Summary of Raptor Monitoring in Shropshire during 2025

Introduction

The historic county of Shropshire covers the current county of Shropshire, and the Borough of Telford and Wrekin. The Shropshire groups referred to here all cover the whole of the historic county. As a broad generalisation, the north and east of the County is primarily lowland arable farmland, while the west and south is mainly pasture, and includes most of the uplands and forestry. Geologically, the hills in west Shropshire are extensions of the Welsh hills.

The Shropshire Raptor Study Group monitoring work since 2010 has concentrated on breeding Goshawk, Hobby, Merlin, and Red Kite, with the small group of members trying to find as many as possible of the nest sites of these species, and monitor the outcome. Kestrel was added in 2019, and a Honey-Buzzard survey was undertaken in 2021 and 2022. The Raptor Group joined the North of England Raptor Forum (NERF) as an "Advisory member" in 2020. Eighteen members contributed records in 2025.

The Shropshire Peregrine Group was established in 1997, and Shropshire Barn Owl Group in 2002, so these independent groups were well established before the formation of the Raptor Group, which co-operates with them, and does not duplicate their work. All three groups provide summaries of their results for publication in the annual Shropshire Bird Report, and further information can be found on the Shropshire Ornithological Society website www.shropshirebirds.com

- www.shropshirebirds.com/bird-conservation/the-shropshire-raptor-study-group/
- www.shropshirebarnowlgroup.org.uk/
- www.shropshireperegrines.co.uk/

Raptor Group results 2025

The status of the target species, and the monitoring results in 2025, are summarised below, and in Table 2.

Goshawk

The population was estimated at 31-50 breeding pairs in 2014, but has increased since. South-west and south-east Shropshire are national strongholds. However, some breeding sites have been lost in the last few years, because the maturing conifers in Forestry Commission and other plantations have been felled and harvested. This is assisting the spread of the species, into new plantations, privately owned woodland, and northwards.

Shropshire Raptor Group visited 55 sites altogether, mainly previously occupied sites, 6 of which were apparently unoccupied, and nests were also found at 7 new sites. Including the new sites, 46 territories were occupied, and nests were found in 30 of them. Three nests failed and the outcome of three more is unknown: 24 were successful. At least 18 young are known to have fledged from 10 of these nests, and another 23 well-grown young in 14 nests probably also fledged.

Two of the nests found were in the north. It is believed that all breeding season records received by SOS relate to sites monitored by the Raptor Group, except two, one south-east of Shrewsbury, and the other in the Wyre Forest in the south-east. These sites will be added to the monitoring schedule next year .

Permission for nest monitoring in the Forestry Commission Marches District has still not been obtained, following a change in personnel at the District Office, so no sites were monitored in that District in 2024 or 2025. There were 16 known nest sites in the Marches district in 2023, a substantial proportion of the total in Shropshire.

The colour-ringing project started in 2013, and since then a total of 112 pulli (chicks) in 44 nests has been ringed. Four chicks were colour-ringed in two nests in 2025.

No records of ringed birds have been received since ringing started. Attempts will be made to read rings in 2026, using trail cams at plucking posts and food left near nests.

A climber goes up to the nest, puts the chicks into a bag and lowers it to the ground, then hauls them back up and puts them back into the nest when the ringing is complete.



Chicks need to be about three weeks old for ringing – before that the ring may slip off over the foot, after that the chicks may jump from the nest.

The three chicks in the photo are around the ideal age for ringing.

Thanks to Allan Heath (the ringer) for the photo, and Luke Knight and Sam Harmer for the tree-climbing.

Hobby

In 2014, the population was estimated "to exceed 70 breeding pairs in good years", but it is unlikely this number has been reached since. The number of nests found annually fluctuates considerably, partly reflecting the difficulty of finding nests, but also the variable level of effort made by Raptor Group members .

In 2025, the Group checked 11 sites where breeding Hobbies have been found in recent years, and six new nest sites were also located. Nine nests were found altogether. Two each had at least one chick ready to fledge, and 13 young fledged from the other 7 nests. None of the found nests failed. Probable breeding (a pair) was observed at another site. Three other former sites were checked, but no Hobbies were seen there.

