

Wimbledon Common SAC:

EC Directive 92/43 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora

Citation for Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Name: Wimbledon Common
Unitary Authority/County: Greater London
SAC status: Designated on 1 April 2005
Grid reference: TQ227719
SAC EU code: UK0030301
Area (ha): 348.31
Component SSSI: Wimbledon Common SSSI

Site description:

Wimbledon Common supports an extensive area of open, wet heath on acidic soil and also contains a variety of other acidic heath and grassland communities. The high plateau in the east and north of the site has a capping of glacial gravels overlying Claygate Beds and London Clay, which are exposed on the western slope of the Common. The acidic soils and poor drainage give rise to a mosaic of wet heath and unimproved acidic grassland. Semi-natural broadleaved woodland covers the deeper, clay soils of the western slope.

A significant cover of heather *Calluna vulgaris* distinguishes areas of dry and wet heath. The wet heath supports typical species such as the heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*. The brown sedge *Carex disticha* is present, as is mat-grass *Nardus stricta* on drier parts. Localised areas of dry heath support bell heather *Erica cinerea* and dwarf gorse *Ulex minor*.

The semi-natural woods of the clay soils comprise a dense canopy of maturing pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* and silver birch *Betula pendula*, with beech *Fagus sylvatica*, hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* and aspen *Populus tremula* in parts. Holly *Ilex aquifolium* is the dominant understorey species. Hazel *Corylus avellana* and alder buckthorn *Frangula alnus*, also occur. Where sufficient light penetrates there is a herb layer of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. Wimbledon Common has a large number of old trees and much fallen decaying timber. The site supports a number of other scarce invertebrate species associated with decaying timber, including stag beetle *Lucanus cervus*.

Qualifying habitats: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I:

- European dry heaths
- Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*. (Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath)

Qualifying species: The site is designated under **article 4(4)** of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II:

- Stag beetle *Lucanus cervus*

This citation relates to a site entered in the Register of European Sites for Great Britain.

Register reference number: UK0030301

Date of registration: 14 June 2005

Signed: *Trevor Salmon*

On behalf of the Secretary of State for Environment,
Food and Rural Affairs

COUNTY: GREATER LONDON

SITE NAME: WIMBLEDON COMMON

BOROUGH: WANDSWORTH AND MERTON

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Planning Authority: Wandsworth Borough Council; Merton Borough Council

National Grid Reference: TQ 227720

Area: 346.5 (ha.) 856.2 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 176

1:10,000: TQ 27 SW

Date Notified (Under 1949 Act): 1953

Date of Last Revision: 1975

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1986

Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:

There are several boundary amendments, including extensions.

Reasons for Notification:

Wimbledon Common supports the most extensive area of open, wet heath on acidic soil in Greater London. The site also contains a variety of other acidic heath and grassland communities reflecting the variations in geology, drainage and management. Associated with these habitats are a number of plants uncommon in the London area.

The high plateau in the east and north of the site has a capping of glacial gravels overlying Claygate Beds and London Clay which are exposed on the western slope of the Common. The acidic soils, and poor drainage of the plateau give rise to a mosaic of wet heath and unimproved acidic grassland. Semi-natural broadleaved woodland covers the deeper, clay soils of the western slope.

The acidic grassland is mostly co-dominated by common bent *Agrostis capillaris* and sheep's-fescue *Festuca ovina*, with soft rush *Juncus effusus* well-represented where drainage is impeded. Also present are two locally uncommon grasses, wavy-hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa* and in damper depressions, purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea*. Typical herb species of unimproved grassland occur including heath bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, harebell *Campanula rotundifolia*, and eyebright *Euphrasia officinalis*. Purple moor-grass also characterises the ground flora beneath encroaching pedunculate oak -- birch woodland on the gravels of the plateau.

A significant cover of heather *Calluna vulgaris* distinguishes areas of both dry and wet heath. The wet heath is especially important for its large extent and supports typical species such as the heath rush *Juncus squarrosus*. The brown sedge *Carex disticha* is present, as is mat-grass *Nardus stricta* on drier parts. Both of these species are restricted in their occurrence in Greater London. Localised areas of dry heath supporting bell-heather *Erica cinerea* and dwarf gorse *Ulex minor* demonstrate the variability of the heathland habitat, and are of additional note for an interesting lichen flora.

