

TREE RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

43 Ferringham Lane, Ferring, West Sussex, BN12 5NB

Prepared For:	Peplemax Limited
Local Authority:	Arun District Council (ADC)
Risk Assessment Timeframe:	3 Years
Document reference:	MDJAC-AM25111-TRAR-01
Date:	5 January 2026
Revision:	First Issue
Author:	Matthew Jones BSc (Hons), RCArborA, MArborA

Brambles End
30 Blakes Farm Road
Southwater
West Sussex
RH13 9GJ

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
1 Introduction	3
1.1 Instruction.....	3
1.2 Terms of Reference (ToR).....	3
1.3 Site description.....	3
1.4 Site visit details.....	4
1.5 Limitations	5
2 Statutory controls	5
2.1 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs).....	5
2.2 Conservation Areas (CAs)	6
3 Tree risk assessment methodology.....	6
3.1 Understanding tree risk	6
3.2 Survey methodology	6
General.....	6
Scope of survey	7
Target assessment.....	7
Data analysis and risk categorisation	7
Timescales.....	10
4 The tree	10
4.1 Risk Assessment	10
4.2 Summary of work recommendations.....	12
4.3 Reinspection intervals	13
5 Conclusions and recommendations.....	13
5.1 Conclusions.....	13
5.2 Recommendations	13
6 Glossary of arboricultural terms	14
7 References	14

© MDJ Arboricultural Consultancy Limited, 2026.

This document has been prepared for the sole use of the named client in accordance with the terms of our instruction. Views expressed or implied may not be relied upon by any third-party without the written consent of MDJ Arboricultural Consultancy Limited (MDJAC). The report remains the property of MDJAC and may not be redistributed in whole or in part, lent, hired, or copied, without the written consent of MDJAC.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- S1. One Monterey pine growing within the curtilage of 45 Ferringham Lane was surveyed and recorded in accordance with the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) and International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) methodologies.
- S2. The tree is biologically healthy, and has a reasonable structural condition. However, one 'hazard-beam' branch requires removal to eliminate the risk of its total failure, which could foreseeably occur, and could cause damage or injury as a consequence. The remaining canopy has high volumes of deadwood, which also requires removal on risk mitigation grounds.
- S3. As a result of the species-specific characteristics of the subject tree, which includes the frequent falling of large and heavy pine cones capable of causing damage to vehicles and other property, and injury to people as has already occurred, canopy reduction work to reduce the lateral spread of branches into the subject property is necessary. This could be achieved by specific branch removal and shortening works, as summarised at Section 4.
- S4. Proportionate work recommendations have been made to reduce the identified risks to as low and reasonably practicable (ALARP), in accordance with industry best practice, and the Common Sense Risk Management of Trees, Volume 2, dated 2024.
- S5. As the tree is covered by a Tree Preservation Order, an application to the local planning authority to obtain permission for the prescribed works will be necessary. No works may proceed without obtaining the necessary permission.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTION

1.1.1. This Tree Risk Assessment Report (TRAR) has been instructed by Françoise Webster of Peoplenmax Limited.

1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

1.2.1. This report is intended to inform The Client of the condition of one off-site Monterey pine (T1) growing within the front garden of the adjacent property, and an assessment of the risk it poses to residents, users, and visitors to the site, and the general public.

1.2.2. The agreed scope of work is outlined below:

1. To undertake a site visit and inspection of the subject tree from ground level; and
2. To produce this TRAR, which outlines the general condition of the tree stock, and makes recommendations where risks exist, in order to meet Tree Owner's legal Duty of Care under the Occupiers' Liability Acts.

1.2.3. This report should be read in conjunction with the documents and plans listed below for context:

- Appendix 1.** The tree survey schedule (ref. MDJAC-MDJAC-AM25111-TSS-01);
Appendix 2. The tree survey plan (ref. MDJAC-MDJAC-AM25111-TSP-01); and
Appendix 3. Author's experience and qualifications.

1.3 SITE DESCRIPTION

1.3.1. The subject property is located on the west side of Ferringham Lane, and sits between two similarly sized properties. The property ownership boundary, as I understand it, extends to the highway at the front of the property and therefore includes a strip of shared-ownership land immediately adjacent to the highway. The soil in this area appears to have become compacted in the past, likely due to vehicle parking and pedestrian footfall.

1.3.2. The second area of front garden, which is separated by a picket fence, is more formal in nature and has been largely laid to turf following the property's recent renovation. An access path leads from the informal area, through the formal area, to the front door of the property, and serves as the primary means of access by foot.

1.3.3. The subject tree stands broadly at the juncture between the two sections described above, but within the curtilage of the property to the north.

Photograph 1: below left, looking westwards across Ferringham Lane towards the subject pine tree [red circle on trunk], screened by other Holm oaks in the foreground; and

Photograph 2: below right, looking south-westwards across Ferringham Lane, demonstrating the lack of prominence of the subject tree from the street scene.



