

MOSQUES IN BRITAIN 2025

A LANDMARK STUDY OF FAITH INFRASTRUCTURE

BY JAHANGIR MOHAMMED, BEATRICE
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The Ayaan Institute is an independent think tank based in London, UK.

Our vision is to see a Muslim world that is united, Independent, strong, prosperous, free of wars and conflict, and capable of resolving its own issues. Our mission is to stimulate thinking among Muslims to develop and formulate new and creative ideas, and policy proposals for solving the complex problems facing Muslims and their states globally.

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Landmark Data Study Summary Report
July 2025

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1. INTRODUCTION

Mosques have been central to Muslim life in Britain for over a century. Far more than places of worship, they serve as vital community institutions they are also spaces for education, social support, charity, and community mobilisation. The evolution of mosques in the UK reflects the changing status and needs of Britain's Muslim communities, shaped by migration, integration, and the pressures of contemporary politics.

This report does not intend to set out the history, role, or challenges for mosques, it is primarily a data report to address a gap in information and understanding of the size of the British mosque sector. The research set out to identify the number of mosques that are registered charities so that we could establish financial data and numbers of people involved in the management and running of mosques. It follows on from the Ayaan Institute's groundbreaking report on British Muslim humanitarian aid charities "Aiding the Ummah" published in 2023. This study is part of the Ayaan Institutes workstream on UK Muslim communities.

There is no accurate figure for the number of mosques in the U.K. Estimates have tended to vary from 2000-3000. The most detailed research on numbers has been published by Mehmood Naqshbandi on his website muslimsinbritain.org. This has been updated in June 2025 as we drafted this report and gives a figure of 1884 actual mosques. This is the figure we have used as the total number of mosques in this report for the purposes of estimating financial data from our survey to all mosques. There is more detail about denominations and facilities for women on that website and we decided not to replicate that work.

<https://www.muslimsinbritain.org/statistics/statistics01.php>

This is a landmark report. No previous research has established this number of registered charity mosques or produced this level of financial data. I would like to thank Beatrice Bianchi, a former Research Associate who commenced this work and carried out much of the early research. Also, our thanks to Umar Hussain Operations Manager at Ayaan, who completed the research and produced the final dataset.

This 2025 summary report distils key insights from our landmark data study. The report covers trends from 2020 through 2023 in income and expenditure, highlights the breakdown of mosque personnel (trustees, employees, volunteers), compares the largest mosques in the country, and examines regional information.

We hope it will provide community leaders and policy makers with an accessible overview of how mosques across the United Kingdom are operating. At the same time we hope it will stimulate thinking and a debate about how to transform mosques from what is a volunteer led sector with all the strengths and weakness that brings, to a professional performance driven sector meeting the needs of diverse communities and a hostile political environment.



Jahangir Mohammed
Director Ayaan Institute
July 2025



2. METHODOLOGY

The main source of data for our study was a search of the Charity Commission register of charities by common names of mosques among different denominations combined with our knowledge of mosques, as well as websites of mosques. Back in 2020 Mehmood Naqshbandi had kindly provided us with a copy of his database of mosques and prayer halls totaling some 2752. However, the numbers with charity registration were not extensive. There were duplications and many had ceased to exist and there were a lot of premises that allowed space as usage for prayer which were not purpose-built mosques. In their June 2025 update Muslims in Britain have revised their figures to put the actual number of mosques at 1884 with only 711 identified as registered charities. We have used the 1884 number to project estimates of total financials and mosque information by taking our core accurate data, establishing an average per mosque and then calculating a figure for the 1884 mosques. These estimates are probably conservative.

In our research we established 1179 registered charity mosques. Of these, for 45 in different cities, we could not establish a charity number from public information, but considering their size we recorded them as registered charities without financial and personnel information. Most of the mosques are in England and Wales, however we have included information on Scottish registered mosques, but not from Northern Ireland (there are around 5).

Financial and personnel information is from that submitted to the Charity Commission by the mosques themselves. The asset values of mosques were taken from the annual accounts they have submitted. Trawling through 1179 annual accounts was quite a task.

We obtained information for four years from 2020-2023. We had intended to add 2024 but at the time of the research not many

mosques had submitted their annual returns.

LIMITATIONS

All three UK Charity Commissions in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland record information in slightly different ways, so there are gaps in information for Scotland.

One of the biggest obstacles in conducting this research was that there is no single official data of places of worship. Council of Mosques were also not able to provide us with a comprehensive list of mosques in their regions.

The problem of identifying mosques that are registered charities was compounded by:-

- a) Mosques having public operating names but are registered as charities in different names.
- b) Mosques not publishing their charity registration numbers on websites and public information.
- c) Having websites that are basic in providing service information but not very transparent about the running of the mosque, even not providing information on trustees or main staff or Imams.
- d) Some mosques are family trusts and others are companies, or places of worship but not registered as charities.
- e) A further difficulty in identifying the exact number of mosques is that a single registered mosque charity may contain a number of mosques in them. So, although they are counted as one they may have many mosques throughout the country. For example, UKIM have around 40 mosques under their registered charity. This means the figure of 1179 mosques we

have reported is not correct. However, the financial and personnel information is correct as reported to the Charity Commission.

- f) Whilst the information on employees has been provided to the regulator by mosques, we are not sure how reliable the reporting of that information is.



The East London Mosque in Whitechapel

3. MOSQUE LANDSCAPE IN 2025

Mosques in Britain serve not only as places of worship but also as community hubs offering educational, welfare, and interfaith activities. The mosque landscape in 2025 is characterised by continued growth and adaptation. The total number of mosques has risen steadily, reflecting the growing Muslim population and communities dispersing beyond traditional urban centres. Larger purpose-built Islamic centres now exist alongside small converted-house mosques and prayer rooms in every region of the country.

The average British mosque has been established for well over a decade and caters for hundreds and in some cases thousands of attendees for weekly Friday prayers. Many mosques operate on modest budgets and rely heavily on volunteer support, while a few major institutions manage multi-million-pound operations. This report identifies the funding and staffing levels of these mosques, and where the most significant concentrations of resources are found.

