Site name	Photograph	В	G	Area ^[a]	Access	Location ^[a]	Other	Map and Citation ^[b]	Description
Hog's Hole		1		23.7 hectares (59 acres) ^[96]	NO	Inkpen 51.334°N 1.459°W SU378597 ^[96]		Map Citation	This dry chalk valley is traditionally managed by sheep grazing. Its unimproved chalk grassland has a diverse fauna and flora, including herbs such as mouse-ear hawkweed, rough hawkbit, lady's bedstraw, wild basil, eyebright, salad burnet, common milkwort and hoary plantain. [97]
West Woodhay Down		1		1.5 hectares (3.7 acres) ^[169]	PP	Inkpen 51.353°N 1.447°W SU387617 ^[169]		Map ^[c] Citation	This steeply sloping site on the Berkshire Downs is unimproved chalk grassland dominated by upright brome; but it has a rich variety of flora, including yellow-wort, purging flax, autumn hawkbit, wild mignonette, fragrant orchid and burnet saxifrage. [170]
Inkpen and Walbury Hills		1		86.8 hectares (214 acres) ^[101]	PP	Inkpen -51.357°N 1.480°W 	SM ^[102]	Map Citation	These hills have the largest area of unimproved chalk downland in the county and much of it is managed by sheep grazing. North facing slopes have many mosses and herbs, such as hoary plantain and germander speedwell. There are also woods and hedgerows which provide a habitat for many species of breeding birds. [103]
Inkpen Crocus Field		1		3.1 hectares (7.7 acres) ^[107]	YES	Inkpen 51.373°N 1.471°W SU369639 ^[107]	BBOWT ^[108]	Map Citation	In 1912, Charles Rothschild founded 'The Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves', the forerunner of The Wildlife Trusts, and Inkpen Crocus Field is one of the 284 'Rothschild Reserves', a list drawn up by the Society in its first three years of sites "worthy of preservation". [109] The spring crocus is a rare Red Data Book plant which is not native to Britain but has been

Site name	Photograph	В	G	Area ^[a]	Access	Location ^[a]	Other	Map and Citation ^[b]	Description
									recorded on this site since 1800. [110] More than 400,000 crocuses bloom in the spring. [108]
Inkpen Common		1		12.8 hectares (32 acres) ^[104]	YES	Inkpen 51.375°N 1.454°W SU381641 ^[104]	BBOWT ^[105]	Map Citation	This is a surviving fragment of the former Inkpen Great Common. It is mainly damp heathland, with small areas of marsh, woods and bracken. Flora on the heath include purple moor grass, common gorse, lousewort, lesser dodder and the only surviving colony in Berkshire of pale heath violet. [106]
Catmore and Winterly Copses		1		25.0 hectares (62 acres) ^[49]	FP	Kintbury 51.391°N 1.462°W SU375659 ^[49]		Map Citation	This poorly drained wood is mainly hazel coppice with oak standards. It has one of the richest ground floras in the county, including several species characteristic of old coppiced woodland, such as dog's mercury, moschatel, hairy woodrush, yellow archangel, bugle and yellow pimpernel. [50]
Irish Hill Copse		1		15.9 hectares (39 acres) ^[111]	NO	Kintbury 51.400°N 1.419°W SU404670 ^[111]		Map Citation	This ancient coppiced wood has a rich ground flora. The chalky lower slopes are dominated by dog's mercury, while the acid higher ground has many plants which flower in the spring, such as wood sorrel, bluebell, wood anemone and woodruff. ^[112]