Photograph 3: below left, looking westwards towards the picket fence and subject property; and

Photograph 4: below right, looking northwards towards the subject tree, showing the boundary fencing between the subject property and the adjacent plot.



1.4 SITE VISIT DETAILS

1.4.1. I visited the site on Wednesday 17 December 2025, and carried out a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)¹ and a Level 2 Basic Assessment². A VTA comprises a ground-based assessment of the trees, taking into account their 'body language' and natural features, and identification of any potential defects. Where risk features existed, they were qualified using the Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) methodology.

¹ (Mattheck, Bethge, & Weber, 2015)

² (Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, & Lilly, 2017)

1.4.2. The tree's location is shown on the appended tree survey plan, which is based on satellite imagery embedded within our proprietary tree survey software.

1.4.3. I have included a summary of my professional experience and qualifications at **Appendix 3**.

1.5 LIMITATIONS

1.5.1. The dimensions and assessments of the trees contained within this document reflect their condition at the time of the survey. I surveyed the trees from within the boundaries of the site, from the neighbour's front garden with permission, and from the surrounding publicly accessible areas. The presence of additional physiological or structural defects that are only visible from restricted-access viewpoints, such as those on the upper sides of branches, cannot be discounted.

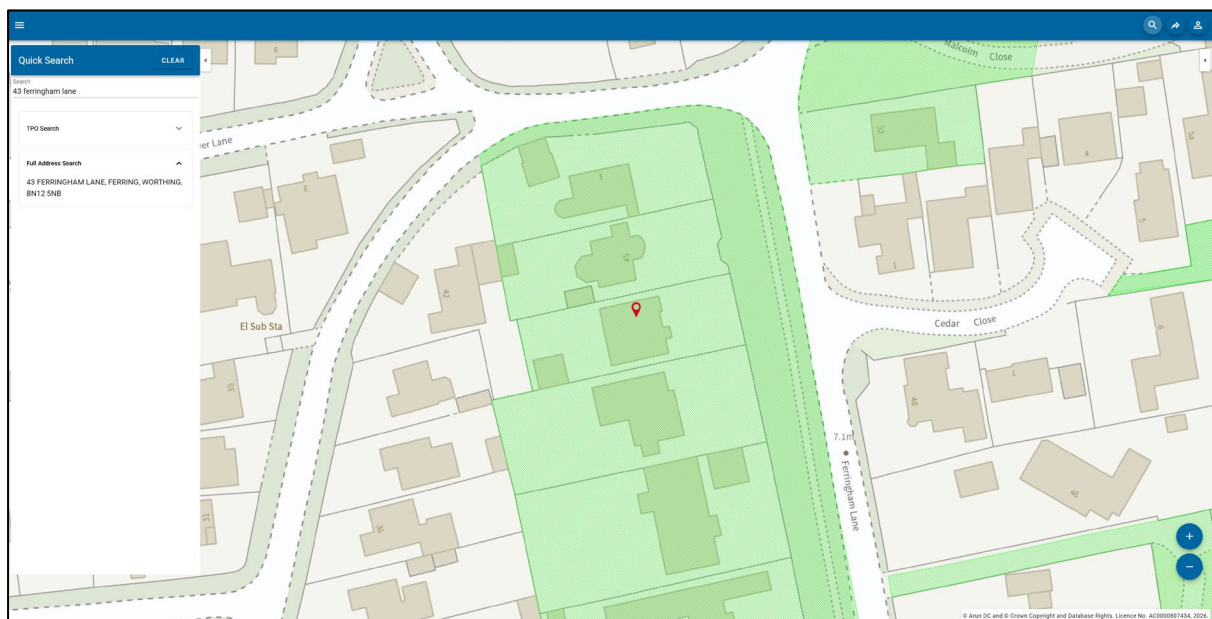
1.5.2. All trees were surveyed from ground level only, aided by the use of binoculars where considered necessary. Other aids included an acoustic hammer and a steel probe, both of which were used where necessary to confirm the extent of any dysfunctional wood, cavities, or other morphological defects.

2 STATUTORY CONTROLS

2.1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS (TPOs)

2.1.1. I have checked the Arun District Council website's online mapping service³ for the existence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). This search suggests that Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) affects all of the trees at the subject property, as well as those in the adjacent property. However, it is not possible to download an official copy of the formal TPO documents, and so I am unable to confirm which classification of order is in force.

Figure 1: excerpt from the ADC TPO mapping system.



³ (Arun District Council, 2026)

2.2 CONSERVATION AREAS (CAs)

2.2.1. The site is not within a conservation area, and therefore there are no arboricultural constraints in this regard.

3 TREE RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 UNDERSTANDING TREE RISK

3.1.1. Trees are dynamic organisms that are the subject of continual change and adaptation to their given environments. As such, they are complex organisms that are able to successfully adapt to structural defects, if given the time to do so⁴.

