November 2026

HS2

Ancient Woodland Summary Report

Contents

Executive summary 1

1. Introduction 2

2. Background to our ancient woodland reporting 4

3. Changes since the Environmental Statement 5

4. Ancient woodland mapping 10

5. Consulting with stakeholders 11

6. The HS2 Woodland Fund 12

Appendix 1 13

List of tables

Table 1: Summary of changes to the area of ancient woodland impacts since 2017. 6

Table 2: Summary of changes to ancient woodland reduction in this report compared to the 2017 baseline and 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report. 7

Table 3: Summary of changes to ancient woodland compensation in this report compared to the 2017 baseline and 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report. 8

Table 4: Summary of schemes delivered as of the end of the financial year 2025/26 through the HS2 Woodland Fund. 12

Table 5: Detailed breakdown of changes to HS2's impact on ancient woodlands. 13

Executive summary

Since the publication of the Ancient Woodland Strategy in 2017, the total area of ancient woodland forecast to be lost due to HS2 has reduced by 7.1 hectares (ha), from 26.6 hectares to 19.5 hectares, representing a 27% reduction.

Although the reported loss is greater than the 17.7 hectares presented in the 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report, this is not a result of any new construction activity or design changes impacting ancient woodland further. Rather, it reflects the correction of errors in the underlying dataset, resulting in more accurate reporting of ancient woodland loss and better aligns with the assessment of loss that was made in the 2024 Ancient Woodland Summary Report.

The compensation planting figures have also changed since the 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report and now align with the original areas of compensation planting committed to in the 2017 Ancient Woodland Strategy.

The number of ancient woodlands forecast to be affected by HS2 has decreased since 2017, from 32 sites originally identified in the Environmental Statement, to 25 sites in the current assessment. In many cases, impacts are limited to small areas of these woodlands, with 88% of the total area of the 25 affected woodlands expected to remain intact. There has been no change in the number of ancient woodlands forecast to be affected since the 2022 Ancient Woodland Summary Report.

This report provides further detail on these reductions and outlines the measures being implemented to compensate for unavoidable losses. This report will continue to be updated annually. It is recommended that this document is read in conjunction with the Ancient Woodland Strategy and previous versions of the Ancient Woodland Summary Report.

The changes to the underlaying dataset reported this year arise from a review of ancient woodland data undertaken by the main works contractors, including refinement of enabling works data to better reflect on-ground conditions.

Ancient woodland data is provided to HS2 Ltd by the supply chain and is subject to internal quality assurance. This year, HS2 Ltd has incorporated contractor updates to the ancient woodland dataset following detailed surveys mapping extents of ancient woodland impacts and compensations, improved geospatial alignment and dataset refinement, resulting in more accurate reporting of ancient woodland extents and impacts. In addition, the dataset has been updated to improve alignment with Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory.

As design development, construction activities and ongoing survey work continue, the reported areas of ancient woodland impact and compensation may be subject to further minor refinement and update, which will be published in future reports. This will not result in a reduction of the compensation planting commitments set out in the HS2 Ancient Woodland Strategy.

1. Introduction

1.1.1 In England, ancient woodlands are areas that have been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD. They are irreplaceable ecosystems that take centuries to establish. Both ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) are afforded equal policy protection under the National Planning Policy Framework[1]. There are over 52,000 ancient woodland sites in England.

1.1.2 HS2 Ltd has incorporated avoidance, mitigation, and compensation measures throughout the design and construction of the project, in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. While impacts to ancient woodlands have been avoided where reasonably practicable, the scale and complexity of the project mean that some impacts are unavoidable. In these cases, HS2 Ltd has sought to reduce the extent of loss and implement appropriate compensation measures.

1.1.3 Compensation measures include:

- translocation and salvage of ancient woodland soils
- translocation and salvage of coppice stools, bulbs, and deadwood
- new woodland creation
- enhancement of existing ancient and non-ancient woodlands

1.1.4 These measures are applied using professional ecological judgment and tailored to each site, forming part of a wider compensation strategy for the local area.

