

Alderney Wildlife Trust
**Reserves and Sites Management Strategy 2025-
2030**
Annual Action Plan 2026

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Introduction

The Reserves and Sites Management Strategy 2025-2030 represents a coordinated effort towards three overarching aims: to Champion, Study and Protect four ecologically significant nature reserves and sites on Alderney:

- Longis Nature Reserve
- Alderney Community Woodland
- Vau du Saou Nature Reserve
- Bonne Terre Valley

Collectively these sites encompass 107 hectares of diverse landscape and are home to a rich array of biodiversity and cultural heritage, representing some of the most valuable habitats on Alderney.

Longis Nature Reserve, the largest reserve and home to our Alderney Grazing Animals Project conservation grazing herd, contains 13 distinct habitats and serves as a refuge for over 100 species of national importance, including the nationally rare Glanville Fritillary and Alderney Sea Lavender.

Alderney Community Woodland, focused on local community and wildlife, aims to double Alderney's native broadleaf tree cover whilst supporting local biodiversity through sustainable management practices.

Bonne Terre, as the largest valley on the island, plays a crucial role in conserving a diverse wooded valley ecosystem. Containing a small freshwater stream which feeds into a reservoir, the land in the lower valley is owned by the Alderney Society and is of historic importance due to its watermill.

Vau du Saou Nature Reserve, characterised by its coastal woodland, spring bluebell blooms, and diverse migratory bird life, is the island's only coastal woodland valley. At its heart sits the Wildlife Bunker, filled with information about the wildlife and history of this stretch of coast, located just off the island's main coastal path.

By outlining the management actions required for the period 2025-2030, the strategy sets out integrated approaches to habitat restoration, species conservation, and visitor access and engagement. These actions will ensure these natural spaces continue to thrive throughout this period and beyond.

This action plan is designed to succinctly present the activities that will take place across the reserves and sites in 2026 in a greater level of detail, with justifications and methodology available in the published Reserves and Sites Management Strategy 2025-2030.

Management Aims

The aims of the Reserves and Sites Management Strategy 2025-2030 are:

Aim 1: Champion - To raise awareness of and connection to the ecological value and sustainable management of these sites through community engagement, education, and by enabling access to these sites

Aim 2: Study - To monitor the status and trends of the key habitats, species and features within the sites, as well as the interconnection between people and these places, to inform how we champion and protect them.

Aim 3: Protect - To conserve and, where appropriate, restore habitats and species of high ecological and community value, taking into account important historical sites and the island's culture and heritage.

We have divided these aims into 27 objectives and have detailed their justification, actions, and the measures of success in the full published strategy.

Management Actions

Each objective within the strategy has a set of actions that should be carried out to achieve the aims. This plan is separated into ongoing actions, to be achieved throughout the 5-year period of the strategy, and actions that are specific to 2026. These actions also include those that are repeated annually, and those that were not achieved in 2025, which have been rolled over into 2026. The timeline for delivery can be found in the '2026 works plan' document, which lays out the actions that take place fortnightly, with more detail on specific locations and tasks to be completed.

Ongoing actions

Below is a table showing actions that do not have a specific time frame and will be completed continuously, as and when required in 2026. Some of these actions will be in response to weather conditions and will depend on the year ahead so can be liable to change and adapt as the year progresses.