3.1.2. Statistics on tree-related injuries suggest that the risk of being killed by a falling tree, either in whole or in part, is around 1:15,000,000 [one in fifteen million]⁵. Approximately 55 A&E cases per year relate to injuries resulting from being struck by trees, and this is exceedingly small when compared to A&E cases for other, commonly accepted risks, including 2.9 million leisure-related cases; footballs (262,000), children's swings (10,900) and even wheelie bins (2,200) are involved in significantly more incidents on an annual basis⁶.

3.1.3. Accordingly, it is imperative to maintain this perspective when assessing the risk posed by trees, in order to avoid unnecessary tree removals or pruning, and thus, diminishing the wider ecosystem services that they provide society.

3.2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

General

3.2.1. The survey was conducted using the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) methodology. This process builds on the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA), which provides a biomechanics-based approach for inspecting trees and has become the standard methodology for arboriculturists. The ISA methodology provides three levels of survey, and these are intended to provide a cost-effective solution for all sizes of tree stock, as outlined below.

- **Level 1 – Limited visual inspection:** seeks to highlight trees with notable or obvious defects, usually within large populations of trees, by completing a walk or drive-by survey, and highlighting trees for further assessment where necessary;
- **Level 2 – Basic assessment:** includes a detailed assessment of trees, aided by hand tools where necessary, their growing environments and the targets surrounding the trees; or
- **Level 3 – Advanced assessment:** usually prescribed following a Level 2 assessment, this level seeks to provide additional, detailed information about specific tree parts, defects, targets, or site conditions. Specialised equipment such as microdrills or sonic tomography may be used to identify internal decay or defects.

⁴ (The National Tree Safety Group, 2024)

⁵ (The National Tree Safety Group, 2024)

⁶ (The National Tree Safety Group, 2024)

Scope of survey

3.2.2. A Level 2 'Basic Assessment' survey was undertaken. This level of survey methodology comprises a ground-based, non-invasive assessment of each individual tree which seeks to⁷:

- Where applicable, determine the significant targets and target zone for the tree or branches of concern;
- Review the site history, conditions, and species failure profile;
- Inspect the tree visually, and where deemed necessary, use hand tools including but not limited to binoculars, a nylon-headed mallet, probes, or shovels to determine structural condition;
- Assess expected loads on the tree and its constituent parts;
- Assess general tree health;
- Record observations of site conditions, defects and outward signs of potential internal defects and response growth;
- If necessary, recommend advanced assessment;
- Analyse the collected data to determine the likelihood and consequences of failure in order to evaluate the degree of risk;
- Develop mitigation options and estimate residual risk for each option; and
- Develop and submit the findings to The Client/tree manager and advise on reinspection intervals.

Target assessment

3.2.3. In the context of tree risk assessment, a target is any person, structure or property that may be damaged in the event of a failure.

3.2.4. The target zone is the area immediately surrounding the tree, and therefore, objects within this area are targets by default. Targets may therefore include but not be limited to, pedestrians using footpaths or bridgeways, street furniture such as lamp columns and road signs, cars parked in laybys, or those being driven on roads adjacent to trees.

3.2.5. In all risk assessments, humans are the principal target. Therefore, occupancy rates of people in the tree target zones are a material consideration when undertaking tree risk assessments. Protection factors, such as the presence of other trees or buildings, may offer an element of protection for people within the tree target zone; these are also considered as part of the ISA TRAQ methodology.

3.2.6. Targets may fall into one of three categories:

- **Static targets:** targets that are fixed or not easily moved, such as houses, sheds, and street furniture;
- **Movable targets:** targets that can be re-located with relative ease, such as sculptures, parked cars, or playground equipment; or
- **Mobile targets:** those that are in motion or move intermittently, such as pedestrians, bicycles, or cars.

Data analysis and risk categorisation

3.2.7. The ISA TRAQ methodology requires assessments to be made in regard to three key aspects of tree risk: the likelihood of failure occurring, the likelihood of the tree part impacting a target if a failure occurred (irrespective of the likelihood of failure), and the consequences of such a failure occurring. Additional information on these assessments is provided below for transparency.

⁷ (Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, & Lilly, 2017)

Likelihood of failure

3.2.8. Where one or more structural defects exist, the likelihood of failure is assessed based on the species profile of the individual tree, in consideration with the severity of the defects observed. The likelihood of failure is assessed in accordance with **Table 1** below.

Table 1: explanatory notes on the likelihood of failure⁸.

Likelihood of failure	Description
Improbable	The tree or branch is not likely to fail during normal weather conditions and may not fail in many severe weather conditions within the specified timeframe
Possible	Failure could occur, but it is unlikely during normal weather conditions within the specified timeframe
Probable	Failure may be expected under normal weather conditions within the specified timeframe
Imminent	Failure has started or is most likely to occur in the near future, even if there is no significant wind or increased load. This is an infrequent occurrence for a risk assessor to encounter and may require immediate action to protect people from harm

Likelihood of impacting a target

3.2.9. Once targets have been identified it is important to determine occupancy rates and any protection measures that may protect the target in the event of a failure. Occupancy rates can be summarised as:

- **Rare occupancy:** the target zone is not commonly used by people;
- **Occasional occupancy:** the target zone is occupied by people or targets infrequently or irregularly;
- **Frequent occupancy:** the target zone is occupied for a substantial proportion of a day or work week; or
- **Constant occupancy:** a target is present at nearly all times, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

3.2.10. Following determination of occupancy rates and protection factors, the likelihood of the tree or tree part is categorised in accordance with **Table 2** below.