1.1.5 Ancient woodland soil translocation is a technique that follows established best practice (including timing and movement methods) and gives the soils the best opportunity for re-establishing within the donor site. Ancient woodland soil salvage is a technique that will follow as closely as possible what is described above by ancient woodland soil translocation, while acknowledging that certain elements will not be conformed with (for example, the timing or the works). Soil salvage will also involve provision of additional compensation measures (such as planting) to address the additional compensation needs of the site in question (determined on a site-by-site basis). Using the soil salvage approach provides a better use of these important soil resources that have developed over many hundreds of years compared to, for example, approaches such as the disposal of this material to landfill when soil translocation is not possible.

1.1.6 Habitat creation areas, including woodland planting, have been designed to follow the Lawton Review[2] principles of 'bigger, better, more and joined,' enhancing ecological connectivity and resilience to climate change.

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1. National Planning Policy Framework (2023) glossary defines irreplaceable habitats as: 'habitats which would be technically very difficult (or take a very significant time) to restore, recreate or replace once destroyed, taking into account their age, uniqueness, species diversity or rarity. They include ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees, blanket bog, limestone pavement, sand dunes, salt marsh and lowland fen.' Available from: **https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf** (Last accessed 05/10/26).

2. Lawton, J.H., Brotherton, P.N.M., Brown, V.K., Elphick, C., Fitter, A.H., Forshaw, J., Haddow, R.W., Hilborne, S., Leafe, R.N., Mace, G.M., Southgate, M.P., Sutherland, W.J., Tew, T.E., Varley, J., & Wynne, G.R. (2010) Making Space for Nature: a review of England's wildlife sites and ecological network. Report to Defra.

1.1.7 HS2 Ltd has completed the necessary site surveys (such as soil and hydrogeological surveys) to inform the detailed design of the ancient woodland compensation. The design of ancient woodland compensation has also considered HS2 Ltd's commitments made to petitioners and Parliament during passage of the Phase One Act concerning the implementation of HS2. These considerations resulted in changes to design and/or location of ancient woodland compensation compared to what was outlined in the Environmental Statement and Ancient Woodland Strategy.

1.1.8 HS2 Ltd maintains a dedicated webpage on ancient woodlands[3], including an online mapping tool that displays the latest data and compensation measures delivered to date. This tool is updated annually and reflects the same underlying ecological dataset used in this report.

1.1.9 This summary report, required by the High Speed Rail (West Midlands – Crewe) Act 2021, outlines HS2 Ltd's strategy and progress in reducing ancient woodland impacts up to the financial year 2025/26. It is recommended to read this document alongside the London–West Midlands Ancient Woodland Strategy and previous summary reports.

1.1.10 This report also provides an update on the HS2 Woodland Fund, which supports new woodland creation and restoration of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Soils (PAWS)[4] within a 25-mile radius of the railway. Locations of funded schemes are also shown on our website mapping tool.

1.1.11 As design development, construction activities and ongoing survey work continue, the reported areas of ancient woodland impact and compensation may be subject to further minor refinement and update, which will be published in future reports. This will not result in a reduction of the compensation planting commitments set out in the HS2 Ancient Woodland Strategy.

3. **https://www.hs2.org.uk/sustainability/environmental-sustainability/ancient-woodlands/** (Last accessed: 05/10/26).

4. Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) are areas of land that have a long history of woodland cover. They are ancient semi-natural woodlands on which the original, 'natural' woodland was cleared, and replaced by a plantation of either native or non-native species. Restoration of PAWS seeks to return these sites to native semi-natural woodland.

2. Background to our ancient woodland reporting

2.1.1 The London-West Midlands Ancient Woodland Strategy was published in 2017. It set out the forecast for how building HS2 would affect ancient woodlands on the route between London and the West Midlands based on the design at the time of submission of the hybrid Bill.

2.1.2 This summary report sets out the impact of HS2 on ancient woodlands and how this has evolved from 2017 to 2026 as the designs and underlying data have developed.