Objective	Actions
1.1: To maintain the current level of access in the footpath networks	To monitor footpaths as often as resources allow for obstructions (e.g. fallen trees), and promptly address any issues identified within one week of detection.
	Regularly monitor the infrastructure on footpaths to ensure public access during the whole year, i.e steps, bridges, handrails. (e.g. checking infrastructure when working on site)
	Ensure cut materials, including gorse and bramble, are removed from paths after cutting to reduce impact on walkers, including their dogs.
	Plan the removal of some minor paths by ceasing management if it will reduce disturbance to key species and habitats, providing there is other access available.
	Assess the level of community usage and create a priority list of methods for encouraging visitors to explore the sites.
	Remove Brown-tailed Moth (<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>) nests, which can cause skin irritation, from footpaths, only where they are having an impact on the public.
1.2: To maintain, enhance and increase signage about boundaries, features and management of reserves and sites where deemed beneficial,	To re-focus access to the ACW's southwestern edge, which is currently primarily through the Les Rochers track, to the access pathway from Longis Road by the Impot turn off. This will be done in liaison with the SoA and landowners of adjacent property and will require planning permission for signage. Access will still be available for works vehicles working on the site and to enable those with mobility issues who wish to visit this area of the ACW.
	Advisory signs (e.g. fallen trees, cattle moving) should be used as and when necessary and taken down when the operation has finished to ensure they are effective.
1.3: To maintain and, if possible, enhance Mannez and Longis bird hide facilities.	Maintain a maintenance schedule to ensure regular cleaning, repair, and upkeep of bird hide structures and amenities.
	Maintenance work that will have impacts on associated wildlife should be considered and scheduled for periods of minimal disturbance where possible
	Sweep and ensure good internal condition weekly
1.4: To involve the community in regular	Ensure events and activities offer a range of educational opportunities tailored to different ages, interests and needs.

Objective	Actions
events and activities, particularly in the ACW.	Publicise events and activities in all sites online, in print and on the radio to promote upcoming events within the reserves to a diverse audience, encouraging participation. Where appropriate, directly target people and/or organisations as this can increase rates of engagement.
	Liaise with AWT's Alderney Community Action for Nature (ACAN) team to establish partnerships with the local school, community groups, businesses, and members of the community to co-host events within the reserves and sites, broadening outreach efforts.
1.6: Conduct a review of the Conservation Volunteers' structure and use feedback to improve volunteer experience.	Work with the AWT's Alderney Community Action for Nature (ACAN) team to advertise and promote sessions to residents and visitors, through the Wildlife Centre, radio stations and social media.
1.8: Maintain and improve existing memorial features and create provisioning for future memorial features.	Maintain memorial features in good order by regularly clearing in and around the sites and using protective wood stains every few months as needed.
	Increase the awareness of these features with sensitively placed signage where appropriate.
	Provide assistance with the creation and maintenance of memorial features using the skills of staff and conservation volunteers
	Wherever possible create features such as benches out of resources from within the reserves and sites, e.g. benches made from felled pine trees.
	Set up visual inspections of existing memorial features to assess their condition, including cleanliness, structural integrity, and aesthetic appeal. A well-maintained appearance reflects effective management.
1.9: Maintain and improve historic features.	Regularly clean out bunkers of vegetation and litter.
	Cut scrub around the quarry gantry in ACW
	Maintain, and update where necessary signage and information points associated with historic and natural features within bunkers (see obj. 1.2)
	Keep entryways to key bunker sites clear.
2.1: Monitor the trends and status of key species and habitats within the reserves and sites as part of the AWT's Evidence Base.	Gather data on the status and trends of key habitats and species through ecological surveys outlined in the AWT's Evidence Base, including terrestrial surveys and the Living Seas Programme, with annual refinement based on the outputs of the Alderney State of Nature project. This includes assessments of species' populations, habitat quality and extent, and threats.
	Engage with SoA and other landowners over the status and trends of key habitats where updates have been requested or where new actions require landowner permissions.

