

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Meeting: Monday, 30th October 2017 at 6.30 pm in Civic Suite, North Warehouse, The Docks, Gloucester, GL1 2EP

ADDENDUM

The following item although provided for on the agenda front sheet was not available at the time of dispatch:

10. **SEAGULL MANAGEMENT FOR 2018/2019 (PAGES 5 - 12)**

To discuss the possible options for Seagull Management in 2018/19.

Yours sincerely

Jon McGinty

DR WILL

Managing Director

NOTES

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

The duties to register, disclose and not to participate in respect of any matter in which a member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest are set out in Chapter 7 of the Localism Act 2011.

Disclosable pecuniary interests are defined in the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 as follows -

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profession or vocation

Employment, office, trade, Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.

Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit **Sponsorship**

> (other than from the Council) made or provided within the previous 12 months (up to and including the date of notification of the interest) in respect of any expenses incurred by you carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act

1992.

Any contract which is made between you, your spouse or

civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner (or a body in which you or they have a

beneficial interest) and the Council

(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or

works are to be executed; and (b) which has not been fully discharged

Any beneficial interest in land which is within the Council's

area.

For this purpose "land" includes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over land which does not carry with it a right for you, your spouse, civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner (alone or jointly

with another) to occupy the land or to receive income.

Licences Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in

the Council's area for a month or longer.

Corporate tenancies Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) –

(a) the landlord is the Council; and

(b) the tenant is a body in which you, your spouse or civil partner or a person you are living with as a spouse or

civil partner has a beneficial interest

Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where –

(a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business

or land in the Council's area and

Contracts

Land

Securities

- (b) either
 - The total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or
 - ii. If the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you, your spouse or civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

For this purpose, "securities" means shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

NOTE: the requirements in respect of the registration and disclosure of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and withdrawing from participating in respect of any matter where you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest apply to your interests and those of your spouse or civil partner or person with whom you are living as a spouse or civil partner where you are aware of their interest.

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For further details and enquiries about this meeting please contact Tanya Davies, 01452 396125, tanya.davies@gloucester.gov.uk.

For general enquiries about Gloucester City Council's meetings please contact Democratic Services, 01452 396126, democratic.services@gloucester.gov.uk.

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- You should proceed calmly; do not run and do not use the lifts;
- Do not stop to collect personal belongings;
- Once you are outside, please do not wait immediately next to the building; gather at the assembly point in the car park and await further instructions;
- Do not re-enter the building until told by a member of staff or the fire brigade that it is safe to do so.





Meeting: Overview and Scrutiny Committee Date: 30th October 2017

Subject: Programme to Manage Seagull Breeding Population

Report Of: Cabinet Member for Environment

Wards Affected: All

Key Decision: No Budget/Policy Framework: No

Contact Officer: Lloyd Griffiths, Head of Communities

Appendices: 1. Map of Egg and Nest Removal Sites

2. Breakdown of Results (2015 - 2017)

3. Options Appraisal

OVERVIEW and RELEVANT INFORMATION

1.0 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To provide Overview and Scrutiny Committee with
 - a) Background information regarding the most recent egg and nest removal programme, the contract for which has expired, and
 - b) To provide options for discussion (including a preferred option), as to how the Council wishes to manage the gull breeding population moving forward

2.0 Background and Key Issues

- 2.1 In Gloucester, the results from the gull breeding survey carried out in 2013, estimated around 1565 nesting pairs in the City. This was an increase of 4.9% compared with the survey carried out in 2011. Previous surveys carried out between 2006 and 2009 confirmed increases of 6% and therefore it would suggest that the work that the City Council carried out over that intervening period had slowed down the rate of population growth.
- 2.2 A tendering process was carried out in 2014 to procure a contract for a three year programme of egg & nest removal, the aim being to reduce the gull breeding population. Mitie Pest Control Ltd. was the successful Contractor, and with this contract having expired in September 2017 the Council now needs to consider its programme for future years.
- 2.3 The removal of eggs and nests combined with falconry is a departure from the method of egg oiling the Council employed in previous years. It is hoped that by continuously disrupting the breeding cycle the birds will be permanently deterred from nesting and the number of birds reaching breeding age reduced.

