STATE OF THE UK BARN OWL POPULATION - 2025

"A terrible year for Barn Owls with most areas seeing significantly fewer nests and small brood sizes."

Results from independent groups collated by the Barn Owl Trust

Cover photo: Jake Brass

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Contributing groups

Barn Owl Conservation Oxfordshire
Barn Owl Trust
Bedfordshire RCC's Ivel & Ouse Barn Owl Project
Bilsdale Nest Box Network
Bisham Barn Owl Group
Broxton Barn Owl Group
Bucks Owl & Raptor Group
Cam Valley Wildlife Group
Chris Batey
Derbyshire Ornithological Society
East Cheshire Barn Owl Group
East Cleveland Nest Box Network Project
East Riding Barn Owl Conservation Group
Essex Barn Owls - Simon Cox, David Dutton & Leon Woodrow
Gil Gaylor
Glamorgan Barn Owl Group
Gloucestershire Raptor Monitoring Group
Hawk & Owl Trust
Howardian Hills National Landscape
Lough Neagh Barn Owl Group
Manchester Raptor Group
Middle Thames Ringing Group
Mid Cheshire Barn Owl Group
Northants Ringing Group
North Cheshire Barn Owl Group
North-East Cheshire Barn Owl Group
North West Norfolk Ringing Group
Oxfordshire Ornithological Society
Philip Hanmer - Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumbria Hancock Mus. R.G.
Powys - Species Habitat Protection Group
Shropshire Barn Owl Group
South Cheshire Barn Owl Group
South Cleveland Ringing Group
South Wirral Barn Owl Group
Staffordshire Barn Owl Action Group
Suffolk Bird Group
Sussex Ornithological Society
Southam & District Owl Conservation Project
Taliswood Barn Owl Nest Box Project
Tees Valley Nest Box Network
The Salisbury Plain Raptor & Owl Ringing Group
Ulster Wildlife
Vale of Belvoir Barn Owl Conservation Group
West Berkshire Countryside Society Barn Owl Group
West Cornwall Ringing Group
Wirral Barn Owl Trust

Introduction

The State of the UK Barn Owl Population (SOUKBOP) report is a collation of data from independent groups and individuals from around the UK, who all monitor a certain number of potential Barn Owl nest sites each year.

This report holds information from 6,102 potential Barn Owl nest sites that were checked by dedicated individuals over the 2025 breeding season. A full list of this year's contributors can be found on page 2, with links to their own webpages (where available) on page 31, and their comments on the 2025 season on pages 14-26. We are delighted to include data from new contributors Northants Ringing Group and Chris Batey (who is monitoring Lincolnshire Fens and Wolds area).

Since the catastrophic decline in Barn Owl numbers following the Second World War, it is now largely considered that Barn Owl numbers have at least plateaued, if not actively increased, over the last decade. While this report does not attempt to estimate the current UK population size, it does provide a valuable resource to evaluate how Barn Owls have fared regionally and how this compares to previous years. As well as highlighting these regional differences and annual fluctuations in breeding successes, these reports may also highlight overall trends emerging across the years - something which is particularly pertinent with our changing climate.

A changing climate could significantly impact Barn Owl survival and breeding success. Rainfall in spring and summer months stimulates grass growth (along with other vegetation growth) resulting in small mammal numbers multiplying, which enables Barn Owls to get into breeding condition and supply their offspring with adequate food. If climate change results in dryer and hotter spring and summer months, this will reduce vegetation growth and food supply which will hinder their ability to breed and rear young. Conversely, an increase in persistent rain and storms throughout the winter can prevent Barn Owls from hunting altogether and thus could reduce overwinter survival and overall population size. As with most species, a delicate balance of weather systems is crucial for their survival, with shifts away from the normal potentially having huge impacts.

Barn Owl chick. Pip Laker, Barn Owl Trust.

Definition of Terms Used in Tables and Text

Start year - The year from which we begin calculations of averages. For some projects, monitoring began well before this date.

Sites checked - The number of potential nest sites that were checked (inspected).

Nesting - The number of sites where nesting actually occurred (one or more eggs laid).

% nesting (nesting occupancy) - The percentage of sites checked where nesting occurred.

Average of All Previous Years (AAPY) - A mean value calculated from observed or estimated figures for each year from the effective start year, up to and including 2024.

% change from AAPY under nesting occupancy - The percentage change between the proportion of sites occupied in 2025 and the mean proportion of sites occupied in all previous years:

$$100 \times \frac{((\text{2025 Nesting} \div \text{2025 Sites checked}) - (\text{AAPY Nesting} \div \text{AAPY Sites checked}))}{(\text{AAPY Nesting} \div \text{AAPY Sites checked})}$$

Numerical change from AAPY - The difference between 2025 and AAPY in the number of sites where nesting occurred (2025 Nesting – AAPY Nesting).

Brood size - The number of live young counted at any time between hatching and fledging.

Mean brood size - The total number of owlets, divided by the total number of broods. This excludes: 1) sites where there was no nesting, and 2) nests where there were no live young.

% change from AAPY under mean brood size - The percentage change in mean brood size between 2025 and the AAPY:

$$100 \times \frac{(\text{2025 Mean brood size} - \text{AAPY Mean brood size})}{(\text{AAPY Mean brood size})}$$

E - Estimated.

Please note that rounding table values to whole numbers can lead to apparent discrepancies in calculations of % or numerical change from AAPY.

Caveats

1. The figures in Table 1 are accurate, unless marked 'E'. However, methodological variation between groups and the limitations of coverage mean that the summary row can only suggest how nesting occupancy and brood size changed in the UK population as a whole.

2. In some cases, averages of previous years are updated as projects accumulate enough years to rely wholly on observed data rather than estimates, or as corrections are incorporated.

3. Anomalies can arise due to year-to-year changes in numbers of 'Sites Checked', affecting comparisons both in terms of the 'Average of All Previous Years' and 'Numerical change'. This is because the editors have not imposed criteria for the inclusion/exclusion of individual sites.

4. How potential nest sites are counted and the proportion of nest sites that are monitored varies between groups and, to a lesser extent, may sometimes vary between years.

5. The probability of individual sites being occupied varies tremendously. Some datasets include sites that may never have been occupied, whilst others only include sites where pairs have nested previously.

6. The vast majority of sites are checked by inspection to confirm/discount breeding and determine brood size, with a few sites relying on nest cameras for this purpose. However, some groups accept reports from trusted/knowledgeable site owners who have observed breeding behaviour without inspecting the nest place. This is particularly useful where nest cavities are inaccessible.

7. At most sites, only one nest inspection is carried out. Chicks may die before this nest inspection or may die between inspection and fledging. Some sites are visited more than once and figures given for brood size may be derived from any of these visits.

8. The calculation of AAPY varies between contributors according to how many years the project in question has been running.

9. One or two individual years may be omitted from calculations of averages because of restrictions on farm visits, such as in 1996 due to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, 2001 due to Foot and Mouth Disease, and 2020 due to Covid-19.

*Unusual Exclusions

For one contributor (see below), the figures used to calculate the percentage change in nesting occupancy from AAPY are excluded from the summary row. However, the change in mean brood size from the AAPY is still included.

Derbyshire Ornithological Society

The number of sites checked in 2024 and 2025 is nearly three times the number checked by this group in previous years, which is great news. However, a relatively low proportion of occupied sites observed may well be a reflection of these additional sites checked, and so comparing to the original AAPY is fairly uninformative. In another year's time we will be able to update the AAPY to allow informative comparisons.

Barn Owl chicks. Daniel Whitelegg, Barn Owl Trust.