Hobbies were reported to SOS in the breeding season (June - late August) from 29 sites, with 18 in the North and 11 in the South . Confirmed breeding was observed near Cantlopgrove (Adult caught a House Martin and carried it off , on 3rd September), and recently fledged young were seen in late August or early September at 4 sites (including 3 monitored by the Raptor Group) : near Bomere Pool , Catherton , Eudon George and Loughton . Chasing hirundines was observed at several locations , and bats at another .

There were an unusually large number of sightings (19) in September. with the last of the year on 27th.

The reductions in recent years in the number of sites with May records, and breeding season records, suggests Hobbies are getting more scarce here, probably due to cold wet spring weather in some years, and drought conditions in 2025. The national BTO Breeding Bird Survey reports annual fluctuations, but a 14% decline since 1997, including a 5% decline since 2014, in England. Annual Shropshire Bird Reports since 2014 also suggest a decline in the local population.

Merlin

There has been one traditional breeding site, with one, occasionally two, pairs found there between 2010 and 2017, As usual, the site was searched thoroughly by the Raptor Group, and for the eighth consecutive year, no nests were found, and no Merlins were seen during this searching. No young fledged during the last known breeding attempt in 2017, so perhaps this absence is not surprising.

Merlin is now only a passage migrant and winter visitor. SOS records came from 16 widely scattered locations. All were of single birds, and all were probably winter visitors from the north. Three-fifths of the records came from the first four months of the year, up until 21 April, and two-fifths from the last four months, after 16 September.

After a move from the national Red List to the Amber list in 2002, following a temporary population upturn, Merlin was restored to the Red List in 2015.

Red Kite

2025 was the 20th anniversary year of the first confirmed breeding of Red Kite for almost 130 years, in south-west Shropshire, near Knighton. The species almost became extinct in Wales in the 1930s, but the population slowly increased, reaching 100 pairs in 1993. They have spread rapidly since then, and into Shropshire in 2005, By 2010, the County population had reached 20 breeding pairs, and 66 were located in 2023. They have spread right across the county and out the other side. The Shropshire population is almost wholly descended from the Welsh population. There is no evidence that any breeding birds here came from any of the various reintroduction programmes in England or Scotland, except perhaps one from 2022 onwards (see below).

The Welsh Kite Trust and the Shropshire Raptor Study Group again tried to find the nests of all breeding pairs. In 2025, 53 nests and 7 additional pairs were found, slightly more than last year, and the second-highest annual total yet, but not as many as the 66 breeding pairs including 60 nests found in 2023. At least 40 nests were successful, producing at least 66 fledged young, Since the first successful breeding in 2006, 703 young are known to have flown from Shropshire nests and 207 of these young have been wing-tagged.

Almost 20 more nest sites, occupied in previous years, were also checked, but no evidence of breeding was found at them.

The reduction in pairs and nests found is believed to be due to a recent decline in the monitoring effort, rather than a decline in the Kite population.

Figure 1 shows the number of nests found, the number of successful nests, and the number of fledged young, for each year since the first nest for 130 years was found in 2005.

Table 1 shows the cumulative totals.

Figure 1. Number of nests found, successful nests, and fledged young 2005-25

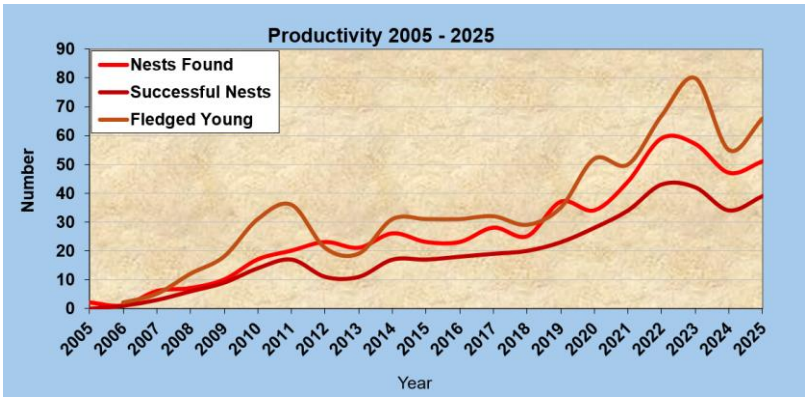


Table 1. Nests and Outcomes: Cumulative Totals

Nests and Outcome 2005-25	Total
Nests Found	561
Successful Nests	406
% Succesful Nests	72.4
Fledged Young (Found Nests)	703
Productivity / Nest	1.25
Productivity / Successful Nest	1.73

Records submitted to SOS have increased massively, year on year, in each of the previous seven years (apart from in 2023), partly reflecting the Kite's continued population growth and expansion of range. Over 1950 records were received, substantially greater than just over 1250 in 2023 and 2022.

