Weed Management GROUP

Services guide

Specialist Commercial, Amenity & Industrial Contractors

- ✓ Hard surface weed management
- ✓ Moss, pests and diseases
- ✓ Site cleaning and restoration
- ✓ Compliance, training and waste
- ✓ Weed and invasive species
- ✓ Sports surfaces and playing quality
- ✓ Trees and arboriculture
- ✓ Surveys and advice

weedmanagement.co.uk **01580 212 519**

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About us

One contractor, one point of accountability

A single site or a national portfolio. The same people, level of service and professional record keeping.

- ✓ Nationwide coverage
- ✓ Mitigating operational risk
- ✓ Founded in 2001

How we work:

Integrity

We tell clients what we find, including when the answer is that nothing needs doing.

Priced before we visit

Every survey is quoted and charged as a job in its own right. If it leads to a programme of work, that is quoted separately.

Partnership

We work as an extension of our clients' teams, not as a contractor at arm's length.

Records your client can audit

Every application is recorded: where, what was applied and how much. On most contracts it is the record that gets inspected, not the site itself.

Who we work with:

Critical and digital infrastructure

Power generation, substations and networks, gas, water treatment, solar farms, data centres, telecoms masts.

Defence and secure estates

Defence estates, airfields, prisons and other secure sites.

Transport and highways

Highway networks, civil aerodromes, ports and docks.

Commercial and public property

Retail, healthcare, schools, heritage sites, corporate estates, sport and motorsport.

Local authorities

Highways, parks, housing estates, schools and watercourses.

On every site:

- ✓ Escorted and permitted access
- ✓ Work scheduled around site commitments, not our diary
- ✓ One record format, whatever the site
- ✓ A risk assessment and method statement pack before work starts

Work with us

Talk to our team about your site or your estate. We can come and see the site before we quote.

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Services guide

What we do

We cover eight core service lines. Most sites only need two or three. We want to help you assess which ones you need and not just sell you all eight.

Hard surface weed management

Car parks, footpaths, kerb lines, compounds and sterile strips kept clear through a treatment programme, with records for every visit.

Weed and invasive species

Invasive plants, weeds in water and overgrown ground. Identified first, then managed with the method that suits both the plant and the site.

Moss, pests and diseases

Moss and algae on hard and sports surfaces, soil pests that bring birds onto a site, and hedge and shrub pests.

Sports surfaces and playing quality

New construction, drainage, renovation and in-season maintenance for pitches, squares and outfields.

Site cleaning and restoration

Hard surfaces, compounds and public areas brought back to life, including jet washing and graffiti removal.

Trees and arboriculture

Tree pests treated by spraying, including Oak Processionary Moth, plus surveys and tree work.

Compliance, training and waste

Records that stand up to an audit, training for your own operators and chemical waste cleared from the store.

Surveys and advice

What is there, its condition and extent, and advice on what is needed, including when nothing is.

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Not sure which of these you need?

Most enquiries start with a photograph. We will come back with what it is likely to be and what we would quote for.

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Hard surface weed management

Car parks, footpaths, kerb lines, compounds and sterile strips kept clear through a treatment programme, with records for every visit.

What a programme protects:

The surface itself

Roots open joints and cracks, water gets in and frost does the rest. When on a treatment programme, growth is treated before it can break the surface up.

Perimeters and sterile strips

A sterile strip only works when it is kept clear. Growth on it hides the fence line from cameras, patrols and inspection.

People on foot

Growth in paving and along kerbs is an unsightly trip hazard on any route people use. On a site open to staff or the public, that is a duty of care requirement.

Keeping herbicide out of the drains

Gullies and drain covers get an untreated margin, kerb channels are treated by hand lance and we do not spray on wet surfaces or with rain forecast.

What we treat:

- **Car parks and hard standings**
- **Footpaths, paving and steps**
- **Kerb lines and channels**
- **Compounds and sterile strips**
- **A record for every visit**

Work	When	What it means
Programme treatment	Follow programme	Planned visits bespoke to the site, so growth is treated before it establishes.
Clearance and restoration	One off	For ground that has been left for too long. Established growth is cleared and the site is handed back ready for a treatment programme.
One-off spray	When you need it	A single treatment to back up your own grounds team or contractor: before an event, a handover or an inspection.

Tell us what the contract covers

Send us a site list or a site plan. We will come back with a proposed programme and the records that go with it.

