

# TREE RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

**For one horse chestnut to the rear of  
Mimosa House, 54A Folders Lane, Burgess Hill, RH15 0DX**

|                            |                                             |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <b>Prepared For:</b>       | Mr D Rooney                                 |
| <b>Local Authority:</b>    | Mid Sussex District Council                 |
| <b>Document reference:</b> | MDJAC-AM25107-TRAR-01                       |
| <b>Date:</b>               | 9 September 2025                            |
| <b>Revision:</b>           | First Issue                                 |
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Brambles End  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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- S1. This Tree Risk Assessment Report (TRAR) has been instructed by Mr D Rooney, the owner of the subject property, Mimosa House, 54A Folders Lane, Burgess Hill, RH15 0DX.
- S2. This report focusses on one horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) in the rear garden and is intended to inform The Client of its condition, and an assessment of the risk of failure. Where no substantial risks exist, I am further asked to provide advice in relation to its future management.
- S3. I have checked the Mid Sussex District Council website's online mapping service for the existence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)<sup>1</sup>. This suggests that the tree is protected by TPO reference BH/01/TPO/09, which appears to have been made on 13 January 2009, and 'confirmed' on 14 April 2009. The property is not within a designated conservation area.
- S4. One horse chestnut tree was surveyed and recorded in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) methodology.
- S5. The tree was found to be of good physiological condition with no material risk features of concern. Therefore, I do not consider that any works be necessary within the next three years for the purpose of reducing the risks it currently poses.
- S6. However, the tree has been pruned in the past and therefore, ongoing pruning is likely to be required to maintain its reduced stature, as recommended in BS3998:2010. I therefore recommend that the next round of cyclical pruning take place within 12 months, during which the canopy should be re-reduced back to the original reduction points. In some cases, this will exceed the most recent pruning points, but will not go beyond the original reduction points.

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<sup>1</sup> (Mid Sussex District Council, 2025)

# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 INSTRUCTION

1.1.1. This Tree Risk Assessment Report (TRAR) has been instructed by Mr D Rooney, the owner of the subject property, Mimosa House, 54A Folders Lane, Burgess Hill, RH15 0DX.

## 1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)

1.2.1. This report focusses on one horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) in the rear garden and is intended to inform The Client of its condition, and an assessment of the risk of failure. Where no substantial risks exist, I am further asked to provide advice in relation to its future management.

1.2.2. The agreed scope of work is outlined below:

1. To undertake a site visit and inspection of the subject tree; and
2. To produce this TRAR, which outlines the general condition of the tree, and makes recommendations where risks exist, in order to meet The Client's 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-AM25107-TSS-01);  
**Appendix 2.** The tree survey plan (ref. MDJAC-AM25107-TSP-01); and  
**Appendix 3.** Author's experience and qualifications.

## 1.3 SITE VISIT DETAILS

1.3.1. I visited the site on Thursday 3 September 2025 and carried out a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)<sup>2</sup> and a Level 2 Basic Assessment<sup>3</sup>. 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. Hand tools such as probes, binoculars and sounding mallets were used where this would be useful in qualifying potential defects, or areas of suspected decay. Where risk features existed, they were qualified using the Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) methodology.

1.3.2. The location of the tree is shown on the appended Tree Survey Plan, which is based on satellite imagery contained within my chosen, purpose-built tree surveying and management software suite.

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

## 1.4 LIMITATIONS

1.4.1. 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, and from

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<sup>2</sup> (Mattheck, Bethge, & Weber, 2015)

<sup>3</sup> (Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, & Lilly, 2017)

the surrounding publicly accessible areas. The presence of additional physiological or structural defects that are only visible from restricted-access viewpoints, such as through the lower canopy of densely foliated trees, cannot be discounted.

1.4.2. The tree was 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

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### 2.1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS (TPOs)

2.1.1. I have checked the Mid Sussex District Council website's online mapping service for the existence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)<sup>4</sup>. This suggests that the tree is protected by TPO reference BH/01/TPO/09, which appears to have been made on 13 January 2009, and 'confirmed' on 14 April 2009.

2.1.2. It is an offence for anyone to cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage and wilful destruction of any protected tree, without obtaining permission from the local planning authority.

2.1.3. In practical terms, this requires an application for any proposed works to be submitted to Mid Sussex District Council prior to commencement. The local authority then has a statutory period of eight weeks in which to consider the application before issuing a decision notice permitting or refusing the consent for the proposed works. A right of appeal exists if no decision is made by the end of the consultation period.

### 2.2 CONSERVATION AREAS (CAs)

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

## 3 TREE RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

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### 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 so<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> (Mid Sussex District Council, 2025)

<sup>5</sup> (The National Tree Safety Group, 2024)

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]<sup>6</sup>. 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 basis<sup>7</sup>.