2.1.3 Further information on HS2 Ltd's approach to managing ancient woodland impacts can be found by visiting **www.gov.uk/government/publications/hs2-ancient-woodland-reports**

3. Changes since the Environmental Statement

3.1.1 The figures originally presented within the Environmental Statement were based on the project design at the time of the hybrid Bill submission in 2017. Up to and including the 2024 reporting period, reductions in the forecast loss of ancient woodland were primarily driven by design development and construction refinements, which reduced the land required for both construction and operation.

3.1.2 Data provided to HS2 Ltd by its supply chain has undergone internal assurance. Since last year, updates to reported figures have resulted solely from amendments made by the main works contractors to accurately reflect what has been delivered on the ground and to ensure extents of compensation align with what was committed to in the Ancient Woodland Strategy. These changes followed a targeted review of ancient woodland extent data originally submitted by early works contractors. Conducted during 2023–2024, the review aimed to ensure mapped features more accurately reflect on-ground conditions, with the revised data incorporated into this 2026 report.

3.1.3 As time has progressed, increasing design maturity has enabled more granular scheme and habitat information to be incorporated into both datasets. This has allowed ancient woodland reporting to become fully data-driven, whereas previously, some figures relied on early-stage design assumptions and projections outlined in the Ancient Woodland Strategy.

3.1.4 As design development progressed, contractors have been able to produce more detailed plans for areas of ancient woodland loss and compensation, resulting in a dataset that better reflects actual and forecast on-ground outcomes. Consequently, this year's reporting figures show a change driven by improvements in data quality, updated mapping and refinement of reporting datasets rather than changes to the railway design.

3.1.5 A summary of the changes is shown in Table 1. A detailed breakdown of extents per ancient woodland is provided in Appendix 1, including both updated loss figures and associated compensation planting. For spatial context, the ancient woodland online mapping tool[5] can be used to view the reported extents geospatially, allowing users to explore both the areas of loss and the locations of compensation planting across the scheme.

5. **https://www.hs2.org.uk/sustainability/environmental-sustainability/ancient-woodlands/** (last accessed: 05/10/2026).

Table 1: Summary of changes to the area of ancient woodland impacts since 2017.

Document reporting ancient woodland impacts	Year	Area of ancient woodland loss (ha)
Environmental Statement and Ancient Woodland Strategy	2017	26.6[6]
Environmental Sustainability Progress Report and Ancient Woodland Summary Report (February 2022)	2022	23.7
Ancient Woodland Summary Report (November 2022)	2022	20.6
Ancient Woodland Summary Report (September 2023)	2023	20.6
Ancient Woodland Summary Report (November 2024)	2024	20.6
Ancient Woodland Summary Report (November 2025)	2025	17.7[7]
Ancient Woodland Summary Report (November 2026)	2026	19.5

3.1.6 Since Royal Assent in 2017, the forecasted area of ancient woodland loss has decreased by 7.1 hectares, from 26.6 hectares to 19.5 hectares. This includes 4.2 hectares of plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS). While the latest figures appear to indicate a deterioration on the position reported in 2025, no additional ancient woodland loss has occurred. The change reflects the correction of errors in the underlying dataset, resulting in more accurate reporting of ancient woodland impacts.

3.1.7 The 7.1 hectares decrease in expected Ancient Woodland impacts has been achieved by HS2 Ltd on the ground through improved working practices, as well as adjustments in line with error removal and removal of declassified woodlands from the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI). Overall these changes have resulted in a 27% reduction in the impact that was anticipated in the environmental statement.

3.1.8 As of publication, the number of ancient woodlands forecasted to be affected has decreased from 32 sites in the original published strategy to 25 sites in the current assessment.

6. An error was identified in the original Ancient Woodland Strategy regarding the forecast loss at Broadwells Wood and reported figure in the original Ancient Woodland Strategy for Vicar's Coppice. The total area mistakenly included 0.4 hectares of non-ancient woodland and grassland as part of Broadwells Wood ancient woodland extent, which has now been excluded from the revised figure. The original Ancient Woodland Strategy also mistakenly reported the forecast loss at Vicar's Coppice as 0.6 hectares in table 41. However, in the appended map EC-AWS-024, it is reported correctly at 0.5 hectares. Additionally, the total has been adjusted to reflect the removal of two woodlands from the AWI by Natural England, as documented in the HS2 2024 Ancient Woodland Report **HS2 Ancient Woodland Reports - GOV.UK** (last accessed 05/10/26).