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Weed and invasive species

Invasive and problem plants

Schedule 9 plants, other invasives and problem natives such as Horsetail and Ragwort are identified, controlled and removed, by the method that best suits the plant.

How a plant spreads dictates how it is controlled:

Plants that spread by rhizome and stem

Japanese Knotweed, Bamboo and Horsetail spread through underground rhizomes and Knotweed also regenerates from stem fragments. Herbicide takes several seasons, or the rhizome is dug out.

Plants that spread by seed

Giant Hogweed, Himalayan Balsam and Buddleja set seed in huge numbers. The work is timed to intervene before flowering and is repeated until the seed bank in the soil is exhausted.

Where you stand legally

In England and Wales, it is an offence to plant Japanese Knotweed or otherwise cause it to grow in the wild under Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam are species of special concern under the Invasive Alien Species (Enforcement and Permitting) Order 2019. In Scotland the offence covers any plant outside its native range.

Species we manage:

Japanese Knotweed

Rhizome and stem spread. Schedule 9. Guarantees available.

Giant Hogweed

Seed spread. Burns skin. Public safety risk.

Himalayan Balsam

Seed spread. Catchment scale problem.

Bamboo

Rhizome spread. Boundary and structural damage.

Horsetail

Deep rhizomes. Managed, not eradicated.

Buddleja

Seed spread. Grows in the structure, not the ground.

Harmful and poisonous plants

Ragwort, Hemlock and Nightshades.

Not sure what it is?

Much of what is reported as Knotweed is not. Send us a photograph.

Tell us what is growing and where

Send a photograph and a postcode. We will come back with what it is likely to be and what we would quote for.

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Weed and invasive species

Japanese Knotweed

For sites in use and for developers building on land with Knotweed.

What a management plan gives you:

You get a plan with dates

A full invasive weed survey by a Property Care Association certificated surveyor in Japanese Knotweed, then a written management plan with a treatment programme, monitoring of the results and documented completion.

Where you stand legally

There is no duty to remove it just because it is there. If it spreads onto a neighbour's land, they can bring a claim against you and it is an offence to plant it or cause it to grow in the wild.

Spread and soil managed

The aim is to keep it within your boundary. Excavated soil can be screened and reused on site or taken to a licensed landfill. Soil or plant material containing it is controlled waste once it leaves the site.

Land Remediation Relief

You might be able to claim part of the cost against Corporation Tax, though not when the Knotweed goes to landfill. We are not tax advisers: speak to your accountant.

Choosing the right approach:

Approach	Timescale	What it means
Herbicide treatment programme	Three years minimum	Lowest cost, but a minimum three-year programme. Suits land that is not being built on.
Root barrier installation	Days	Contains what is left after treatment or excavation. On its own it is not a solution, so it is always used with treatment and monitoring.
On-site soil screening	Weeks	Most rhizome is screened out. The soil is still controlled waste and needs a waste permit. It is reused in a recorded part of the same site where it will not be disturbed and monitored for at least two growing seasons.
Excavation and removal	Weeks	The quickest way to clear it, then at least two years of monitoring. Usually the most expensive route.

Japanese Knotweed on your site?

We will survey the site and tell you what it actually needs, even when the cheapest option is the right option.

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Weed and invasive species

Vegetation clearance

Scrub, bramble and overgrown ground cut back and cleared, from fence lines and verges to whole sites before development works or a handover.

Before it is cleared:

Nesting birds come first

An active nest is protected by law whatever it is built in. Clearance is timed around the nesting season and the site is checked before cutting starts.

Cleared, then kept clear

Cutting alone brings regrowth. Where ground has to stay clear, a programme follows the clearance so it does not go back to scrub.

Check what is underneath

Overgrowth can hide Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and other invasive plants. Cut or moved without a plan, they spread. We identify them first.

Arisings dealt with

What is cut is chipped, removed or left on site, as the client prefers. Invasive plant material may be classified as controlled waste, so it is moved and disposed of correctly.

What we clear:

- **Scrub and bramble**
- **Whole sites before development**
- **Verges, banks and rough ground**
- **Ivy and fence lines**
- **A record for every visit**

Work	When	What it means
Clearance	One off	Scrub, bramble and overgrowth cut back, flailed or cleared, with the arisings dealt with as agreed.
Keeping it clear	Follow programme	Planned visits to treat regrowth before it goes back to scrub.

Ground got away from you?