Given the increasing population and range, finding all the nests gets harder each year, and they must be a decreasing proportion of the total number.

The tagging programme has finished, and none have been tagged since 2021.



The oldest Shropshire Kite yet found, cerise/black 30, a 16-year-old male tagged in the nest in 2009, again nested near Clunbury.

One white-tagged male Kite from 2011 and one yellow-tagged female from 2013, found in 2024, were not re-found in 2025 (the nest sites were vacant). Only one other tagged bird was found, a female from 2015.

Probably the first example of a Kite from one of the reintroduction programmes nesting here, yellow X3, also a female, was found near Church Stretton in 2022. It was two years old then, and had been caught and tagged in north Dorset in November 2020, 186km to the south, 4-5 months after fledging. It is likely that she was caught near her natal site, though some recently fledged young move a long way, and there is often an influx of Kites into south-west England in late autumn, so its origins are not known for certain. This bird was seen again several times in the Church Stretton area in 2025. The nest site was not located, but one young fledged.

A detailed analysis of the 32 different kites tagged as nestlings and seen at local nest sites (14 males, 16 females, 2 unsexed) has been carried out. Figure 2 shows the age of these tagged Kites when last seen. Two were still alive in 2025.

Many of these Kites were observed over several years, usually remaining at the same nest, but occasionally moving short distances to one or two different sites. Figure 3 shows the number of different tagged birds found at nest sites each year between 2007 and 2025 (102 observations in all).

Eight of the tagged kites reached an age of 10 years or more. The two oldest were both males, while one of the five 11-year-olds was a male, and 4 were female. The 10-year-old was also female.

Figure 2. Age of Tagged Kites When Last Seen

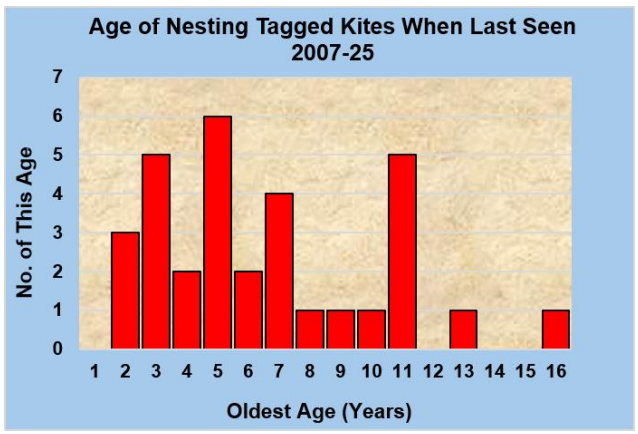
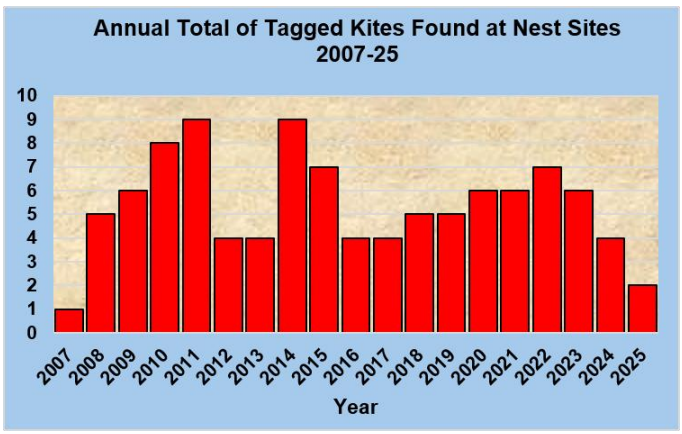