The baseline services and activities of most mosques are prayer services, education for children and collection of funds for running expenses and humanitarian aid.

The next level of mosques provide the base plus marriage and funeral services and some level of marriage counselling/advice.

Then there are the larger mosques that may provide adult education, youth work, inter faith events, support for refugees, Islamic education for adults, contracted government services, food banks, homeless support, and wider political and community engagement.

Increasingly mosques have become the target of far right and nationalist propaganda which has led to them to receive negative coverage from mainstream media and social media. This also leads to abuse, hate crimes, even attacks. This is an

increasing and worrying trend. The trope that Muslims and their mosques are taking over Britain as a community over the indigenous population; and Islam is increasing over Christianity, puts mosques on the frontline as targets for hate and attacks. This was seen in the attacks on Southport Mosque in the summer of 2024 and the subsequent countrywide disturbances.

We decided to examine if there was any truth to the idea of a mosque takeover of Britain.

We examined the Governments Office of National Statistics data register of land/site ownership published in October 2024. The information records sites listed as places of worship by type (Table 1). However this is suppressed data and therefore counts are low, as it only includes information for local authority districts with 5 or more places of worship by type. Many areas have less than 5 mosques so the number of 380 is low. We looked at sources from each religious community and provided a more accurate figure for each place of worship.

The figures show that only 4% of places of worship are mosques and 89% Churches. The Muslim population of Britain is 6.5%. Therefore, there is no over representation or mosque takeover. In fact, it is below the proportion of Muslims in the population. Britain is a diverse country with different religious beliefs and places of worship. In a changing and globalised world where people have the right to choose a belief or none, this is not surprising.

TABLE 1: TYPES OF PLACES OF WORSHIP IN THE UK 2024

PLACE OF WORSHIP TYPE		TOTAL COUNT (RAW)	LIKELY	% OF TOTAL
	Church	30,798	40,300	89%
	Religious Meeting Place	2,780	0	0%
	Place of Worship (generic)	2,372	0	0%
	Mosque	380	1,884	4%
	Gurdwara	76	393	1%
	Kingdom Hall (Jehovah's Witnesses Congregations)	139	1,579	3%
	Synagogue	113	409	1%
	Hindu Temple	21	220	0%
	Buddhist Monasteries/pagodas	0	90	0%
	Quaker Meeting Houses	0	300	1%
	Ahmadiyya		24	0%
TOTAL		36,679	45,299	

Source of raw data Table 1.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/datasets/numberofplacesofreligiousworshipinlocalareasenglandandwales>

Table 2 below shows the total number of mosques for which we collected data (charity mosques) and an estimate for the 1884 mosques. The 1179 mosque data we analysed represents 62.5% of the total number of mosques.

TABLE 2 : TOTAL MOSQUES AND WORKFORCE

		CHARITY MOSQUES	MOSQUE AVERAGE	PERSONNEL %	TOTAL
	Mosques Total	1,179	62.5% OF TOTAL (1884)		1,884
	Trustees	6,337	5	31%	9,420
	Employees	2,814	2	14%	3,768
	Volunteers	11,269	10	55%	18,840
TOTAL		20,420	17		32,028

4. FINANCIAL TRENDS (2020–2023)

The period from 2020 to 2023 was transformative for mosque finances. From 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted fundraising and attendance, but mosques quickly adapted by moving appeals and services online. By 2021 and especially 2022, as in-mosque activities resumed, overall donations and revenues rebounded strongly. Many congregations showed generosity to support their mosques through the pandemic, resulting in a clear upward trend in income and expenditure over these years.

Table 4: Total annual income vs. expenditure for UK mosques (aggregated, 2020–2023). Both income and spending have risen since 2020, with income slightly exceeding expenditure each year.

As shown above, total income of UK mosques rose from about £195 million in 2020 to £271 million in 2023, a growth of approximately 39%. During the same period, total expenditures increased from about £151 million to £210 million, a similar increase. Over the four years including the Covid period, mosques raised an income of £941 million (almost a billion pounds). They spent £701 million.

This also indicates that mosques, in aggregate, ran a modest surplus each year (23% in 2023). In practical terms, most mosques managed to balance their budgets, with any surplus typically reinvested into facilities, reserves, or new projects. The consistent gap between income and spending suggests a cautious approach; funds left over after covering operating costs are saved for future needs or capital improvements.

It is worth noting the pandemic impact in 2020: many mosques saw lower donation income during lockdown months, while still incurring maintenance and staff costs. However, by 2022 the data shows a strong recovery. Annual appeals (especially during Ramadan) and the return of congregation

attendance led to significant fundraising gains. By 2023, both income and expenditure levels were higher than pre-pandemic, reflecting expanded activities and inflation in running costs. Overall, the financial trend for this period is one of resilience and gradual growth; mosques collectively managed more funds each year, enabling them to expand services like aid, education, and building maintenance.

Based on actuals we derived an average income and expenditure per mosque and estimated what the figures would be for 1884 mosques. The total income estimate was £450 million in 2023. The expenditure estimate was £343 million for the same year.

We wanted to get an idea of the asset base worth that the Muslim community has created since large scale migration in the post-World War II era. This would show the extent of sacrifice the earlier generations and the Muslim community made to ensure their religious obligations were fulfilled and lay the foundations for Islam in Britain. The 2023 asset base value of charities we analysed was £1.294 billion. Using estimates based on the government average house price value as of April 2025 (£238,362) to project the total asset worth of British mosques, this would be £1.493 billion i.e. almost £1.5 billion. This we believe is an underestimate as asset values are not always updated in line with current market values, and some mosque accounts had no asset figures in them. Most mosques would also be valued much more than the average house prices.

The media and far right rhetoric often portray Mosques as being funded by local councils and governments. The information we found shows that in 2023 government grants and income amounts to just under £5 million pounds (2%). Most income for mosques comes from the communities they serve, making regular weekly donations on a Friday.