Objective	Actions
	Continue submitting data to the Alderney Biodiversity Centre and any external monitoring programmes.
2.2: To promote scientific research of ecological features within these reserves and sites.	Develop a portfolio of potential MSc and undergraduate projects for students and support their implementation annually.
	Publish results of current and ongoing scientific works completed within the sites on the reports page of the Alderney Wildlife Trust website.
	Ensure that the data from any research undertaken is available via the Alderney Biodiversity Centre, or alternative open-access forum, within a reasonable period following data collection.
3.1: To maintain the current size and species richness of dune and coastal grasslands present at the Longis Reserve.	Remove Sour Fig (<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>) and other <i>Carpobrotus</i> sp. along coast through hand pulling (see obj 3.2).
	Remove Ivy and <i>Lampranthus</i> sp. (another invasive species, similar to Sour Fig) opportunistically where they are encroaching on areas of species-rich grassland, liaising with the ASoN team to reduce the chances of impacting sensitive species.
3.2: Implement Sour Fig and other <i>Carpobrotus</i> spp. monitoring and removal programme.	Map the pulled area following each pulling event to enable monitoring of regrowth of <i>Carpobrotus</i> and habitat recovery in selected areas.
	During subsequent pulling events use quadrats to record the density of <i>Carpobrotus</i> and the presence of new plant species.
3.4: Maintain areas of dense scrub where it is not encroaching onto other important habitats, footpaths, or historic features.	Not to attempt controls where the coverage of scrub is close to or above 100% cover
3.6: Enhance areas of native woodland	Leave some logs and stumps when trees are felled to increase the availability of deadwood habitat
3.7: Continue aftercare and monitoring of planted trees	Cut the grass in the Orchard when necessary to ensure the trees are not overwhelmed and that people can easily access them.
3.9: Effectively manage the willow trees within Bonne Terre Valley and other sites as a useful resource for the AWT	Use coppiced willow as a source of carbon for use in compost, to balance the nitrogen rich food waste, as part of the Alderney Waste to Food Project.
	Use coppiced willow as a resource for developing woodland skills in the ACW

Objective	Actions
3.10: To maintain the species richness of Longis Pond, and if possible, increase the size of the surrounding reedbed	Allow Elder and Bramble to develop naturally in areas where it is not encroaching on other important habitats (see obj. 3.4)
	Discourage public access using signage in sensitive areas like the open water and reedbeds of Mannez and Longis ponds, to avoid disturbance to breeding and wintering birds.
3.11: To maintain the current size and species richness of Mannez pond 's open water and surrounding habitat	Maintain and/or enhance species richness of existing woodland cover adjacent to the pond through active management and planting if necessary.
	Monitor Yellow Flag Iris at its current location (the southwest corner of the pond) and if there is spread, opportunistically remove.
3.14: Support the health and welfare of Longis' marine environment.	Support States of Alderney management activities.
	Initiate occasional beach clean events and monitoring, with SoA input where necessary (e.g. if a pollution event occurs)
	Support the implementation of new conservation actions, including advanced mooring systems, sewage system improvement, and the removal of pacific oysters (an INNS), subject to availability of funding.

2026 Actions

Table showing actions for 2026, these are items that have a specific start date or deadline that takes place in 2026. Points in red are notes to aid management planning, specific to 2026.

* Due to the later than anticipated publishing of the Reserves and Sites Management Strategy some actions for 2025 have been rolled over for 2026.

Objective	Actions	Timeline
1.1: To maintain the current level of access in the footpath networks	Plan cutting times to ensure greatest benefit for invertebrates and flowering species, and least disturbance for breeding birds, reptiles and mammals in each annual action plan. No current plans to expand the footpath network. Paths will need to be cut as required but if a sensitive species is present then this can be adapted. Hedges that need cutting back will be completed outside of the breeding season.	Annually
1.2: To maintain, enhance and increase signage were deemed beneficial, about boundaries, features and management of reserves and sites	Conduct a comprehensive audit of existing signage for condition, readability and information quality, including whether the information is up-to-date and easy to understand, in 2025 and review annually thereafter. Review begun in 2024 but not completed.	2025 (*2026)
	Review and update signage within the Wildlife Bunker, Mannez and Longis bird hides and the ACW Orchard in 2025.	2025 (*2026)
	Include intent to replace or update signs within yearly action plans. Once the audit is completed we will have an understanding of which signs need replacing.	Annually
	Regularly evaluate the impact of signage on visitor experience and adjust signage approach as needed based on feedback and observations.	Annually
1.3: To maintain and if possible, enhance Mannez and Longis bird hide facilities.	Update signage in 2025, once updated ensure educational wildlife and species information in the hides is relevant, up to date, and in good condition by reviewing annually (see 1.2).	2025 (*2026) and Annually
	Promote the bird hides within advertising materials, and through a variety of outreach methods, such as social media. Publish a social media post about the hides in spring.	Annually
1.4: To involve the community in regular	Utilising the Woodland Bunker as a base for more events. Review the current state of the bunker and determine its suitability for events. Explore usage options as part of the Once and Future Woodland Project.	Annually

