



This self-guided round island cycle tour, approximately 8 miles (13km) is suitable for all abilities and good all year round.

1 The route starts at the bottom of Victoria Street. If you are facing Victoria Street take a left to the junction, then right up Le Val past the Mai Tai restaurant.

2 Continue up Le Val to the top of the road, then take a left at the crossroads onto Longis Road. As you cycle down Longis Road you will pass the famous cricket presenter John Arlott's 'White House', which has a blue plaque. A bit further down, opposite the cemetery you will see a track entrance on your right to the WWII German Hospital Bunker.

HOSPITAL BUNKER Open daily 10-4
The Hospital bunker was built for the German army by forced labour in 1943. There were beds for up to thirty patients, separate rooms for the doctors and medical orderlies, an admissions room and treatment room capable of dealing with major injuries.
3 Continue down Longis Road. The next track on your right was the site of one of the four Nazi WWII labour camps 'Larger Borkum'.

LARGER BORKUM
Lager Borkum was built in 1942 by the Organisation Todt to house forced labourers. This camp was for specialist workers whose treatment was less harsh than in the other camps. It was the only camp to remain habitable at the end of the war.
4 Continue down Longis Road. On your way, after the large carved puffin, look out for the stone memorial on the left side of the road erected in 1885 for Captain Walter who was thrown from his horse and cart and died at this spot.
5 Bear right at the fork in the road passing the golf course on your left. You will reach the Roman Fort and on the opposite side of the crossroad an Iron Age Pottery site.

ROMAN FORT Open daily 10-4,30
This well preserved small Roman fort was originally built in the 4th century to defend the anchorage in Longis Bay harbour and the nearby Roman settlement. The site epitomises the way fortifications have been adapted and reused over the years. Tudors, British soldiers and German soldiers have made this fort their base. There are stone boards, an information room, a large WWII bunker and lots more to explore.
IRON AGE POTTERY
Radio-carbon dated to 490 BC, this site consists of a dry stone wall measuring 9 metres in diameter that enclosed a circular hearth and fire pit.

6 From the Roman Fort continue on the coastal road with the WWII German anti-tank wall on your right and Longis Nature Reserve on your left to explore.

LONGIS NATURE RESERVE
This 90-hectare reserve covers almost the entire east end of the island. On Longis Common, you are likely to see stonechat and wheatear. There is a bird hide overlooking Alderney's largest natural freshwater pond. The pond's reedbed is an ideal place to watch little grebe, coot, shoveler and the shy snipe and water rail.
7 With the sea still on your right cycle up a slight hill and you will come to a track on your left leading up to the WWII German Naval tower, known locally as 'The Odeon'. Take this path if you wish to explore the area.

THE ODEON Open daily 10-4 (Weather dependent)
The massive WWII Naval range-finding tower was built by forced labour under the German occupying power in 1943. There are four floors to explore with information boards, a WWII timeline and movie to watch. On a clear day, the observation levels, one of which has a telescope, offer amazing views to France.
8 Take the next right and follow the narrower coast road. From the road you will see three Victorian forts; Fort Houmet Herbe, Fort Quesnard and Fort Les Hommeaux Florains. The British built eighteen forts and gun batteries in the 1850s to protect Alderney and the new harbour against a potential invasion by the French.

MANNEZ LIGHTHOUSE
You will then reach Mannez Lighthouse
Built in 1912 and rising 109ft, Mannez Lighthouse is a prominent landmark, on the northeastern coast. With a resident lighthouse keeper until as recently as 1996, the lighthouse now has LED lights and is controlled from Trinity House, Harwich.
9 Continue on the coastal road with the sea on your right. Take the next right down a small hill to Corbiets Bay, which at low tide joins the next small bay called Arch. With the Victorian Fort Château à l'Etoic in front of you turn left at the sharp bend. You will pass Saye Campsite. In WWII this area was the site of one of the four Nazi forced labour camps, 'Lager Norderney'.

LAGER NORDERNEY
Lager Norderney was built in 1942 by the Organisation Todt (OT) to house forced labourers. At its peak in 1943 it held up to 1,500 inmates, amongst whom was a large contingent of French Jews. The OT camp leaders established a brutal regime of long working days, inadequate medical supervision and minimal rations. Deaths from starvation and disease were the direct result of this treatment, added to which the labourers were subjected to arbitrary beatings and summary execution.