Figure 3. Annual Number of Tagged Kites Found

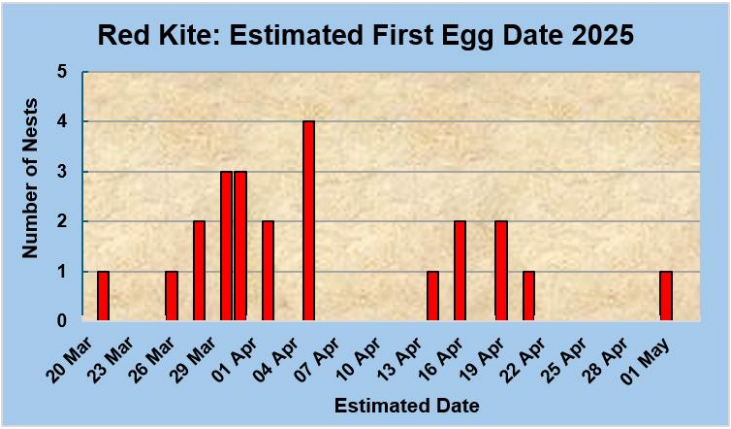


Of the total of 32 different tags read at nest sites, 14 males, 16 females and 2 sex unknown, (excluding the female from north Dorset), males have moved an average of 16 km from their natal

site, and females 12km. However, four of these (three males and a female) were long-distance colonisers from Wales in 2007 and 2008. If these four are excluded, the averages are 8 km for 11 males (range 3 - 17km) and 7km for 15 females (range 2 - 23km). If subsequent colonisers from Wales and Herefordshire, and a female that returned to Wales are also excluded (i.e. only birds that moved within Shropshire are included) the averages are 7km for 9 males and 8 km for 14 females (ranges unchanged). These figures illustrate again how sedentary Kites are, and there is no clear evidence that one sex is more mobile than the other.

From 2023, all members were asked to observe, or estimate (by aging chicks in the nest) the fledging date of the oldest chick. From this, the first egg date can be estimated, assuming the incubation period is 32 days, and hatch to fledge = 49 days. The 2025 results for Red Kite are shown in Figure 4, for 23 successful nests.

Fig. 4. Estimated first egg date: Red Kite 2025 (23 successful nests)



In 2025, the earliest nest had its first egg on 21st March, and all 23 nests had an average first egg date of 3rd April. The very late clutch started on 1 May was almost certainly a relay after the first nesting attempt failed.

Efforts are continuing to try and find all nests in the County, to locate tagged birds, and monitor the continued spread eastwards and northwards.

A full report, *Red Kites in Shropshire 2005-2025,* celebrating the 20th Anniversary of first breeding, and providing more detail on the content of this summary, can be found on the SOS website https://www.shropshirebirds.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/09/Red-Kites-in-Shropshire-2005-25.pdf

Kestrel

Kestrels have declined considerably in recent years, and numbers are less now than the 2014 estimate of 300-350 breeding pairs published in *The Birds of Shropshire.*

The Mid-Wales Ringing Group and the Shropshire Ringing Group have both been operating separate nest-box and colour-ringing projects for some years, the former including south-west Shropshire and the latter primarily in north-east Shropshire.

In 2019, the work of the Shropshire Ringing Group became a joint project with the Raptor group, and it operates across the County, with the active support of Community Wildlife Groups. The project aims to find out the reasons for the population decline, partly utilising productivity and longevity data. The Mid-Wales Ringing Group continues to operate in south-west Shropshire, and submits its data to the joint Kestrel project.

The Raptor Group found 11 nests and 4 additional pairs in 2025, with 37 fledged young. Three were in the Clee Hill CWG area, but previous sites in other CWG areas were not occupied. Six nests were in boxes. 20 chicks were colour-ringed. Three more young fledged from a nest that was not found. This compares with 2024, when 11 nests and 3 additional pairs were found, with 18 fledged young, and 2023, when 13 nests were found, containing a total of 43 young; 32 are known to have fledged, and it is likely that at least some of the others did.

Three additional confirmed breeding sites were reported to SOS. Total reports to SOS decreased slightly in 2025, compared to 2024, when reports increased by around 20%, following a slight dip

in 2023. At least two thirds of these reports came from sites managed for conservation: National Trust land such as the Long Mynd, National Nature Reserves at Whixall and the Stiperstones, Shropshire Wildlife Trust reserves at Earl's Hill, Nipstone, Llynclys Common and Llanymynech Rocks, and local nature reserves, as well as Venus Pool. Where Kestrel was found on farmland several observers described sites as 'scrub', 'overgrown', 'tussocky', 'rough' and 'rank', underlining the importance of such habitats to Kestrels and their prey.