Table 1. RELATIVE CHANGE IN NESTING OCCUPANCY AND BROOD SIZE

County / Group	Start Year	Nesting Occupancy								Mean Brood Size			See notes
		2025			Average of All Previous Years (AAPY)			% Change from AAPY	Numerical Change from AAPY	2025	AAPY	% Change from AAPY	
		Sites Checked	Nesting	% Nesting	Sites Checked	Nesting	% Nesting						
Bedfordshire - Beds RCC's Ivel & Ouse Barn Owl Box Project	2007	49	5	10	45	14	32	-68	-9	No pulli	2.46	-	1
Berkshire - West Berkshire Countryside	2010	193	6	3	160	31	20	-84	-25	2.67	2.47	8	2
Berkshire (E) & Buckingham-shire (S) - Bisham Barn Owl Group	2015	84	2	2	95	23	24	-90	-21	2.00	2.44	-18	3
Buckinghamshire - Bucks Owl & Raptor Group	2006	207	4	2	217	32	15	-87	-28	2.50	2.58	-3	4
Cheshire Barn Owl Groups	2006	1101	105	10	1220	144	12	-19	-39	2.70	2.64	2	5
Cornwall – West Cornwall Ringing Group	2011	126	79	63	75	46	61	3	33	2.40	3.09	-22	6
* Derbyshire Ornithological Society	2019	218	29	13	88	17	19	-30	12	3.30	3.28	1	7
Devon & Cornwall (E) - Barn Owl Trust	1993	80	34	43	77	36	46	-8	-2	2.56	2.87	-11	8
East Cleveland Nest Box Network Project	2019	161	57	35	124	46	37	-4	12	2.80	2.90	-3	9
Tees Valley Nest Box Network	2021	129	36	28	126	47	37	-25	-11	2.30	2.93	-21	10

Table 1. RELATIVE CHANGE IN NESTING OCCUPANCY AND BROOD SIZE - CONTINUED

County / Group	Start Year	Nesting Occupancy								Mean Brood Size			See notes
		2025			Average of All Previous Years (AAPY)			% Change from AAPY	Numerical Change from AAPY	2025	AAPY	% Change from AAPY	
		Sites Checked	Nesting	% Nesting	Sites Checked	Nesting	% Nesting						
Essex Barn Owls - Simon Cox, David Dutton & Leon Woodrow	2022	59	14	24	67	27	41	-41	-13	2.00	2.27	-12	11
Isle of Wight - Gil Gaylor	1997	56	35	63	45	42	92	-32	-7	1.77	3.00	-41	
Glamorgan Barn Owl Group	2013	56	23	41	49	23	47	-12	0	2.30	3.18	-28	12
Gloucestershire Barn Owl Monitoring Programme	2014	102	9	9	121	31	25	-65	-22	3.40	2.57	32	13
Leicestershire - Vale of Belvoir Barn Owl Conservation Group	2013	107	16	15	151	30	20	-24	-14	2.64	2.35	12	14
Manchester Raptor Group	2010	131	51	39	99	38	38	2	13	2.49	2.72	-9	15
Northumberland (N) - Natural History Society of Northumbria Ringing Group - Philip Hanmer	2006	110	54	49	101	31	31	58	23	3.20	2.38	35	16
North York Moors - South Cleveland Ringing Group	2018	37	23	62	35	26	74	-16	-3	2.78	3.31	-16	17
Barn Owl Conservation Oxfordshire	2018	309	13	4	198	68	35	-88	-55	0.75	2.53	-70	18
Powys Species Habitat Protection Group	2014	68	37	54	64	29	45	20	8	2.49	3.50	-29	19

Table 1. RELATIVE CHANGE IN NESTING OCCUPANCY AND BROOD SIZE - CONTINUED

County / Group	Start Year	Nesting Occupancy								Mean Brood Size			See notes
		2025			Average of All Previous Years (AAPY)			% Change from AAPY	Numerical Change from AAPY	2025	AAPY	% Change from AAPY	
		Sites Checked	Nesting	% Nesting	Sites Checked	Nesting	% Nesting						
Shropshire Barn Owl Group	2002	219	68	31	200	49	25	26	19	2.60	2.82	-8	20
Somerset - Cam Valley Wildlife Group	1995	89	8	9	92	12	13	-32	-4	1.50	2.62	-43	21
Staffordshire Barn Owl Action Group	2008	160	30	19	237	40	17	10	-10	2.70	3.00	-10	22
Suffolk Bird Group	2007	546	72	13	1079	191	18	-25	-119	2.22	2.29	-3	23
Sussex - Terry Hallahan	2007	200 E	33	17	143	63	44	-63	-30	2.10	2.86	-27	24
Ulster Wildlife - Katy Bell	2016	85	8	9	87	5	5	80	3	2.60	2.72	-4	25
Wiltshire – The Salisbury Plain Ringing Group	2017	554	14	3	291	136	47	-95	-122	2.43	2.31	5	26
Yorkshire - East Riding Barn Owl Conservation Group	2013	430	142	33	438	95	22	52	47	2.70	2.75	-2	27
Summary		Grand Total	Grand Total	% Nesting	Grand Total	Grand Total	% Nesting	% Change	Numerical Change	Mean	Mean	% Change	
		5448	978	18	5635	1354	24	-25	-376	2.44	2.74	-11.05	

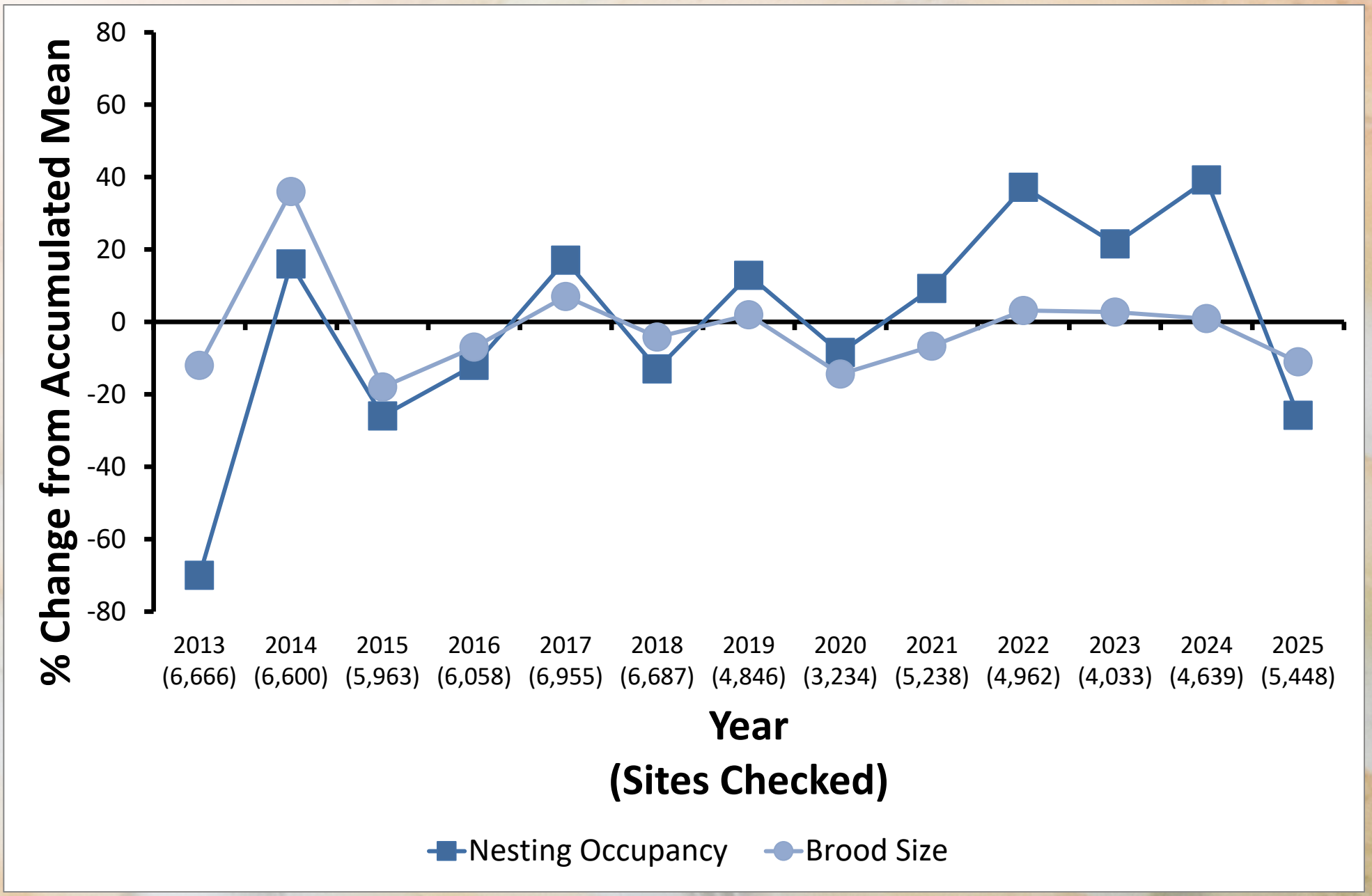


Figure 1. Variation in UK summary figures for Barn Owl Nesting Occupancy (squares) and Brood Size (circles) from 2013 to 2025. The vertical axis shows percentage change in summary figures relative to the accumulating mean of all previous years. 'Sites checked' refers to the sample size for calculations of percentage change in nesting occupancy.

