

Review of Areas of Biodiversity Importance

for Planning Service, States of Guernsey

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Area of Biodiversity Importance (ABI) - Areas of Biodiversity Importance, or ABIs, are sites identified in the Island Development Plan (2016) due to their botanical, scientific or zoological value. They contain species or habitats which are of local or national importance, but which are not of sufficiently high value to be designated as a SSS.

Habitat - the place in which a plant or animal lives. In the marine (including intertidal) environment, the habitat is defined according to the geographical location, physiogeographic features and the physical and chemical environment (including salinity, wave exposure, strength of tidal streams, substrate and rock pools).

Invasive Non-native Species (INNS) – often referred to as ‘alien invasive species’, invasive non-native species (INNS) are plants or animals which are originally from a different area of the world but have been brought here by man and which establish and spread at the expense of native wildlife.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) – the public body that advises the UK Government and devolved administrations on UK-wide and international nature conservation.

Site of Special Significance (SSS) – an area which has been identified as having special significance because of its archaeological, historic, botanical, geological, scientific, cultural, zoological or other special interest and which it is desirable to preserve, enhance or manage. The provisions of The Land Planning and Development (Guernsey) Law, 2005 and its Ordinances offer SSSs significant protection from development that might harm their special interest.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

56 Areas of Biodiversity Importance were assessed using modified Radcliffe criteria to assess their ecological value. A combination of historic records and field surveying (phase 1 habitat, ornithological and botanical surveys) was used and the sites were ranked.

Five ABIs (six sites) are recommended for delisting. These include Les Vardes (50), Les Effards (36), La Hougue du Pommier East (79) and Fosse Andre West (44). Fosse Andre East (45) and Rope Walk (43) are recommended for delisting and for Tree Protection Orders (TPOs) to be issued to any suitable trees or woodland.

It is recommended that the boundaries of sixteen ABIs be revised to incorporate adjacent important land, or to remove land which no longer has sufficient ecological value.

Finally, twenty new sites or groups are recommended for consideration for ABI designation due to the presence of habitats or species of ecological importance. These sites should be subject to a survey to confirm their interest, which is not part of the scope of this report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

In November 2016, the States of Guernsey approved the Island Development Plan (IDP), which included a two-tier system for the protection of habitats with important biodiversity. The upper tier consisted of Sites of Special Significance (SSS) which are afforded a high level of protection under planning law (and IDP Policy GP2), and high level criteria were set for the designation of these sites. The second tier was made up of sites that do not meet the criteria for an SSS, but nevertheless contribute significantly to the island's biodiversity and so receive some protection under IDP Policy GP3. These sites were designated as Areas of Biodiversity Importance (ABI) to help preserve Guernsey's native wildlife whilst balancing this with the island's social and economic needs in terms of land use.

The primary differences between the two tiers is that an SSS is designated only if it is extensive or contains species or habitats of national or international significance, whereas ABIs are generally smaller and support species or habitats of local importance to the Channel Islands. There are however, exceptions and in some cases, ABIs can support nationally or internationally important biodiversity.

84 locations were designated as ABIs on the basis of their important botanical or zoological diversity. Many of these were important buffer zones or corridors associated with SSSs, with the remainder based on 'Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs)' in the Urban Area Plan (2006) or Revised Rural Area Plan (2003) which were both reviewed by La Société Guernesiaise. The Development and Planning Authority acknowledged that the information used to evidence these designations in the IDP was outdated and a commitment was therefore made during the IDP public inquiry hearings to re-survey the sites in order to review their current suitability as ABIs, and to identify any additional areas suitable for designation.

Environment Guernsey Ltd was commissioned in autumn 2019 to survey the ABIs that are not part of the foreshore or associated with an SSS, and review whether or not they have sufficient biodiversity to be designated as such.

A total of 56 sites were included in this analysis, some of which were combined into groups. A map of all ABI sites surveyed is included in figure 1 and descriptions of each site can be found in Appendix 1.