TABLE 3: INCOME & EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY 2020-2023

2023	ENGLAND	WALES	SCOTLAND	TOTAL
Total Income	£260,468,845	£2,532,997	£8,254,095	£271,255,937
Total Expenditure	£200,750,103	£2,220,452	£6,817,574	£209,788,129
Income from government contracts	£559,430	£0.00		£559,430
Income from government grants	£4,283,250	£138,112		£4,421,362
Total Government	£4,842,680	£138,112		£4,980,792

2022	ENGLAND	WALES	SCOTLAND	TOTAL
Total Income	£250,403,390	£2,627,390	£6,311,604	£259,342,384
Total Expenditure	£175,694,709	£2,179,630	£4,740,800	£182,615,139
Income from government contracts	£875,370	£0.00		£875,370
Income from government grants	£5,293,781	£107,390		£5,401,171
Total Government	£6,169,151	£107,390		£6,276,541

2021	ENGLAND	WALES	SCOTLAND	TOTAL
Total Income	£207,329,694	£2,618,530	£5,061,028	£215,009,252
Total Expenditure	£150,686,242	£2,194,145	£4,144,468	£157,024,855
Income from government contracts and grants	£10,310,258	£130,960		£10,441,218

2020	ENGLAND	WALES	SCOTLAND	TOTAL
Total Income	£189,699,009	£2,366,580	£2,836,596	£194,902,185
Total Expenditure	£146,700,714	£2,116,220	£2,596,817	£151,413,751
Income from government contracts and grants	£4,639,395	£23,190		£4,662,585

2020-2023	ENGLAND	WALES	SCOTLAND	TOTAL
Total Income	£907,900,938	£10,145,497	£22,463,323	£940,509,758
Total Expenditure	£673,831,768	£8,710,447	£18,299,659	£700,841,874

TABLE 4 INCOME, EXPENDITURE, ASSET VALUE 2023, PROJECTION FOR ALL MOSQUES

TYPE	TOTAL	MOSQUE AVERAGE	E: TOTAL UK MOSQUE
Value: Building/ Tangible Assets	£1,294,297,812	265,497	1,493,086,059
Total Income	£271,255,937	238,362	450,265,799
Total Expenditure	£209,788,129	177,938	343,420,375
Government Contracts & Grants Income 1.8% of total (contracts £559,430)	£4,980,792	4,225	8,176,297
Percentage of Income Spent	77.00%		
Unspent Income	£61,467,800		

5. MOSQUE PERSONNEL & VOLUNTEERS

Mosques are fundamentally community-driven institutions, and this is evident in their human resource composition. A typical mosque team is composed of a board of trustees, a small number of paid staff (such as imams, administrators, or teachers), and a larger pool of volunteers who support events and daily operations. On average, a mosque charity in Britain has around **4–5 trustees, 1–2 employees, and 8–10 active volunteers**. This section examines the overall breakdown of personnel roles across mosques. We have used data from 2023 for this part of the research. The latest data for 2024 may be different.

Table 2 above: Composition of mosque personnel by role (trustees, employees, volunteers). Volunteers form much of the workforce supporting mosques.

As the Table 2 illustrates, volunteers make up most people involved in running mosques. In our dataset, **an estimated 55 % of mosque personnel are volunteers, compared to 31% trustees and 14% paid employees**. In total, the mosques studied have **11,269 volunteers compared with about 6,337 trustees and 2,814 employees** nationwide. Volunteers typically assist with tasks like event organizing, teaching at weekend schools, maintenance, and security during prayers. This heavy reliance on volunteerism underscores the community-centric nature of mosque operations.

Trustees play a crucial governance role. They oversee strategy, manage buildings, and ensuring compliance with charity regulations. They are usually volunteers themselves (unpaid), often senior community members entrusted with the mosque's management. The average trustee board size is five though it can vary. Counting trustees with volunteers a combined **86% of mosque workforce are volunteers**.

We estimated the numbers for all **1884 mosques** based on averages in our survey. This would mean there are **9420 trustees, 3768 employees and 18840 volunteers**, a total of **32,028 people** managing and running British mosques. We estimated a

total monetary value of volunteer time is worth £54.87 million annually to the mosque sector.

Meanwhile, **paid staff remain few**. Only larger mosques and Islamic centres engage multiple full-time employees. These often include imams (religious leader), teachers, administrative staff, and project-specific roles (youth coordinator, outreach worker, etc.). Smaller mosques might have no paid staff at all, relying entirely on volunteers and part-time imams. The ratio of volunteers to employees highlights that **human resources are a limiting factor** for many mosques. While passion and volunteer spirit are abundant, skilled full-time personnel are scarce outside the bigger institutions.

To put the largest mosques into perspective: for example, the East London Mosque in London (one of the country's biggest) *now employs over 142 staff and engages around 150 volunteers*, in addition to a board of 10 trustees (2023). Faizan-E-Madina in Bradford has reported it employed 600 staff across its network.

These are outlier cases; most mosques operate with far fewer staff. In fact, **the top 20 mosques between them employed 2032 out of the 2814 (72%) employees**, the vast majority in our survey have none. It demonstrates how only some institutions have grown to deliver extensive services (schools, visitor programs, welfare projects) requiring significant human resources. Overall, however, **most mosques depend on dedicated volunteers**, with just one or two employees managing day-to-day affairs. These smaller ones remain places of worship (prayer houses). These numbers are also misleading as most mosques at least have an imam and teachers that are paid, but likely to be on casual pay. Pay per prayer for imams and hourly pay for teachers is the norm and may not be reported as employees. We estimate that most mosques will have at least two imams and two teachers. This would mean there at least **7536 imams and religious teachers** in the sector.

6. REGIONAL FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Mosque presence and financial capacity vary widely by region. This section provides a regional breakdown of mosque numbers and their finances, which can help community leaders identify areas of strength or need. Regions with larger Muslim populations and established communities tend to have more mosques and higher total funding. In contrast, regions with fewer mosques may have smaller total budgets but could still have individual mosques that are highly active.