7. The 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report contained errors in the ancient woodland data provided from the supply chain. Notably, it mistakenly overreported 1.8 ha of retention at five ancient woodlands: Broadwells Wood (1.1 ha), North Wood (0.3 ha), Roundhill Wood (0.2 ha), Roughknowles Wood (0.1 ha) and Rookery (0.1 ha). The accurate data provided in this report reflects a betterment in position compared to the position in the 2024 Ancient Woodland Summary Report, however.

3.1.9 Table 2 provides detail on the changes to ancient woodland loss in this report compared to the 2017 baseline and 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report. The 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report mistakenly reported increased retention at Broadwells Wood, North Wood, Roundhill Wood, Roughknowles Wood and Rookery due to mapping errors. These mapping errors have been rectified in this report and the figures are now broadly consistent with the 2024 Ancient Woodland Summary Report. The only exception to this is Broadwells Wood, where the area of forecast loss has reduced from 2.9 ha in the 2024 report to 2.5 ha in this report (the 2025 report erroneously stated a 1.4 ha loss).

Table 2: Summary of changes to ancient woodland loss in this report compared to the 2017 baseline and 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report.

Ancient Woodland	Area of anticipated ancient woodland loss reported in the 2017 Ancient Woodland Strategy (ha)	Area of anticipated ancient woodland loss reported in the 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report	Area of anticipated ancient woodland loss reported in the 2026 Ancient Woodland Summary Report (ha)	Reduction details
North Wood	1.8	1.0	1.3	Overall, there has been a reduction of 0.5 hectares in reported ancient woodland loss compared to forecast loss at AWS.
Roundhill Wood	1.3	0.9	1.1	Overall, there has been a reduction of 0.2 hectares in reported ancient woodland loss compared to forecast loss at AWS.
Rookery	1.4	0.3	0.4	Overall, there has been a reduction of 1.0 hectares in reported ancient woodland loss compared to forecast loss at AWS.
Broadwells Wood	3.6 (corrected to 3.2 in 2022[8])	1.4	2.5	Overall, there has been a reduction of 0.7 hectares in reported ancient woodland loss compared to corrected forecast loss in the 2022 Ancient Woodland Summary Report.
Roughknowles Wood	0.4	0.2	0.3	Overall, there has been a reduction of 0.1 hectares in reported ancient woodland loss compared to forecast loss at AWS.

8. See 3.1.14 in **https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/638f5372d3bf7f3285330269/CS1702_Ancient_Woodland_Summary_Report_November_2022.pdf** (Last accessed: 05/10/26).

3.1.10 Table 3 provides detail on the changes to ancient woodland compensation in this report compared to the 2017 baseline and the 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report. The areas of compensatory planting have been updated to align with the original compensation commitments in 2017.

Table 3: Summary of changes to ancient woodland compensation in this report compared to the 2017 baseline and 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report.

Ancient Woodland	Area of ancient woodland compensation reported in the 2017 Ancient Woodland Strategy (ha)	Area of ancient woodland compensation reported in the 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report	Area of ancient woodland compensation reported in the 2026 Ancient Woodland Summary Report (ha)
Jones' Hill Wood	4.1	2.9	4.1
Decoypond Wood	24.0 (combined)	32.6 (combined)	24.0 (combined)
Woodland to the south of Calvert and west of the route			
Woodland to the south of Calvert and east of the route			
Mossycorner Spinney	3.6	3.3	3.6
Halse Copse South	9.8	6.1	9.8
Fox Covert (Glyn Davies Wood)	7.7	9.1	7.7
South Cubbington	6.7	5.4	6.7
Unnamed woodland south of the B4115 Ashow Road in Stoneleigh	0.2	0.0	0.2
Crackley Wood North, including Crackley Wood North Extension	1.5 (combined)	0.5 (combined)	1.5 (combined)
Birches Wood			
Roughknowles Wood			
Broadwells Wood	5.7	3.7	5.7
Black Waste Wood	0.2	0.0	0.2
North Wood	0.7	2.8	0.7
Unnamed copse off Drayton Lane	0.2	0.4	0.2
Roundhill Wood	10.9	10.0	10.9
Rookery			
Fulfen Wood	0.9	0.2	0.9

