1873.

Three yews grow on this site. Shown here is a male with a girth of 9' 10" at both 1' and 3' growing near to the southwest porch.

Southeast of the church is a female measuring 8' 6" at 2', and next to this a twin trunked male measuring 12' at the ground.

Charlton All Saints - All Saints - SU1724

Charlton was founded in the Saxon period and early Christians worshipped at nearby Standlynch church. The present church was built and partially funded in 1851 by the then 3rd Earl Nelson.

Three yews grow in the churchyard, the largest being female, southwest of the church and with a girth of 7' 6" at 1' and 7' 3" at 3'. The remaining yews, one of each sex, are much smaller, and grow at the northeast corner of the church.

Downton - St Laurence - SU1821

An early Saxon church stood in Downton. Its status was probably one of a Minster church dating from the 8th century and used up to the 12th when a new Norman church was built. This was enlarged in the 13th century and restored in 1859.

Fifteen yews grow in the churchyard, of which nine were measured. The first four are female, one growing just east of the church porch with a girth of 10' 0" at 1' and 3' (far right). The next was not measured, while the third had a girth of 7' 0" at 1' 6". The fourth grows along the northern perimeter and near to the church's west corner, its girth 8' 9" at 3'. A further six young yews grow along this perimeter.

Two yews grow along the west perimeter. A male measuring 10' 11" at 3' has its branches hanging low with the ground forming an almost complete circle. Layering is in progress although I could not see any new growth. The female nearby was estimated at between 6' and 8'.

Finally on the south perimeter is a male with a girth of 10' 0" at 3' (near right), another yew whose branches are in contact with the ground.



Trafalgar Park - St Michael - SU1823

Standlynch church was originally built in 1147 and dedicated to St Mary, but in the 17th century Standlynch village disappeared and the church was only used for private Mass by the lords of Standlynch Manor. It was rebuilt in 1677, retaining some of the medieval features. During 1859-66 the church was rebuilt and restored, and in 1914 was rededicated to Mary Queen of Angels and St Michael and All the Angels. It was again used as a private chapel until 1947 when the estate had to be sold off and the church was closed.

Four yews grow to the south and east of the church. A male (below left) opposite to the southwest porch measured 15' 8" at the root crown and 13' 3" at 3'. Just to the east a female measured 10' 3" at 1' and 10' 0" at 3'. A male growing against the perimeter fence (below right) measured 14' 11" at 1' while near to the church wall a male measured 12' 11" at 1' and 13' 9" at 3'.



Alderbury - St Mary the Virgin - SU1826

Evidence of Saxon earthworks has been found, which could indicate an earlier settlement and church close to the current site. The earliest records of this site are found in the Domesday Book. The present church was built in 1857 on the foundations of the old.

Seven yews grow within the churchyard, with the most notable southwest of the church porch. This ancient female yew consists of a substantial fragment (21' in girth) of the original tree and an internal stem which no longer grows inside the tree. Its branches are propped up on staves, while the tree itself is supported by a large iron band staked to the ground by a substantial iron pole.



The remaining six are as follows: As you enter the churchyard by its southwest gate the first is seen at the far southwest corner, its girth 10' 4" at 2' and 10' 6" at 3'. Moving round the church to the far northeast corner a female grows from a steep bank, its lower branches flowing down and touching the high ground behind the trunk. A girth of 7' 6" at the ground was noted.

Moving south along this east perimeter of the old churchyard is a female measuring 11' 1" at 1' and 15' 2" at 3' and a male measuring 11' 1" at 1' and 12' 3" at 3'.

The last yew, female, grows at the corner of the south-east perimeter, its girth 7' 6" at 1' and 7' 3" at 3'.

- The following churches are found in grid 2F

Redlynch - St Mary - SU2120

The new church was built in 1837 at Lover (thought to be a derivation of Lower Redlynch) and its churchyard contains seven female yews. An eighth was struck by lightning in 1996 and became unsafe. A curved memorial bench was made from some of the wood and is sited close to the stump southeast of the church. Two of the yews grow to the north and east of the church, while the remaining five are found to the south and west. Ivy was rampant and prevented girth recording.

West Grimstead - St John - SU2126

A 12th century church with features from both the 13th and 14th centuries.

One male yew grows at the northeast corner of the churchyard. It has a hollow shell in which two large internal stems can be seen. Much of the outer surface of the tree is dead sapwood, but the tree continues to flourish. Girth was 15' 4" at 1'.



East Grimstead - Holy Trinity - SU2227

The present church was built in 1856 on the foundations of an early medieval building. Two young yews grow at this site, a female to the north and a male to the south of the church.

Farley - All Saints - SU2229

There was once a medieval chapel at Farley, about 300 yards west of the present church. By 1680 the old chapel had fallen into disrepair and by 1690 the new church had been built. This was repaired in 1790, with further work carried out in 1874.



Of the twelve yews that grow around the perimeter of the church, nine are young. Only the following three were measured. The female shown here grows on the east side of the south gate and girths of 13' 1" at 1', 12' 9" at 2' and 12' 8" at 3' were recorded.

Southeast of the church is a male with a girth of 11' 8" at 1' and at the southwest perimeter corner a female measuring 12' 6" at 1'.

Whiteparish - All Saints - SU2423

Originally built around 1190, the church retains some of the early Norman fabric. Improvements were made in 1853 with major restoration in 1870.

Its only yew is female, growing northeast of the porch and girthing 7' 5" at the top of the earth pile.

West Dean - De Borbach Chantry - SU2527

Tucked away down a country lane is the Borbach Chantry, founded by Robert de Borbach in 1333. It once formed the south aisle of the old parish church of St Mary, demolished in 1868. It was subsequently retained as a mortuary chapel, incorporating many of the architectural features from the old church.

