

The church is 14th century, though this has been a site of worship since before the Norman Conquest.

In the 1864 Woolhope Papers a girth of 15' 9" was recorded.

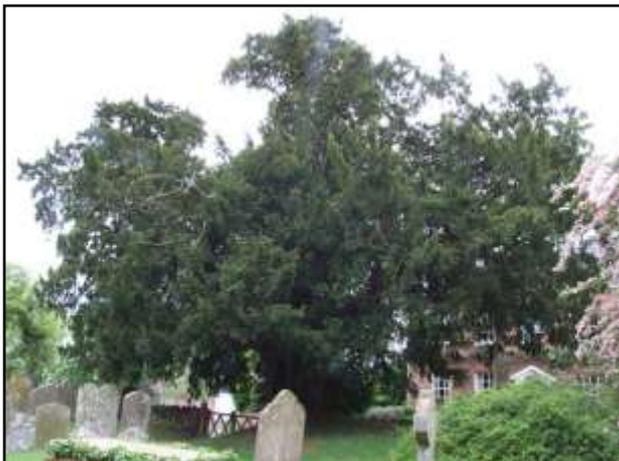
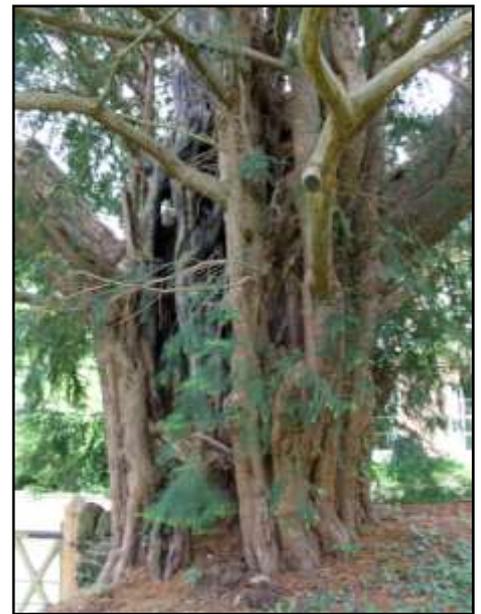
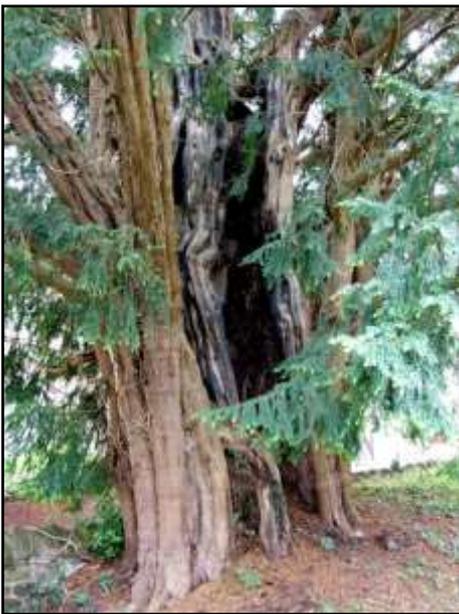
The 'fine yew' was also noted in Mee's *The King's England* in about 1938.

The male yew, seen here in 2002, grows SE of the church, just inside the churchyard's perimeter wall. Fire in its hollow had damaged a large internal stem which is connected with the tree's main rising branch. This had been truncated at 25'/30', probably as a result of the fire, but already new rising growth was springing up from around it. The unaffected part of the tree was full of vigorous growth. Girth was 19' 5" at 1' above the top of the wall.

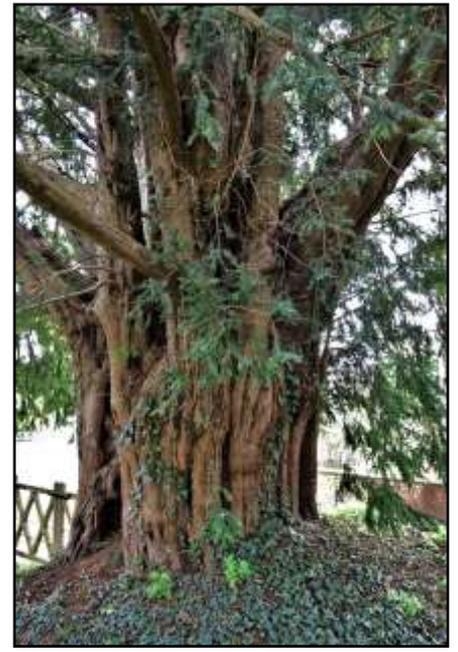
Three further yews grow at the east end of church, the largest a male with a girth of 13' 9" at 1' 6".



The photos below, taken by Geoff Garlick, show the yew in 2006



In 2017 Paul Wood measured the significant yew at 1' above the churchyard wall and recorded a girth of 20' 4" (6.20m). The tree appeared in great health with thick and plentiful foliage and the previous fire damage appearing to be becoming less visible with new growth beginning to cover the damage.



Also recorded were a further 4 yews at the east end of the church. The most northerly (below) is female with a girth of 12' 6" (3.81m) at 18". It has a fluted bole with lower limbs removed, in common with all the yews here. There was a suggestion that the tree was becoming hollow, with white wood visible in a number of places. As with all the yews here this one had plenty of deep green foliage and little ivy, except for small amounts on the ground. This is a credit to those who maintain this churchyard.