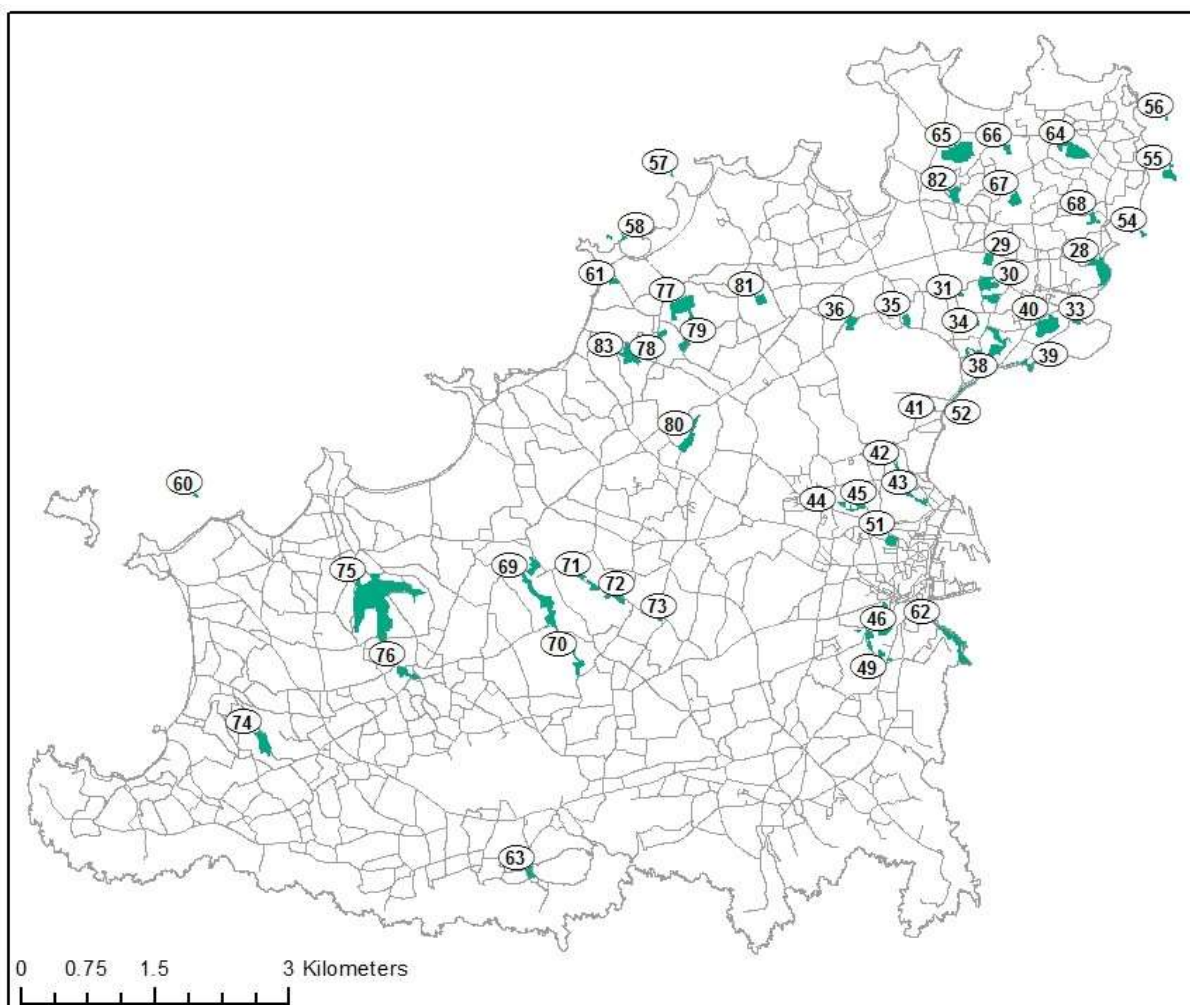


Figure 1. Areas of Biodiversity Importance which were surveyed during this assessment. Descriptions of each site are included in Appendix 1.

In addition to a survey of existing ABIs, this report also includes a desk-based assessment of sites to provide a list of possible new ABI designations. Site assessments of these new areas were outside the scope of this report.

The aim of the report is to compile the results of the review and to make recommendations, based on robust criteria and evidence, in respect to the current ABIs and any new ABIs that could be proposed.