Several patterns emerge from our regional data (1179 mosques), **Greater London stands out** with by far the highest concentration of mosques (around 280) and a total income of **£92 million**, **£72 million** in expenditure, and **half a billion-pound** asset value in 2023. This is not surprising, as London hosts the largest Muslim population and many of the country's biggest Islamic centres.

Outside London, **Yorkshire, the West Midlands, and Greater Manchester** (home to cities like Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and Bradford and many towns with significant Muslim communities) have the next largest mosque footprint – **about 409 mosques**, collectively. Regions such as **Yorkshire and the West Midlands** also have a high density of mosques (particularly in cities like Bradford and Leeds), **each region with around £42 million in annual mosque incomes**. These four regions (London, Greater Manchester, West Midlands) together make up most mosque resources nationally.

These disparities highlight how **community resources are concentrated in certain regions**. A mosque in a big city like London or Manchester might have a budget in the millions, whereas a mosque in a small town or rural county town might operate on just tens of thousands of pounds per year.

Regional variations also extend to expenses: mosques in every region generally spend almost as much as they receive, but regions with newer or expanding mosques (e.g. where new buildings are being constructed or extended) might show higher expenditure relative to income in certain years. Overall, the regional overview confirms that the **financial capacity of mosques correlates strongly with the size of local Muslim communities**. This can inform how community support and funding initiatives are directed, areas with rapid community growth may need help developing mosque infrastructure to catch up with demand.



London Central Mosque, Regents Park Mosque, London / Chris - Adobestock

TABLE 5: REGIONAL ENGLAND SUMMARY OF MOSQUES AND FINANCES (2023)

REGION	LISTINGS	ASSETS £M	INCOME £M	EXPENDITURE £M
Bristol and Wiltshire	13	£5,601,038	£1,282,190	£826,736
Buckingham and Berkshire	26	£32,311,438	£6,395,020	£4,627,590
Cheshire & Merseyside	13	£5,532,332	£1,701,660	£1,558,350
Cornwall, Devon, Somerset and Dorset	8	£4,781,105	£1,145,085	£636,873
East Midlands	48	£34,424,034	£7,201,759	£6,161,431
Essex and Cambridgeshire	30	£63,465,009	£7,682,730	£5,752,612
Greater London	280	£495,156,362	£91,536,347	£71,630,056
Greater Manchester	115	£107,593,154	£25,380,64	£17,305,280
Hampshire and Surrey	25	£9,479,563	£2,294,643	£1,404,685
Lancashire and Blackburn	52	£66,218,357	£8,723,699	£5,963,397
Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	47	£28,554,032	£7,585,071	£5,468,838
Middlesborough, Tyne & Wear, Northumberland and Cumbria	19	£15,696,692	£2,762,202	£2,021,370
Norfolk and Suffolk	8	£4,003,752	£465,110	£273,520
Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	52	£37,764,964	£6,840,615	£5,589,138
Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire	9	£5,002,073	£968,990	£1,235,600
Sussexes & Kent	24	£13,768,102	£3,824,903	£2,076,276
West Midlands, Worcestershire, Warwickshire and Shropshire	174	£155,859,740	£42,392,982	£36,361,652
Yorkshire	120	£190,046,680	£42,285,193	£31,856,699

7. TOP 30 MOSQUES ANALYSIS 2023

While the previous sections looked at aggregate trends, it is also insightful to examine the **largest individual mosques** in Britain. These are institutions that stand out in terms of financial resources and community reach. In this report, we profile the top 30 mosques by three key metrics: **annual income, total assets, and number of people involved (trustees, staff, volunteers)**. Typically, the same set of major mosques rank highly across these categories. They are mostly well-known Islamic centres in major cities, often providing a wide array of services beyond daily prayers. Below, we present a comparison for these leading mosques.

LARGEST MOSQUES BY ANNUAL INCOME

The table below shows the highest-income mosques in the UK in 2023. Topping the list is the **Faizan-e-Medina (Bradford)**, with an annual income of approximately **£17 million**. This makes it financially the biggest mosque in the country. The next highest is the **UKIM** with **£14 million**. Both these charities are from different denominations/movements and contain numerous mosques under one umbrella charity. Following this are **Markazi Mosque in Dewsbury** and **KSIMC in London** with **£7 million** and **£6 million** income, respectively. Again, both are different

denominations/movement charity mosques.

Following this, both **East London Mosque** and **Green Lane Mosque** record an annual income of **£5 million**.

It is worth noting that these higher income generating Mosques also carry out humanitarian aid and run large scale educational institutes which is reflected in their incomes and assets.

Outside of London, many mosques still surpass the multi-million-pound mark in annual funds. Each of these top mosques has a broad donor base and often runs fundraising campaigns nationally and internationally.

It is worth highlighting that **the financial gap between the top mosque and a mid-sized local mosque is big**. Many community mosques operate on under much less than a million pound a year, yet still in the hundreds of thousands of pounds. On the other hand, smaller or isolated mosques raise less than a hundred thousand pounds. This disparity shows how a few large mosques function like Muslim community institutions with complex operations, while the median mosque remains much smaller financially.



