

Mr M. Fox  
Jones Homes (North West) Limited  
Emerson House  
Heyes Lane  
Alderley Edge  
SK9 7LF

Our Ref: CW/6257-SG-RD-21

9 April 2021

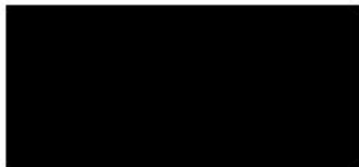
Dear Mike,

**RESISTANCE DRILL TESTS ON TREES AT SPRINGFIELD GATE**

Further to my visit of 31 March 2021, I set out below the results and analyses of the resistance drill tests.

I trust that this will be sufficient for your purposes.

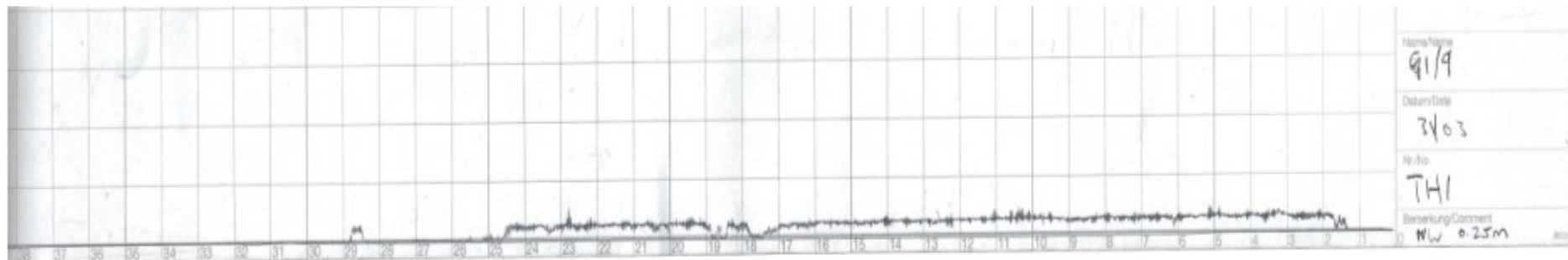
Yours sincerely,



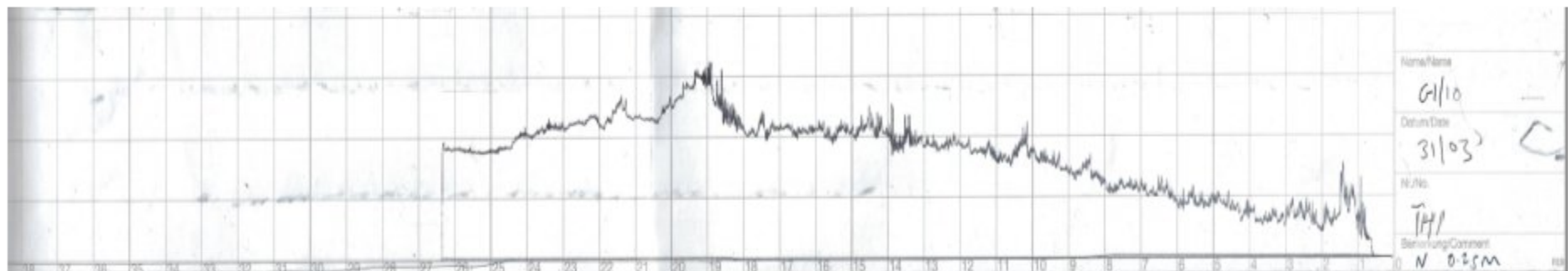
Tom Baron

**Cheshire Woodlands Limited**

<b>Tree ref. G1/9</b>	<b>Test hole 1</b>
Test location	Northwest buttress root
Test height	0.25m
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test initiated at 15mm</li> <li>• Minimal resistance from bark or sapwood, which continues through to 245mm</li> <li>• No resistance between 245mm and 285mm, which is likely a result of advanced decay</li> <li>• Test terminated at 290mm</li> </ul>
Conclusions	The stability and/or long-term health of the tree is likely to be compromised. There is an elevated probability of tree failure and its removal is advised



<b>Tree ref. G1/10</b>	<b>Test hole 1</b>
Test location	Northern buttress root
Test height	0.25m
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test initiated with a spike in resistance from bark layer between 8-15mm</li> <li>• Gradual increased resistance as the drill passes through the vascular cambium and sapwood with large peaks and troughs through the earlywood and latewood</li> <li>• Peak of resistance at 190mm where there is a possible increase in moisture content</li> <li>• Decreased variance between 195mm and 265mm, where there is likely to be early stages of decay</li> </ul>
Conclusions	There are areas of undecayed wood to the lower stem and root collars, but the significant damage to surface roots will act as a host for the decay and fungi. The decay is likely to increase over time, and given the presence of decay enhancing fungi, annual inspections are recommended if the tree is to be retained



<b>Tree ref. G1/11</b>	<b>Test hole 1</b>
Test location	Western buttress root
Test height	0.25m
Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test initiated into bark at 7mm at the section thought to have the thinnest residual wall</li> <li>• Undecayed residual wall between 30-110mm with no obvious signs of decay</li> <li>• Reduced peaks and troughs between 110-130mm, which is likely to indicate insipient decay</li> <li>• No significant resistance between 130-160mm, indicating internal decay</li> <li>• The undecayed and functional phloem between 30-110mm is likely to be sufficient to stabilise the tree and carry out physiological processes</li> </ul>
Conclusions	The undecayed and functional phloem between 30-110mm - at what was considered to be the thinnest point of the stem - is likely to be sufficient to stabilise the tree and carry out physiological processes. With the presence of decay enhancing fungi, annual inspections are recommended if the tree is to be retained