Objective	Actions	Timeline
events and activities, particularly in the ACW.	Caveat – the Scout Hut now exists so may reduce the need for the woodland bunker use.	
	Refer to events calendar at the end of each year to sufficiently plan for events taking place within the reserves and sites the following year. Orchard fruit tree pruning workshops in Jan/Feb 2026 The Big Eat foraging event March/April 2026, location TBC Forest School in the ACW in half terms and school holidays Wilder Beach at Longis (and other locations) in school holidays	Annually
1.5: Monitor how the success of outreach and community engagement leads to action for nature	Plan events that encourage and lead people to ‘take action for nature’ Continue to track outcomes of events, i.e. attendance, feedback through surveys. Utilise RSWT’s app when it becomes available to track the impact of engagement. Develop a standard evaluation form/survey for events	Annually
1.6: Conduct a review of the Conservation Volunteers’ structure and use feedback to improve volunteer experience	Creation of a Volunteer Strategy by the end of 2025 that details the following: o What we wish to achieve through volunteering o Onboarding and induction processes o Planning of sessions o Volunteer support mechanisms o Development of skills o Health and Safety (risk assessments etc.) o Complaints procedure o Recruitment methods Following on from this action plan, aim to have this completed by the end of 2026.	2025 (*2026)
	Run two thank you events per year Host the Summer BBQ at Essex farm in August and the Christmas get together in December.	Annually
	Run one recruitment event per year Engage with Association of Guernsey Charities development officer for Alderney to explore ways of advertising for or recruiting volunteers. Start the use of Team Kinetic to engage with new volunteers Establish recruitment methods as part of an outcome of the Volunteer Strategy.	Annually
1.7: Improve public perception and awareness of Alderney	Plan ahead and provide the public one week’s prior notice of cattle moves. Communicate via social media, the resident’s group on Facebook, and put up temporary signage at the new site so walkers have more time to adjust their routes.	2026 and annually

Objective	Actions	Timeline
Grazing Animals project.	Engage with local media outlets (i.e. radio, magazine and the Journal) to share success stories, case studies, and testimonials highlighting the positive impacts of cattle grazing on Longis' grassland habitats and floral diversity. Complete each of these examples in 2026	2026 and annually
1.8: Maintain and improve existing memorial features and create provisioning for future memorial features.	Identify potential locations and themes for new memorial features through community input, historical research, and site assessments. Community-driven suggestions ensure relevance and cultural significance. Planning permission requested for 10 new benches in 2025, with 2 already allocated, subject to approval	Annually
1.9: Maintain and improve historic features.	Collaborate with the wider AWT team to annually update the displays within the wildlife bunker. Existing promotional and educational resources created for other AWT projects may be used to save time and resources, whilst still keeping the bunker displays up to date. Site visit and review of signage in the wildlife bunker with other members of the team by Spring 2026 Update as necessary	2026
2.1: Monitor the trends and status of key species and habitats within the reserves and sites as part of the AWT's Evidence Base.	As part of annual action planning, incorporate conservation actions to benefit species and/or habitats that are not at a favourable status (the effectiveness of these actions will be monitored via the ecological survey work completed as part of the Evidence Base). As the ASoN project develops this action will come into effect. Meet in summer 2026 to discuss a framework for how ASoN will inform conservation action. This will then be incorporated into the 2027 action plan.	Annually
3.1: To maintain the current size and species richness of dune and coastal grasslands present at the Longis Reserve.	Remove rank grass growth from identified sites through mechanical cutting between October – March each year and ensure removal of cut material from site (see Fig. 9). Cut proposed additional areas if time and resources allow. Cut as soon as possible in 2026.	Annually
	In compliance with Loi Relative aux Mauvaises Herbes, 1933 (amended) remove Ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobea</i>) in grazed areas through hand-pulling before it seeds in June/July and ensure the material is disposed of at the impot before seeding can take place.	Annually
	Remove new Bracken and Bramble shoots through mechanical cutting. For Bracken the areas should be cleared in winter (January-February) prior to the bird breeding season. Monitoring of breeding bird presence should then be undertaken and regular bracken cutting undertaken throughout the growing season to the maximum level that resources allow. Where resources are limited, those areas being cut	Annually