Cambridge Central Mosque / Shutterstock

TABLE 6: TOP 30 BY INCOME 2023

TOP 30	LOCAL NAME	POST TOWN	INCOME
1.	Faizan e Madina	Bradford	£16,960,000
2.	UKIM	London	£13,562,106
3.	The KSIMC of London	London	£7,160,000
4.	The Markazi Mosque Dewsbury	Dewsbury	£5,920,000
5.	East London Mosque	London	£5,110,000
6.	Green Lane Masjid	Birmingham	£5,000,000
7.	Al-Khoei Foundation London	London	£3,760,000
8.	As-Suffa Intitute & Mosque	Birmingham	£3,340,000
9.	Mehfil E Abbas-KSIMC Birmingham	Birmingham	£3,245,118
10.	Sultan Bahu Masjid & Head office (Birmingham)	Birmingham	£2,793,860
11.	Minhaj-ul-Quran London	London	£2,688,875
12.	Amanah Mosque	Birmingham	£2,634,254
13.	Azhar Masjid London	London	£2,290,000
14.	Noor UI Islam	London	£2,270,000
15.	Cheadle Masjid	Cheadle	£2,040,000
16.	London Central Mosque	London	£1,830,000
17.	Sheffield Grand Mosque	Sheffield	£1,770,000
18.	British Muslim Hertige Centre	Manchester	£1,760,000
19.	Cambridge Central Mosque	Cambridge	£1,670,000
20.	Glasgow Central Mosque'	Glasgow	£1,616,101
21.	Hounslow Jamia Masjid Centre	London	£1,590,000
22.	Birmingham Central Mosque	Birmingham	£1,550,000
23.	Hujjat Harefield KSIMC of London	London	£1,460,000
24.	Hyderi Islamic centre	London	£1,390,000
25.	Jamiyat Tabligh-UI-Islam	Bradford	£1,340,000
26.	Jami Masjid and Islamic Centre Birmingham	Birmingham	£1,340,000
27.	Manchester Central Mosque [Victoria Park]	Manchester	£1,340,000
28.	Abu Bakr Trust	Walsall	£1,300,000
29.	Salafi Mosque	Birmingham	£1,280,000
30.	Hendon Mosque & Islamic Centre	London	£1,240,000

LARGEST MOSQUES BY ANNUAL EXPENDITURE

Table 7 shows expenditure which is broadly the same mosques as for the top 30 by income. The changes in position in table reflect mosques that have building works ongoing. A percentage figure for amount spent in the year against income is included and is broadly the same for most of the top 30.

TABLE 7 TOP 30 BY EXPENDITURE 2023

TOP 30	LOCAL NAME	POST TOWN	% INCOME SPENT	EXPENDITURE
1.	Faizan e Madina	Bradford	87.38%	£14,820,000
2.	UKIM	London	67.00%	£9,087,115
3.	The KSIMC of London	London	82.82%	£5,930,000
4.	Green Lane Masjid	Birmingham	95.80%	£4,790,000
5.	East London Mosque	London	85.91%	£4,390,000
6.	As-Suffa Intitute & Mosque	Birmingham	85.63%	£2,860,000
7.	Amanah Mosque	Birmingham	104.49%	£2,752,423
8.	Al-Khoei Foundation London	London	70.21%	£2,640,000
9.	Sultan Bahu Masjid & Head office Birmingham	Birmingham	94.48%	£2,639,604
10.	Azhar Masjid London	London	99.13%	£2,270,000
11.	Minhaj-ul-Quran London	London	81.38%	£2,188,105
12.	Cambridge Central Mosque	Cambridge	121.56%	£2,030,000
13.	Abu Bakr Trust	Walsall	156.15%	£2,030,000
14.	Mehfil E Abbas-KSIMC Birmingham	Birmingham	58.18%	£1,887,982
15.	London Central Mosque	London	101.64%	£1,860,000
16.	Noor Ul Islam	London	79.30%	£1,800,000
17.	Glasgow Central Mosque'	Glasgow	103.95%	£1,679,871
18.	The Markazi Mosque Dewsbury	Dewsbury	27.03%	£1,600,000
19.	Hounslow Jamia Masjid Centre	London	89.31%	£1,420,000
20.	Hujjat Harefield KSIMC of London	London	89.04%	£1,300,000
21.	Jamiyat Tabligh-Ul-Islam	Bradford	92.54%	£1,240,000
22.	British Muslim Hertige Centre	Manchester	66.48%	£1,170,000
23.	Hyderi Islamic centre	London	81.29%	£1,130,000
24.	Jami Masjid and Islamic Centre	Birmingham	82.09%	£1,100,000
25.	Imam Jabir bin Zayd Islamic Centre	London	149.74%	£1,100,000
26.	Karimia Institute	Walsall	111.57%	£1,080,000
27.	Madina Mosque	Batley	112.40%	£1,040,000
28.	Masjid Al-Khazra	Nottingham	88.79%	£1,030,000
29.	Manchester Central Mosque	Manchester	74.63%	£1,000,000
30.	Hendon Mosque & Islamic Centre	London	75.28%	£933,460

TOP 30 MOSQUES BY TOTAL ASSET VALUE 2023

When looking at total assets, the ranking of top mosques is similar with some reshuffling...

Table 8: Top 30 mosques by total assets (e.g. property value, endowments). Many of these mosques own significant buildings or land, reflected in their asset holdings.

When looking at total assets, which include the value of buildings, land, and other assets the ranking of top mosques aligns with income, with some reshuffling.

UKIM emerges at the top in terms of assets, estimated around **£49 million** in total of its around 40 mosques. **Suleymaniye Mosque** is next at **£46 million**. There are then three valued at over **£30 million**. **East London Mosque** at **£38 million**, **Jamiyat Tabligh-UI-Islam** at **£36 million** and **Cambridge Central Mosque** at **£31 million** – due to the high value of its newly built facility which is Europe's first eco-designed mosque. **Faizan e Madina** comes in at **£28 million** and then the remaining mosques in the top 30 fall below **£20 million** down to **£6 million**.

The **London Central Mosque** in Regent's Park, with its iconic building on prime London real estate, has a declared a value of **£7 million**. This is a low value for its location and size. We suspect that the total asset value for all mosque is much greater than declared due to under-valuation, and a figure closer to **£2 billion** would be more realistic.

High asset values often indicate long-term investments in infrastructure. For instance, Cambridge's new mosque project involved substantial capital fundraising, resulting in a valuable property asset. Similarly, London Central Mosque's land was gifted by the government many years ago and is now extremely valuable. **Owning property outright** greatly enhances a mosque's balance sheet – and these top mosques have benefited from either historical endowments or successful capital campaigns. In contrast, many smaller mosques rent spaces or operate in older, modest buildings; their assets (if any) are minimal. However, they are just as important to the communities they serve.