One male tree grows east of the chapel, measuring 8' 2" at 2' excluding the side limb.

Landford - St Andrew - SU2620

This is possibly a Saxon site. The 11th century church has a Norman doorway arch. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1858.

Two young male yews grow close to the east perimeter, the largest with a girth of 9' 4" at 1'.



- The following churches are found in grid 3D

Dinton - St Mary - SU0031

Records indicate a church at this site since about 1160. It was rebuilt during the 13th century and major restoration was carried out between 1873-5.



Of the four yews in the churchyard, these two females grow close to the northwest entrance to the church. The tree on the right has a girth of 9' 1" at 1', 9' at 3' and 9' 4" at 4' 6" and that on the left a girth of 8' 6" at both 1' and 3'.

The largest yew, male, grows southeast of the church. It separates into a central branch with seven branches radiating outwards. Girth was about 10' at the ground.

Near the southwest corner of the churchyard a smaller female yew is beginning to displace a large tomb.

Wylie - St Mary the Virgin - SU0037

The church may be of 12th origin and was rebuilt in 1844-6.

One male yew, with a splendid root system, grows on a large mound just outside of the church porch and is in the process of displacing some tombed graves. Girth was 10' 10" at 1', where an embedded nail marks the height, and 12' 1" at 2'.



Compton Chamberlayne - St Michael - SU0230

The church of St Michael and All Angels was built in the 13th century and major restoration was carried out in 1878.

Three yews grow in this churchyard, with the most notable, to the south of the church porch, having a girth of 14' 11" at 2'. The tree appears to have three major limbs, two of which are chained together at a height of about 7', while the third has hollowed and begun to decay. This will eventually reduce the tree's girth. The lighter dead wood can be seen in the front of the photograph.



A very young yew grows just south of the old tree. A plaque indicates that it was planted in 1977 to mark Queen Elizabeth's Jubilee. Another young yew grows by the churchyard entrance.



Baverstock - St Editha - SU0231

This church is dedicated to St Editha of Wilton and is one of only two such dedications in the country. There is evidence of a larger church on this site and parts of the modern church date from the 15th century. Restoration work was carried out in 1834 and 1883.

One female yew grows on a small mound at the northwest corner of the church. It has a girth of 8' 4" at 1' and 8' 9" at 3'.

Steeple Langford - All Saints - SU0337

The church was built in the 12th and extensively restored in 1875.

Towards the northwest of the church is a male yew with a girth of 8' 10" at both 1' 6" and 3'.

Barford St Martin - St Martin - SU0531

The church was built in the early 13th century and restored in 1841. Surrounded by water meadows and liable to flooding, the church is built on an earth bank retained by a high stone wall.



Four yews grow in the churchyard with a male and female either side of the churchyard's west entrance. The male, on the left, has a bulbous base and could only be measured at about 2' from the root where a girth of 8' was recorded. Girth of the female yew was 7' 8" at 1' and 7' 5" at 2'.

Along the north perimeter is a male yew with a girth of 7' 5" at 1', 8' 1" at 2' 6" and 9' 1" at 4'.

A young female growing at the east perimeter was not measured due to dense lower foliage.

Burcombe - St John the Baptist - SU0731

This small church, on a high bank alongside the A30, is of 13th century origin and was restored in 1859. It was considered redundant during 2002 and closed for worship in March 2005. I understand it has now been sold and is privately owned.

The three yews growing in the churchyard were all hidden by summer foliage and low branches. Two are on southwest perimeter and look down over the busy A30.

The largest of these, shown here, had a girth of 9' 5" at the ground and 10' 5" at 3'. The third yew grows to the northwest and was difficult to measure due to low branch growth. A girth of 9' at about 3' was recorded.



Stapleford - St Mary - SU0737

This early 13th century church was restored in 1861. Six young yews grow at the site, two males on the west perimeter with a further four leading up to the north perimeter.

Berwick St James - St James - SU0739

The church has its origins in the mid 12th century.

There are three yews at the eastern end of the church. Two males had estimated girths between 7' and 9'. The third is a smaller girthed young female with heavy bushy growth.

Great Wishford - St Giles - SU0835

The church may be 12th century with a major refurbishment during 1863-4.

Four yews grow at this site, with the largest, female, to the west of the church. The tape was carefully threaded through dense lower foliage and a girth of about 9' at 3' 6" was recorded. The remaining three young yews, two female and one male, are located in the far northwest corner.

Wilton - St Mary and St Nicholas - SU0931

This church was built in the Italian Romanesque style between 1841 and 1845 on the site of the medieval Church of St Nicholas.



Twenty one yews grow in this churchyard. The first four, two female and two male, are found close to the south east perimeter at the gate leading from the adjacent house. The female yews at the front of the photograph were measured at 2' and girths of 8' 6" and 7' 2" were recorded. Behind these are the two males of which only one could be measured, its girth 9' 2" at 2'.

Just to the north of these, near to a closed church doorway, grow a male and female. The female could not be measured due to thick stemmed ivy, while the male girthed 11' at 1'.

At the northwest perimeter fifteen yews have been planted to form an avenue. The largest, a male and a female, grow at the most southerly position.

The male, on the left in the photograph, divides into two main trunks. Girth at ground level was 10'. Measured 1' above the separation, girths of 7' 6" and 5' were recorded. The female opposite, measured over some ivy, had a girth of 10' at 1'.



Wilton - St Mary - SU0931

This church is cared for by The Churches Conservation Trust. Although no longer needed for regular worship, it remains a consecrated building. After the new parish church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas was completed in 1845, the old parish church of St Mary was partly demolished.

There are seven yews in the churchyard.

The most impressive, shown here, is male, growing at the northwest corner. It has a girth of 16' 2" at 1', 16' 4" at 3' and 17' 2" at 5'.