Send a photograph and a postcode. We will come back with what it is likely to be and what we would quote for.

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Weed and invasive species

Aquatic weed control

Other methods first, herbicide only where it is needed, with the right agreement in place before any work starts.

Why water is different:

Agreement comes before treatment

In England, herbicide in the water or on the banks beside it needs written agreement from the Environment Agency first. In Wales, Natural Resources Wales consent is needed where herbicide could enter the water. In Scotland, most routine work is covered by general binding rules and anything outside them needs authorisation from the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

Other methods first

Regulators expect other ways of controlling weed to be considered before any herbicide. We look at those first and use herbicide only where it is needed.

Killing it all at once kills the fish

A heavy weed burden dying all at once strips the oxygen out of the water. Treatment is phased across the waterbody so what lives in it can still breathe.

Where we work:

- Open water and margins
- Ditches, channels and drains
- Survey and identification
- Agreement and records

Stage	When	What it means
Survey	Before anything	The water course is walked and the growth is identified. What is feeding it is understood, not guessed at.
Herbicide	Only where it is needed	The right agreement or authorisation is put in place first, then the water is treated in sections so oxygen levels hold and the risk to fish is kept down.

Start with what is in the water

Tell us what the waterbody is and what is growing in it. We will come back with what it is likely to be and what we would quote for.

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Moss, pests and diseases

Moss and algae

On hard and sports surfaces. Treated on a programme so growth is held down through the season, instead of being washed off once a year after it has already become a hazard.

Why a programme beats a wash:

Slip risk builds quietly

Algae on steps, ramps and fire escapes is a hazard well before the surface looks dirty. It is worst when wet, which is exactly when nobody is expecting it.

Sports surfaces stop draining

Porous courts and artificial pitches drain through the surface. Leaves left on them rot into a skin that blocks the drainage and feeds moss and algae, so water sits on top.

Washing is the expensive answer

A wash puts the surface back to zero and it starts again the same season. Treating little and often holds it there, for a fraction of the cost.

Pressure takes the surface with it

Repeated washing opens paving joints, wears court surfaces and lifts wet pour. Spraying puts no wear on the surface.

Where it works:

- Tennis and netball courts
- Multi-use games areas
- Artificial grass pitches
- Athletics tracks
- Fire escapes and steps
- Paving and walkways

Route	How often	What it means
Treatment programme	Throughout the season	Timed applications that keep growth down, with nothing wearing away the surface.
Washing	As and when	Where growth is well established. On a treatment programme it is needed far less often.

Stop washing the same surface every year

Tell us what you are washing and how often. We will price a treatment programme for it.

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Moss, pests and diseases

Soil pests in turf

Soil pests bring birds onto the surface and they tear it apart. Biological or conventional measures, depending on the season and on what you want.

Why timing decides the result:

The birds do the damage

Leatherjackets and Chafer Grubs feed on the roots. What wrecks the surface is usually what comes for them: birds and badgers turning the turf over to get at the larvae.

Two routes, and you choose

The biological route is curative and goes on once the larvae are there. Conventional is preventative and goes on earlier. The season narrows the options but within that the choice is yours.

On an airfield this is a safety issue

Larvae in the grass draw birds onto the airfield in numbers. Flocks feeding beside a runway are a bird strike problem before they are a turf problem.

Biological is less certain

It needs the right soil temperature, moisture and the grubs present, so it can be less reliable than a conventional application. Plenty of clients choose it anyway but we say so up front.

What we treat:

- Survey and trapping
- Biological or conventional
- Chafer and Leatherjacket
- Records for audit

Route	When it goes on	What it means
Biological	Once the larvae are there	Nematodes that affect only the target grub. Nothing to keep people or wildlife off and no need to close the surface.
Conventional	Timed to adult flight	Applied before the eggs hatch the following season, where the biological window has been missed or the soil will not support it.

Tell us when you last saw the damage

We will tell you which options are viable and what each is likely to achieve.

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Moss, pests and diseases

Hedge and shrub pests

Box, viburnum and hawthorn stripped from the inside out. The larvae do the damage and they are rarely where you are looking.

Why hedges get missed:

The damage starts inside

Young larvae feed in the middle of the hedge, webbed in among the leaves. Anything sprayed over the outside leaves them untouched, which is why off-the-shelf treatments appear to fail.

It comes back the same season

Box Tree Caterpillar runs at least two generations between spring and autumn and they overlap. Treat once and stop and the next generation strips what is left.