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.

### 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 to<sup>8</sup>:

- 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;

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<sup>6</sup> (The National Tree Safety Group, 2024)

<sup>7</sup> (The National Tree Safety Group, 2024)

<sup>8</sup> (Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, & Lilly, 2017)

- 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 bridleways, 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.

##### 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 failure<sup>9</sup>.

| 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        |

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.

<sup>9</sup> (Dunster, Smiley, Matheny, & Lilly, 2017)

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<br>A medium-sized branch striking a shrub bed<br>A large part striking a structure and causing low monetary damage<br>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<br>A medium-sized branch striking a deck from moderate height<br>A large part striking a structure and causing moderate monetary damage<br>Short-term disruption of power to a house<br>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<br>A large part striking a structure and resulting in high monetary damage<br>Disruption of distribution to primary or secondary utility services<br>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<br>A medium-sized part striking an occupied vehicle<br>A large part striking an occupied house<br>Serious disruption of high-voltage utilities<br>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

3.2.15. 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

4.1.1. The subject horse chestnut (T1) is a mature example of its species and grows towards the western boundary of the rear garden. The leaf size, colour and density are all consistent with the expectation of a healthy specimen, suggesting that the tree has an efficient network of roots that are able to source water and nutrients from the soil in order to sustain the canopy, as shown below.

*Photograph 1: below left, looking westwards towards the subject tree, showing its dense foliage; and*

*Photograph 2: below right, showing the sporadic evidence of the pest *Cameraria ohridella*, discussed below.*



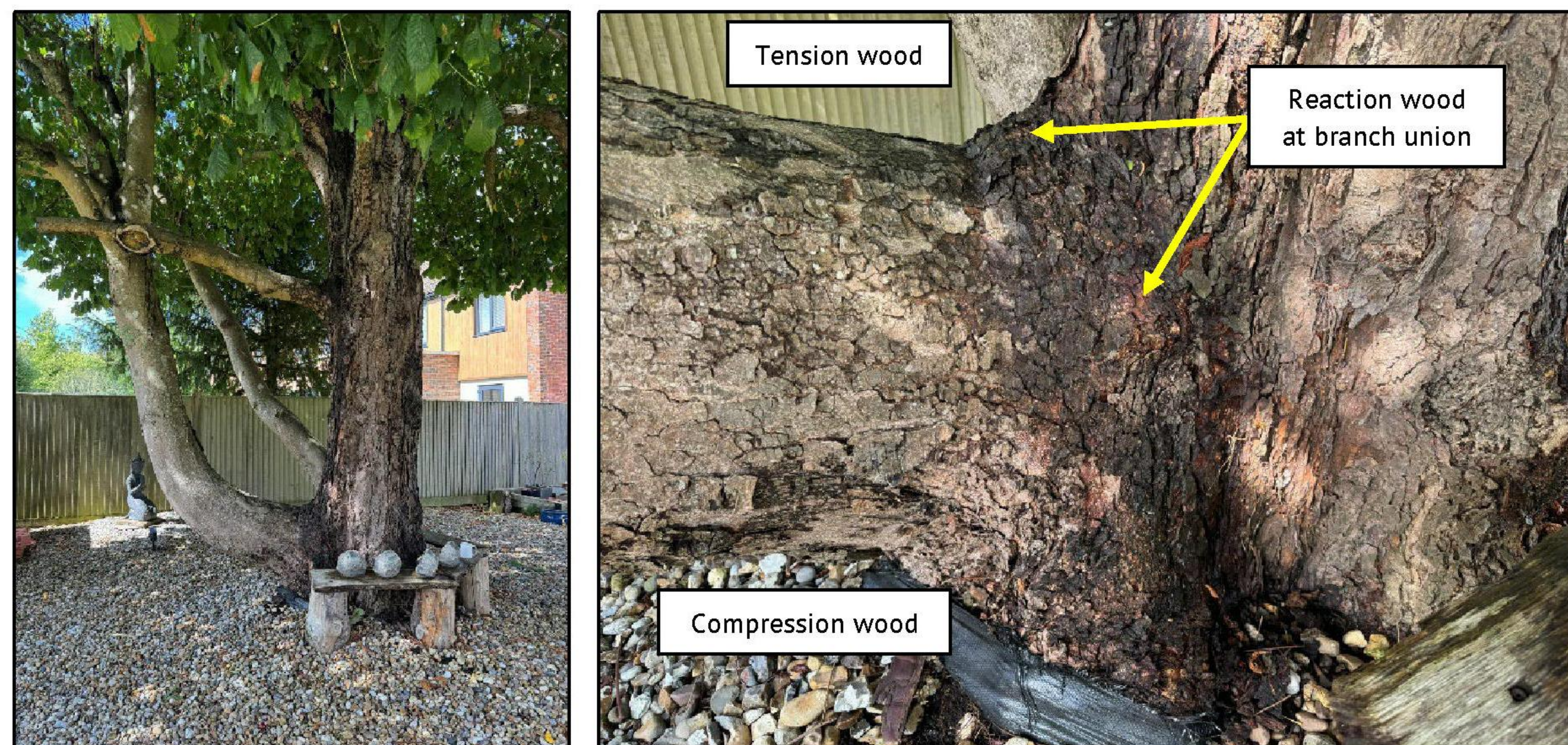
4.1.2. I noted early symptoms of Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner, referred to as HCLM henceforth, which is a pest that causes damage to the leaf tissue as borrowing larvae feed ahead of the moth's (*Cameraria ohridella*) emergence. This was evident on a small proportion of the total number of leaves throughout the canopy and is significantly less than other chestnut trees commonly seen throughout the UK.