Near to it is a female with a girth of 8' 2" at 1'.

On the southeast side of the church is a hollowed male with a girth of 10' 2" at 1'.

Four young trees grow along the south and east perimeter.



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

Fugglestone St Peter - St Peter - SU1031

The church is of 13th century origin and was restored in the 19th century. Due to its small size it has never been converted to electricity, and in the 21st century it still uses the original Victorian gas lighting.

Three yews grow here, each one covered in thick stemmed ivy and unmeasurable. A male, adjacent to the east perimeter gate, appeared to be the largest, estimated at 6' to 8' in girth. The remaining two are female.

Bemerton - St John the Evangelist - SU1230

St John's, completed in 1860, is now closed for worship. It was built because St Andrew's, 200 yards to the east, had become too small to accommodate its parishioners.

Three yews grow here, two young trees on the west perimeter and one south of the church porch. Girth of 6' to 8' could only be estimated due to thick lower growth.

Middle Woodford - All Saints - SU1236

All Saints was built in the 12th century. The present church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1845. Six yews found within the churchyard are recorded here. A further five are not included as part of this survey since they appear to grow on the adjacent property.

At the northeast perimeter entrance grows a multi-trunk female with a girth of 8' 6" at 1', excluding the protruding branch. Moving south along the eastern perimeter the second yew, female, was not measured. The third, male, measured 7' 4" at 1' and 7' 6" at 3', the fourth 7' 4" at 1' and 7' 5" at 3'. The fifth grows near to and southeast of the church porch. The female tree (below left) shows signs of advanced regeneration within the trunk. Although some of the outer trunk is missing it does not affect the measurements and 9' 8" at 1' and 10' 6" at 3' were recorded. The final yew, female, grows nearer to the church porch (below right) and measured 11' 1" at 1' and 11' 3" at 3'.



Stratford sub Castle - St Lawrence - SU1332

A Chapel at Stratford is known to have existed in 1228. It is thought that some of the stone in the present building could have come from the Old Sarum Cathedral when it was demolished. The church was altered and repaired over the centuries, and restoration took place during 1904-5.



Four yews grow in the churchyard. The largest two, female, are at the head of an avenue of sixteen lime trees that stretch from the churchyard's most southerly entrance. The larger (r/h yew) measured 11' 11" at 1' and 11' 3" at 3' while the smaller (l/h yew) measured 8' 4" at 1' and 8' 1" at 3'.

To the north of the church a male measures 10' 7" at the root crown. It splits into three main branches near to the ground, its branches measuring 4' 10", 4' 10" and 5' 1" respectively.

A young female grows near to the south west entrance.

Wilsford - St Michael - SU1339

A church in Wilsford was first mentioned in the 11th century. Apart from the Norman tower it was completely rebuilt in 1852.

One young male yew grows to the west of the church, its girth 5' 6" at 1' 6".

Salisbury - St Edmund - SU1430

The original 13th century church was demolished in 1407 and rebuilt. In 1653 the tower collapsed and took most of the building with it. Alterations followed in the 17th century and restoration during 1865-7. The church was closed for worship in 1974 and re-opened in 1975 as an Arts Centre.



In 2004 a decision to fell one of the yew trees was taken which allowed for additional space to build new workshops and offices.

There are now seven yews in the churchyard. The first, a young female, grows midway along the north perimeter. Adjacent to the old church porch and shown here is a female with a girth of 8' 5" at 2', and further along the pathway towards the northwest gate is an unmeasured male. Moving back along the west perimeter is a young unmeasured female tree with a bulbous base. Near the southwest corner gate is a male measuring 8' 6" at the root crown and 8' 9" at 3'. Moving eastwards is a female, measuring 9' 7" at the root crown and finally near the south east entrance is a male measuring 7' 5" at 2'.

Laverstock - St Andrew - SU1530

An early 13th century church that may have been built on the site of a previous Saxon building. It was rebuilt in 1410 following a fire and demolished in the mid 19th century. A new church was built during 1857-58 using material from the old church. Parts of this can be seen to the west of the present building.

Ten yews grow in the churchyard, with six along the southern perimeter. Starting at the southeast and moving southwest the following girths were obtained:

Male, 9' 5" at the ground. Male, 8' 9" at the ground. Male, 7' 3" at 1'. Male, ivy covered. Male, 8' 2" at 1'. Female, 9' 2" at root crown.

Three grow west of the church as follows: Male, 7' 4" at 1'. Female, shown here, 10' 1" at both 1' and 2'. Female, 8' 3" at 1'.

The tenth, female, grows north east of the church. Lower growth meant girth could only be estimated at 7' to 8'.



Winterbourne Earls - St Michael - SU1734

The full name of this church, which originated in the 12th century, is St Michael and All Angels. Along with St Edward's church at Winterbourne Dauntsey, it was demolished in 1867 and rebuilt a year later with much of the building materials coming from the original two churches. It is thought that carrying out major repairs to two churches at the same time would prove expensive and that it made economic sense to build one new church.

Two yews grow in the churchyard. A female near the northwest entrance measured 6' 9" at both 1' and 2'. A male, growing near to the south east perimeter, had a girth of 5' 10" at 2'. Much churchyard debris, including soil and rocks, was piled high against the trunk.



Winterbourne Dauntsey - St Edward - SU1734

The church, originally consecrated in 1326, was demolished in 1867. The grounds were restored as part of a project to celebrate the millennium and are now known as St Edward's Wildlife Refuge.

One large male grows to the north of the site and has a girth of 15' 6" at 2' and 15' 9" at 3'.

Winterbourne Gunner - St Mary - SU1835

The church has its origins in the 12th century. Due to its poor condition it was closed in 1876, but after major works was re-opened in 1886. It is approached along a footpath from the A338.