You are told too late

By the time a hedge is visibly brown in patches, that generation has finished feeding. The treatment that mattered was weeks earlier, on larvae nobody had noticed.

Brown box may be blight

Box Blight is a disease and looks similar from a distance. No webbing and no frass usually means blight. Treating it as a caterpillar problem wastes a visit.

What we treat:

- Box Tree Caterpillar
- Viburnum Beetle and Vine Weevil
- Brown-tail Moth in hedgerows
- Monitoring and trapping
- Box Blight

Stage	When	What it means
Monitor	Throughout the season	Trapping and inspection tell us when the larvae are actually feeding.
Treat	While they are feeding	Applied into the hedge, not over it, so it reaches the larvae inside.
Repeat	For later generations	One visit protects one generation and no more.

Send us a photograph of the damage

We will come back with what it is likely to be and what we would quote for.

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Sports surfaces and playing quality

New construction, drainage, renovation and in-season maintenance for pitches, squares and outfields. Each operation is chosen by what the surface needs and timed around your fixtures.

What decides playing quality:

It starts with a diagnosis

Thatch, compaction, poor drainage, thin grass cover and uneven levels all present as a poor surface and each needs a different tack. We assess the profile before choosing the work required.

Air and water through the profile

Compacted soil stops air and water moving and keeps roots shallow. Slitting, tining and deep aeration open it up at the depth the problem sits.

Thatch and organic matter

Dead material building up at the surface holds water, softens the pitch and harbours disease. Scarifying takes it out and top dressing dilutes what is left.

Grass cover and true levels

Drill seeding puts seed into the soil, where it establishes better than on the surface. Top dressing restores the levels and firms the surface.

Renovation and maintenance:

- ✓ Spiking and slitting
- ✓ Deep tine aeration
- ✓ Hollow coring
- ✓ Scarification
- ✓ Fraise mowing
- ✓ Top dressing
- ✓ Drill seeding
- ✓ Granular feed

Programme	When	What it involves
End of season renovation	Closed season	Fraise mowing or scarifying to clean the surface, deep aeration, top dressing to restore the levels and drill seeding, planned back from your first fixture.
In-season maintenance	Throughout the season	Aeration, slitting, nutrition, moss and disease control, timed around fixtures, not around our calendar.
New pitches and drainage	To your programme	Site clearance, earthmoving and shaping, rootzone and seeding, from the survey and design to the first fixture.

Renovation dates book up early

Tell us when your season ends and when it starts again and we will plan the renovation between them.

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Sports surfaces and playing quality

Hydroseeding

Seed and mulch mixed with water and sprayed on in one pass. We achieve an even cover on pitches, banks and bare ground, sown in the spring and autumn windows.

Why hydroseeding:

Even cover

The mix goes on evenly and the mulch holds moisture around the seed, so cover comes through without the uneven patches broadcast seed can leave.

The window decides it

Seed needs warmth and moisture to establish. We sow in the spring and autumn windows and plan the work back from when the surface has to be in use again.

Ground a drill cannot reach

Banks, slopes and awkward corners are sown from the hose. Nothing has to drive over soft or steep ground to do it.

Part of a renovation

On a pitch, hydroseeding follows the renovation work: the surface is prepared first, then sown.

Where it works:

- Pitches and outfields
- Banks and slopes
- Bare and repaired ground
- New builds and landscaping
- A record for every visit

Stage	When	What it means
Prepare	Before sowing	The ground is cultivated and levelled so the seed has a firm, even bed to establish in.
Sow	Spring or autumn	Seed and mulch combined in one pass, at a rate set for the surface and how it will be used.
Establish	The weeks after	Checked as it comes through, with thin areas sown again where the quote allows for it.

Bare ground to cover?

Tell us the area and when it has to be back in use. We will plan the sowing back from that date.

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Site cleaning and restoration

Jet washing and graffiti removal

Hard surfaces cleaned at a pressure set for what is underneath. Graffiti taken off with the right remover and hot water for the surface, then, where it suits, a protective coating.

What we get called to:

Surfaces that have gone slippery

Algae and grease on steps, ramps, walkways and fire escapes. This is a slip risk long before anyone even complains about how it looks.

Quick removal matters

The longer graffiti stays up, the more graffiti it attracts. Removing it promptly is part of preventing a site from being targeted again.