General Summary

Overall, 2025 was a terrible year for Barn Owls across most of the UK, with fewer active nests found, reports of deserted nests and small brood sizes of those that did succeed. Across the UK, the number of active nests found was around 25% below average, making it the worst year for breeding Barn Owls in a decade. In particular, the mid south of England seemed to be particularly disastrous, with nesting occupancy rates 60% below average in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire. Of the 28 contributors included within the main table, 20 of them reported below average nesting occupancy (Table. 1). Despite the overall poor result, thankfully there were good successes seen in Northern Ireland, Northumberland and areas of Yorkshire.

Reading contributors' comments on the breeding season, the words 'terrible', 'poor', 'bad' and 'disasterous' are repeatedly used to describe the season, along with comments linking this to the drought experienced throughout spring and summer. Interestingly, when looking at the Met Office weather maps (Fig. 2), the area with the least rainfall in spring (indicated by the darkest brown shading) aligns with the worst breeding rates observed in the mid south of England. It is also noteworthy that many individuals commented it was fairly common to still find pairs of roosting adults in the boxes, just not breeding. This suggests that either birds were unable to get into good breeding condition to begin laying (perhaps due to a lack of available food), or they were waiting on an environmental cue to begin breeding, which never came. Given that adults were still around this summer, it is hoped that these birds are still surviving in the population and will breed again next year.

In addition to overall nesting occupancy being down, the average brood size across the UK was also found to be around 11% smaller than average. In particular, Cornwall, Tees Valley, Isle of Wight, Glamorgan, Oxfordshire, Powys, Somerset and Sussex had brood sizes that were more than 20% below average. The average brood size metric gives an indication of how many young were found in successful nests. It does not however include those nests that were abandoned at the egg stage, which this year seems to have been a high number. Perhaps in the future we should also start reporting the number of abandoned/deserted nests to represent this occurrence. Interestingly, there were numerous reports of more Kestrel nests found this year, with the possible reason for their greater success being due to them switching diet to include more small birds rather than small mammals.

In conclusion, sadly 2025 seems to have been a terrible year for Barn Owl breeding across the UK, bar a few areas which did well. Hopefully 2026 will be a better year.

A deserted nest - a common finding this summer.
Pip Laker, Barn Owl Trust.