Three yews are found in the churchyard. Towards the northeast perimeter is a male with a girth of 8' 6" at 3'. Two young females growing at the southwest entrance were not measured.

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

Boscombe - St Andrew - SU2038

There are references to a church on this site during the 12th century, with some rebuilding carried out in 1755.

One male yew, with a girth of 11' 7" at both 1' and 2', grows southeast of the church and adjacent to the village road.



Allington - St John the Baptist - SU2039

The church was rebuilt in 1841-51 and contains a few features from the original 12th century building. From February 2010 the church was closed for worship and is now cared for by the charity Friends of Friendless Churches.

One female yew grows to the north of the church. A girth of 9' 5" at 2' was recorded over lower twiggy growth. Above this height the tree becomes bulbous due to branch development.

Pitton - St Peter - SU2131



An early 12th century church restored 1880.

Of the four yews that grow in the churchyard, three are close to the path leading to the south porch. Closest to the gate was male and girthed 11' 2" at 1', on the west side a younger female 9' at 1' while to the east a male girthing 9' at 1'.

To the east of the church and on a sloping perimeter grows the last tree, male girthing 13' 4" at about 1' from the top of the slope. A short bole with many branches emerging along with a healthy crown. Recent removal of ivy was noted although one thick stem still remains which in turn has slightly increased the girth recorded.

West Winterslow - All Saints - SU2232

The church dates from 1291 and was rebuilt and extended during 1849/50.

14 yews are scattered around the churchyard. The male, below left, with a girth of 8' 2" at 1', grows just outside of the rails. According to the church history it was planted around 1707. The male below right grows just west of the church and girthed 9' 9" at 1' 6". A third male, east of the church, girthed 9' 4" at 1'. All the remaining trees are younger.



- The following churches are found in grid 4D



Tilshead - St Thomas a Becket - SU0347

The earliest records of a church at this site date back to the 12th century. It was restored during 1845-6.

There are four yews on this site, with the first growing at the churchyard's southeast entrance. It is male with a girth of 9' 2" at 1' and 7' 2" at 4', which excluded the protruding branch.

One male and one female grow along the east perimeter and both have a girth of 7' 4" at 2'.

The yew shown here, male, grows midway along the north perimeter and has a girth of 9' 10" at 2'.

Orcheston - St George - SU0544

The medieval church was fully restored in 1833 and is now in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust.

One yew, female, is found at this site, growing mid way along the north perimeter. Girth could only be estimated at 7' to 9' because of thick ivy growth, which also filled the canopy.

Maddington - St Mary - SU0643

The church was first mentioned in 1179 and fully restored between 1843-53. It was declared redundant in 1975 and is now in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust.

Seven yews grow in this churchyard with the most interesting to the west of the north churchyard entrance. This female yew, seen below, has the appearance of significant internal root growth, starting high in the canopy and fully established, along with evidence of a rotting and decayed outer trunk. A girth of 8' 9" just above the root crown does not take into account the missing decayed trunk.



East of the churchyard entrance is a female with a girth of 8' 6" at 2' 6". West of the church is a male with many branches removed from its lower trunk. Girth was 11' 6" at 2' 6".

Two young yews grow alongside the west perimeter of the additional graveyard, a male with a girth of 7' at 2' 6" and an unmeasured female.

Two further yews, male and female, grow along the east perimeter but were not measured due to lower growth and dense summer vegetation.

Shrewton - St Mary - SU0644

A small church existed in the 13th century. It was enlarged and refurbished in 1855.

One male yew with a girth of 9' at 1' grows here.



Winterbourne Stoke - St Peter - SU0740

Records show a church on this site in 1066. It was extensively restored in 1838-40.

Five yews are found here with the most notable growing on a slight mound west of the church. Close to the ground girth was exactly 12' at 1'. Large branches have been removed and local concern was voiced that the tree leaned slightly towards the church.

The remaining four young yews grow alongside the churchyard entrance.

Rollestone - St Andrew - SU0743

The church dates from the 13th century and was in the possession of the Knights Hospitaller for around 350 years. Partial restoration was carried out in 1845. The church is now redundant and in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust.

One very young female yew grows at the west side of the church.

- **The following churches are found in grid 4E**

Netheravon - All saints - SU1448

The church stands in parkland, on high ground surrounded by water meadows, and is reached by a fenced drive. Early records indicate this might have been the site of a Saxon minster of high status, which by 1086 was recorded as ruined. The present church was partially rebuilt in the 13th century and restored in 1839.

Within the churchyard along its western perimeter are five female yews. The first grows near to the northwest perimeter and measured 6' 9" at 3'. The second, shown here, grows near to the west porch and measured 10' 7" at 1' and 9' 6" at 3'. Towards the south east is a smaller tree with a girth of 7' 3" at 1' and 7' 2" at 2', with the remaining two at the east of the church being much smaller.

Outside of the churchyard, are ten yews (not counted in the survey) which might have been planted to act as a screen to hide the church from the large house.



Fittleton - All Saints-SU1449



The church was first recorded in 1291. Repairs were carried out in 1841 and 1878 with further restoration in 1903.

Four yews are found on this site. The first, growing at the perimeter east of the church, is male with a girth of 9' 5" at 1'.

Following the perimeter and a hedge a second male, shown here, grows at the far south end of the hedge. Its girth was 9' 8" at 1' and 9' 10" at 2'.

Towards the west of this tree are the remaining two, growing at the perimeter. The larger is male, measuring 8' 9" at 1', the other a young female.

Amesbury - St Mary and St Melor - SU1541

There was a parish church at Amesbury before the building of an Abbey in 979. This was replaced by a Priory as part of Henry II's penance for the murder of Thomas Becket during the 12th century.

It is thought that the parish church survived the priory church and is the site of the present church. Parts of the 12th century Norman structure remain and the church was restored in 1852-3.