Objective	Actions	Timeline
	<p>should be prioritised for sites where bracken spread will have the most negative impacts on habitats and species. Targets, Mannez football, Mannez Garenne cut in autumn 2025, Coastguards grazed autumn 2025. Cutting to take place of as many plots as possible in summer 2026</p> <p>Any spreading bramble within the areas of Bracken should be cut at the same time, and additional Bramble control areas should be cut in September – October (see Fig. 10 – area boundaries are only indicative, and the site should be checked prior to cutting for hidden obstacles e.g. buried walls or bunkers). Mannez football bramble to be cut as soon as possible in 2026. Nunnery plot to be assessed and if necessary cut in autumn 2026.</p>	Annually
3.2: Implement Sour Fig and other Carpobrotus spp. monitoring and removal programme.	<p>Carry out island-wide mapping in 2026, and continue on a 5-year cycle thereafter. Mapping to take place in Autumn 2026 Desk based assessment and ground truthing needed, full methods to be decided by Autumn 2026</p>	2026
	<p>Following on from the island-wide map and findings from the 2025 dunes project, prioritise sites for removal over the lifetime of this strategy, before the end of 2026.</p>	2026
	<p>Remove through hand pulling, utilising the Conservation Volunteers as well as running at least 2 larger sour fig pulling events annually. Avoid pulling in April – June in areas where there is high floral diversity (e.g. along the South Cliffs). Big sour fig pull with the assistance of the Guernsey Conservation Volunteers (GCV's) to take place in November 2026. Continue to engage with and utilise corporate volunteers for other larger events.</p>	Annually

Objective	Actions	Timeline
<p>3.3: Trial management of three-cornered leek in areas where the plant has not dominated</p>	<p>Trial effectiveness of control techniques of three-cornered leek in a 5x5m area in 2026.</p> <p>Use ASoN outcomes of key species and habitats to decide which area will receive the greatest benefit from three-cornered leek control.</p> <p>Hand pull the bulbs of new plants in March or April when plants have fully formed leaves. Combining autumn pulling with spring efforts may provide a comprehensive control strategy.</p> <p>Map the total area covered by Three-cornered Leek just before pulling and map again 1 year after removal efforts.</p> <p>Return to the pulling site after 3 weeks to check for regrowth.</p> <p>Removal can take several years to become effective, so repeat visits to sites at least once yearly to improve chances of successful control.</p> <p>Prevent the accidental spread of the bulbs to new areas when disposing of the pulled material by bagging up plants and taking them to green waste.</p> <p>Begin to expand trial area or increase number of trial areas in 2029 if the initial trial is successful. Following advice from the Guernsey Conservation Volunteers (GCV's) we have decided to change the trial start time to autumn 2026. Locate the area that is suitable for pulling in April 2026.</p>	<p>2026</p>
	<p>Launch an outreach effort that encourages the public to remove and use Three-cornered Leek, promoting its viability as a foraged food. The Big Eat foraging event March/April 2026</p>	<p>2026</p>
<p>3.4: Maintain areas of dense scrub where it is not encroaching onto other important</p>	<p>Identify areas of scrub (using the 2023 UKHAB survey map) which should be allowed to develop naturally in year one of this strategy. Areas of scrub that aren't identified for woodland planting or other management covered by the strategy should be left to develop naturally, removing the need for this action.</p>	<p>2026</p>