4.1.3. Owing to the timing of the damage late in the growing season, the presence of HCLM and its associated leaf damage does not normally significantly impair tree health<sup>10</sup>. Its impacts are therefore largely aesthetic in nature and I do not see this as a material concern in relation to the subject tree.

4.1.4. The structural condition of the tree appears to be sound. The most evident example of this is where two large branches originate from around 500mm on the south and south-west aspects of the tree. Here, the tree has responded by laying down response wood that is denser on the upper side of the branch. This process of forming tension and compression provides additional strength at the branches attachment point, thereby enabling it to withstand the forces acting on it (e.g. gravity and wind forces).

*Photograph 3: below left, showing the general arrangement of the low branches and stems; and*

*Photograph 4: below right, annotated photograph of the principal branch union.*



4.1.5. The tree appears to have been pruned several times in the past which is evidenced by a numerous instances of historical pruning wounds. Where trees are pruned regularly, and by the contractor observing best practice of not cutting back beyond the original pruning points, there is a tendency for the pruning points to start to creep outwards, meaning that the extent of reduction is reduced progressively over time. In any event, the previous pruning operations have maintained the tree as a relatively compact form which has prevented the formation of long, pendulous branches which are a natural feature of the species; and

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<sup>10</sup> (Forest Research, 2025)

which can be liable to sudden branch failure due to the species inability to effectively compartmentalise decay<sup>11</sup>.

4.1.6. With the above in mind, I consider the risk of failure posed by the tree to be **low**, and therefore, no works for the purpose of proactively reducing this risk are required at this time.

4.1.7. However, I have also been asked to provide advice in relation to the tree's ongoing management. British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations' makes it clear that follow-up work is required following the initial canopy reduction works, as detailed at Section 7.7.3 of the document, reproduced below.

***'Following crown reduction or reshaping, the crown should generally be managed in accordance with one of the following objectives:***

- to continue a phased programme of further crown reduction;***
- to maintain the reduced crown as a framework for cyclic management, whereby the new branches are periodically cut back close to their points of origin (as in pollarding);***
- to establish a new framework by "shoot renewal pruning", so that the crown attains a relatively natural appearance but remains smaller than before the reduction or reshaping.***

***The interval between the first crown reduction and the pruning of the new branches should be determined according to the following factors:***

- the species of tree;***
- the expected rate of shoot production, extension or growth of the individual tree;***
- site-specific objectives, including any requirement to help prevent the biomechanical failure of any new branches that have become weakly attached.'***

4.1.8. In this instance, the overriding objectives of past pruning operations in 2012, 2019 and 2022, have been to reduce the tree's size by around 2m in order to maintain a compact canopy, and this has been undertaken consistently every three-to-five for the past 13 years.

4.1.9. The cyclical pruning carried out to date does not appear to have had a detrimental impact on the tree's physiological or morphological conditions and therefore, I see no arboricultural reason to suggest that it would not be able to tolerate another pruning operation of similar nature.

4.1.10. I therefore recommend that future pruning seeks to cut back the new growth by between 2 and 2.5m, to the original pruning points. In some instances, this will involve cutting beyond the most recent pruning points that have arisen from numerous past pruning operations, as eluded to at paragraph 4.1.5 above. An illustrative pruning line is shown below for ease of reference.

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<sup>11</sup> (Lonsdale, 1999)

*Photograph 5: below left, looking southwards towards the tree. Illustrative pruning line shown in yellow.*

*Photograph 6: below right, looking westwards towards the tree. Illustrative pruning line shown in yellow.*



### Reinspection intervals

4.1.11. Given the proximity of the tree to the observed targets, and the occupancy rates observed whilst undertaking the survey, I recommend the tree is re-inspected in three years' time, prior to the end of September 2028, 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 horse chestnut tree was surveyed and recorded in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) methodology.