This report details the following information; methodology, results and conclusions and recommendations.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 ABI CRITERIA & FIELD METHODOLOGY

A successful conservation plan requires the use of robust criteria and evidence to designate suitable ABIs. A set of criteria must be quantifiable in order to be justified and defensible at a public inquiry.

The criteria used for this review are based on the Ratcliffe criteria for estimating the value of an area for nature conservation, which have been adjusted to make them more suitable for Guernsey. In their 2003 review of the Revised Rural Area Plan (2003), La Société Guernesiaise identified a number of disadvantages of strictly adhering to the Ratcliffe criteria in a local context and they therefore used a revised set of criteria. In summary these are:

1. **Size** – In general, larger sites contain more habitats and species, and larger populations of those species, than smaller sites. This is important because larger populations are less vulnerable to local extinction from either natural or man-made causes. Some species require large ranges or territories, and larger sites are therefore more suitable for these species.
2. **Habitat Diversity** – Different habitats allow different communities to exist; therefore a greater diversity of habitats typically increases the value of a site. There are however, a number of complications that mean habitat diversity should not automatically be assumed to increase site value. For instance, some habitats/communities are more species-rich than others - a site supporting a range of different habitats may not necessarily support a greater number of species.
3. **Habitat Rarity** – Habitats that are either regionally or nationally rare are important to consider as they could reflect habitats that are in decline elsewhere, although not always. Habitats which are common in the UK but rare in Guernsey, or vice versa, may be considered of local importance.
4. **Species Diversity** – Sites tend to be of higher conservation value if they support a greater number of species. This criterion is often reflected by habitat diversity. For the purposes of this review we visually assessed the diversity of plant and bird species for each site. This provided a dataset that is relatively easy to collect and compare between sites.
5. **Species Rarity** – The presence of rare species adds to overall conservation value, especially when the populations are of a reasonable size. The rarity of species was assessed using existing records from the Guernsey Biological Records Centre and those identified during site visits.

All of the ABIs were visited by an ornithologist and a botanist between October and December 2019 to classify the species present and provide a comparable data set.

2.2 QUANTIFYING THE ABI CRITERIA

In order to obtain a more objective measure of site value we have quantified each of the modified Ratcliffe criteria, giving each site a score for each criterion. The methods for quantifying and scoring each criterion are described below.

1. **Size** – The ABI shapefile supplied by the Planning Service was used as the basis of this calculation. The calculate geometry geoprocessing tool was used to quantify the area of each site in m². This area data was converted into hectares and transformed logarithmically. Each site was scored between 0-3 for size (0 = ≤ 0.0 , 1 = 0.01 – 1.0, 2 = 1.01 – 2.0, 3 = ≥ 2.0 .)
2. **Habitat Diversity** – This was quantified by counting the number of different habitat designations identified during the Phase 1 Habitat Survey undertaken in 2018.
3. **Habitat Rarity** – The results of the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey was assessed and each habitat allocated a score between 0-3 for rarity (3 = $>1\text{ha}$, 2 = 1-9.9ha, 1 = 10-99ha, 0 = $>100\text{ha}$). Where this habitat was present in a site, this score was assigned. The average of the scores was used to provide a measure of average rarity. Using this calculation each site was then assigned a score between 0-3 for habitat rarity (0 = <1.0 , 1 = 1.0 – 1.49, 2 = 1.5 – 1.9, 3 = ≥ 2.0)
4. **Species Diversity** - the number of bird and plant species recorded during site visits in October-December 2019. Bird and plant records were assessed individually and then combined to provide an assessment of species diversity. Where the site is known to be valuable for a taxon not assessed, the score was increased by 1.
5. **Species Rarity** – the number of rare species identified during the 2019 site visits or from recent records lodged with the GBRC.
 - Floral records – rare species are those marked on the Checklist of Guernsey Plants (Rabey and Gilmour, 2019) as rare in either Guernsey or the UK.
 - Bird records – rare species are those noted as rare in Guernsey Birds book (Tony Bisson) or those red or amber listed in the UK.