Objective	Actions	Timeline
habitats, footpaths, or historic features.	Identify areas where scrub provides low species diversity and may be assessed as providing suitable areas for new native woodland planting (see obj. 3.6) in year one of this strategy See objective 3.6 below	2026
3.5: Manage new and emerging pressures on habitats and species	Adapt management practices to changing abiotic conditions (e.g. warmer temperatures) resulting from climate change as these occur as part of annual action planning efforts where appropriate. Review the native tree list using Forestry England’s Climate Resilient Tree Species list.	Annually
3.6: Enhance areas of native woodland	Complete a review of existing woodland in 2025 and establish priority areas for planting Woodland Condition Assessments completed in 2025, priority areas to be decided in 2026.	2025
	Integrate woodland growth into the AWT’s Carbon Strategy 2026-2030 Review how this will fit within this Strategy as it is drafted in 2026.	2026
3.7: Continue aftercare and monitoring of planted trees	Review previous planting methods within the ACW: Record dates of all past and present tree planting to create a schedule for aftercare and guard removal. Establish a clear method for tree planting, including where to plant to ensure trees have the best chance, with a focus on reducing the need for aftercare. Begin to track tree survival rates by recording how many trees have survived 1 year after planting (starting winter 2025/2026).	2026
	Remove guards from trees which have outgrown them. In areas where bramble and scrub has encroached planted trees, remove the guards outside of the breeding season (March - August) to minimise disturbance.	Annually
3.8: Restore the wet meadow area within Bonne Terre Valley	Establish regular communication with the Alderney Society, as site owners, to focus existing and future management to more effectively protect and enhance the wet meadow habitat within this area.	2026
	Carry out clearance and re-establishment of wet meadow south of the dam (see Fig. 12) and thereafter conduct annual maintenance o Cut the grass once annually in late summer and remove cuttings depending on water levels (lower water levels won’t suppress the growth of coarser grasses so removing cuttings would be necessary if this is the case). o Cut back the Willows and Blackthorn around the perimeter of the meadow annually in winter to allow more light in and prevent encroachment of trees on the meadow	Annually

Objective	Actions	Timeline
3.9: Effectively manage the willow trees within Bonne Terre Valley and other sites as a useful resource for the AWT	<p>Harvest willow every winter with the Conservation Volunteers (see Fig. 13), following best practice guidance (Blakesley, D and Buckley, P, 2010). Willow is cut in a way which encourages future growth of straight willow rods and where possible minimise competition, with the aim of creating a more useful resource.</p> <p>Finish coppicing Bonne Terre, Mannez and Longis, cut back blackthorn behind coppice stools in Bonne Terre and cut back heavily to stools/ restart coppice.</p>	Annually
3.10: To maintain the species richness of Longis Pond, and if possible, increase the size of the surrounding reedbed	<p>Mechanically cut approximately 1/5th of the reedbed per year on a five-year, rotational basis, creating a varied age structure (see Fig. 14)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Plan the area of reedbed to cut each year in the annual action plan, in consultation with key stakeholders, including SoA and ABO. Areas to be cut cannot be predetermined in this strategy as bramble encroachment, breeding bird nesting sites, water levels, dominant problem species, regrowth rates, etc. can vary annually. Therefore, areas should be identified and mapped each year to account for these unpredictable variabilities. o When planning the cut, stagger the areas to ensure there is not a direct pathway to the pond that allows access by people and dogs. o Once cut, remove the cut material (leaving it will cause excessive soil enrichment and not leave space for new reeds to grow) o Cutting should take place in late autumn, after the bird breeding season. o Cutting times and areas to be confirmed within each action plan and shared with key stakeholders. o Seek agreement with ABO for areas of bramble to be retained, as independently recommended, using wooden posts to mark 2-3 areas of bramble to be retained and rotated every 1-3 years. <p>Insufficient bramble to require mechanical cutting in late 2025, it is likely a cut will be required late 2026 however this will not become clear until late 2026. See Appendix 1 for a map of areas cut in previous years.</p>	Annually
	<p>Liaise with SoA to agree a programme for controlling the spread of white poplar, a non-native tree species that is spreading through the site and impacting not only the reedbed but also water availability through uptake. Pending this agreement, continue to remove white polar in areas it is</p>	Annually