Summary of Shropshire Raptor Study Group results 2025

We aim to minimise disturbance at nests, and once nesting is proved (a sitting bird), there is usually only one further visit, to establish outcome, undertaken as close as possible to the fledging date. On that visit, if the nest has not failed, there might be well-grown young still in the nest, or recently fledged young nearby. Often it is not possible to see the contents of the nest from the ground, and it may be obscured by dense foliage. If the nest is still active, as evidenced by the behaviour of the adults, but the young cannot be counted, the outcome is recorded as greater than, or equal, to 1. It has been assumed that well-grown young, ready to fledge, have go on to do so.

In the summary table below, the total estimated number of fledged young is given, with the ready to fledge, and fledged, numbers given in brackets.

Table 2. Summary of Shropshire Raptor Study Group results 2025

Species	Sites checked (Previously occupied & new sites)	Territories		Outcome of found nests				Note
		Nests found	Additional pairs	Success-ful	Failed	Unknown	Fledged young (minimum)	
Goshawk	55	26	19	22	2	2	41 (18 + 23)	1
Hobby	17	9	1	9	0		13 (2 + 13)	2
Kestrel	36	12	4	12	0	0	46 (7 + 39)	3
Merlin	1	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	
Red Kite	81	53	7	38	7	8	66 (24 + 42)	4

Note 1. At least one more young fledged from one unfound nest

Note 2 Hobby. Confirmed breeding at three other nests was reported to SOS (nests not found).

Note 3. Kestrel: Confirmed breeding at # other nests was reported to SOS (nests not found).

Note 4. Another 5 young are known to have fledged from unfound Kite nests

Results from other Groups Monitoring Raptors

Peregrine

(Shropshire Peregrine Group results)

Peregrine has bred regularly only since 1987, increasing by about 1-2 pairs a year to 19 breeding attempts in 2003. Numbers were fairly stable for the next 11 years, then 20 breeding attempts were recorded for the first time in 2015, and 22 in 2019 and 2020 is the highest annual total yet. There were 20 breeding attempts in 2021, 21 in 2022, 17 in 2023 and 20 in 2024. Over 30 sites have been used altogether. Less than 10 are natural sites, and most are in quarries, but old Crow or Magpie nests have been used occasionally.

During 2025, 24 breeding sites were monitored by Shropshire Peregrine Group, which found 19 breeding attempts. Of these, 17 resulted in successful fledging of at least 39 chicks. This is slightly better than last year, but a number of sites have continued to remain inaccessible to the group. At least two of these sites have been regularly used in previous years, and probably are still active, so the total is probably an underestimate. Hopefully access issues will be resolved by next year. Two sites had failed breeding attempts though no causes were determined, and no suspicious incidents were reported.

SOS received records from throughout the year, some of breeding birds and others of passage and wintering birds, which may or may not be part of the local breeding population . No reports were received of colour-ringed birds.

Barn Owl
(Shropshire Barn Owl Group results)
Largely as a result of the Barn Owl Group's nest-box scheme (around 430 boxes installed altogether), together with their other conservation work, the population has increased from an estimated 140 breeding pairs when the group was formed in 2002 to around 220 pairs now. The mean number of chicks produced per successful brood is 2.9.

Chick productivity in 2025 was SBOG's lowest since 2020, even lower than in 2024.. Two-hundred and nineteen sites were monitored, 54 of them successfully producing 145 young, 142 in nestboxes and three in natural sites. Breeding (at least one egg laid) occurred in 68 (32.3%) of the sites. Broods ranged from one to six chicks and averaged 2.6: this compares to a mean of 2.4 across the UK reported in the Barn Owl Trust's 'State of the UK Barn Owl Population 2025'. Studies elsewhere suggest that a long-term average productivity of about 3.2 young per pair is required to maintain viable populations. The mean of 2.6 chicks per nest for 2025 was therefore low.

Thirteen nests produced eggs but no chicks. Several dead chicks and one dead adult female were found on subsequent site checks. No second broods were recorded, though broods of young chicks were still being found as late as September. Nine new pairs were recorded, all in nestboxes, making a total of 71 new pairs in recent years.