The semi-natural woods of the clay soils comprise a dense canopy of maturing pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* and silver birch *Betula pendula*, with beech *Fagus sylvatica*, hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* and aspen *Populus tremula* in parts. Holly *Ilex aquifolium* is the dominant understorey species. Hazel *Corylus avellana* and alder buckthorn *Frangula alnus*, a species with a restricted distribution in London, also occur. Where sufficient light penetrates there is a herb layer of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.

Several streams rise at the boundary of the gravels and clays and one feeds a small valley mire known locally as Farm Bog. A rich assemblage of plants uncommon in Greater London occur here, such as bogbean *Menyanthes trifoliata*, bulbous rush *Juncus bulbosus*, water horsetail *Equisetum fluviatile* and several species of bog moss *Sphagnum*, including *S. palustre* and *S. fimbriatum*.

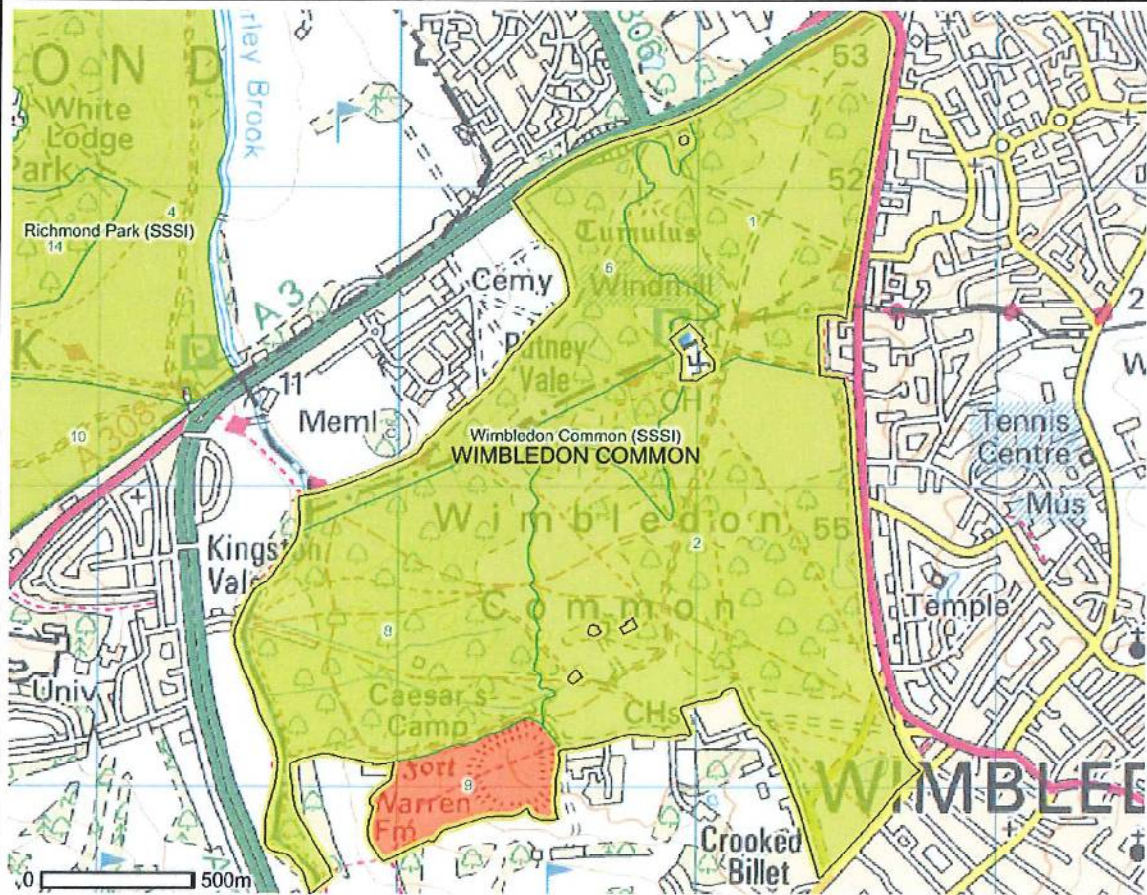
There are several ponds on the Common. The disused Bluegate gravel workings with its variable water level supports an abundance of floating club-rush *Eleogiton fluitans* in the shallow water. This is a locally uncommon species. Bog mosses, mainly *Sphagnum subsecundum* are also present, occurring amongst tussocks of rush *Juncus* species.

