

Barn Owl Tyto alba

Species Action Plan



The barn owl is widely distributed across Britain and Ireland, as well as Gwent, where the coastal strip and Usk Valley appear to be the county strongholds. It is a bird of open habitats, especially lowland farmland with rough grazing and young plantation woodland, where their key prey - the field vole - can be found in abundance. Studies suggest that a pair of barn owls may require approximately 20–25km of edge habitat, along with suitable nesting and roosting sites. It is a cavity nesting bird, with common nesting sites including buildings, cavities in rock faces and trees, as well as purpose-built nest boxes.

Barn Owls are generally very sedentary, with juveniles normally dispersing less than 10km from the nest site, and adults being faithful to a breeding area. Barn Owls are vulnerable to a number of factors: lack of suitable habitat limits population distribution; quality of habitat limits breeding productivity; rodenticides can lead to poisoning; barn conversions can reduce available nest sites; and road mortality is also a significant factor.

Status

- Schedule 1 Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended
- Green List Birds of Conservation Concern Wales

Threats

- ✤ Lack of suitable habitat
- Low quality of habits impacting breeding success
- ✤ Rodenticide poisoning
- ✤ Barn conversions reducing nest site availability
- Road mortalities
- Fluctuations in prey population (3yr cycle)
- Poor weather cold/wet winters

Current Action

- BTO ringing and nest record schemes
- Nest box installations in Gwent
- ✤ Agri-environment schemes

	Objectives	Action
A	No net loss of occupied area for existing populations	1,2,3,5
В	Populations increasing in occupied area, abundance and viability	1,2,3,5
С	Barn Owl habitats increased in size, quality, resilience and connectivity	1,2,3,5
D	Knowledge and understanding of the species increased, leading to appreciation, sense of responsibility and action	1,-5

	Key Actions	Target
1	Facilitate the provision and protection of natural and artificial (e.g. barns, nest-boxes) nesting sites in Gwent	2030
2	Produce/distribute advice booklet and work with key stakeholders to ensure appropriate habitat management	2025 2030
3	Undertake survey and mapping to identify populations, key areas and opportunities to build connectivity	2027
4	Increase awareness through media and publishing platforms, talks, events, training	2030
5	Respond to potentially damaging developments through the planning process; campaign for better site protections	2030

Lead: Gwent Wildlife Trust Key partners: TBC