Pressure is tailored to suit the surface

Wet pour, block paving, sports surfaces and tired concrete all take different pressures. Too much lifts the surface and then you have a repair on your hands.

Before a handover or inspection

This work is nearly always driven by a date. We work back from the date and do not fit it into a rolling programme.

What we clean:

- Hard standings and yards
- Play equipment and safety surfacing
- Fire escapes and external staircases
- Sports surfaces and hard courts
- Walls and buildings

Surface	Approach	What it means
Hard surfaces	Full pressure	Concrete, tarmac, yards and block paving, cleaned back at a pressure set to keep the joints in.
Softer surfaces	Lower pressure, more care	Wet pour, sports surfaces and older paving. Get the pressure wrong here and a clean turns into a repair.
Graffiti	Remover, then hot water	Tailored to the type of the material, so the paint comes off and the surface stays intact. A coating follows where it suits.

Tell us the date it must be right by

Handovers, inspections and events all come with a date. Give us that and we will work back from it.

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Trees and arboriculture

Tree pests treated by spraying, from Oak Processionary Moth to scale insects on lime, plus condition and safety surveys and any tree work which may follow.

Tree pests we treat:

Oak Processionary Moth

On oak. The hairs are a health hazard and in England every sighting must be reported. Trees are sprayed early in the season, then any nests that form are taken down and removed.

Brown-tail Moth

On hedgerows and scrub, with the same health risk as Oak Processionary Moth. Sprayed before the webbing goes up, then any survivors are cut out and removed.

Scale insects on lime

White waxy patches on the trunk and branches of lime, horse chestnut and sycamore, with sticky residues on anything which sits below. Sprayed while the young insects are exposed.

Anything a spray will control

Caterpillars, aphids, scale and other pests on trees. If it can be controlled by spraying, we can treat it.

What we cover:

- **Tree pest spraying**
- **Nest removal and disposal**
- **Condition and safety surveys**
- **Consents and notifications**
- **Felling, lopping and crown work**
- **Records for audit**

Before anyone starts cutting:

- ✓ Preservation orders and conservation areas both apply before work starts. Cutting first and asking afterwards is an offence.
- ✓ Nesting birds and roosting bats are protected whatever the tree itself is.
- ✓ On an estate used by staff or the public, what matters is that trees are checked on a regular basis and the inspection is logged.

Pests in your trees?

Send us a photograph. We will come back with what it is likely to be and what we would quote for.

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Trees and arboriculture

Oak Processionary Moth

A health hazard before it is a tree problem. Reporting it is not optional and clearing it takes a programme, not just a single visit.

What you need to know:

It is a health hazard first

The caterpillars and their nests carry hairs that cause skin rashes and eye and throat irritation. On a site used by children or the general public that changes the priority entirely.

Report every sighting

In England, every suspected sighting must be reported to the Forestry Commission through TreeAlert, in the established area and everywhere else alike.

Your zone decides what follows

In the established area the landowner manages the risk. Elsewhere, the Forestry Commission takes charge of treating infested trees and may issue a statutory notice asking you to act.

Treat first, then remove

Early treatment clears the bulk of them. Nests still form from whatever survives and they have to come down. Call too late in the season and removal is the only option remaining.

What we do:

- **Survey and identification**
- **Nest location and mapping**
- **Early season treatment**
- **Nest removal and disposal**
- **Reporting and records**

Stage	When	What it means
Treat	Early season	Timed to the young larvae, before the nests are built. This is the stage that clears most of them.
Remove	Once nests show	Whatever survived is taken down by trained operatives under controlled conditions and the waste is removed as a specialist job.

Found nests or caterpillars on oak?

Do not touch them and keep people away. Send us a photograph. We will come back with what it is likely to be and what we would quote for.

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Compliance, training and waste

Pesticide compliance

Records that stand up to an audit for every site we treat. Where your own teams spray, we put compliance records in place, built around what an auditor asks for.

What an audit looks at:

People

Every operator holds a certificate of competence for the equipment they use and the competence register is up to date.

Products and the store

Every product approved or within its grace period, with its label and safety data sheet, in a secure store with a stock record and a spill kit.

Records

An integrated pest management plan, an application record for every treatment kept at least three years and assessments for every product and site.

Equipment and waste

Sprayers calibrated and tested when due, protective equipment that matches the label and empty containers rinsed and passed to a waste or recycling contractor.