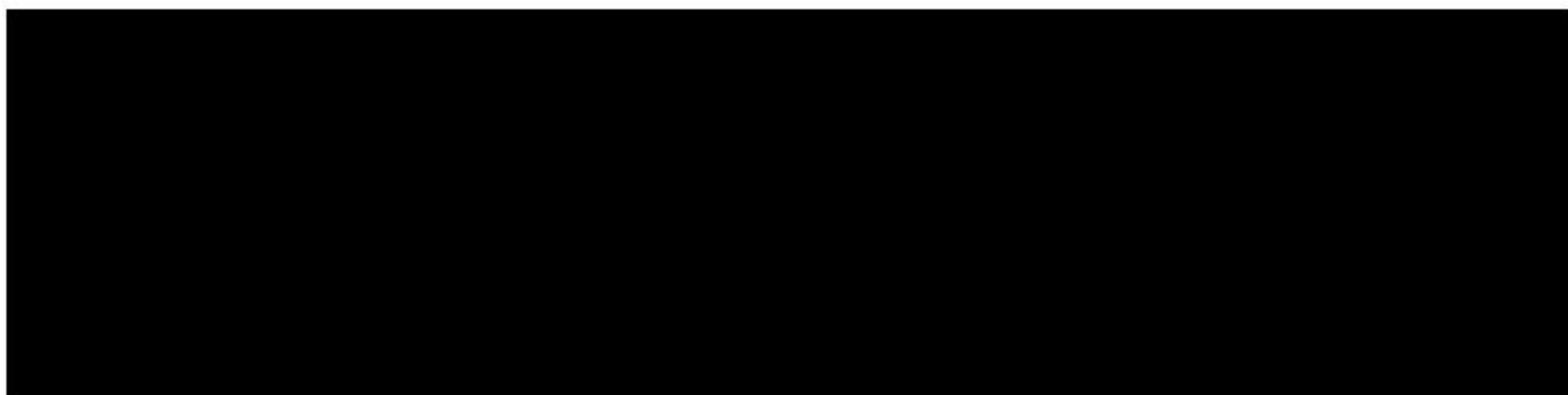
5.1.2. The tree was found to be of good physiological condition with no material risk features of concern. Therefore, I do not consider that any works be necessary within the next three years for the purpose of reducing the risks it currently poses.

5.1.3. However, it has been pruned in the past and therefore, ongoing pruning is likely to be required to maintain its reduced stature, as recommended in BS3998:2010. I therefore recommend that the next round of cyclical pruning take place within 12 months, during which the canopy should be re-reduced back to the original reduction points. In some cases, this will exceed the most recent pruning points, but will not go beyond the original reduction points.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. T1 – Horse chestnut – reduce canopy by up to 2.5m height to but not beyond the original pruning points at c. 11m x 3m, whilst ensuring that all internal shoots are maintained; and

2. Carry out repeat surveys in three years’ time, to re-evaluate.



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

9 September 2025



Licence No. RC207



No. PR5437



No. 782057

6 REFERENCES

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# APPENDIX 1: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Brambles End  
30 Blakes Farm Road  
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Company Registration No.  
(England & Wales): 13900533

Client name: Mr D Rooney  
Site: Mimosa House, 54A Folders Lane, Burgess Hill, RH15 0DX  
Reference: MDJAC-AM25107-TSS-01  
Survey date: 03/09/2025

Tree Survey Schedule



| Arboricultural |                |            |                 |                                              |            |             |           | Risk        |                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |             | Recommendations                    |            |
|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Tree No.       | Species        | Height [m] | Trunk Dia. [mm] | Crown Spread [m]                             | Life Stage | Physi-ology | Structure | Setting     | Target(s)                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Risk Rating | Recommended Work (Risk Mitigation) | Timescales |
| T1             | Horse chestnut | 13         | 680             | N - 4.25<br>E - 4.25<br>S - 6.25<br>W - 6.25 | Mature     | Good        | Fair      | Rear garden | Domestic gardens<br><br>Residential property | Root area covered by stone and slates. Sub-dominant stem originates at base on south side. Adaptive growth evident at union. Deadwood throughout canopy, typical, of species and past management. Pruned cyclically every 3 years or so to established growth points. | Low         | None                               | N/A        |

## APPENDIX 2: TREE SURVEY PLAN (TSP)

Brambles End  
30 Blakes Farm Road  
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[www.mdjac.co.uk](http://www.mdjac.co.uk) | [info@mdjac.co.uk](mailto:info@mdjac.co.uk)

Company Registration No.  
(England & Wales): 13900533

Tree Survey Plan - Mimosa House, 54A Folders Lane, Burgess Hill, RH15 0DX [DWG No. MDJAC-AM25107-TSP-01]



## APPENDIX 3: EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

Brambles End  
30 Blakes Farm Road  
Southwater  
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Company Registration No.  
(England & Wales): 13900533

## 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).