Ancient Woodland	Area of ancient woodland compensation reported in the 2017 Ancient Woodland Strategy (ha)	Area of ancient woodland compensation reported in the 2025 Ancient Woodland Summary Report	Area of ancient woodland compensation reported in the 2026 Ancient Woodland Summary Report (ha)
Little Lyntus Wood	1.8	0.2	1.8
Big Lyntus Wood			
Ravenshaw Wood	2.7	1.0	2.7
John's Gorse (including Hanch Wood)	0.5	2.2	0.5

3.1.11 Impacts to ancient woodlands and associated compensation will continue to be published in the annual Environmental Sustainability Progress Report and will also be updated onto the HS2 ancient woodland online mapping tool each year.

3.1.12 Based on the current design, all proposed ancient woodland soils translocation and soil salvage work (16 hectares) has been completed (see Table 5 in Appendix A). Best efforts were made to relocate all ancient woodland soils where impacts occurred. However, there were instances where it was not possible to move areas of ancient woodland soils to ancient woodland soils receptor sites. Some areas of ancient woodland soils that were forecast to be translocated were deemed unsuitable for translocation on site due to factors such as waterlogging, over-compaction (footpaths), presence of non-native plant species and topography (slope steepness). We have published a learning legacy paper on the best practice developed and lessons learnt from the work carried out to date on ancient woodland soil translocation and salvage on HS2[9].

9. **Ancient woodland soils translocation - HS2 Learning Legacy** (Last accessed 05/10/26).

4. Ancient woodland mapping

4.1.1 HS2 Ltd has included the data on ancient woodland impacts and associated compensation on an ancient woodland webpage on the HS2 website: **https://www.hs2.org.uk/sustainability/environmental-sustainability/ancient-woodlands/**

4.1.2 The HS2 ancient woodland webpage contains an interactive online mapping tool which allows visitors to access the latest data on ancient woodlands. It also provides key figures on HS2 works to date, enabling visitors to visualise the measures that have been put in place to reduce the railway's impacts on ancient woodland.

4.1.3 The ancient woodland online mapping tool provides layers of detail to help stakeholders and members of the public see and better understand the effects of building HS2 on ancient woodlands, and how we are compensating. It shows where we have:

- impacts on ancient woodlands
- reduced the impact of HS2 on ancient woodlands
- made best endeavours to compensate for our work where it affects ancient woodlands, including areas of compensatory planting, ancient woodland soil translocation and woodland enhancements
- funded the delivery of schemes under the HS2 Woodland Fund[10,11]

4.1.4 All survey data is collected by HS2 Ltd's supply chain. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information presented in the map and subsequently reported in the annual ancient woodland summary reports, minor discrepancies may occur due to drawing or cartographic limitations. HS2 Ltd is committed to identifying and resolving such issues and will aim to address them in future updates of the dataset.

10. **https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hs2-woodland-fund** (Last accessed: 05/10/26).

11. The HS2 Woodland Fund data shown on the mapping portal includes the total working area for some funded schemes and should be used for indicative purposes to show the locations and general area of schemes delivered to date. The figures provided in Table 4 of this report provide an accurate summary of schemes delivered to date through the HS2 Woodland Fund.

5. Consulting with stakeholders

5.1.1 HS2 Ltd worked with the Woodland Trust in 2021 to develop the format for presenting our ancient woodland data to make sure it provides an accurate picture of our work. HS2 Ltd has consulted with Natural England, the Woodland Trust, the Forestry Commission and the Department for Transport about our methodology for reporting on ancient woodlands.

5.1.2 The structure of this summary report and how the online mapping tool has been developed have been agreed between HS2 Ltd and the Woodland Trust through a series of bilateral meetings.