- 2.4 This innovative method used over such a large area, is not, as far as we aware, being replicated in any other area of the country and so we do not have any data from other towns and cities with which we can use as a comparison.
- 2.5 Since the start of the breeding season in 2015, all accessible eggs & nests from identified sites have been removed. A map indicating the location of these sites is included at **Appendix 1**.
- 2.6 The Contractor initially carried out six visits during the breeding season but this was changed to 5 visits after Year 1 due to the last visit in season yielding very little. This also allowed us to re-direct resource to additional sites that were identified as causing issues.
- 2.7 A breakdown of results is included at **Appendix 2** and you will note that in Year 1 (2015) 1165 nests and 2841 eggs were removed from the identified sites. Year 2 (2016) yielded similar results with 1159 nests and 2803 eggs being removed. It is promising to note however that in Year 3 (2017) there has been a significant reduction in the number of nests and eggs removed, with 758 nests and 1359 being recorded respectively. This is a 35% reduction in nests and a 52% reduction in eggs across the identified sites.
- 2.8 These results indicate that the 3 year programme of nest & egg removal has been successful in reducing gull activity and population on the identified sites. It maybe however that deterring birds from their favoured nesting sites has had the impact of displacing them to other areas of the city. There are early indications that this maybe happening as the Council has received anecdotal evidence although the number of annual complaints received about gulls remains steady at around 50 per year.
- 2.9 The possible presence of birds in these other areas does not necessarily indicate that they are choosing a different breeding site and it maybe that they are using the areas to forage for food, particularly as they have less opportunity to feed from traditional feeding grounds such as Hempsted Landfill Site.
- 2.10 Moving forward therefore Officers wish to present several options to Members for their consideration and these are outlined at **Appendix 3**. A preferred option is outlined at Section 6 of the report and includes the carrying out of a breeding gull survey and continuation of nest & egg removal at priority sites.
- 2.11 Officers believe that a survey is necessary to asses the impact of the on-going gull treatment programme but also to try and establish whether the more recent programme of nest & egg removal has displaced gulls into more residential areas of the City.
- 2.12 Alongside a survey it would be prudent to continue with a programme removing nest & eggs from priority sites as this year's results provide evidence that removing eggs is reducing the number of potential fledglings that are known to return to their original nesting location after 2 3 years. If the Council were to continue with this approach until 2019 then this would have the potential to continue reducing the City's gull population in these locations through to 2022.

3.0 Financial Implications

- 3.1 The Council has available an annual budget of £20,000 for gull management. £10,000 of this is provided by the operators of Hempsted Landfill Site (via Gloucestershire County Council) as part of their environmental management obligations.
- This budget (subject to Council's approval) will however reduce by 50% to £10,000 in 2020 with the planned closure of Hempsted Landfill Site.
- 3.3 For 2018 the preferred option would result in expenditure of between £4000 £6000 on Gloucester City Breeding Gull Survey and the remainder of the budget being utilised to tackle the most active of those sites that have been targeted over the last 3 years.
- 3.4 For 2019 the preferred option would be to utilise the whole budget to tackle a range of areas that the 2018 Gloucester City Breeding Gull Survey has identified as requiring attention.