Table 2: explanatory notes on the likelihood of a tree (or part) impacting a target.

Likelihood of impact	Description
Very low	The likelihood of the failed tree or part impacting the specified target is remote
Low	It is not likely that the failed tree or part will impact the target
Medium	The failed tree or part is as likely to impact the target as not
High	The failed tree or part will most likely impact the target

3.2.11. Once the likelihood of failure and impacting the target have been calculated, a combined likelihood of both factors is provided by using Matrix 1 of the system, reproduced below.

Table 3: likelihood of failure matrix.

Likelihood of failure	Likelihood of impacting target			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

⁸ (Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, & Lilly, 2017)

Consequences of failure

3.2.12. Once the likelihood of failure and a failure impacting a specified target have been categorised, the consequences of a failure occurring must be considered. Consequences are categorised into one of the following four categories, based on the value of the target and the harm that may arise.

Table 4: explanatory notes on the consequences of failure.

Consequence	Description	Examples
Negligible	Consequences are those that involve low-value property damage or disruption that can be replaced or repaired	A small branch striking a fence A medium-sized branch striking a shrub bed A large part striking a structure and causing low monetary damage Disruption of power to landscape lighting
Minor	Consequences are those that involve low to moderate property damage, small disruption to traffic or a communication utility, or very minor injury	A small branch striking a house roof from a high height A medium-sized branch striking a deck from moderate height A large part striking a structure and causing moderate monetary damage Short-term disruption of power to a house Temporary disruption of traffic to a residential street
Significant	Consequences are those that involve property damage of moderate to high-value, considerable disruption, or personal injury	A medium-sized part striking an unoccupied new vehicle from a moderate or high height A large part striking a structure and resulting in high monetary damage Disruption of distribution to primary or secondary utility services Disruption to traffic on a 'B road'
Severe	Consequences are those that could involve serious personal injury or death, damage to high-value property, or disruption of important activities	Injury to a person that may result in hospitalisation A medium-sized part striking an occupied vehicle A large part striking an occupied house Serious disruption of high-voltage utilities Disruption to traffic on 'A roads' or motorways

Risk ratings

3.2.13. Finally, the ISA TRAQ methodology produces an overall risk rating based on the inputs outlined above using Matrix 2 of the methodology outlined below.

Table 5: risk rating matrix. Reproduced (Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, & Lilly, Tree risk assessment manual, 2017).

Likelihood of failure & impact	Consequences of failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

3.2.14. **Low risk:** the low-risk category applies when consequences are negligible, when likelihood is unlikely, or when the consequences are minor, and the likelihood is somewhat likely. Mitigation or maintenance may be appropriate for some trees but the priority for action is generally low.

3.2.15. **Moderate risk:** moderate-risk situations are those for which consequences are minor, and the likelihood is very likely or likely, or the likelihood is somewhat likely, and the consequences are significant or severe. The assessor may recommend mitigation or monitoring in such instances. The decision for mitigation and timing of works is dependent on the risk tolerance of the tree owner or manager.

3.2.16. **High risk:** high-risk situations are those for which consequences are significant, and the likelihood is very likely or likely, or the consequences are severe, and the likelihood is likely. This level of risk indicates that the risk assessor should recommend mitigation measures. The decision for mitigation and timing of works is dependent on the risk tolerance of the tree owner or manager.

3.2.17. **Extreme risk:** the extreme-risk category applies in situations in which failure is imminent with a high likelihood of impacting the target, and the consequences are severe. The tree risk assessor should recommend mitigation measures to be undertaken as soon as is practicable. In some cases, this may require exclusion zones be set up in order to minimise access to the tree to avoid injury.

Timescales

3.2.18. In order to provide clarity and a sense of urgency, I have developed a series of standardised timescales to assist in the prioritisation of recommended works. These are provided in addition to the tree risk rating above and are set out below:

- **Priority 1 (P1)** – Action recommended work as soon as practicable;
- **Priority 2 (P2)** – Action recommended works within 6 months of survey;
- **Priority 3 (P3)** – Action recommended works within 2 years of survey;
- **Priority 4 (P4)** – Action recommended works during the next available round of routine tree works, as budget allows, or prior to the next inspection; and
- **Priority 5 (P5)** – No works are considered necessary.

4 THE TREE

4.1 RISK ASSESSMENT

4.1.1. The pine tree is set back from the road, and much of the canopy is screened from direct views from the areas of Ferringham Lane immediately opposite the property. However, the upper canopy is visible from Clover Lane to the north.

