

Jeremy Ferris Mediator Biography



Having left university with a First-Class Honours degree, Jeremy spent 10 years as a Chartered Surveyor (he retains his RICS designation) before qualifying as a solicitor in 2000. He became a CEDR Accredited Mediator in October 2021.

Jeremy's legal career began at a large international practice (Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner) based in the City of London. He then joined a regional practice where he headed the Property Disputes Team. He joined Furley Page in Canterbury in 2013. He now heads the team at Furley Page. He has vast experience of all real estate and Landlord and Tenant disputes. He regularly advises on large site development strategies, as well as the full range of Landlord & Tenant disputes, claims for dilapidations, issues involving restrictive covenants on land and all other contentious property matters.

For over a decade, Jeremy has been recognised in the Legal 500 for his expertise in property disputes. He has also written several articles for the RICS Journal and currently sits on the Lexis Nexis Steering Group for Residential Property.

Jeremy's other core area is in contested trust and probate actions, and he routinely advises clients on claims arising out of Wills or Intestacy. That includes challenges to the capacity of the testator, undue influence having been exerted on the testator, claims for dependants under the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act, forged wills, removal of executors, disputes as to the meaning of provisions in wills and all other contentious issues that may arise in that arena. He is also regularly instructed on Trusts of Land and Appointment of Trustees Act ("TOLATA") claims.

In addition to those two core specialties Jeremy's broader experience extends to advice on a diverse portfolio of other contentious matters. His clients include Local Authorities, corporate entities, Universities, and individuals.

Mediation is flexible, voluntary, and confidential. The real attraction of mediation (and how it differs from the court process) is that it allows the parties involved to take control of the conflict and play an active role in agreeing upon a resolution. Further, it is generally cheaper and quicker than court and is rightly recognised as a highly sought-after alternative.