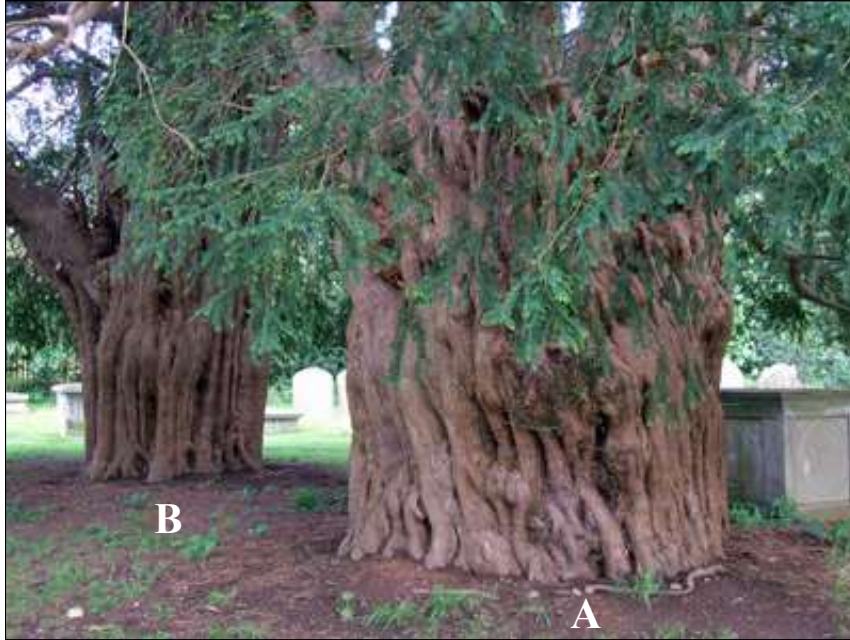


1866: The Woolhope Papers noted a yew that in 1864 was 'past its prime, but healthy', recording a girth of 18ft.

1946: In a request for information for his book *The Churchyard Yew and Immortality*, Vaughan Cornish was told of 'two yews north east of the church near vestry door'.



Geoff Garlick 2006

1999: Here are two female trees, almost certainly planted at different times, growing only 4 metres apart. Each has a straight bole, clear of twiggly growth. The larger ancient yew (A) produces many branches above a height of about 8'. Decay was seen in 2 areas, one space close to the ground which contains a small internal stem, the other at 5' filled with small roots. If this yew was 'past its prime' in 1864, it is a testament to the yew's longevity that nearly 150 years later we see a tree very much in its prime. Here is compelling evidence that a yew passes through many phases of development and decay during its long life. Girth was 21' 4" at the ground, 20' 4" at 1', 20' 5" at 3' and 20' 2" at 5'.

In 2015 Peter Norton recorded girths of 20' 9" at 1', 20' 9" at 2' where several nails mark the height and 21' 3" at 3'.

Paul Wood 2017



1999: The smaller yew has a large limb at a height of 6'7", then no significant growth until a height of about 10'. There was no major hollowing, only holes left following the removal of branches. Girth was 15' 10" at 1', 17' 2" at 3' and 17' 4" at 5'.

2015: Peter Norton recorded a girth of 16' 3" at root crown/ground.

The first photo was taken in 2006 by Geoff Garlick, 2nd, 3rd and 4th in 2017 by Paul Wood.



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