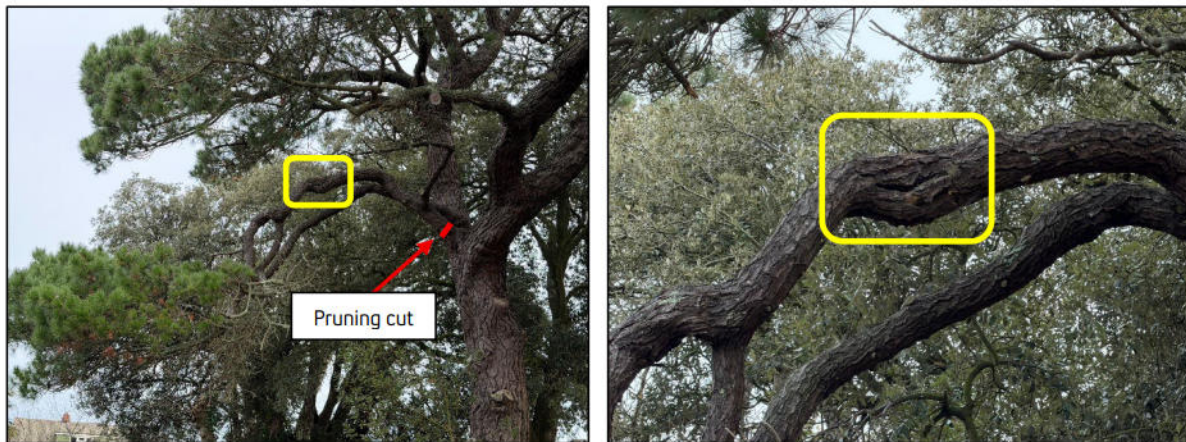
4.1.2. The base of the tree is typical of a mature specimen of this species and shows no external features indicative of significant structural defects or underlying decay, such as that associated with wood-decay fungi. Accordingly, there are no material concerns regarding the structural integrity of the lower trunk or root system. The only notable issue is the compacted nature of the soil immediately adjacent to the base of the tree, which may, over time, adversely affect water and nutrient uptake.

4.1.3. The canopy appears vigorous, with no deviation in needle size, colour, or density from that expected of a physiologically healthy specimen. This indicates normal physiological function and, as such, allows for a broader range of management options to be considered.

4.1.4. My assessment identified what appears to be a 'hazard beam' (see glossary of arboricultural terms) associated with a heavy, pendulous branch located at approximately 6m on the western side of the trunk. While failure of this limb is unlikely to pose a material risk of injury to my client at No. 43 Ferringham Lane, it does present a risk of injury to the adjoining landowners. Given the limited occupancy and low levels of pedestrian activity beneath the canopy on the neighbouring side caused by the adjacent owner's age and lack of mobility, the likelihood of personal injury is low. Consequently, damage to the boundary fencing would be a more probable consequence should the branch fail. In any event, it would be prudent for this branch to be removed as part of the tree's proactive risk management.

Photograph 5: showing the branch in question. Defect shown in yellow, pruning cut location to remove branch shown in red; and

Photograph 6: below right, showing a close up of the 'hazard beam' formation.



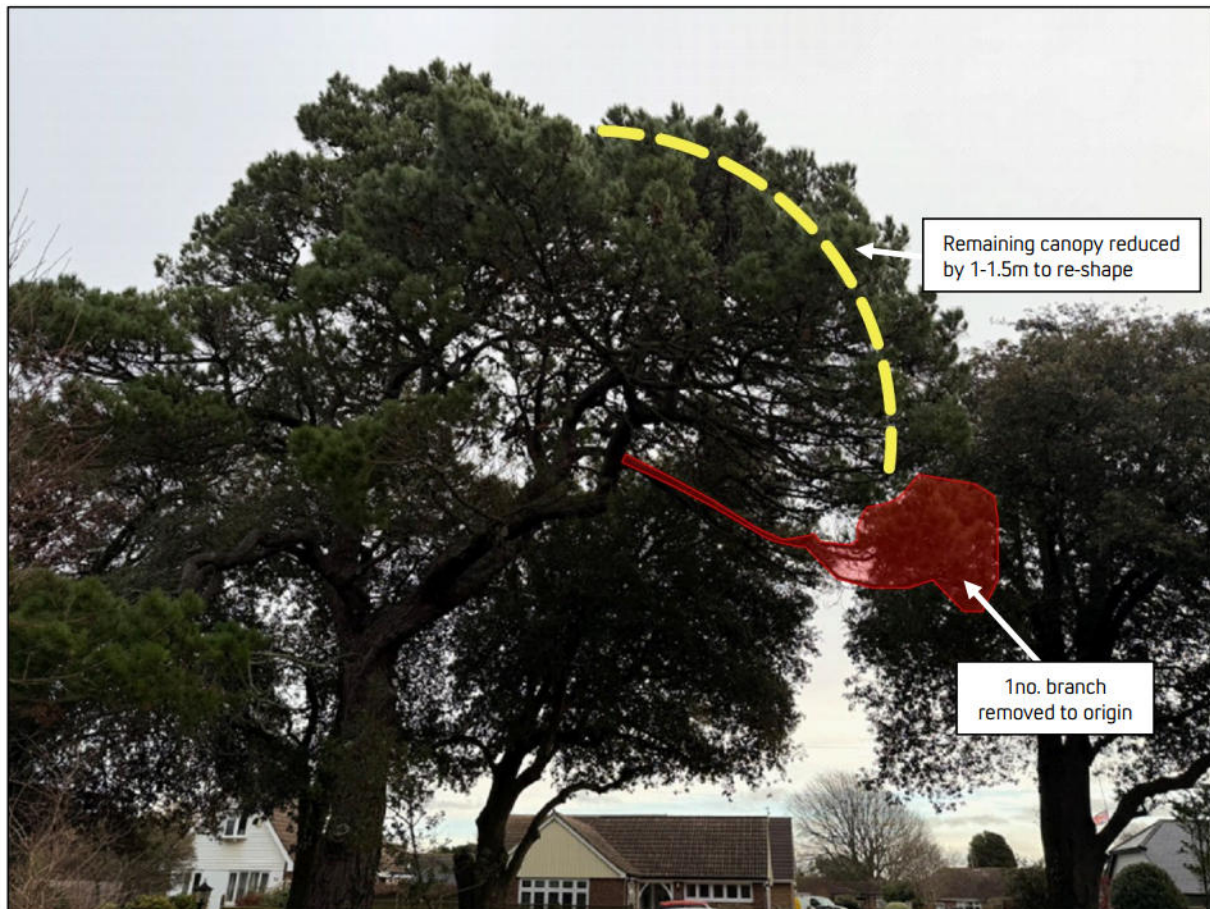
4.1.5. The remainder of the canopy is laden with high volumes of dead wood. As a species, pine naturally shades out the lower and internal branches of its canopy, in favour of producing foliage towards the branch tips where they have much greater exposure to sunlight for photosynthesis. Whilst the presence of dead wood is not necessarily an indication of ill-health, it is much more likely to fall from the canopy and cause harm or damage. Therefore, I recommend that all deadwood be removed from the canopy.