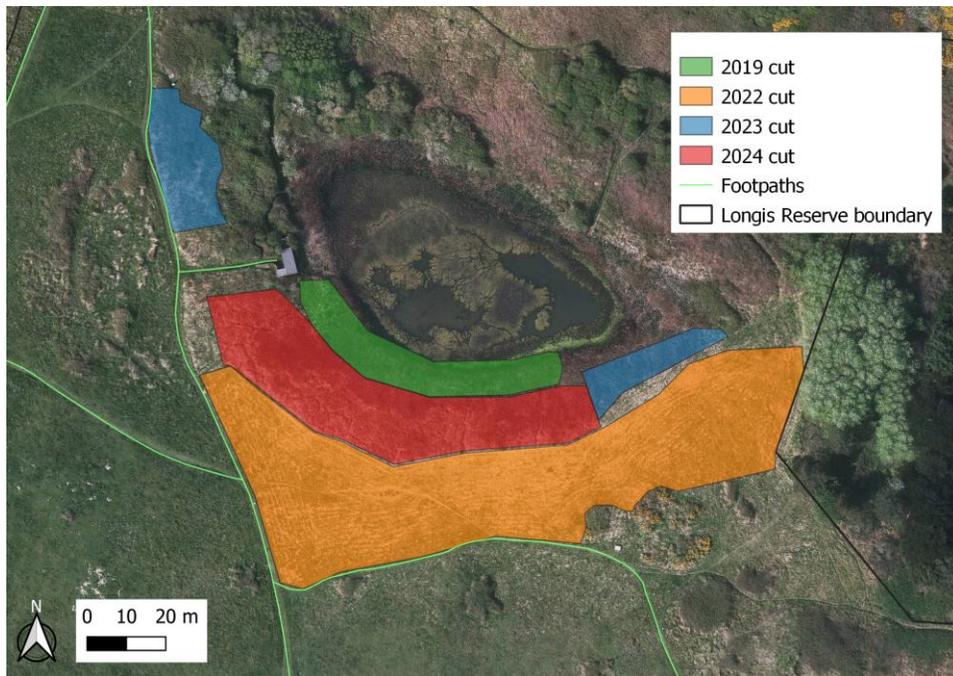
Objective	Actions	Timeline
	<p>within or close to the reedbed area (see Fig. 14). Exact areas to be removed should be mapped within each action plan.</p> <p>Initial liaison with States' Works department on chemical control began in autumn 2025, continued hand cutting late 2025. See Appendix 2 for a map of areas to where white poplar will be controlled in 2026.</p>	
	Create a biosecurity plan in collaboration with SoA and ABO for keeping New Zealand Pigmyweed out of Longis Pond in 2026.	2026
3.11: To maintain the current size and species richness of Mannez pond 's open water and surrounding habitat	Prevent Rusty Sallow invading open water by removing new, emerging shoots in late autumn-winter	Annually
	Maintain a minimum area of open water (approximately 0.1 ha) by cutting Lesser Bulrush (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>) back in late July-August annually (site to be assessed for breeding birds prior to commencement of any works), then following up with a late autumn/winter cut if regrowth is prominent. This is a change of practice based on external recommendations from Environment Guernsey.	Annually
	Annually replenish the willow screen alongside the footpath to screen the pond from disturbance (see obj. 3.9)	Annually
3.13: Manage the remaining glade in the ACW to maintain openness.	<p>Tractor cut the glade in late summer or early autumn, adjusting the frequency of mowing based on growth rates (see Fig. 16).</p> <p>Glade cut in January 2026.</p>	Annually

Resources

Whilst the AWT is committed to the management of these reserves and sites to meet the objectives of the 5-year strategy, it is still a charity with limited income and staffed largely by volunteers. The mechanisms for delivering this plan are diverse and historically include limited cost of materials support in some areas from the States of Alderney; however, much of the work is dependent on project-by-project fundraising, or the organisation's limited capital reserves. Therefore, AWT recognises this as an aspirational document, which it commits to deliver wherever resources allow.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – reedbed areas cut in previous years at Longis Pond



Appendix 2 – areas where White Poplar will be controlled at Longis Pond in 2026