The records for every site:

Record	What it shows	When
Chemical and job records	The product, the time and dose and the area treated, for every application	Every visit, kept at least three years
Risk assessments	The hazards on the site and how the work controls them	Every site
Method statements	How the work on that site is carried out	Every site
Hazardous substance assessments	The risks of each product and the precautions for using it	Every product used
Operator competencies	The certificate each operator holds for the equipment they use	Every operator on the site

How long records must be kept:

Professional users must keep a record of every application for at least three years: the product, the time and dose and the area treated.

Anything missing from your records?

We put compliance records and operator training in place, built around what an auditor asks for.

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Compliance, training and waste

Operator training

Where your own staff hold the sprayer, we train them and arrange their assessment with an approved assessment centre. The work on your site can then be done to the same standard, whoever does it.

What the training covers:

Safe use and handling

Reading the label, the right protective equipment and mixing and filling without spills.

The right dose

Calibrating the knapsack or sprayer, so the dose on the label is the dose on the ground.

Records that pass an audit

Filling in the application record every time, the way an auditor expects to see it.

Assessment arranged

When your operators are ready, we arrange their assessment with an approved assessment centre.

Forms for your operators:

Form	What it is
Knapsack calibration	Seven steps to the right application volume and dose, with a worked example.
Pesticide application record	One line for every application, with the columns the law asks for.
Operator competence register	Who holds which certificate and when it needs renewing.
Integrated pest management plan	Four questions to answer before any pesticide is used, with a declaration to sign.

Who assesses operators after training?

An approved assessment centre. We train your operators and arrange their assessment.

Need your own operators trained?

Tell us how many operators you have, what they apply and the equipment they use. We will quote for the training.

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Compliance, training and waste

Chemical waste and container removal

We are a registered waste carrier. Empty containers and unwanted or out-of-date products cleared from your chemical store, with the paperwork that shows where they were disposed of or transferred to.

Why the store needs clearing:

Empty is not finished

A pesticide container is still your waste once it is empty. It is rinsed when it is emptied, then in England and Wales it can only go to a waste or recycling contractor.

Old stock is hazardous waste

Unwanted pesticides are usually hazardous waste. They go with a registered waste carrier to a permitted site, with a consignment note that stays with them until they arrive.

Approvals run out

Products lose their approval from time to time. Once the last date for using up stock has passed, it cannot be stored or used, so it has to be collected before then.

The paperwork is the proof

You keep your copy of every note at the premises the waste came from. When an auditor asks where last year's containers went, that is your answer.

What we clear:

- **Empty pesticide containers**
- **Out-of-date and unapproved stock**
- **Unlabelled or unknown products**
- **Collection by a registered carrier**
- **Paperwork for your records**

Work	When	What it means
Store clear-out	One off	Everything unwanted listed, packed and collected in one visit, with the consignment and waste transfer notes for your file.
Container collection	End of each season	Rinsed containers collected once the spraying season is over, so they do not build up in the store.

Send us a list of what is in the store

A photograph of the shelves will do. We will come back with what we would quote for.

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Surveys and advice

We find out what is actually on your site, what it means and what needs doing, before anyone quotes for the work.

What you get out of it:

Diagnosis comes first

A tree that looks dangerous can be sound. A wet pitch may need drainage, not a rebuild. Reported Knotweed is often something else.

Usually a shorter list than feared

Most sites have less wrong with them than people are expecting. A survey separates what needs attention now from what needs monitoring and what needs no input.

You get it in writing

Professional reports that can go in front of a client, an auditor or a tender panel, with photographs, maps and a treatment plan with proposed dates.

Priced before we visit

Every survey is quoted and charged as a job in its own right. If it leads to a programme of work, that is quoted separately.

Five kinds of survey:

Invasive species

Identification, extent of infestation and a management plan, by a Property Care Association certificated surveyor in Japanese Knotweed.

Asset weed

Growth mapped against the asset it threatens and ranked by risk, with a treatment programme to follow.

Tree condition

Condition and safety across the site, inspection cycles and what consent any works would need.

Pitch consultation

Playing quality, drainage and construction assessed, with the work set out for a renovation or new pitch.

Ecological

A preliminary ecological appraisal by a qualified ecologist and what further surveys the site needs.

Not sure which?

Tell us what you are seeing and we will say which survey fits.

Book a site survey

Tell us about the site and what you are seeing. Every survey is priced before anyone visits, so you know the cost before you commit.

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info@weedmanagement.co.uk
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