

The earliest part of the church dates from c1180. The yew grows on a prominent mound ESE of the building. The church is seen here in a drawing at the time of restoration in 1867. It would seem possible that the original tree was damaged or cut back almost to a stump at this time.

1994: In *The Sacred Yew* the tree was described as having 'many new stems obliterating original trunk'.

1998: I counted 15 of these new stems, rising not only as peripheral growth of a bole that disappeared long ago, but also filling the central area.



The photos below from Mark Hinsley (2005) show how quickly a yew can become dominated by unchecked ivy growth.



July 2015 Peter Norton: This ancient male has 15 branches (all male) sprouting from a 4' raised mound. It is a classic example of a yew's regenerative capabilities. It was presumably cut down - for reasons not documented - and the stump covered with earth. These individual stems have a girth range between 3' and 6' which may suggest the original tree being cut down at the time of the Victorian restoration. In 2012 girth at ground level was 33' 11". The ivy that hid the tree in 2005 had been removed.



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