4.1.6. A species-specific consideration in this instance is the frequency of cone fall from the tree, which has occurred on several occasions in the past. This has resulted in damage to vehicles, and on one occasion a falling cone struck the hand of the owner of the subject property at 43 Ferringham Lane, while he was working in his garden.

4.1.7. Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*) produces large, heavy, woody cones, which can pose a foreseeable hazard where trees overhang occupied areas. The cones typically measure in the region of 8–15 cm in length and can weigh in excess of 300g when dry, and considerably more when wet. They are formed in clusters and are retained on the tree for many years, often falling unpredictably due to wind, decay of the attaching structure, or disturbance from wildlife. When shed from height, these cones can generate sufficient force to cause injury to people or damage to vehicles, roofs, and other property beneath the canopy. In locations where public access or regular occupation occurs below the crown spread, the presence of mature cones materially increases the risk profile of the tree, providing reasonable justification for targeted pruning to reduce overhanging growth and manage foreseeable risk.

4.1.8. Accordingly, it would not be unreasonable for the specific removal of branches and the cutting back of lateral branches overhanging 43 Ferringham Lane, to be undertaken in the interests of risk mitigation. Pine does not readily tolerate heavy pruning, and so this element would have to be undertaken sensitively by removing 1no. branch back to its origin, and reducing the remaining lateral foliage by 1-1.5m, as shown below.

Photograph 7: showing pruning requirements to reduce the likelihood of cone fall causing further damage or injury to 43 Ferringham Lane.



4.1.9. The proposed canopy reduction works can be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 *'Tree Work - Recommendations'* and will be largely screened from the public realm by the canopies of the adjacent evergreen Holm oaks fronting Ferringham Lane. While the works will be partially visible from Clover Lane, the tree is not a prominent landscape feature from this viewpoint, and as such, the resultant impact on the character and appearance of the site and the wider area will be minimal.

4.2 SUMMARY OF WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

4.2.1. For the avoidance of doubt, the proposed works are shown below.

Table 6: Priority P2 recommendations – to be completed within six months.

Tree No.	Species	Risk Rating	Recommendation
T1	Monterey pine	Moderate	Remove all deadwood; Remove 1no. 'hazard-beam' at 6m on west side; Remove 1no. branch at 8m on south side (100mm dia.), overhanging garden of No. 43; and Reduce the remaining south-west and south sections by 1-1.5m.

4.3 REINSPECTION INTERVALS

4.3.1. Given the proximity of the tree to the surrounding targets, and the occupancy rates observed whilst undertaking the survey, I recommend that the tree be reinspected on a three-yearly programme, to monitor for any changes to physiological or structural condition, and to enable mitigation works to be undertaken promptly where necessary.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

5.1.1. One Monterey pine growing within the curtilage of 45 Ferringham Lane was surveyed and recorded in accordance with the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) and International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) methodologies.