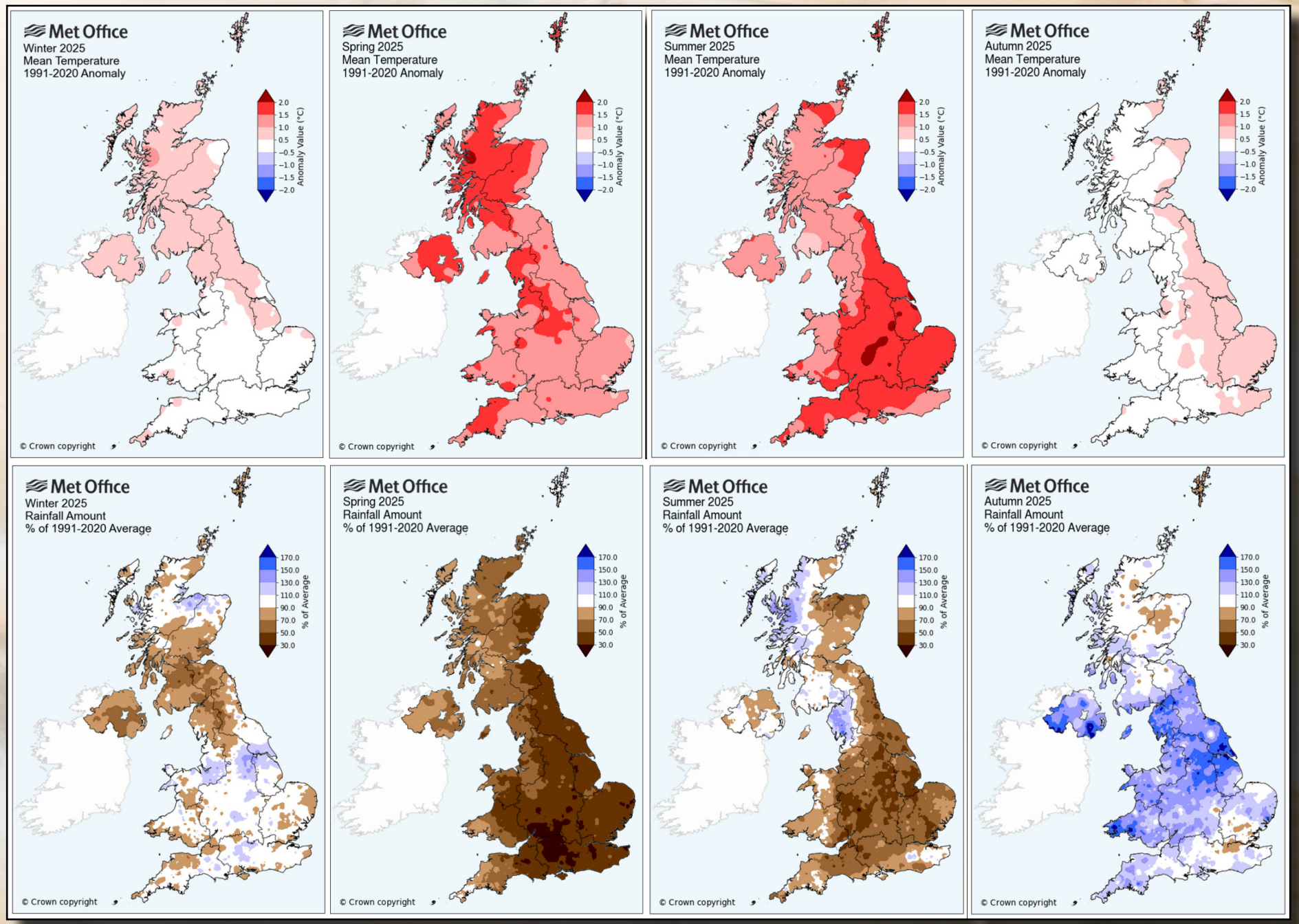


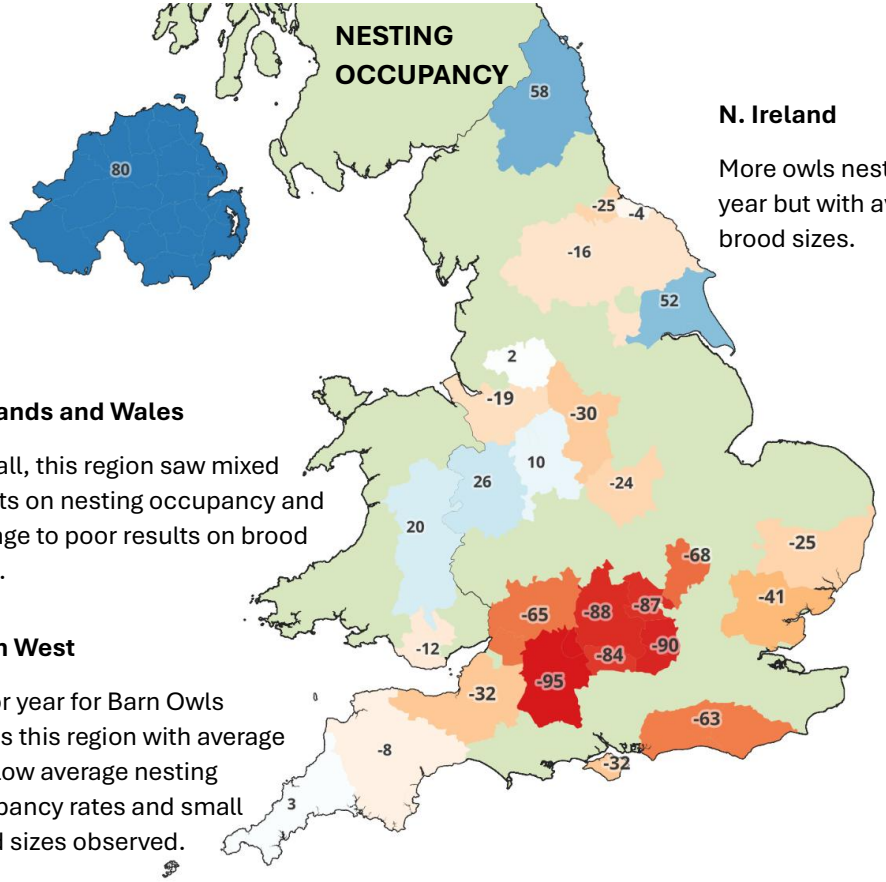
Figure 2. Deviations from mean temperature (top) and rainfall (bottom) in the UK across the seasons (left to right: winter, spring, summer, autumn). Graphs obtained from the Met Office Climate summaries accessed: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/summaries/index

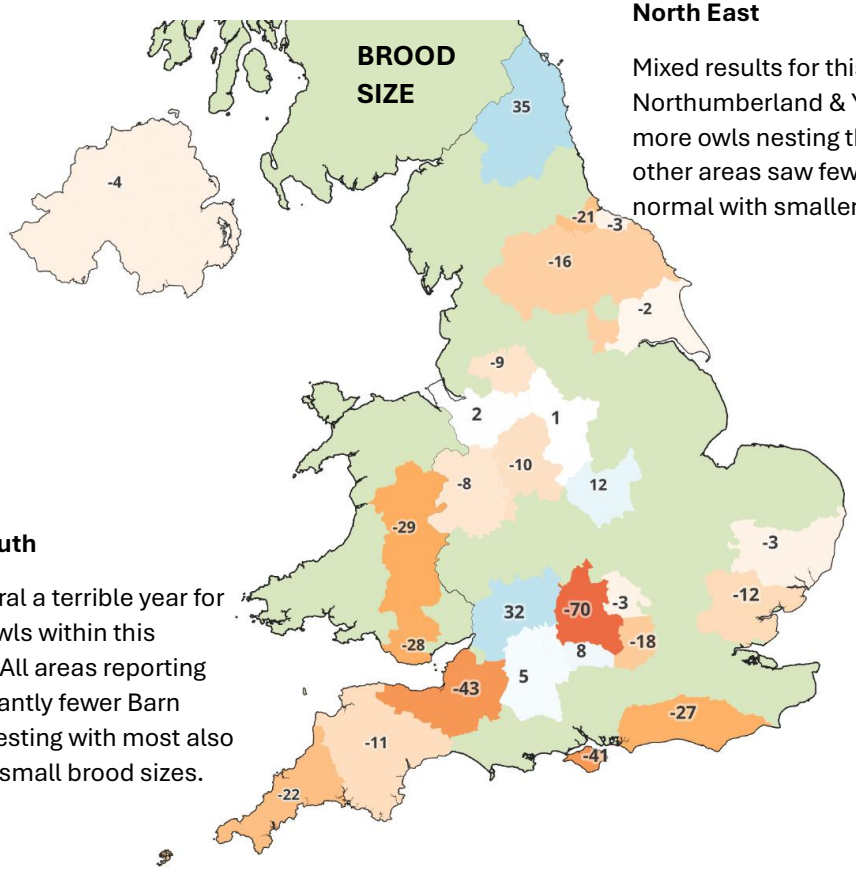
2025 Regional Roundup

Shaded in counties indicate the general location of contributing projects and do not necessarily imply that sites were monitored across the whole county.

The figures show how 2025 differed from the average of all previous years.

The left-hand map is the % change in nesting occupancy and the right-hand map is the % change in mean brood size. No change from the average is shown by white shading, while increases from the norm are indicated by light blue through to darker blue and, decreases by orange shading through to dark red.





N. Ireland

More owls nesting this year but with average brood sizes.

North East

Mixed results for this region with Northumberland & Yorkshire seeing more owls nesting than normal, while other areas saw fewer nests than normal with smaller brood sizes.

Midlands and Wales

Overall, this region saw mixed results on nesting occupancy and average to poor results on brood sizes.

Mid South

In general a terrible year for Barn Owls within this region. All areas reporting significantly fewer Barn Owls nesting with most also finding small brood sizes.

South West

A poor year for Barn Owls across this region with average to below average nesting occupancy rates and small brood sizes observed.

East and Southeast

A very poor year for this region, with projects reporting fewer Barn Owl nests and smaller brood sizes.

Created by the Barn Owl Trust using QGIS, 2026. QGIS Geographic Information System. QGIS Association. www.qgis.org

2025 Contributors' Comments and Editors' Notes

1. Bedfordshire - Bedfordshire RCC's Ivel & Ouse Barn Owl Project - Amanda Proud

I had no pulli this year. I only check the boxes once so if birds tried again later on in the year I would not know. I have never had this before. Terrible.

[Editors' note: The Ivel & Ouse Barn Owl Project started in 2003 with 20 boxes and by 2007 had 50 boxes, so that is when average calculations for Table 1 were started from].

2. Berkshire – West Berkshire Countryside Society Barn Owl Group – Cathy McEwan

It's been a very poor year. The only positive is that many of the sites where we would expect to find breeding but didn't, did at least have roosting adults suggesting that it was a lack of food leading to the females not reaching breeding weight. Several of our landowners reported not seeing the usual levels of rodent activity which would seem to support that hypothesis.

3. Berkshire (E) and Buckinghamshire (S) – Bisham Barn Owl Group - Paul Warham

Following last year's record high, 2025 was the lowest productivity we've recorded. However our RAS project evidenced a stable adult population, so hopefully next year will see a return to normal productivity. The BBOG 2025 Report is available on the blog site: https://bishambarnowlgroup.blogspot.com/p/annual-reports.html

4. Buckinghamshire – Bucks Owl & Raptor Group – Lynne Lambert

We had a terrible year in Bucks! We checked a total of 207 boxes and found only 4 active nests containing 10 chicks in total (3 nests of 3 and one of 1). This is the worst year our group has known. We can only attribute this dire breeding season to the very dry spring and consequently poor grass growth affecting the vole population. We did not even find many adults in the boxes, we had only 26 occupied boxes and these were mainly single birds and found to be in moult from late June onwards.

5. Cheshire Barn Owl Groups – Dr John Wild

Not a disaster but a poor year. Probably caused by a very low vole population. This arose as a result of the very dry spring
It is worth noting that only 10% of boxes checked yielded breeding pairs. A lot of hard work by volunteers who checked 1,100 boxes.

[Editor's note: Data collated from the Wirral Barn Owl Trust, Wirral South and the Mid, South, West, North, East and North East Cheshire Barn Owl groups].

6. Cornwall – West Cornwall Ringing Group

I'm sure most will say the same, but most definitely not a good year and the worst we've seen really in my monitoring down here in Cornwall. In several areas we saw numerous non-breeding pairs at regular sites, overall we had our lowest ever average clutch size and brood size, and of our active nests we saw a 14% failure rate! More details on our blog summary: https://cornishringing.blogspot.com/2025/09/2025-barn-owl-update.html note the vague hint at birds moving further in 2025 than previously as well.