10 You will then come to a track on your right down the side of the campsite, towards the coast. Take this track if you wish to explore Bibette Head.

BIBETTE HEAD
The location of German Strongpoint 'Biberkopf', constructed by the Germans between 1942 and 1943. It was a well-sited, well-armed and extremely well-camouflaged defence work that was the most powerful coastal strongpoint on the island. As well as commanding the entrance to Braye Bay, its defences would have enfiladed the small, sandy Saye Bay to the east with devastating fire.
11 Continue up the hill and follow the road where you will see the Hammond War Memorial on the left.

HAMMOND WAR MEMORIAL
Built by islanders in 1966, the memorial commemorates all 28 nationalities of slave and forced labourers brought to Alderney by the Nazis during WWII, and who subsequently died on the island.
12 Follow the road past the football field on your right and down the hill towards Braye Bay. Continue until you reach the other side of the bay and see the Train Station on your left.
BRAYE BAY
Home to Braye harbour, Alderney's main transportation link for goods arriving on the island and facilities for visiting yachtsmen. The harbour is sheltered by a 3,000ft (900m) long breakwater, which was started in 1847 and took 17 years to complete as conditions were far worse than expected. Fort Grosnez, the first Victorian fort to be completed in 1853, provided protection for the British Fleet at anchor.

15 To continue the route, follow the coastal road and will reach the Tennis and Padle Courts. What is now private housing on your left was the site of one of the four WWII Nazi forced labour camp 'Lager Helgoland'.

16 Follow the road to the end of Platte Saline beach with the large Victorian 'Fort Tourgis' in front of you.

FORT TOURGIS
Completed in 1855, Fort Tourgis is the second largest of the Victorian forts. It was designed to mount 33 guns and accommodate 350 men. During WWII it became a powerful German defensive position. Interpretation boards are available on site.

17 Turn left up Tourgis Hill, pausing to take in the uninterrupted sea views over our RAMSAR site, Fort Clonque, Burhou islet and Casquets lighthouse. You will also pass a Neolithic Druid's altar.

FORT CLONQUE & RAMSAR
The Victorian Fort Clonque (no public access) was built in 1855 and designed for ten guns with accommodation for 59 men. It is now owned by The Landmark Trust and is available for holiday lets. The bay it is situated in is the heart of Alderney's Internationally Important Wetland (RAMSAR) site. Clonque Bay contains the largest area of intertidal rock on Alderney, its rock pools hold a vast array of fauna including starfish, brown velvet and spider crabs and at the lowest tides green ornners. Wading birds include large numbers of little egrets, curlews, whimbrels and oystercatchers.

18 You will eventually come to a junction with a grass triangle. Continue straight on if you wish to explore the area known locally as 'The Guns' and view the gannet colony. Follow the road past the pigs on your right and continue straight out to the coast (see wooden signs for 'Gannets'). Retrace your tracks to the grass triangle.

LES ETACS GANNET COLONY
Between February to September the noise and sight of Alderney's gannet colony will certainly astonish you. Les Etacs and distant Ortac rocks are home to 1% of the world's northern gannet population. These amazing birds have a wingspan of nearly two metres and dive to catch food at speeds of over 60mph! The telescope and bench enable visitors to take their time and have a closer look at the colony.

19 Continue on the main road towards the airport passing Judge Barbenson's cattle trough and the airport entrance.

20 Take the next right and right again, enjoying the view over the open fields. Follow the road around a sharp left hand turn.

21 At the next junction turn right to join the main road and continue, passing Blaye Cottage with stone puffins on the garden wall. Take the 90 degree left turn and you are back at the original crossroads. Head down Le Val and back to Victoria Street.

FORT DOYLE Open 10-4
Fort Doyle is the smallest Victorian fort built on Alderney. It was completed in 1854 to house 4 guns and 22 men. It defended Crabby Bay to the east and Platte Saline to the west. In WWII it was occupied by the Germans and had two anti-tank guns firing east, which along with its tank turrets, mortar and machine guns would have seriously impeded any landing in Braye either side.
14 To follow the main route, take a right at the next junction. Or to head back into St Anne turn left and follow the main road, through the wooded valley. 14 pass the log cabins on your right. Take the next left, up the cobbled street to Victoria Street.



———— CYCLE ROUTE 8 miles (13km)

..... OFF ROAD TRACK (Optional)