Faizan E Madina mosque in the Millfeld, Peterborough

TABLE 8: TOP 30 BY ASSET VALUE 2023

TOP 30	LOCAL NAME	POST TOWN	ASSET VALUE
1.	UKIM	London	£49,340,000
2.	Suleymaniye Mosque	London	£45,715,833
3.	East London Mosque	London	£37,770,000
4.	Jamiyat Tabligh-UI-Islam	Bradford	£35,775,210
5.	Cambridge Central Mosque	Cambridge	£30,678,270
6.	Faizan e Madina	Bradford	£27,910,000
7.	The KSIMC of London	London	£19,230,000
8.	Jamia Masjid (Howard Street)	Bradford	£18,653,751
9.	Masjid Noorul Islam	Bradford	£18,048,212
10.	Mehfil E Abbas-KSIMC Birmingham	Birmingham	£15,020,000
11.	British Muslim Hertige Centre	Manchester	£11,445,770
12.	Harrow Central Mosque & Masood Islamic Centre	London	£10,434,610
13.	Al-Khoei Foundation London	London	£9,860,232
14.	Jamia Masjid Ghousia	London	£9,556,950
15.	Amanah Mosque	Birmingham	£9,150,640
16.	Hyderi Islamic centre	London	£9,067,690
17.	Central Jamia Mosque Ghamkol Sharif	Birmingham	£8,528,190
18.	Sheffield Grand Mosque	Sheffield	£8,512,950
19.	Cheadle Masjid	Cheadle	£8,429,990
20.	Raza Jamia Masjid	Accrington	£8,397,111
21.	Anwaar ul Haramain Jame Masjid	Manchester	£7,853,510
22.	Luton Central Mosque	Luton	£7,841,440
23.	Husaini Islamic Centre	Peterborough	£7,621,928
24.	Minhaj-ul-Quran London	London	£7,600,000
25.	The Markazi Mosque Dewsbury	Dewsbury	£7,381,870
26.	Noor UI Islam	London	£7,190,000
27.	London Central Mosque	London	£7,116,617
28.	Hussainiyat Al Rosool Al Adham	London	£6,831,158
29.	Birmingham Central Mosque	Birmingham	£6,801,850
30.	Jamia Mosque Madni	Halifax	£6,465,322

TOP 30 MOSQUES BY PEOPLE INVOLVED 2023

Tables 9-11: Top 30 mosques by number of people involved (total of trustees, paid staff, and active volunteers). This reflects the human capital engaged in each mosque's activities.

Another way to measure a mosque's impact is by the number of people who actively run it. The tables below list the mosques with the largest teams for each category, trustees, employees, and volunteers.

As expected, the largest mosques tend to have the most employees and a large number of volunteers. For example, of the total 2814 employees in our study 2431 (86%) are in the top 30. Of the total volunteers of 11269, around 3463 (31%) are in the top 30. For trustees out of the total of 6337 only 674 (11%) are in the top 30 despite the scale of their operations. Some of those with the greater number of trustees are not the same charities as those with the largest income and asset base. This perhaps indicates concentrations of power and control with less democratic accountability the greater the size and wealth of the mosque.

Most ordinary mosques might only have a handful of volunteers besides the trustees and one Imam. By contrast, the top 30 mosques have employees to mobilise large volunteer pools for charity events, open days, educational classes, and social services. For instance, it is common for these big mosques to have volunteer committees for youth, women's activities, interfaith outreach, etc., drawing in community members to help on a regular basis.

In summary, the **largest mosques distinguish themselves not just by money, but by workforce.** Their ability to recruit and organise volunteers and staff allows them to host bigger programmes and serve more people. It also suggests strong community engagement – these institutions tend to be hubs that attract professionals and volunteers who are willing to devote time. This human capacity is both a cause and an effect of their success: active communities help the mosque grow, and a growing mosque provides more opportunities for people to get involved and raise more resources.



Glasgow Central Mosque

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TABLE 9: TOP 30 BY NUMBER OF TRUSTEES 2023

	CHARITY COMMISSION NAME	LOCAL NAME	POST TOWN	TRUSTEES
1.	BEESTON MUSLIM CENTRE	Beeston Muslim Centre	Nottingham	41
2.	JAMI MOSQUE AND ISLAMIC CENTRE (BIRMINGHAM) TRUSTEES LIMITED.	Jami Masjid and Islamic Centre Birmingham	Birmingham	39
3.	BAITUL MUKARRAM JAME MASJID AND ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE	Baitul Milarram Jame Masjid	Sheffield	39
4.	THE COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN JAMAATS	Hujjat Harefield KSIMC of London	London	34
5.	GHAUSIA COMMITTEE AYLESBURY (AYLESBURY MOSQUE)	Aylesbury Central Mosque	Aylesbury	29
6.	HEAD OFFICE: UKIM	UKIM	London	23
7.	WYCOMBE ISLAMIC MISSION AND MOSQUE TRUST LTD	High Wycombe Central Mosque	High Wycombe	23
8.	THE LONDON CENTRAL MOSQUE (ALGAME) FUND	London Central Mosque	London	23
9.	THE BRICK LANE JAMME MASJID TRUST (LONDON) LIMITED.	Brick Lane Mosque	London	23
10.	AHL-E-SUNNAT WA JAMAAT BAREILVI OF BIRMINGHAM	Jamatia Islamic Centre	Birmingham	22
11.	SHAH JALAL MASJID & BURNLEY ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE	Shah Jalal Masjid	Burnley	21
12.	THE BIRMINGHAM MOSQUE TRUST LIMITED	Birmingham Central Mosque	Birmingham	21
13.	JAMIA MASJID HANFIA (BRADFORD) ASSOCIATION	Jamia Masjid Hanfia	Bradford	21
14.	BANGLADESH ISLAMIC CENTRE ST ALBANS	The Jamie Masjid and Bangladeshi Islamic Centre	St Albans	21
15.	MAKKI MOSQUE ORGANISATION, SHEFFIELD	Makki Mosque Sheffield	Sheffield	21
16.	FAIZAN-E-MADINA MOSQUE COMMITTEE (TRUST)	Faizan-E-Madina Mosque	Peterborough	20
17.	ISLAMIC CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION	Islamic Cultural and Educational Association	Bradford	19
18.	PAKISTAN MUSLIM ASSOCIATION NEWCASTLE CENTRAL MOSQUE AND ISLAMIC CENTRE (BILAL JAMIA MASJID)	Bilal Jame Masjid	Newcastle upon Tyne	19