Six yews are found here. At the churchyard's southwest entrance is a female measuring 9' 8" at 2'. Moving east are two males, one shown here (near right) measuring 11' 4" at 1', the other 9' 5" at 1'. Opposite this last tree is an unmeasured ivy covered female.

Adjacent to the church's east wall are a male, 9' 11" at 2', and a female (far right) 9' at 2' 6" with what appears to be new growth over the bole.



Durrington - All Saints - SU1545

The church was first mentioned in 1179. It had no dedication until it was fully restored in 1851.

One male yew grows on a steep sided bank towards the northeast corner of the perimeter. Lower growth and the steep bank prevented measurement.

Figheledean - St Michael and All Angels - SU1547

The church was first mentioned in 1115. Repairs were carried out in the 17th and 18th centuries and it was restored in 1859-60. It sits high above the village road and looks over the Avon valley.



Ten yews grow here, of which the most notable is female, found near the southwest corner as you enter the churchyard. The tape was threaded through thick stemmed ivy to record a girth of 11' 5" at 1'.

The remaining yews scattered around the perimeter are young with the exception of one near to the church's southeast corner. Holly, ivy and twiggy growth did not allow for measurements and 6' to 8' was estimated.

- The following churches are found in grid 4F

Newton Tony - St Andrew - SU2140



The present church was built in 1844 on the site of the old church, whose origins are traced to the 12th century.

Five yews grow within the churchyard. Shown here is the first male near the southwest entrance. Girth was 11' 2" at 1'.

The next three, also male, grow along the south perimeter. The first measured 7' 4" at the ground and 7' 8" at 2', the second, swallowing the headstone, was 9' 1" at 2', while the third appeared to be dead.

The fifth yew, growing along the east perimeter, was not measured.

Cholderton - St Nicholas - SU2242

The present church was built between 1841 and 1850.

One male yew grows at the churchyard's west entrance. Thick twiggy growth and ivy hampered measuring but a girth of 8' 9" at 4' was recorded.

South Tidworth - St Mary - SU2347

The mediaeval church of St Mary, originally mentioned in the Domesday Book, was demolished in 1784. The present church was built very close to the site of the old during 1879-80. It was declared redundant in 1972 and is now under the care of the Churches Conservation Trust.



There are twenty six yews at this site, of which twenty form an avenue leading to the church's southwest porch. The largest of these, growing near the porch, measured 7' 9" at 1'.

At the northeast perimeter is this young female, with a girth of 8' at 2'. Layering branches, which I observed in 2009, had been removed.

South Tidworth - St Mary - SU2347

This small family chapel was built from the stone of the mediaeval church, demolished in 1784. It became South Tidworth's parish church for the next 100 years. However when the new church of St Mary's was finished in 1880, this one lost its status as the parish church and reverted to St Mary's Chapel of Rest. It is now known as the Burial Chapel.

Seven young yews grow along, but outside of the churchyard's north perimeter.

North Tidworth - Holy Trinity - SU2349

The earliest reference to the church is 1291. It was rebuilt in the 15th century, repaired in 1805 and 1859 and restored in 1882.

Five yews grow in the churchyard with this male/female pair (below left) on the raised bank to the south of the churchyard's east entrance. The female, at the front of the photo, had a girth of 8' 9" at 1' 3" while the male was 10' 8" at 2'.

Towards the northwest perimeter is a male yew with many lower protrusions and much ivy growth. A girth of 10' at 3' 6" was recorded. Another male midway along the north perimeter was so affected by ivy, twiggy growth and other vegetation that measurement was not possible.

The fifth yew, also male, grows away from the immediate confines of the church and near the car park, sandwiched between a new brick building and a fence. Girth was 12' at 1' and 11' 3" at 3'. At 3' 6" it splits into seven main branches, while many lower branches have been removed.



- **The following churches are found in grid 5D**

West Lavington - All Saints - SU0053

The church dates from the latter half of the 12th century and was restored in 1847.



Six yews grow here. This female, girthing 9' 3" at 1' is the largest, found on the south side of the path close to the porch.

Three young yews grow on the north side of the path leading to the south porch from the northeast gate,

There are two more females, one on the east perimeter and one to the north of the church in a separate graveyard reached by a bridge crossing a minor road.

Market Lavington - St Mary of the Assumption - SU0154

The church contains some Norman fabric and is thought to have replaced an earlier Saxon church. It was restored in 1864 with some rebuilding in 1910.

Two yews grow east of the church, a female girthing 9' at 1' from the top of the raised earth bank and a younger male.

Stert - St James - SU0259

The church was built in 1846 using some of the materials from an earlier 16th building.

Three young yews grow here, two along the north perimeter and one east of the church.

Urchfont - St Michael and all Angels - SU0457

The earliest part of the church dates from 1220. There was some refurbishment in 1787 and restoration in 1900.

Two male yews grow in the grounds, one close to the small west gate and the other south east of the porch. This appears to have been cut down to a height of 5' but now has vigorous new growth.

Etchilhampton - St Andrew - SU0460

The church was built in the 14th century and contains many original features. It was restored in 1868-9.

Two female yews grow in the churchyard, the first on a high bank at the west entrance (near right). Girth of 10' 8" at the ground was recorded.

The second (far right), with a girth of 10' 6" at 1', grows towards the south, close to the church porch.



Chirton - St John the Baptist - SU0757

A church on this site can be traced back to the early Saxon period and was replaced by a Norman church in 1170. It was restored in 1850.

At the southwest corner of the church adjacent to the perimeter is a group of three young female yews. There is evidence of branch layering and also an old dead trunk.

Beechingstoke - St Stephan - SU0859



The church contains early Norman features. It was partially rebuilt in 1693 with further building work in 1791 and restoration in 1861.