The low productivity 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. This will have inhibited the breeding condition of adult Barn Owls and affected the subsequent provisioning of young. The long-term data indicates an annual trend of increased breeding productivity, which peaks and then declines steeply every five years in accordance with the population cycle of the Field Vole. 2025 was consistent with that trend.

A total of 3308 Barn Owl chicks has been produced in nests monitored by SBOG since 2002, 2971 in nestboxes and 337 in natural sites. 89% have been produced in nestboxes and, although data on the location and number of natural nest sites is limited, it is highly probable that nestboxes, particularly tree nestboxes, are now the predominant nest site for breeding Barn Owls in Shropshire.

In addition to the data provided by SBOG, 186 records from all months of the year were submitted to SOS, but there were no records of confirmed breeding.

Other Raptors in Shropshire
(Summaries taken from the *Shropshire Bird Report 2025* (in prep). These are based on records submitted by birdwatchers, not on Raptor Group or other systematic surveys.

Common Buzzard, Raven, Sparrowhawk
No information was received in 2025 suggesting any change in their numbers or distribution.

Marsh Harrier
2025 saw a 74% increase in the number of records compared with 2024, which was then the highest number of records ever received, with more than two and half times the 2023 total. However, in 2025 possibly only 12 individuals were involved, compared to 18 individuals in 2024. These records came from all months of the year.

The annual totals in 2025 and 2024, together with the estimated 11 different individuals in 2023 and the 8-9 seen in each of the three years 2019-21, were the largest annual numbers by far: before that, the estimated maximum number of birds per year was five, in 2010 and 2012. The increase reflects the rapid growth in the national population, particularly the productivity of the breeding population at Leighton Moss in Lancashire, and the more recent twenty-first century colonisation of several more sites in different counties in the north-west.

Until 2020, almost all records were from the passage periods (approx. 1 Apr-end May, and 1 Aug-10 Sept), probably of birds travelling to or from those sites, but in 2021 there were sightings in both winter periods from various sites in the Whixall area, and the big increase in 2022 is due to these Harriers now being regular winter visitors to that area. At least one summered for the first time in 2023, and again in 2024, but there was no evidence of breeding.

In 2025, last year's long-staying juvenile remained on the Weald Moors around Wall Farm, and was seen on 44 dates up until 18th April. Presumably the same bird was also seen on 8 dates at two nearby sites.

The long-staying female at Whixall Moss, another 2024 bird, was seen on 22 dates up until June. She was joined by an adult male on 1 and 7 Apr, and on 13 May the pair were seen in display flight before drifting off west.

There were several autumn passage records of individuals at both these sites between 24 July and 25 September, together with records of four other individuals at widely scattered locations on single dates between 8 July and 20 September.

From October onwards, Wall Farm and Kynnerlsey Moor dominated the records once again, with 19 sightings up until the end of the year. Where age or sex was specified, the records referred to a "subadult female", and presumably only one bird was involved, maybe the previous winter's bird returning. Nearby a juvenile was seen near Park Farm Floods on 11 Nov. Reports from Whixall Moss dwindled towards the end of the year, with just one in October (28th) and three in December: a 'long-staying bird' (so presumably the female) on 11th and 15th, and a 'male-type' on 13th.

There is a good chance that Marsh Harrier will breed in the Whixall Moss area in the near future. The only previous confirmed breeding attempt, of a nest with at least two eggs in ryegrass on the Weald Moors in 1988, was unsuccessful.

Hen Harrier

Rare passage migrant and winter visitor, with probably only two individuals in the first winter period in 2025 but more in the second – at least six but maybe as many as eight. The total of about eight individuals this year is not far off the decadal average of around nine.

A female recorded in the Wall Farm (Kynnersley) area, north of Telford, in November and December 2023, was seen several times in early 2024, up until 18 April, and then presumably the same individual was at the same site from 8 November and seen regularly from 7 January to 26 Marh 2025, and then again on 8 October.

Otherwise it was a poor year, and the only other record in the first winter period was of an adult female at Henley Common on 3 March. In the second winter period, individuals were seen at 5 widely scattered sites, each on a single date between 5 September and 25 October, and then finally another on 31 December. However, Wall Farm was also frequented by a male, seen on seven dates between 8 November and 5 December, and variously described as adult or sub adult.