5.1.2. The tree is biologically healthy, and has a reasonable structural condition. However, one 'hazard-beam' branch requires removal to eliminate the risk of its total failure, which could foreseeably occur, and could cause damage or injury as a consequence. The remaining canopy has high volumes of deadwood, which also requires removal on risk mitigation grounds.

5.1.3. As a result of the species-specific characteristics of the subject tree, which includes the frequent falling of large and heavy pine cones capable of causing damage to vehicles and other property, and injury to people as has already occurred, canopy reduction work to reduce the lateral spread of branches into the subject property is necessary. This could be achieved by specific branch removal and shortening works, as summarised at Section 4.

5.1.4. Proportionate work recommendations have been made to reduce the identified risks to as low and reasonably practicable (ALARP), in accordance with industry best practice, and the Common Sense Risk Management of Trees, Volume 2, dated 2024.

5.1.5. As the tree is covered by a Tree Preservation Order, an application to the local planning authority to obtain permission for the prescribed works will be necessary. No works may proceed without obtaining the necessary permission.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Carry out the prescribed tree surgery works, set out at Table 6 above, in the specified timeframes; and
2. Carry out repeat surveys in three years' time, to re-assess the tree stock.



Matthew Jones, BSc (Hons), RCarborA, MArborA
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant

6 GLOSSARY OF ARBORICULTURAL TERMS⁹

Hazard beam. A curved, woody branch whose loading tends to bend it against the direction of curvature. Such branches have a tendency to split horizontally through the centre.

Physiology. The study of the life processes of plants.

7 REFERENCES

- Arun District Council. (2026, January). *Tree works and preservation*. Retrieved January 2, 2026, from <https://arun.cloud.cadcorp.com/webmapping/en-gb/PublicMap/Map%20-%20TPO#/QuickSearch>
- Dunster, J. A., Smiley, E. T., Matheny, N., & Lilly, S. (2017). *Tree risk assessment manual* (2 ed.). Atlanta, USA: International Society of Arboriculture.
- Mattheck, C., Bethge, K., & Weber, K. (2015). *The Body Language of Trees*. Karlsruhe, Germany: Karlsruhe Institute of Technology - Campus North.
- The British Standards Institution. (2010). *BS 3998:2010 - Tree work - Recommendations*. London: BSI Standards Limited.
- Wilson, P. (2020). *A-Z of tree terms: a companion to British arboriculture* (Third ed.). Lyminge, Kent, UK: Ethelburga House.

⁹ (Wilson, 2020)

APPENDIX 1: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Brambles End
30 Blakes Farm Road
Southwater
West Sussex
RH13 9GJ

Client name: Peoplemax Limited
Site: 43 Ferringham Lane, Ferring, BN12 5NB
Reference: MDJAC-AM25111-TSS-01
Survey date: 17 December 2025