5.1.3 HS2 Ltd has reviewed the latest Natural England Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) (2026) to ensure their reporting aligns with the most current classifications used in our ancient woodland reporting. This includes identifying any newly designated ancient woodlands and noting any sites that have been declassified. For this reporting year, no additional ancient woodlands have been added to the AWI that intersect with the HS2 route, and no previously reported woodlands have been declassified.

5.1.4 This report and the online mapping tool are updated annually and shared with our stakeholders. We also have a service level agreement with Natural England which means communication on matters such as further questions to relevant updates to the AWI is timely.

6. The HS2 Woodland Fund

6.1.1 HS2 Ltd's £5 million Woodland Fund supports new woodland creation and PAWS restoration projects in the area 25 miles around the HS2 route on third party land. This fund provides additional compensation, beyond the mitigation measures outlined in the Environmental Statement and Ancient Woodland Strategy, for unavoidable impacts to ancient woodlands.

6.1.2 The HS2 Woodland Fund provides capital funding to restore and maintain PAWS sites, including restocking with native trees and shrubs, and associated items including fencing, gates and natural flood management. It also provides capital funding for creating, protecting and maintaining new native woodland through the England Woodland Creation Offer[12].

6.1.3 HS2 Ltd has a contract with the Forestry Commission to design, deliver and manage the Woodland Fund. The Woodland Fund closed to new applicants as of September 2025, because the £5 million available has been provisionally allocated to suitable projects.

6.1.4 Table 4 provides a summary of the schemes delivered through the HS2 Woodland Fund as of the end of the 2025/2026 financial year.

Table 4: Summary of schemes delivered as of the end of the financial year 2025/26 through the HS2 Woodland Fund.

Stage	Number of HS2 Woodland Fund schemes	Total value of HS2 Woodland Fund schemes[13]	(Gross) Area of woodland creation schemes (ha)	(Gross) Area of PAWS restoration schemes (ha)	Total number of trees
Committed - agreement in place or offered	18	£1 million	72 ha (c. 110k trees)	3.81 ha (c. 2k trees)	112k
Completed – interim or final claim received or paid	65	£4 million	286.25 ha (c. 466k trees)	71.93 ha (c. 123k trees)	589k

6.1.5 The locations of the HS2 Woodland Fund schemes that have been delivered to date are shown on the ancient woodland online mapping tool.

6.1.6 For further information about the HS2 Woodland Fund, visit: **https://www.gov.uk/guidance/hs2-woodland-fund**

12. **https://www.gov.uk/guidance/england-woodland-creation-offer** (Last accessed: 05/10/2026).

13. Scheme value includes annual maintenance calculated at £400 per gross area per year for 15 years. Scheme values are rounded to the nearest £10k.

Appendix 1

Table 5: Detailed breakdown of changes to HS2's impact on ancient woodlands.

Ancient woodland	Area of ancient wood-land (ha)	Area of anticipated direct loss of ancient woodland reported in Ancient Woodland Strategy (2017)[14]	Updated anticipated direct loss of ancient woodland in October 2026 (ha)	Change in anticipated direct loss of ancient woodland (ha)	Updated area of ancient woodland that will be retained within Act limits (ha)	Updated area of receptor site for ancient woodland soils (ha)	Total area of new planting to be delivered in response to loss of ancient woodland (excluding ancient woodland soils receptor site) (ha)	Area of enhancement and/ or restoration of ancient woodland (ha)
Newyear's Green Covert	2.2	-	-	-	2.2	-	-	-
Pinnocks Wood	2.2	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-
Ranston Covert and Battlesford Wood	2.3	0.1	-	-0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Jones' Hill Wood	1.8	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.7	4.1	-
Decoypond Wood	8.6	1.1	1.1	-	-	1.2 (combined provision)	24.0 (combined provision)	-
Woodland to the south of Calvert and west of the route	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-			-
Woodland to the south of Calvert and east of the route	0.8	0.5	0.5	-	-			-
Fox Covert (Whitfield)	0.6	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-
Mossycorner Spinney	0.5	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	3.6	-
Halse Copse South	6.0	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	9.8	-
Fox Covert (Glyn Davies Wood)	3.3	1.3	0.3	-1.0	1.0	0.2	7.7	-
Burnt Firs	1.4	1.1	-	-1.1	1.1	-	-	-
South Cubbington	33.6	2.0 (all PAWS)	2.2 (all PAWS)	+0.2	1.3	2.1	6.7	-
Unnamed woodland south of the B4115 Ashow Road in Stoneleigh	1.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
Crackley Wood North, including Crackley Wood North Extension	5.6	1.0	0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.7 (combined provision)	1.5 (combined provision)	-
Birches Wood	0.6	0.6	0.3	-0.3	0.3			-
Roughknowles Wood	5.0	0.4 (all PAWS)	0.3 (all PAWS)	-0.1	0.1			-
Broadwells Wood	15.6	3.2 (including 0.4 ha PAWS)	2.5	-0.7	0.7	2.3	5.7	8.3 (enhancements proposed at Black Waste Wood as combined provision for impacts at Broadwells Wood, Little Poors Wood and Black Waste Wood)
Black Waste Wood	11.0	0.6	0.7	+0.1	-	-	0.2	
Little Poors Wood	1.4	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-	-	