Two male yews grow in the churchyard. The first, shown here, is near the south-east entrance from the car park. Girth was 9' 10" at 1' and 10' at 2'.

The tree at the north perimeter is covered in thick twiggly growth, preventing measurement. Girth was estimated at 7' to 9'.

- The following churches are found in grid 5E



Wilsford - St Nicholas - SU1057

A church has stood here since the 12th century. It was partially repaired in 1864.

One female yew, with a girth of 10' 8" at 1' and 10' 5" at 2', grows south of the church porch and close to a large chest tomb.

Charlton - St Peter - SU1156

Although indicated as Charlton on maps it is also referred to as Charlton St Peter, named after the church. Earliest records indicate a small priory in the area, but its location remains unknown. The 12th century church, which still has some 16th features, was rebuilt in 1857-8.

One twin trunked male grows near to the southwest perimeter, its girth 10' 3" at 1' and 10' 6" at 2'.



Upavon - St Mary the Virgin - SU1355



This Norman church, dating from 1175, was built on the site of an earlier Saxon structure. It was extensively restored in 1875-6.

Eleven yews grow in the churchyard, with two male and eight female along the eastern perimeter and one young male at the west perimeter to the rear of the public house.

Two of the larger female trees grow at the far northeast of the perimeter, their low sweeping branches hiding a shed. The largest of this pair is seen here, and excluding the significant side limb, had a girth of 11' at 3'.

North Newnton - St James - SU1357



The first church on this site was built in 963, making it one of the oldest in the country.

The present church was built during the 13th century and extensively rebuilt in 1862.

One female yew grows southwest of the church. It comprises three main branches rising from the trunk. Girth was 13' 2" at 1'.

Manningford Bruce - St Peter - SU1358

The church is thought to have Saxon origins with parts of the present church dating from the 11th and 12th centuries. It was restored in 1882.

Two yews grow in the churchyard, a male just to the south of the west entrance with a girth of 9' 7" at 1', and a female, southeast of the church, with thick stemmed ivy covering many lower branches and also hanging from the tree's crown. It looked in poor shape.



Enford - All Saints - SU1451

The present church stands on the site of an earlier Saxon church. It was partially reconstructed in 1779, but major damage occurred in 1817 when the spire was struck by lightning, closing the church until 1831. It was restored in 1893.

No fewer than fifty yew trees sweep round from the northwest corner and down to the far south east corner of the churchyard perimeter. No measurements were taken but girths were estimated at between 5' and 8'.

Maningford Abbots - No Dedication - SU1458

Unusually no dedication is recorded for this church. It was rebuilt during 1861-4 on the site of a 13th century building and declared redundant in 1983. The churchyard is reached by a footpath that leads alongside an adjoining property.

Twelve yews grow here. The largest are found at the southeast entrance, a female with a girth of 6' 6" at 1' and a male measuring 7' 3".

Pewsey - St John the Baptist - SU1659

Earliest records indicate a Saxon church on this site being replaced by a Norman Church in the 12th century. The church was restored in 1853 and 1861.

Four young yews grow in the churchyard, a male northeast of the church and a male and two females to the west.

Milton Lilbourne - St Peter - SU1860

Some Saxon stones are incorporated into this building. The present church, probably built in the 12th century, was restored in 1859 and 1875.



A female yew grows on the east perimeter and towers over the road below. The bank upon which it grows is retained by a substantial wall. About 2' of grass clippings were piled against the trunk. A girth of 10' 7" at the top of the grass pile was recorded.

- **The following churches are found in grid 5F**

Easton Royal - Holy Trinity - SU2060

The Parish church at Easton was built in 1591 and restored in 1852-3.

Two yews grow in the churchyard. South of the church is this male yew with a girth of 11' 8" at 1' and 11' 11" at 2'.

A female grows at the northeast corner, high above the road on raised ground. A girth of 9' 5" at 3' was obtained by threading the tape behind thick stems of ivy.



Collingbourne Kingston - St Mary - SU2355



The church dates from the 12th century, with major restoration during 1861-2. Although originally dedicated to St John, by 1763 it had been re-dedicated to St Mary. The churchyard overlooks the busy main road and is retained by a substantial wall.

Four yews grow within this churchyard. The first, shown here, is found northwest of the churchyard entrance. It is male, with a girth of 8' 10 at 1' and 9' at 2'.

Along the west perimeter are two female yews. One was measured over slight ivy growth as 7' 6" at 2', the other forms twin trunks just above the ground.

The fourth yew, male, growing at the far end of the east perimeter, splits into three main branches at 3'. Girth at the ground was 10'.

Collingbourne Ducis - St Andrew - SU2453

The church, recorded in the Domesday Book, was rebuilt in the 13th century and restored in 1856. Its original dedication to St Mary had changed to St Andrew by 1786.

Two yews grow southwest of the church. Shown here is a female with a girth of about 10' at 2'. It splits into four main branches at 3'.

The second, male, measured 8' 11" at 2'.



Ludgershall - St James - SU2650

This 12th century church was much restored in the 1870s.

Two yews grow here, a male just east of the church girthing 8' at 1' and a smaller female to the north.

Upper Chute - St Nicholas - SU2953

Records indicate a church in 1481, though the present building is Victorian, dating from 1872.

Just north of the church on a raised bank is a line of three yews. The first (northeast) is dead, and showed no signs of regeneration. It is hollowed out and girthed 11' 5".

The two living trees are female, the one shown here has much of its bole missing on the north side, revealing an internal stem. It was not measured.

Two further young yews grow just southeast of the church .



Tidcombe - St Michael - SU2958

The church was built in the 14th century and restored in 1882. One young yew grows west of the church.

- The following churches are found in grid 5G

Chute Forest - St Mary - SU3052



The church was built in 1871, closed in 1972 and is now under the care of the Churches Conservation trust. It sits well away from the road and is reached by a public footpath.