	CHARITY COMMISSION NAME	LOCAL NAME	POST TOWN	TRUSTEES
19.	THE ISLAMIC CULTURAL CENTRE ZAKARIYYA JAAM'E MASJID	Zakariyya Jame Masjid	Bolton	19
20.	SHAH JALAL MOSQUE AND ISLAMIC CENTRE	Shahjalal Mosque and Islamic Centre	Manchester	19
21.	MOUNT PLEASANT ISLAMIC TRUST	Madina Mosque	Batley	18
22.	IDAARA MAARIF-E-ISLAM	Hussainia Mosque	Birmingham	18
23.	REDCOAT COMMUNITY CENTRE AND MOSQUE	Redcoat Community Centre and Masjid	London	18
24.	THE COVENTRY MUSLIM COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION LIMITED	Al-Aqsa Red Lane Masjid	Coventry	18
25.	ISLAMIC CULTURAL SOCIETY LUTON MOSQUE	Luton Central Mosque	Luton	18
26.	REDDITCH MOSQUE TRUST	Redditch Central Mosque	Redditch	18
27.	CENTRAL JAMIA MOSQUE MANDI AND EDUCATION CENTRE HALIFAX	Jamia Mosque Madni	Halifax	18
28.	AL-HUDA CULTURAL CENTRE & MOSQUE	Al-Huda Cultural Centre & Mosque	London	17
29.	GREENWICH ISLAMIC CENTRE	Greenwich Islamic Centre	London	17
30.	PRESTON MUSLIM SOCIETY, MASJID-E-SALAAM	Madina Mosque	Fulwood	17

TABLE 10 : TOP 30 BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES 2023

	CHARITY COMMISSION NAME	LOCAL NAME	POST TOWN	EMPLOYEES
1.	HEAD OFFICE: DAWAT E ISLAMI UK, FAIZAN E MADINA	Faizan e Madina	Bradford	600
2.	THE MUATH TRUST	Amanah Mosque	Birmingham	154
3.	EAST LONDON MOSQUE TRUST	East London Mosque	London	142
4.	AZHAR ACADEMY	Azhar Masjid London	London	114
5.	MOUNT PLEASANT ISLAMIC TRUST	Madina Mosque	Batley	99
6.	WALTHAM FOREST NOOR UL ISLAM	Noor Ul Islam	London	95
7.	HEAD OFFICE: SULTAN BAHU MASJID	Sultan Bahu Masjid & Head office (Birmingham)	Birmingham	91
8.	HEAD OFFICE: UKIM	UKIM	London	89
9.	THE AL-KHOEI BENEVOLENT FOUNDATION	Al-Khoei Foundation London	London	85
10.	ABU BAKR TRUST	Abu Bakr Trust	Walsall	81
11.	INDIAN MUSLIM PATEL SOCIETY	Indian Muslim Patel Society	Dewsbury	72
12.	MINHAJ-UL-QURAN INTERNATIONAL	Minhaj-ul-Quran International	London	70
13.	MASJID-E-SAJEDEEN, MADDRESAH ISLAMIYAH & ISLAMIYAH SCHOOL	Masjid-e-Sajedeen	Blackburn	61
14.	EVINGTON MUSLIM EDUCATION TRUST	Masjid Umar	Leicester	58
15.	DAUBHILL MUSLIM SOCIETY	Al Rahman Mosque	Bolton	56
16.	HOUNSLOW JAMIA MASJID AND ISLAMIC CENTRE	Hounslow Jamia Masjid Centre	London	55
17.	ABU HANEEFA EDUCATIONAL TRUST	Al-Madani Masjid	Slough	44
18.	THE ANJUMAN - E - ISLAH - AL - MUSLIMEEN (MADRASA TALEEM UL ISLAM) OF UNITED KINGDOM	The Markazi Mosque Dewsbury	Dewsbury	42
19.	GREEN LANE MASJID AND COMMUNITY CENTRE	Green Lane Masjid	Birmingham	42
20.	THE LONDON CENTRAL MOSQUE (ALGAME) FUND	London Central Mosque	London	41

	CHARITY COMMISSION NAME	LOCAL NAME	POST TOWN	EMPLOYEES
21.	ISLAMIC CENTRE LEICESTER	The Islamic Centre Leicester	Leicester	40
22.	CROYDON MOSQUE AND ISLAMIC CENTRE	Croydon Mosque	London	38
23.	KARIMIA ASSOCIATION LIMITED	Karimia Institute	Walsall	37
24.	AS-SUFFA TRUST	As-Suffa Intitute & Mosque	Birmingham	36
25.	ASSUNNAH ISLAMIC CENTRE	Assunnah Islamic Centre	London	35
26.	DERBY JAMIA MOSQUE	Derby Jamia Mosque	Derby	34
27.	IBAD-UR-RAHMAN TRUST	Anwaar ul Haramain Jame Masjid Manchester	Manchester	31
28.	WYCOMBE ISLAMIC MISSION AND MOSQUE TRUST LTD	Wycome Central Mosque	High Wycombe	30
29.	HEAD OFFICE: CENTRAL JAMIA MOSQUE TABLIGH- UL-ISLAM, WORLD ISLAMIC MISSION CENTRAL OFFICE, DAWAT-UL-ISLAM	Jamiyat Tabligh-UI-Islam	Bradford	30
30.	MASJID ESA IBN MARYAM MASJID SULAYMAN BIN DAWUD	Masjid Sulayman bin Dawud	Birmingham	29

TABLE 11 : TOP 30 BY NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS 2023