4.0 Legal Implications

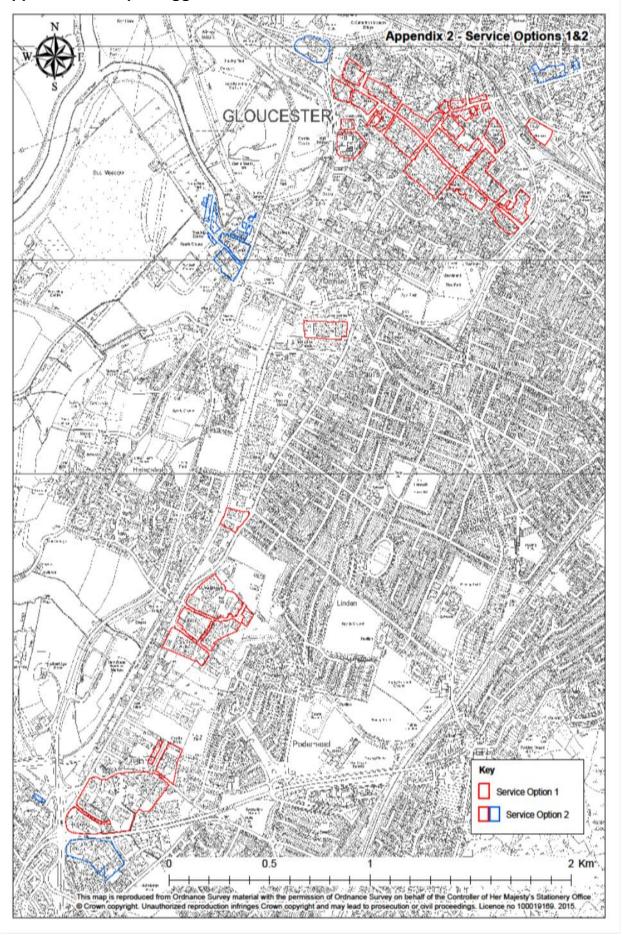
- 4.1 As a Local Authority there is no statutory obligation to control gulls and many Councils do not carry out the type of proactive work that has been undertaken, but simply provide advice & information.
- 4.4 Subject to approval by Cabinet any procurement exercise will be carried out in line with the Council's procurement rules.

5.0 Conclusions & Preferred Option

- 5.1 The Council has over the last several years proactively implemented measures to reduce the gull population within the City. Surveys undertaken between 2006 and 2013 indicate that this work has had the impact slowing the population growth rate down.
- 5.2 The Nest & Egg Removal Programme which commenced in 2015 indicates that on those sites the programme has focussed on there has been a significant reduction in gull activity and population but that displacement of gulls to some extent has taken place.
- 5.3 The preferred option of officers is as follows
 - To procure a contract for a Gloucester City Gull Survey to be carried out during 2018 from within the existing gull management budget (cost – circa £4000 - £6000);
 - 2) To procure a contract to continue undertaking a nest & egg removal programme across a reduced number of the existing identified sites (these to be determined through agreement with the contractor upon procurement) or a reduced number of visits across the full range of sites (value circa £14,000 £16,000), and

3)	To use the results of the 2018 Gloucester City Gull Survey to inform our nest & egg removal programme for 2019 and beyond and in particular the location of sites to be focussed on.

Appendix 1 – Map of Egg & Nest Removal Sites



Appendix 2 – Breakdown of Results (2015 – 2017)

	V 1 - Nests	V 2 - Nests	V 3 - Nests	V 4 - Nests	V5 - nests	V6 – nests	Tot Nest	V1 - eggs	V2 - eggs	V3 - eggs	V4 - eggs	V5 - eggs	V6 - eggs	Tot Eggs
2015	392	335	264	119	50	5	1165	999	951	624	205	70	0	2849
2016	404	385	251	104	15	N/A	1159	404	385	251	104	15	N/A	2803
2017	166	292	177	75	48	N/A	758	124	605	448	146	36	N/A	1359
Total 2015 - 2017	962	1012	692	298	113	5	3082	1527	1941	1323	455	121	0	7011

Appendix 3 - Options Appraisal

Option No	Measure	Approx. Cost	Benefit	Risk
1	Do nothing	£0k	£10k saving made	Gulls return to key nesting sites, previous work and investment likely to be wasted
2	Continue with current programme	Upto £20,000	Can continue with existing egg and nest removal programme	Without proper evidence of impact, unable to show that there is a cost benefit to programme and whether displacement has occurred
3	Carry out breeding population survey only	£4,000 - £6,000	Provides estimate of breeding population and key nesting sites to be used to compare with previous survey results and help decide on future actions.	Without egg & nest removal previous 2 years work has been undermined as eggs this year will produce birds who will breed in 2-3 years time
4 *Preferred Option*	Carry out breeding population survey whilst continuing some targeted work in priority sites	£20K	Provides estimate of breeding population and key nesting sites whilst continuing to treat key sites.	Less money for egg and nest removal. Continued work may skew survey results.
5	Use future budget to confine egg removal work to the key breeding sites	£20K	The heaviest nesting sites will continue to prevent birds breeding	Without good evidence, unable to show that there is a cost benefit. Some medium intensity nesting sites will be returned to gulls for nesting