There were no breeding season records.

Almost all records with age or sex noted were female / immature, described as ringtails. The one at Wall Farm was the only male reported.

Hen Harriers seen here are believed to mostly originate from the breeding population in north Wales, which is about 40% of the total for Wales. The Welsh population fell by more than a third from 2010 to 2016, from 57 to 35 territorial pairs, although it recovered slightly to 40 pairs in 2023 (the most recent survey). The decadal average of nine is less than numbers here when the Welsh population was higher, with at least 5 (2 males and 3 ringtails) wintering on Long Mynd in 2008.

Montagu's Harrier
An adult male was photographed for the third spring in four years on the Long Mynd in May 2020. All were seen only on a single day in May but the likelihood of the three sightings all referring to one individual seems high. There were no records in 2021 or subsequently.

Pallid Harrier
A second calendar year female was present on the Long Mynd from 12-19 May 2023 and represents the first and only County record of this former extreme vagrant. More recently, British records have averaged about four per year with influxes in 2011 (29) and 2023 (25). It ranged over large areas during its stay. There were no records in 2024 or 2025.

Honey Buzzard
No records in 2023, or subsequently.

The Shropshire Raptor Group and SOS undertook a survey in 2021 and 2022, as part of the national survey organised by the Rare Breeding Bird Panel (RBBP) with support from the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO). Thirty-two different extensive woodlands were surveyed, in accordance with the survey methodology, but no evidence of breeding Honey-buzzards was found. A more detailed report was published in SBR 2022

White-tailed Eagle
Satellite tagging has shown that 2-3 White-tailed Eagles from the Isle of Wight reintroduction scheme occurred each year between 2020 and 2022. In 2023, just one bird occurred, but for the first time it was reported by an observer on the ground before any satellite tag data was received.

There were no records in 2024 or 2025.

Osprey
Rare passage migrant, There are usually more spring passage records than autumn. Most Ospreys travelling north tend to follow the Severn valley, while the southward migration is more direct, and closer to the west coast.

In 2025, all of the 11 spring passage records, between 21 March and 14 April, were of a single bird, and almost all were from the Severn Valley. These sightings were all probably of different individuals, compared to an estimated 7 different individuals in 2024, 10-13 in 2023, 14 in 2022, 16 in 2021, 11 or so in 2020 and 8-9 in 2019.

There have been an increasing number of breeding season records up until 2024, when the exceptional total was boosted by four summering individuals on the River Severn. In 2025, one was in a tree at Crose Mere (north Shropshire) in the evening of 8 June, but the remaining 16 records all came from the River Severn between Venus Pool and Leighton between 9 May and 5 September. In 2023, there were fewer breeding season sightings, on eight dates between 14 May and 3 July, all except one from the Severn Valley on the same stretch of river, and probably prospecting immatures returning to the UK for the first time. There were only two breeding season records in 2022.

One colour-ringed male was seen on 13 May near Leighton, but the ring was unread, so it could not be confirmed if it was blue 2H8, seen at this location in 2024. He was ringed as a chick on the Belvoir Estate in Leicestershire on 15 July 2022, and returned to England in 2024.

There were just three autumn migrants, at Morville on 17 August, and at Stapeley Hill on 16th and at Attingham on 29 September

The 2024 report concluded "The big increase in the number and time-period range of breeding season records in 2024, compared with the previous two years, suggests the likelihood of a breeding attempt in the near future", but there was no evidence of that occurring in 2025

Long-eared Owl
Rare resident, but very elusive and status poorly understood. There were no reports from two recent successful breeding sites in 2024 or 2025, and there was only one record from a confidential site.

Since 2015, after the cut-off date for species accounts in "*The Birds of Shropshire: A County Avifauna*" (Liverpool University Press 2019, there have been records of 22 individuals.

Short-eared Owl
Rare winter visitor and passage migrant, mainly transient individual birds and tending to become increasingly scarce . No evidence of breeding.

2025 was a rather poor year with perhaps as few as four individuals. The only record away from the Long Mynd was of one near Alberbury on 9 January.

On the Long Mynd one was watched on 5 dates between 17 February and 19 March, and at least two were present on 14 March.

An autumn migrant was seen on Long Mynd on 26 September.

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October 2026