The woodland and scrub support a locally important community of breeding birds, including green and great spotted woodpeckers, lesser whitethroat, nuthatch, and in most years, kestrel and lesser spotted woodpecker.



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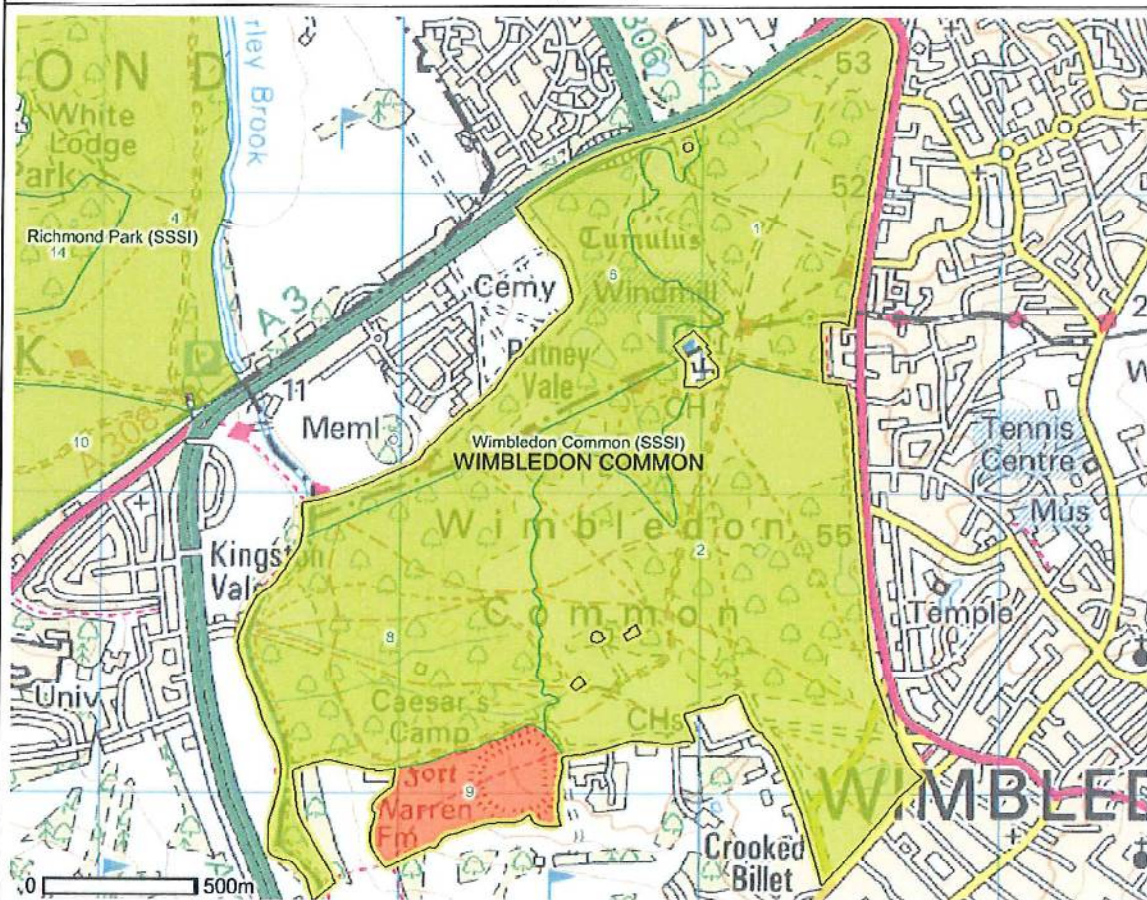
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