7. Derbyshire Ornithological Society - Kevin Morris

Slight decline in boxes used, brood increase of 0.28% on 2024, uplands more successful compared to lowlands due to more available food.

8. Devon & Cornwall (E) – Barn Owl Trust

Overall a poor year for Barn Owl breeding in Devon. While the number of Barn Owl nests found was similar to average (43% nesting compared to the average of 46%), many of these nests quickly failed. Of the 34 nests found, 9 were abandoned at the egg stage, meaning that in reality only 31% of nests were actually productive. Average brood size was 2.6, with 2.3 being the average number ringed and so also a little below normal. 14 adult Barn Owls were encountered at nestboxes during routine breeding checks, 12 newly ringed and 2 retraps. Both retraps were ringed as chicks: one in 2020 and the other in 2023, dispersing 5km and 8km respectively.

Interestingly, we found adults roosting at many of sites that had no nesting, suggesting they were still around, but just not in breeding condition or still waiting for an environmental cue to trigger nesting. We suspect that the incredibly dry March and April halted grass growth and small mammal numbers from booming, resulting in Barn Owls avoiding or abandoning breeding attempts.

A joy to find 3 healthy chicks this summer. Barn Owl Trust

9. East Cleveland Nest Box Network Project – Tees Valley Wildlife Trust – Kate Bartram, Colin Gibson and Chris Gibson

Overall 2025 has been a marked improvement in breeding success compared to the previous year. Nesting occupancy matches the long term average with slightly lower mean brood size to the long term average.

Barn Owls continue to thrive in the Tees Valley. The network now has 161 nest boxes. The first clutch of Barn Owl eggs was found on

23 April, around the same time as last year. It had five eggs meaning the first egg was laid at least before the 13 April. In East Cleveland no boxes were found where the eggs were laid any later than the 3rd week in May giving a very short season. The winter must have been favourable to get the owls into good breeding condition at the start of the season. No Tawny boxes were used by the Barn Owls this year and natural sites that have had intermittent use by Barn Owls were empty.
57 breeding pairs were found using the boxes giving an occupancy rate of 35%. An estimated 265 eggs were recorded giving an average clutch size of 4.6 eggs. Four boxes failed at the clutch stage. A further two boxes failed at the brood stage with young owlets. 149 chicks were ringed. A big improvement on only 106 in 2024!
14 boxes were used for Barn Owl roosts. 43 of the boxes were used by other bird species (Jackdaws (22); Stock Doves (9); Tawny Owls (6) and Kestrels (2)). One box was occupied by a large swarm of bees that was left well alone and seven boxes were occupied by Grey Squirrel which annoyingly not only remove breeding habitat from the Barn Owls but chew and damage the boxes. Overall 69% of the boxes in the network were used by wildlife (excluding squirrels).

10. Tees Valley Nest Box Network - Tees Valley Wildlife Trust – Kate Bartram, Colin Gibson and Chris Gibson

The early development of the Tees Valley network commenced in about 2012. Easily accessible records are available from 2021.
Barn Owls continue to be active across the Tees Valley. The breeding results from this season show similar or marginally better results than 2024 but still below the long term average for the Tees Valley.

This season 129 boxes were checked. In total 36 breeding pairs were recorded compared to 38 the previous year. This gives a nesting occupancy rate of 28% which is still lower than the long term average for the Tees Valley of 37% but showing some slight improvement. Five of the breeding attempts failed. Eggs were either deserted, not hatched and in some cases chicks died in the box. The average clutch size was 3.8 eggs. 72 chicks were ringed. This gives an average brood size of 2.3 chicks in 2025. Lower than the long term average for the area of 3.00. At least 11 other boxes were used by Barn Owls for roosting.
46 of the boxes were used by other birds for breeding. 26 boxes were used by the amber listed Stock Dove; 19 by Jackdaws and to our great surprise one box was taken by a breeding pair of Goosanders. 12 boxes were taken over by Grey Squirrels. Overall 72% of the boxes surveyed supported wildlife (excluding Grey Squirrels).

11. Essex Barn Owls - Simon Cox, David Dutton and Leon Woodrow

This project consists of ringers Simon, David and Leon who monitor around 65 Barn Owl nest sites in the Essex area and incorporates sites monitored from a previous Essex Wildllife Trust project.
Overall, it was not a good year with several boxes containing adults only, presumably not in condition to breed. Of those that did, most had small broods.

12. Glamorgan Barn Owl Group – Guy Evans & Steve Thomas

Let us hope that this year's drop in brood size from 3.1 to 2.3 is an anomaly and not the start of a trend. The reason could be the unusually dry spring and poor grass growth that may well have impacted vole numbers.
Frustratingly, a number of our usually reliable nest sites failed this year. The specific reasons for failures are largely a mystery however in one case an aggressive Hornets nest won the battle for a nest box occupancy. A bee suit will now accompany future nest box checks!

This year's activities included a talk about our work in the area hosted by the Glamorgan Smallholders Group. Together with another successful appearance at The Vale Show we continue to raise our profile across the area.
The 12 nest boxes generously donated by The Vale of Glamorgan Local Nature project back in January are all now in position and await occupants...
Our project is only made possible by the co-operation and goodwill of the farmers and landowners in our area. Thank you.

13. Gloucestershire Raptor Monitoring Group – Anna Field and Rich Harris

A poor year for Barn Owls in Gloucestershire, presumably due to the drought and consequent low vole numbers. Just a handful of active nests found - half a dozen around Cheltenham in boxes monitored by Southam & District Owl Conservation Group, one at the Cotswolds Water Park, and another near Slimbridge. No active nests at all on the open farmland of the Cotswolds - and only a handful of the most reliable sites holding adult birds.

14. Leicestershire – Vale of Belvoir Barn Owl Conservation Group – Bill Glancy & Don Pritchett

Not a good year, with 2 failed nests and 9 non breeding pairs. Nest sites visited will show as reduced owing to field work retirements and some boxes handed over to other ringers. Also, some boxes never producing and in a poor state were not replaced.

15. Manchester Raptor Group – Judith Smith

There were a lot more non-breeding pairs this year (21 cf 12 last year). We wondered if this was because of the hot dry spell in April encouraging them to start breeding early, and then for whatever reason (vole supply/weather changing?) these eggs / chicks failed before we began our monitoring in early June as we also found more unhatched eggs than usual (17 at 9 sites). The productivity improved as the season progressed (females regaining weight and having another go?) and in November, while cleaning out boxes, we found 2 second broods of 2 and 3 well grown owlets - neither brood had supplementary feeding which is usually the case if we have a 2nd brood. (We do have a couple of farmers who treat them like pets!). On 13.12.25 a 3rd box visited for cleaning had 1 live adult who flew out; and 2 decomposed but well grown juvs dead in box.

16. Northumberland (N) – Natural History Society of Northumbria Ringing Group - Philip Hanmer

This owl originated from Bacton, Suffolk and nested in Newton-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, travelling an enormous 400km+!

This study (of around 110 sites) in North Northumberland (North of the R. Wansbeck and outside the National Park) indicates that this was very similar to 2024 (which was the best year for Barn Owl productivity since 2020). At 49% occupancy it was above the long-term average of 30%; although only 44 nests were successful at raising young (10 having failed). At least two of these failures can be put down to human interference (strictly illegal of course); one was accidental while the other was caused by an impatient landowner.

Most eggs were laid in April and May but one nest was clearly started in March with a brood being ringed on the 20/5/25 near the coast. However, most were ringed in June or July. There were a number of late nests (not second broods) which were located in July and ringed in August/September. For the first time three of the innovative 'owl sheds' provided by the Northumberland Coast Conservation Team were used successfully; with two broods in the south being ringed on the 20/6/25 (of 4 & 3) and another, further north, being ringed on the 3/7/25 (of 3).

The average number of eggs laid per clutch was down but the maximum was 8 (twice), it was 6 in 2024. The average number of owlets fledged was 2.6 although two pairs raised 5. In one instance (where an adult died around fledging time) two young owls died; one probably fledged and a fourth was briefly taken into captivity but subsequently returned to the wild. A total of 141 owlets were ringed and believed fledged.