	CHARITY COMMISSION NAME	LOCAL NAME	POST TOWN	VOLUNTEERS
1.	THE KHOJA SHIA ITHNAASHERI MUSLIM COMMUNITY OF LONDON	The KSIMC of London	London	480
2.	AS-SUFFA TRUST	As-Suffa Institute & Mosque	Birmingham	250
3.	HEAD OFFICE: UKIM	UKIM	London	180
4.	EAST LONDON MOSQUE TRUST	East London Mosque	London	150
5.	SRI LANKA MUSLIM ASSOCIATION (UK)	Masjid al-Jannah	Slough	150
6.	THE COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN JAMAATS	Hujjat Harefield KSIMC of London	London	150
7.	KHOJA SHIA ITHNA-ASHERI MUSLIM COMMUNITY (BAQUIR) LIMITED	Mehfil E Abbas-KSIMC Birmingham	Birmingham	150
8.	KHOJA SHIA ITHNA-ASHERI MUSLIM COMMUNITY OF BIRMINGHAM	Mehfil E Abbas-KSIMC Birmingham	Wolverhampton	148
9.	JAMIA MASJID BILAL AND COMMUNITY CENTRE	Jamia Masjid Bilal	London	125
10.	THE LIVERPOOL MUSLIM SOCIETY	Al-Rahma Mosque	Liverpool	120
11.	SHEFFIELD ISLAMIC CENTRE MADINA MASJID TRUST	Madina Masjid Sheffield	Sheffield	110
12.	ASSALATUR-RAHMAN ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION (UNITED KINGDOM)	Assalatur Rahman Islamic Association United Kingdom	London	100
13.	ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION OF NORTH LONDON	Finchley Mosque	London	100
14.	THE CMA WELFARE TRUST	Cheadle Masjid	Cheadle	100
15.	IDAARA MAARIF-E-ISLAM	Hussainia Mosque	Birmingham	100
16.	DARUL ISRA MUSLIM COMMUNITY CENTRE TRUST	Darul Isra Mosque	Cardiff	90
17.	Wessex Shi'a Ithna Asheri Jamat,	Wessex Jamaat AKA Al Mahdi Centre	Fareham	85
18.	EIC AL-MASJID TRUST	Edmonton Islamic Centre	London	80
19.	KHOJA SHIA ITHNA-ASHRI (SOUTH LONDON) JAMAAT	Hyderi Islamic Centre	London	75

	CHARITY COMMISSION NAME	LOCAL NAME	POST TOWN	VOLUNTEERS
20.	HEAD OFFICE: CENTRAL JAMIA MOSQUE TABLIGH-UL-ISLAM, WORLD ISLAMIC MISSION CENTRAL OFFICE, DAWAT-UL-ISLAM	Jamiyat Tabligh-UI-Islam	Bradford	75
21.	AL MAHDI CENTRE (SHEFFIELD)	Al Mahdi Centre	Sheffield	72
22.	ABU BAKR TRUST	Abu Bakr Trust	Walsall	70
23.	ANJUMAN-E-SAIFEE (LEICESTER)	Darul Uloom Leicester	Leicester	70
24.	THE MUSLIM KHOJA SHIA ITHNA-ASHERI COMMUNITY OF PETERBOROUGH	Husaini Islamic Centre	Peterborough	70
25.	GREEN LANE MASJID AND COMMUNITY CENTRE	Green Lane Masjid	Birmingham	66
26.	PALMERS GREEN MOSQUE	Palmers Green Mosque	London	65
27.	MIDDLESBROUGH CENTRAL MASJID AND COMMUNITY CENTRE	Middlesbrough Central Masjid	Middlesbrough	65
28.	THE ANJUMAN - E - ISLAH - AL - MUSLIMEEN (MADRASA TALEEM UL ISLAM) OF UNITED KINGDOM	The Markazi Mosque Dewsbury	Dewsbury	60
29.	ABU HANEEFA EDUCATIONAL TRUST	Al-Madani Masjid	Slough	55
30.	FAIZAN E ISLAM EDUCATION & CULTURAL TRUST	Faizan-e-Islam Mosque (Manchester)	Manchester	53

8. CONCLUSION

The Mosques in Britain 2025 data study provides a comprehensive snapshot of the numbers, legal structure, financial and manpower size and situation of mosques in Britain.

This data shows that while *financial size matters for impact, it is not the only indicator of a mosque's community involvement and success*. Some mosques may leverage volunteer strength more than cash or have valuable physical infrastructure from past investments.

It also highlights that all these top 30 mosques are significant institutions in their localities. They often function as regional centres for religious and social activities. Many of them run supplementary schools, hire multiple imams or teachers, and coordinate charity efforts beyond their immediate neighbourhood. For example, several may host national conferences or humanitarian aid charity appeals. The diversity in their geographic spread (London dominates but Birmingham and other regions like Yorkshire, the Northwest, and Scotland each have representation). This indicates that major mosques have emerged across various parts of the UK and function as centres for Islam in Britain.

Those Mosques with largest income and expenditure also carry out projects such as humanitarian aid and education services which increases their income significantly.

Community leaders can study this data and maybe learn from the larger and more successful mosques for best practices – whether it is fundraising techniques, volunteer management, or facilities development – and potentially apply those lessons to help strengthen other mosques.

Ayaan's major conclusion from this date, is that over the last five decades Britain's Muslim community has expended a great deal of effort in investing in physical

infrastructure with some splendid mosques. It is a great success story in building an infrastructure and ensuring the core pillars of Islam can be adhered to. However, the mosques and communities appear to have given less priority to investing in well paid human resources. It is investments in people, in educated and trained imams, teachers and volunteers, that will deliver the education, and standards required to uplift and empower the Muslim communities in Britain. Without this they may struggle to meet the many challenges and hostile forces mosques and Muslim communities now face. A great deal has been achieved but much more needs to be done. The vast pool of voluntary workers and effort is testimony to the commitment of the Muslim community to fulfilling their religious obligations. In the next decade we must focus less on quantity and more on quality. Less on outward appearance and more on the quality of workforce and the believers these institutions produce. This does not necessarily mean that there are less volunteers, but that we need to invest in training and developing the skills of whoever runs the mosques.



Central Jamia Masjid Ghamkol Sharif, Birmingham

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