11 young yews line a faint path leading from the north east gate. Two males grow close to the south porch, the largest girthing 9' 8".

A female at the south east gate girthed 8' 6" at the root crown.

Three others grow north and west of the church. .

Fosbury - Christ Church - SU3158

A Victorian church from 1856, declared redundant in 1979. One young male grows close to the porch.

Appendix 1: Churches Visited

Churches Conservation Trust (CCT)
Friends of Friendless Churches (FFC)

Wiltshire Towns & Villages	Grid Ref	Square	Count	Church	CCT	Years	Previously Recorded In	Largest Recorded		
								Feet	Inch	Mtrs
Bow erchalke	SU0123	2D	1	Holy Trinity		3	Ebble	11	8	3.56
Fifield Bavant	SU0125	2D	1	St Martin of Tours		0	Ebble	0		0.00
Broadchalke	SU0425	2D	1	All Saints		5	Ebble	9	7	2.92
Bishopstone (Salisbury)	SU0826	2D	1	St John the Baptist		8	Ebble	12	5	3.78
Stratford Tony	SU0926	2D	1	St Mary and St Lawrence	CCT	1	Ebble	11		3.35
Coombe Bissett	SU1026	2E	1	St Michael and all Angels		1	Ebble	11	11	3.63
Netherhampton	SU1029	2E	1	St Catherine		0	Nadder	0		0.00
Homington	SU1226	2E	1	St Mary the Virgin		2	Ebble	9	4	2.84
Salisbury - West Harnham	SU1329	2E	7	St George		1	Nadder	11	7	3.53
Salisbury - East Harnham	SU1428	2E	6	All Saints		1	Nadder	7		2.13
Salisbury	SU1429	2E	2	St Martins		6	Avon	10	4	3.15
Salisbury	SU1429	2E	1	St Thomas a Becket		3	Avon	0		0.00
Odstock	SU1526	2E	1	St Mary		1	Ebble	9	10	3.00
Nunton	SU1526	2E	1	St Andrew		1	Ebble	8	9	2.67
Britford	SU1628	2E	1	St Peter		3	Avon	12		3.66
Charlton All Saints	SU1724	2E	1	All Saints		3	Avon	7	6	2.29
Downton	SU1821	2E	1	St Laurence		15	Avon	10		3.05
Trafalgar Park	SU1823	2E	1	St Michael		4	Avon	15	8	4.78
Alderbury	SU1826	2E	1	St Mary the Virgin		7	Avon	21		6.40
Morgan's Vale	SU1921	2E	1	St Birinus		0	Avon	0		0.00
Redlynch	SU2120	2F	1	St Mary		7	Test	0		0.00
West Grimstead	SU2126	2F	1	St Johns		1	Test	15	4	4.67
East Grimstead	SU2227	2F	1	Holy Trinity		2	Test	0		0.00
Farley	SU2229	2F	1	All Saints		12	Test	13	1	3.99
Whiteparish	SU2423	2F	1	All Saints		1	Test	7	5	2.26
Landfordwood	SU2521	2F	1	Chapel		0		0		0.00
West Dean	SU2527	2F	2	Borbach Chantry	CCT	1	Test	8	2	2.49
West Dean	SU2527	2F	1	St Mary the Virgin		0	Test	0		0.00
Landford	SU2620	2F	1	St Andrew		2	Test	9	4	2.84
Dinton	SU0031	3D	1	St Mary		4	Nadder	10		3.05
Wylye	SU0037	3D	1	St Mary the Virgin		1	Wylye	10	10	3.30
Fisherton de la Mere	SU0038	3D	1	St Nicholas	CCT	0	Wylye	0		0.00
Compton Chamberlayne	SU0230	3D	1	St Michael		3	Nadder	14	11	4.55
Baverstock	SU0231	3D	1	St Editha		1	Nadder	8	4	2.54
Steeple Langford	SU0337	3D	1	All Saints		1	Wylye	8	10	2.69
Barford St Martin	SU0531	3D	1	St Martin		4	Nadder	8		2.44
Little Langford	SU0537	3D	1	St Nicholas of Mira		0	Wylye	0		0.00
Burcombe	SU0731	3D	1	St John the Baptist (Redundant)		3	Nadder	9	5	2.87
Stapleford	SU0737	3D	1	St Mary		6	Wylye	0		0.00
Berwick St James	SU0739	3D	1	St James		3	Wylye	0		0.00
Great Wishford	SU0835	3D	1	St Giles		4	Wylye	9		2.74
Wilton	SU0931	3D	2	St Mary and St Nicholas		21	Nadder	11		3.35
Wilton	SU0931	3D	1	St Mary	CCT	7	Nadder	16	2	4.93
South New ton	SU0934	3D	1	St Andrew		0	Wylye	0		0.00
Fugglestone St Peter	SU1031	3E	1	St Peter		3	Wylye	0		0.00
Salisbury - Bemerton	SU1230	3E	5	St John (closed for worship)		3	Nadder	0		0.00
Salisbury - Bemerton	SU1230	3E	4	St Andrew		0	Nadder	0		0.00
Middle Woodford	SU1236	3E	1	All Saints		6	Avon	11	1	3.38
Stratford sub Castle	SU1332	3E	1	St Lawrence		4	Avon	11	11	3.63
Great Durnford	SU1338	3E	1	St Andrew		0	Avon	0		0.00
Wilsford (Amesbury)	SU1339	3E	1	St Michael		1	Avon	5	6	1.68
Salisbury	SU1430	3E	3	St Edmund - Arts Centre		7	Avon	9	7	2.92
Laverstock	SU1530	3E	1	St Andrew		10	Bourne	10	1	3.07
Winterbourne Earls	SU1734	3E	1	St Michael and all Angels		2	Bourne	6	9	2.06
Winterbourne Dauntsey	SU1734	3E	1	St Edwards - wildlife refuge		1	Bourne	15	6	4.72
Winterbourne Gunner	SU1835	3E	1	St Mary		3	Bourne	8	6	2.59
Porton	SU1936	3E	1	St Nicholas		0	Bourne	0		0.00
Idmiston	SU1937	3E	1	All Saints	CCT	0	Bourne	0		0.00