30 new adult Barn Owls were ringed and 42 re-trapped/controlled; including three which are at least 11 yrs old. One of these is our coastal female that has nested near Warkworth nearly every year since she was first located. Our long-distance travelling female also nested again near Newton by the Sea (raising 4 young in June); she had first arrived in December 2022 having moved from Bacton in Suffolk.

Jackdaws continue to be a problem occupying owl nest sites and in one instance owls were prevented from nesting by wasps. Kestrels only used one box; the same pair as in 2024.

Thanks are due to all those who have helped with this project; and those that have donated money for the making of boxes.

Barn Owl chicks hatched from the owl sheds.

17. North York Moors Nestbox Scheme (South Cleveland Ringing Group) – Wilf Norman

Very poor season, even worse than 2024 in some respects. Seven broods lost chicks through the rearing cycle. Most pairs seemed to be really struggling to provision broods.

18. Barn Owl Conservation Oxfordshire/Oxford Ornithological Society – George Candelin

We have had the worst season that any of us can remember. Decline believed to be the result of spring floods and the hot, dry summer causing food shortages so females were unable to achieve breeding condition. Broods and clutches of 2 were the norm this year, many clutches of owls and Stock Doves were deserted. Stock Doves had a remarkable season due to availability of nestboxes. Jackdaws and Tawny Owls are early breeders and are less dependent on small mammals for prey so were less affected.
In addition to Barn Owls:

- Tawny Owls - 8 boxes visited but only 3 successful
- Little Owls - 20 boxes visited, only 1 successful
- Kestrel - 23 boxes visited, 6 successful
- Stock Doves in Barn Owl boxes -108 visited with 85 successful
- Jackdaw in Barn Owl boxes - 39 visited with 34 successful

19. Powys – Species Habitat Protection Group – Jon & Jan Sloan

After a bumper year in 2024, this year (2025) has been a bit disappointing. Where breeding has taken place, the brood sizes have been significantly smaller which we believe to be lack of food as most chicks were not as well fed as usual, possibly due to a vole crash?? However we did manage to have a first for our group with one of our sites producing 8 well fed chicks, all of which fledged. One of our boxes was taken over by Kestrel where we ringed 5 healthy chicks, however as we usually put boxes up in pairs where we can, this site also produced 4 Barn Owl chicks. Photos show both sets of chicks.

Barn Owls chicks and Kestrel chicks nesting in neighbouring boxes at one site in Powys.

20. Shropshire Barn Owl Group – Glenn Bishton & John Lightfoot

The mean brood size of 2.6 follows last year's low of 2.4 and is below our long-term average of 2.9.
Thirteen nests produced eggs but no chicks. Both dead chicks and one adult female were found on some subsequent site checks.
The total number of chicks produced of 145 is our lowest since 2020 when 139 were produced. Our long-term data indicates a trend of increased breeding productivity, which peaks and then declines steeply every five years: 2025 is consistent with that trend.
The low productivity this year was probably exacerbated by the long summer drought conditions and its adverse effect on the growth of grass and the Barn Owl's primary prey, field voles.
Nine new pairs were found, all in nestboxes.

21. Somerset NE – Cam Valley Wildlife Group – Gary Kingman

The year started with reluctance to breed, boxes occupied, checked many times, still paired up, but no eggs or chicks. Then around September birds started to lay eggs only small number and young. Others are still paired. Been a strange year.

22. Staffordshire Barn Owl Action Group – Helen Cottam

2025 was not such a good Barn Owl year in Staffordshire with, as to be expected, more broods and larger brood sizes in the Staffordshire Moorlands area, which generally has a better habitat for Barn Owls. However, overall still not the best breeding results.
In other regions of Staffordshire we had four failed nest sites with chicks and eggs that had been abandoned and no breeding in boxes that would normally be reliable Barn Owl nest sites.

23. Suffolk Bird Group – Sally Nelson

Sadly, 2025 has proved to be one of the poorest Barn Owl breeding seasons we have experienced for a very long time across Suffolk. Productivity was extremely low, with very few successful broods, several nest boxes being abandoned, and many sites failing altogether. This has been both worrying and disheartening for everyone involved in monitoring.
Prolonged dry conditions earlier in the year and into summer are likely to have had a significant impact on prey availability and breeding success. Unfortunately, our dataset for this season is also incomplete, as a number of boxes could not be monitored due to access issues and volunteer availability. We therefore believe some breeding attempts may have gone unrecorded.

We continue to expand our efforts by installing additional nest boxes in suitable habitats while also raising awareness and encouraging landowners and communities to create and manage habitat and host boxes wherever possible. We now look ahead to 2026 and hope it will bring some improvement and a degree of recovery in breeding success after such a challenging year.

24. Sussex Ornithological Society Barn Owl Group – Terry Hallahan

The 2025 breeding season was a challenging one for Barn Owls in Sussex, with numbers much lower than we usually record. In fact, this year's number of chicks ringed is just 10% of last year's total. Despite this, the group carried out an impressive programme of monitoring across more than 200 boxes in East and West Sussex, leading to the following findings

- 29 chicks were ringed, from broods ranging between one and four chicks.
- 16 new adults were discovered in boxes and fitted with both metal and colour rings.
- Five previously ringed adults were re-trapped, with four receiving additional colour rings.
- Three controls were trapped, showing movements of 5 km and 2 of 30 km – valuable data for understanding dispersal.

Altogether 53 Barn Owls were recorded this season (29 chicks and 24 adults). We know other groups may have had similar results to ours; This raises the question of whether climate change is beginning to affect wildlife populations in the South East of England.

To better understand the cause, pellets have been sent to a local University for analysis to assess prey availability, particularly Field Voles. The dry conditions in early spring this year could have influenced vole abundance. These results will help shed light on the wider ecological factors influencing Barn Owl breeding success in Sussex.

A colour ringed Barn Owl spotted from the monitoring programme in Sussex.

25. Ulster Wildlife – Katy Bell

Again in 2025 we have the brood size data from 5 nests. Three others bred successfully but were inaccessible. We had a new nest site in 2025 and at one other nest site the pair are no longer breeding. We found roosting evidence in a number of new sites in 2025 with the hope that new pairs will settle in 2026.

26. Wiltshire – The Salisbury Plain Raptor and Owl Ringing Group – Lt Col Richard Clayton

The Salisbury Plain Ringing Group is led by Lieutenant Colonel Richard Clayton who oversees 4 ringing teams; MOD Raptor & Owl Group covering SPTA, the Deverill villages in West Wiltshire (led by Alison Rymell & David Morgan), Cumberwell Golf Course (led by Jon Keepen with Keith Wright) and the rest of South Wiltshire (led by Justine Hadfield alongside Mark Fisher & Joe Dagger).

Overall, it has been a disastrous year for Barn Owls on the Salisbury Plain Military Training Area and across South Wiltshire. Our other target species have not done well either. Hopefully things will improve next year.

Salisbury Plain Training Area: "The result of the shortage of food has been that few female Barn Owls reached breeding weight. We only recorded 9 successful pairs on SPTA West and Centre, which produced a total of 19 Pulli. As the statistics show, these were the worst results in the last 10 years and were a truly disastrous outcome. This is in fact the worst year that I can remember in the 15 or so years that I have been involved in owl conservation."

The Deverill Villages: "2025 has been a dire year for breeding Barn Owls in our area, only 2013 having been worse in the twenty years that I have been monitoring. We are not alone, many other areas in the country are similarly affected but there are exceptions."

South Wiltshire: "My team's experience was very similar to the other two. This spring was the driest for nearly 70 years and, coupled with it being quite cold, meant that the spring grass didn't grow which meant that voles didn't breed well. The knock-on effect of this was that there was a lack of food for owls and Kestrels, off the Plain."

27. Yorkshire - East Riding Barn Owl Conservation Group - Rob Salter

Overall a great year for Barn Owls in East Yorkshire because of the high vole count. All the owlets raised were in good condition from start to finish. A few second broods recorded. They may have been more but monitoring time was limited towards end of summer.