Tree Survey Schedule

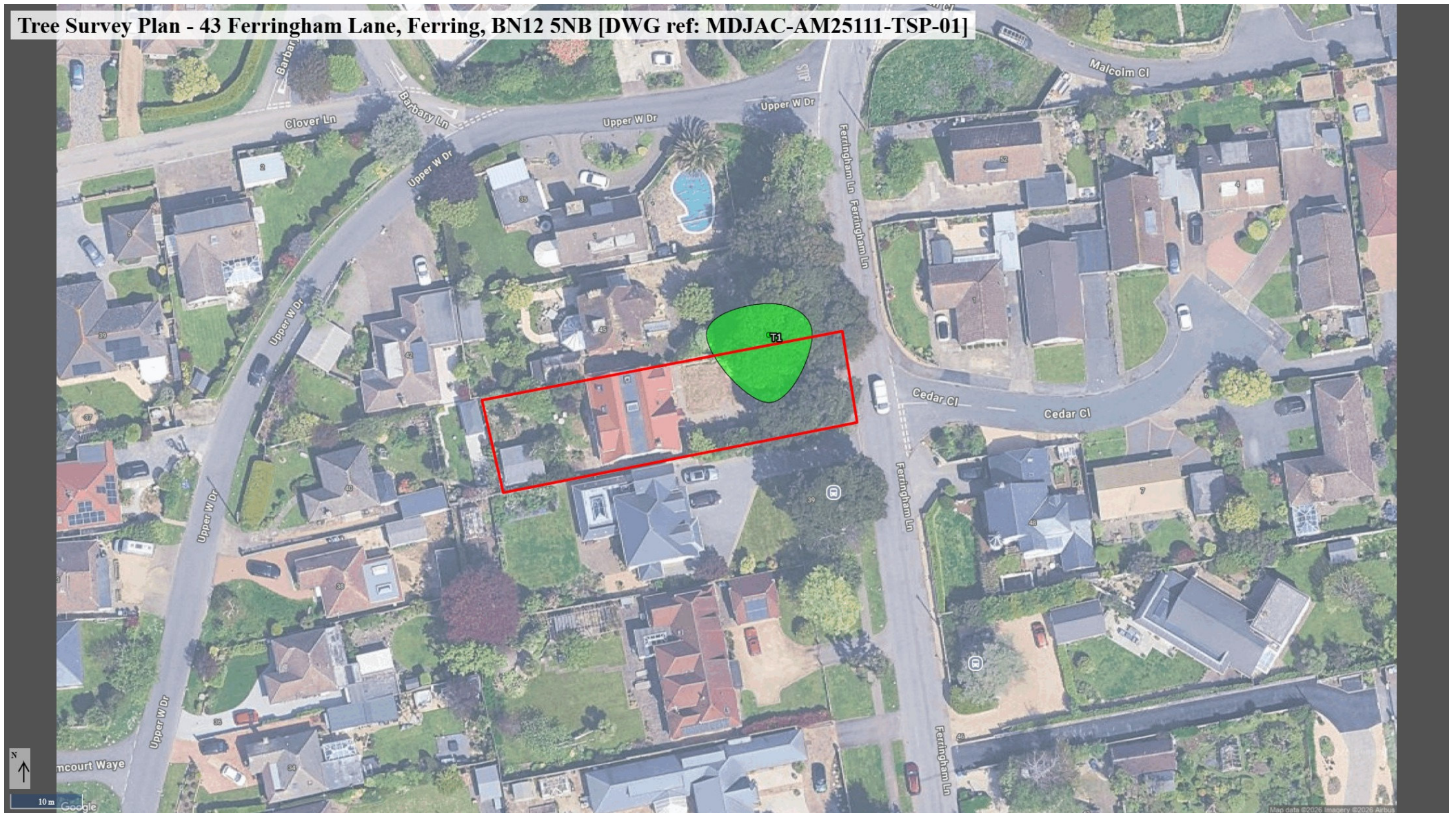


Arboricultural						Risk			Recommendations	
Tree No.	Species	Height [m]	Trunk Dia. [mm]	Crown Spread [m]	Life Stage	Target(s)	Comments	Risk Rating	Recommended Work	Timescales
T1	Monterey pine	18	1025	N - 4.5 E - 6.25 S - 9.75 W - 9	Mature	#Domestic garden, #Parked vehicles, #Pedestrians, #Residential property, #Road users	Several historical large diameter branch removals to 5m. Low pendulous branches with heavy end-weight and 'hazard beam' formation on west side at 6m. Twin-stemmed from 6m. High volumes of moderate and large deadwood.	Moderate	Remove all deadwood; Remove 1no. 'hazard-beam' at 6m on west side; Remove 1no. branch at 8m on south side (100mm dia.), overhanging garden of No. 43; and Reduce the remaining south-west and south sections by 1-1.5m.	P2 - 6 Months

APPENDIX 2: TREE SURVEY PLAN (TSP)

Brambles End
30 Blakes Farm Road
Southwater
West Sussex
RH13 9GJ

Tree Survey Plan - 43 Ferringham Lane, Ferring, BN12 5NB [DWG ref: MDJAC-AM25111-TSP-01]



APPENDIX 3: EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

Brambles End
30 Blakes Farm Road
Southwater
West Sussex
RH13 9GJ

MATTHEW JONES

EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

Experience

I have worked and studied solely within the arboriculture industry for over 15 years, initially as a climbing arborist and team leader for six years, and subsequently as a professional arboriculturist in private practice. I am the proprietor of MDJ Arboricultural Consultancy Limited which was founded in 2022. I have been a member of the Arboricultural Association since 2017. I have been a Professional Member (MArborA) since 2020 and in 2025 I was awarded Registered Consultant Status (RCArborA). Registered Consultants have attained a recognised standard of knowledge and experience, and have demonstrated the ability to practise as an arboricultural consultant in the most complex and demanding situations. This is evidenced by a rigorous assessment and professional interview conducted by expert industry assessors. The aim of the scheme is to recognise excellence in the field of tree consultancy, and it is promoted by the Arboricultural Association as establishing the highest level of attainment available within the UK.

I regularly carry out appraisals of tree stocks of various sizes to meet client requirements. My instructions primarily include:

- assessing trees in the context of the development or re-development of residential, commercial and industrial land, and preparing report packages to accompany planning applications;
- inspecting trees in the context of assessing the risk of whole or partial tree failures, qualifying these risks using industry-related methodologies, and preparing reports and schedules of remedial tree surgery works as necessary; and
- assessing trees in the context of potential tree-related damage to buildings and for insurance purposes.

To supplement my work, I regularly attend CPD events, conferences, symposiums, webinars and similar, and continue to study relevant areas of arboriculture and associated fields of practice; included ecology, landscape, mycology and geology, insofar as these relate to tree management.

Qualifications

- Batchelor of Science With Honours in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, Myerscough College, University of Central Lancashire (RQF Level 6);
- National Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture, Merrist Wood College, Guildford (RQF Level 3);
- LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector; and
- Registered 'Validator' (Tree Risk Assessment).

Professional Bodies

- The Arboricultural Association – Registered Consultant (No. RC 207);
- The Arboricultural Association – Professional Level (No. PR5437); and
- The Institute of Chartered Foresters – Associate Level (No. 782057).