Wiltshire Towns & Villages	Grid Ref	Square	Count	Church	CCT	Yews	Previously Recorded In	Largest Recorded		
								Feet	Inch	Mtrs
Boscombe	SU2038	3F	1	St Andrew		1	Bourne	11	7	3.53
Allington	SU2039	3F	1	St John the Baptist (Redundant)	FFC	1	Bourne	9	5	2.87
Pitton	SU2131	3F	1	St Peter		3		13	4	4.06
West Winterslow	SU2232	3F	1	All Saints		14		9	9	2.97
Tilthead	SU0347	4D	1	St Thomas a Becket		4	Wylye	9	10	3.00
Orcheston	SU0544	4D	1	St George	CCT	1	Wylye	0		0.00
Orcheston	SU0545	4D	1	St Mary		0	Wylye	0		0.00
Maddington	SU0643	4D	1	St Mary	CCT	7	Wylye	11	6	3.51
Shrewton	SU0644	4D	1	St Mary		1	Wylye	9		2.74
Winterbourne Stoke	SU0740	4D	1	St Peter		5	Wylye	12		3.66
Rollestone	SU0743	4D	1	St Andrew (Redundant)	CCT	1	Wylye	0		0.00
Larkhill	SU1344	4E	1	St Alban the Martyr		0		0		0.00
Netheravon	SU1448	4E	1	All Saints		5	Avon	10	7	3.23
Fittleton	SU1449	4E	1	All Saints		4	Avon	9	8	2.95
Amesbury	SU1541	4E	1	St Mary and St Melor		6	Avon	11	4	3.45
Durrington	SU1545	4E	1	All Saints		1	Avon	0		0.00
Figheledean	SU1547	4E	1	St Michael and all Angels		10	Avon	11	5	3.48
Milston	SU1645	4E	1	St Mary		0	Avon	0		0.00
Bulford	SU1743	4E	1	St Leonards		0	Avon	0		0.00
Newton Tony	SU2140	4F	1	St Andrews		5	Bourne	11	2	3.40
Cholderton	SU2242	4F	1	St Nicholas		1	Bourne	8	9	2.67
Tidworth - South	SU2347	4F	3	St Mary	CCT	26	Bourne	8		2.44
Tidworth - South	SU2347	4F	2	St Mary Chapel of rest		7	Bourne	0		0.00
Tidworth - North	SU2349	4F	1	Holy Trinity		5	Bourne	12		3.66
West Lavington	SU0053	5D	1	All Saints		6		9	3	2.82
Market Lavington	SU0154	5D	1	St Mary of the Assumption		2		9		2.74
Easterton	SU0255	5D	1	St Barnabas		0		0		0.00
Stert	SU0259	5D	1	St James		3		0		0.00
Urchfont	SU0457	5D	1	St Michael and all Angels		2		0		0.00
Etchilhampton	SU0460	5D	1	St Andrew		2	Avon	10	8	3.25
Chirton	SU0757	5D	1	St John the Baptist		3	Avon	0		0.00
Patney	SU0758	5D	1	St Swithun - Private		0	Avon	0		0.00
Marden	SU0857	5D	1	All Saints		0	Avon	0		0.00
Beechingstoke	SU0859	5D	1	St Stephen		2	Avon	9	10	3.00
Wilsford (Pewsey)	SU1057	5E	1	St Nicholas		1	Avon	10	8	3.25
Charlton St Peter	SU1156	5E	1	St Peter		1	Avon	10	3	3.12
Woodborough	SU1159	5E	1	St Mary Magdalene		0	Avon	0		0.00
Upavon	SU1355	5E	1	St Mary the Virgin		11	Avon	11		3.35
Rushall	SU1356	5E	1	St Mathew		0	Avon	0		0.00
North Newton	SU1357	5E	1	St James		1	Avon	13	2	4.01
Manningford Bruce	SU1358	5E	1	St Peter		2	Avon	9	7	2.92
Enford	SU1451	5E	1	All Saints		50	Avon	0		0.00
Manningford Abbots	SU1458	5E	1	No dedication (Redundant)		12	Avon	7	3	2.21
Wilcot	SU1460	5E	1	Holy Cross		0	Avon	0		0.00
Pewsey	SU1659	5E	1	St John the Baptist		4	Avon	0		0.00
Milton Lilbourne	SU1860	5E	1	St Peter		1	Avon	10	7	3.23
Everleigh	SU2053	5F	1	St Peter	CCT	0		0		0.00
Easton Royal	SU2060	5F	1	Holy Trinity		2	Avon	11	8	3.56
Collingbourne Kingston	SU2355	5F	1	St Mary		4	Bourne	10		3.05
Collingbourne Ducis	SU2453	5F	1	St Andrew		2	Bourne	10		3.05
Cadley	SU2454	5F	1	Christ Church (Private)		0		0		0.00
East Grafton	SU2560	5F	1	St Nicholas		0		0		0.00
Ludgershall	SU2650	5F	1	St James		2		8		2.44
Upper Chute	SU2953	5F	1	St Nicholas		5		11	5	3.48
Tidcombe	SU2958	5F	1	St Michael		1		0		0.00
Chute Forest	SU3052	5G	1	St Mary (Redundant)	CCT	17		9	8	2.95
Fosbury	SU3158	5G	1	Christ Church (Redundant)		1		0		0.00