Other species found in Barn Owl boxes this year and ringed. Daniel Whitelegg, Barn Owl Trust.

Extra Comments and Contributions

N. Ireland - Lough Neagh Barn Owl Group - Ciarán Walsh

Lough Neagh Barn Owl Group checked a total of 45 sites, 5 had single adult males and 7 were active nest site with 26 owlets fledging (Av brood size 3.71).
We had good spring and summer weather which we thought might lead to an increase on nest sites but sadly that didn't happen.

North Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire - Barn Owl Project - Julia Hawkins

The Barn Owl Project was created in 2003 to help reverse the decline in Barn Owls in North Hertfordshire. The initial focus was on three villages but over the years it has expanded into the wider North Hertfordshire area and over the border into Bedfordshire. We are a small group with numbers of volunteers ranging from 3 to 10 over the 23 years. 4 volunteers ran the 2024 and 2025 seasons.

2025
34 boxes in total: **31** checked, 3 unchecked/boxes down. 17 locations. There were **no active nest** sites.
There's only one word for our 2025 season and that is disastrous. No eggs or chicks were found in any of our boxes but several pairs of adult Barn Owls were sighted.

2024 (for comparison)
36 boxes in total: **26** checked, 10 unchecked/boxes down. 17 locations. There were **9 active nest** sites. Mean brood size: **2.4.**
The 2024 season was one of the best seasons since the Barn Owl Project began. 22 chicks were found and 20 pulli ringed under licence.

Northants Ringing Group - Nick Wood

2025 has been an appalling year for our monitoring. A total of 77 boxes were monitored and only 14 had breeding Barn Owls. Five boxes had hatched young, but all died and nine had eggs, but none hatched.
Northants Ringing Group (NRG) operates predominantly in the south of the county and has numerous ringing sites within Northamptonshire, North Buckinghamshire and Warwickshire. NRG wishes to express its thanks to all land-owners and farmers that allow us access to monitor the boxes.

North West Norfolk Ringing Group - Paul Eele

Paul reports a very poor year. Out of the ~40 sites checked, only 4 nests were found but none of those eggs hatched.
Many thanks to Holkham Estate for providing access permission.

	2023	2024	2025
Sites Checked	35	34	40
Active Nests	10	15	4
Average Brood size	1.9	2.0	-

North Norfolk - Taliswood Barn Owl Nestbox Project - John Taylor

I checked 58 boxes in and around North Norfolk this year. Sadly only one box was bred in, 2 owlets from a batch of 4 eggs. This has been a very poor breeding year in North Norfolk. Also in my experience the number of adult Barn Owl sightings has been less in 2025. Fingers crossed for a better year in 2026.

	2024	**2025**
Sites Checked	25	58
Active Nests	6	1
Average Brood size	2.5	2

Hawk and Owl Trust

Chris Sperring reports 2025 as "One of the poorest Barn Owl breeding seasons I have ever known. The only exemptions were where water had been retained - the Somerset Levels, for example – but even here this was patchy, depending on the efficiency of the drainage. In many sites pairs were present, but no breeding was attempted."

Overall of the 103 sites checked, only 17% held active nests (see table below for further breakdown).

Region	**Sites Checked (Previously unused)**	**Sites Checked (Previously used for nesting)**	**Active nests**	**Mean Brood size**
Northern England	0	7	4	3
The Midlands	35	0	1	0
East Anglia	28	4	4	2
South West	0	29	9	2.9
TOTAL	63	40	18	

Yorkshire - Howardian Hills National Landscape – 2nd year of project

This project is delivered independently by Colin Gibson and Chris Gibson through the Howardian Hills AONB.
Since the end of the 2024 season and prior to the start of the 2025 season we installed a further 27 nest boxes within the Howardian Hills Landscape. These boxes were funded by the Howardian Hills National Landscape. Three more boxes have been added since the end of this year's season bringing the total in the network to 82. This provides a very good foundation for long term monitoring of the Barn Owl population in the Howardian Hills.

In 2025 we checked 76 boxes compared to 52 boxes in 2024. Three other boxes were to be checked by a third party. Six of the 76 boxes had breeding pairs of Barn Owls giving an occupancy rate of 8%. The low occupancy rates have been disappointing compared to other areas we monitor. The first eggs were found on June 2nd indicating they were first laid in the first week of May. An estimated 30 eggs were laid giving a healthy average clutch size of 5 eggs. One of these breeding attempts subsequently failed. The eggs were found cold and abandoned. Twenty chicks were ringed giving an average brood size of 4. Twelve boxes were found to have evidence such as feathers, or hollowed out wood chip, of Barn Owl roosting. As the boxes become more settled into the landscape we hope the Barn Owl occupancy rate will increase over time.

Thirty six of the boxes were used by other birds for breeding (Stock Doves (22); Jackdaws (10) Mallards (4)). The use of Barn Owl boxes by Mallards is something we have only rarely observed elsewhere. Eight boxes, equivalent to 10% of the network, were occupied by Grey Squirrels. This is problematical as not only does it remove breeding habitat for the Barn Owl but the squirrels chew, damage and destroy the boxes. Overall 86% of the boxes surveyed were used by wildlife (excluding Grey Squirrels) for roosting or breeding.

Yorkshire - Bilsdale, North Yorkshire Moors – 3rd year of project

The project is delivered by Colin and Chris Gibson working with local landowners.
Barn Owls continue to be active in Bilsdale since we started monitoring several years ago. This year Colin and his team checked 12 boxes and 3 natural sites in trees. Six breeding pairs of Barn Owls were found in the boxes (compared to four pairs last year) giving a breeding occupancy rate of 40%. The natural sites in which Barn Owls have bred intermittently in the past were all empty. Two of the natural sites were used by Jackdaws. The breeding owls had clutch sizes of approximately four eggs. One box had a breeding failure. It was a very late clutch of eggs that were abandoned. The remaining five pairs raised 15 chicks giving an average brood size of 3. All the chicks were ringed and later fledged. One other box had evidence of Barn Owl roosting activity.
Four boxes were used by other bird species; three by Jackdaws and one by Feral Pigeon. One box was occupied by Grey Squirrels. 80% of the boxes were used by wildlife this year.

Yorkshire - Farming in Protected Landscape - 1st year of project

This project is delivered independently by Colin Gibson and Chris Gibson.

We erected 20 Barn Owl boxes before the start of the 2025 season in the Farndale, Helmsley, Bilsdale, Botton, Westerdale and Glaisdale areas using funding available from the Farming in Protected Landscape Fund.

In 2025 we checked 18 boxes. Three boxes had breeding pairs of Barn Owls giving a baseline occupancy rate of 17%. An estimated 16 eggs were laid giving a healthy average clutch size of 5.3 eggs. None of these breeding attempts subsequently failed. Eleven chicks were ringed giving an average brood size of 3.7. One box in Westerdale had 6 chicks, the only brood of this size in the over 400 boxes we survey each year. Four boxes were found to have evidence such as feathers, or hollowed out wood chip, of barn owl roosting. As the boxes become more settled into the landscape we expect the Barn Owl occupancy rate will increase over time.

Eight of the boxes were used by other birds for breeding. Two boxes were used by Tawny Owls for breeding. Unfortunately one was found to have broken eggs probably predated by squirrels. Four boxes had Jackdaws and two boxes had Stock Doves. One box was occupied by Grey Squirrels. This is problematical as not only does it remove breeding habitat for the Barn Owl but the squirrels chew, damage and destroy the boxes. Overall 83% of the boxes surveyed were used by wildlife (excluding grey squirrels) for roosting or breeding.

Lincolnshire Fens & Wolds - Chris Batey

Sites checked = 36

Number of nest sites = 10

Mean brood size = 3.0 (n = 7)

This was my first season monitoring this area (previously monitored by Garry Steele).

Editors note: After 30 years of dedication committed to monitoring Barn Owls and other birds of prey, Garry is now retiring from box checking. Garry is set to continue analysing Barn Owl pellets, submitting findings to the Environmental Records Centre. We are so incredible grateful to folk like Garry for all his years of service to wildlife and wish him all the best in his retirement.