Ancient woodland	Area of ancient wood-land (ha)	Area of anticipated direct loss of ancient woodland reported in Ancient Woodland Strategy (2017)[14]	Updated anticipated direct loss of ancient woodland in October 2026 (ha)	Change in anticipated direct loss of ancient woodland (ha)	Updated area of ancient woodland that will be retained within Act limits (ha)	Updated area of receptor site for ancient woodland soils (ha)	Total area of new planting to be delivered in response to loss of ancient woodland (excluding ancient woodland soils receptor site) (ha)	Area of enhancement and/ or restoration of ancient woodland (ha)
Sych Wood	4.4	0.2	-	-0.2	0.2	-	-	-
North Wood	7.1	1.8 (including 0.3 ha PAWS)	1.3 (including 0.3 ha PAWS)	-0.5	0.5	1.4	0.7	-
Walkers Spinney	1.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	<0.1	-
Unnamed copse off Drayton Lane	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
Roundhill Wood	4.2	1.3	1.1	-0.2	0.2	1.1 (combined provision)	10.9 (combined provision)	-
Rookery	7.4	1.4	0.4	-1.0	1.0			-
Fulfen Wood	1.0	0.4	0.4	-	0.6	0.4	0.9	-
Little Lyntus Wood	1.4	1.4	1.3	-0.1	0.1	1.7 (combined provision)	1.8 (combined provision)	-
Big Lyntus Wood	5.3	0.8 (all PAWS)	0.7 (all PAWS)	-0.1	0.1			-
Ravenshaw Wood	7.9	1.7 (including 0.7 ha of PAWS)	1.7 (including 0.7 ha of PAWS)	-	-	2.1	2.7	-
Slaish Wood	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicar's Coppice	7.7	0.5	-	-0.5	0.5	-	-	-
John's Gorse (including Hanch Wood)	3.4	2.7	2.3	-0.4	0.4	1.2	0.5	-
Park Hall Wood	9.2	0.4	-	-0.4	5.4	-	-	-
Totals		**26.6 (includes 4.6 ha PAWS)**	**19.5 (includes 4.2 ha PAWS)**	**-7.1 (includes 0.4 ha PAWS)**	**17.4**	**16.0**	**81.2**	**8.3**

14. An error was identified in the original Ancient Woodland Strategy regarding the forecast loss at Broadwells Wood and reported figure in the original Ancient Woodland Strategy for Vicar's Coppice. The total area mistakenly included 0.4 hectares of non-ancient woodland and grassland as part of Broadwells Wood ancient woodland extent, which has now been excluded from the revised figure. The original Ancient Woodland Strategy also mistakenly reported the forecast loss at Vicar's Coppice as 0.6 hectares in table 41. However, in the appended map EC-AWS-024, it is reported correctly at 0.5 hectares. Additionally, the total has been adjusted to reflect the removal of two woodlands from the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) by Natural England, as documented in the **HS2 Ancient Woodland Reports - GOV.UK** (last accessed 30/09/25).