Young kestrels with abundant feather remains in the nest. Daniel Whitelegg, Barn Owl Trust.

Previous Years: 1995 to 2024

1995 - 2009

The only reliable estimate of Barn Owl numbers in the UK was c. 4,000 pairs in the period 1995-97 (Project Barn Owl Report, 2000) and there is some evidence that numbers increased in the period 1997-2009, particularly in eastern England. Additionally, the BTO Bird Atlas 2007-11 showed a northerly range expansion since the previous 1993 atlas. These increases were probably the result of a general climate warming in the period 1989-2009 and the erection of numerous nestboxes in, for example, parts of The Fens and East Anglia. It is quite probable that in 2009 the UK Barn Owl population level was substantially greater than 4,000 pairs.

2009 - 2012

There can be little doubt that the unusually severe winters of 2009/10 and 2010/11 reduced total population size although 'before and after' population levels will never be known. In spite of these setbacks, additional data submitted to the authors suggest that 2012, with the hottest March since 1997, was quite a reasonable year. For example, the Suffolk Community Barn Owl Project which monitored a staggering 1,191 boxes in 2012 recorded 319 nests which, at the time, was the highest number since monitoring started in 2007. However, in some parts such as SW Scotland (Geoff Sheppard pers. com.) and Cumbria (Ian Armstrong pers. com.) 2012 was a very poor year and in Devon widespread nestling mortality resulted in the average brood size dropping from 3.68 to 2.75 during the wettest June since 1766.

2013 and 2014

2013 was a notably bad year. March 2013 was the coldest since 1962 and during that month the number of dead Barn Owls reported to the BTO was 280% above normal. Nesting occupancy in 2013 was an estimated 72% below the all-years average. However, winter-spring 2013-14 was mild giving opportunity for Field Voles to breed through winter and help provide food for late broods from 2013 which, in turn, helped re-establish the nesting population somewhat. In general, pleasant weather throughout 2014 meant higher Barn Owl nesting productivity and a much better year.

2015 - 2020

Warmer winters and record-breaking extreme weather events dominated the latter half of the 2010s, meaning generally poor nesting success. Generally, between 2015 and 2020, there were many record breaking extremes in rainfall and temperature which continued to break themselves year on year. On the whole, there is no doubt that the succession of below average nesting success would have been influenced by climate change.

2015 was overall a poor year for Barn Owls in the UK with nesting occupancy down by 26% and mean brood size down by 16%. Given that winter 2014/15, and 2015 itself, were generally mild it is most unlikely that the poor results were due to the weather but due to annual variations in small mammal abundance causing a general lack of prey.

2016 was another poor year. Data received from 32 monitoring schemes shows that the number of nesting pairs in the UK was 12% below the 'all years average' and the average number of young in the nest was 7% below.

2017 was a better year. Nesting occupancy was 17% above average and mean brood size 6.6% above average. This positive result coincided with weather that was slightly warmer than average, with marginally lower rainfall. In particular, unusually warm weather prevailed between February and June, when Barn Owl nesting commences.

2018 was a generally poor year, with a treacherous start to the breeding cycle with the infamous 'Beast from the East' and then a drought in June. There was below-average nesting occupancy (-13%) and brood size (-4.2%), with the exception of a couple of anomaly results from two groups in the Midlands that did exceptionally well in comparison.

2019 was a fairly good year with nesting occupancy clearly above average and brood size marginally so.

2020 was again a very poor year for Barn Owls, with nesting occupancy down by 8.5% and brood size down by 14% when compared to the average of all previous years. A total of 16 out of 22 regions reported a decrease in brood size. The succession of quick and extreme weather variation likely led to this unproductive year.

2021

2021 showed a reasonable start for Barn Owls, with overall nesting occupancy 9% higher than average. Unfortunately, brood size did not continue this upward trend and was 7% below average. Given that nesting occupancy and brood size usually follow the same pattern within a year, (i.e. they both increase or both decrease), this led us to speculate that mild/normal weather conditions early in the season allowed prospecting adults to get off to a good start, but this was unfortunately followed by difficult weather conditions. A very dry and cold April likely inhibited spring grass growth, which in turn reduced field vole numbers just as many Barn Owls were incubating. This was then followed by an unusually wet May (171% of average rainfall) which would have negatively affected hunting when many Barn Owls were feeding nestlings or still incubating. Thus both these factors may well have restricted brood sizes.

2022

2022 was generally a very good year for breeding Barn Owls across the UK. Nesting occupancy was 37% above the average value, with some monitoring data reporting over 50% increases.

Across the UK, the whole of 2022 was much warmer and drier than normal. A mild witer was followed by a reasonably warm and dry spring and so these favourable conditions could well explain the increase in Barn Owls nests recorded. Unfortunately, the weather became hotter and drier throughout the summer, with an unprecedented heatwave observed in July and a significant drought throughout July and August with only 56% and 54% of normal rainfall in these months. This drought drastically reduced grass growth which will have almost certainly reduced prey availability just as owlets were developing and so likely limited brood sizes and second broods.

2023

On the whole, 2023 seemed to be another good year for breeding Barn Owls across the UK. Nesting occupancy showed a fantastic 22% increase on average. The West Midlands in particular had a great year with over 50% increases in occupancy reported by Cheshire (+82%), Shropshire (+129%) and Staffordshire (+56%). Unfortunately, the increase in nesting occupancy was not supported by a significant increase in mean brood size, instead remaining very close to average with only a 2.7% positive change observed.

The higher number of birds nesting was likely because of the dry, non-harsh winter we had in 2022/2023. However, this was then followed by a year of very variable weather across the breeding period with a very wet March, heatwaves in June and September and numerous named storms. This weather variability has been highlighted by regional differences in Barn Owl breeding success and was a likely contributor to the cause of an unexceptional year for brood size.

2024

Overall, 2024 was another good year for Barn Owls in the UK. Nesting occupancy was 39% above average, topping last year's results and matching those numbers seen in 2022.

A common trend reported by many groups was that nesting began very early in 2024, with many broods already at ringing age by late May. As with the last few years, the UK once again had an incredibly mild winter and spring which potentially resulted in an increased number of birds surviving the winter and able to get into breeding condition early. With so many owls nesting, it is disappointing that once again this promising start to the season was not followed up with above-average brood sizes. Instead, brood sizes remained very close to average across the UK, with a negligible overall increase of 0.88%. It is possible that those birds breeding early were caught out by periods of rain during the spring, which may have reduced the amount of food supplied to the nest, and thus limited brood size. It was also noted by many that the breeding season was fairly extended, so those birds that began nesting later in the year may have then had brood size limited by the dry summer.

Further Information

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Links to contributor's own web pages:

Berkshire	Bisham Barn Owl Group
Berkshire	West Berkshire Countryside Society Barn Owl Group
Buckinghamshire	Buckinghamshire - Bucks Owl & Raptor Group
Cheshire	Mid Cheshire Barn Owl Conservation Group
Cheshire	Wirral Barn Owl Trust
Cornwall	West Cornwall Ringing Group
Devon	Barn Owl Trust
Derbyshire	Derbyshire Ornithological Society
Glamorgan	Glamorgan Barn Owl Group
Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire Raptor Monitoring Group
Manchester	Manchester Raptor Group
Norfolk	North West Norfolk Ringing Group
North Norfolk	Taliswood Barn Owl Nestbox Project
Norfolk and Somerset	Hawk and Owl Trust
Northern Ireland	Ulster Wildlife
Northumberland	Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumbria Hancock Mus. R.G.
Powys	Powys Species Habitat Protection Group
Shropshire	Shropshire Barn Owl Group
Somerset	Cam Valley Wildlife Group
Staffordshire	Staffordshire Barn Owl Action Group
Suffolk	Suffolk Bird Group
Sussex	Sussex Ornithological Society
Tees Valley	East Cleveland Nest Box Network Project

Barn Owl wing. Lowenna Arnold, Barn Owl Trust