2.3 METHOD LIMITATIONS

The following limitations to the methodology have been identified and whilst they have not significantly affected the overall results, they should be considered when interpreting the results and discussion.

1. Time of surveys – outside of optimum survey season. This was not deemed to significantly impact results and all surveys were undertaken at the same time so data is still comparable. The data cannot however be reasonably compared to similar surveys of other sites undertaken within the optimum survey season.
2. Rarity data will be limited by the amount of previous recording undertaken at the site. This was considered during the interpretation of the results.

3. The use of historical records for rarity data may not necessarily reflect the current management/value of the site. This was also borne in mind during interpretation of the results.
4. Some sites were inaccessible for detailed floral surveys. In those instances, we relied on bird data and used average floral data so as to not bias the score.
5. Directly comparing diversity across sites of different sizes is likely to skew the results. See David and Gilmour (2003) for a full explanation of this. This was borne in mind when interpreting the results.

2.4 PROPOSED NEW ABI SITES

A simple desk based assessment using the results of the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Hayward and Scopes, 2019) combined with expert opinion and local knowledge was used to produce a list of potential new ABI sites.

Habitats of local importance or significant importance were compared against existing ABI and SSS designations. Large areas which are currently undesignated were recommended for surveying for ABI (or SSS) designation.

3. RESULTS

Table 1 below contains the score data for each site. Full details of how each of these scores were calculated can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 1. Summary of results of the review of ABIs including scores for individual criteria, total scores and final ranking.

Map ref(s)	Site	Area	Habitat Rarity	Habitat Diversity	Species Rarity	Species Diversity	Total	Rank
75	St Saviour's Reservoir	2	2	3	3	3	13	1
74	Quanteraine	1	1	3	3	3	11	=2
71-73	Talbot Valley	1	1	3	3	3	11	=2
62	La Vallette	1	2	3	3	1	10	=3
65	Le Marais	1	1	3	2	3	10	=3
53-60	Offshore Islets	1	3	2	3	1	10	=3
69-70	Fauxquets Valley	2	1	3	2	2	10	=3
28	Vale Castle/Rue des Barras	1	1	3	2	2	9	=4
38	Delancey	1	1	3	2	2	9	=4
39	Bulwer Avenue & Spur Point	1	1	2	3	2	9	=4
40	Longue Hougue Quarry	1	1	2	3	2	9	=4
67	Cuckoo Lane	1	1	2	2	3	9	=4
68	Bordeaux	1	1	2	2	3	9	=4
77	Vingtaine de l'Epine	1	1	2	2	3	9	=4
64	Le Grand Pre	1	1	2	2	2	8	=5
76	Sous l'Eglise	1	1	2	2	2	8	=5
80	Le Villocq	1	1	2	3	1	8	=5
83	Heritage Walk	1	0	2	2	3	8	=5
30	Grosses Hougues	1	1	1	2	2	7	=6
33	Mont Crevelt	0	2	1	2	2	7	=6
66	Les Mielles	0	1	2	2	2	7	=6
81	La Garenne d'Anneville	1	1	2	2	1	7	=6
82	Les Hougues Peres	1	1	1	2	2	7	=6
44-45	Fosse Andre	1	1	2	2	1	7	=6
78-79	La Hougue du Pommier	1	1	1	2	2	7	=6
29	Braye Road	1	3	0	1	1	6	=7
37	Delancey Lane	0	1	2	2	1	6	=7
51	Candie Cemetery	1	1	1	3	0	6	=7
52	Les Banques	0	1	1	2	2	6	=7
61	Field to west of Grandes Rocques Road	0	0	1	2	3	6	=7
31	Rue Jacques	0	0	2	1	2	5	=8
32	Franc Fief	1	1	1	2	0	5	=8
41	Ivy Castle Lane	0	2	0	1	2	5	=8

42	Mont Arrive	1	1	2	1	0	5	=8
63	Les Villets	0	1	1	2	1	5	=8
46-49	Charroterie Valley	1	0	2	1	1	5	=8
34	Robergerie	0	1	0	1	2	4	=9
35	Baubigny Quarry	0	0	2	1	1	4	=9
36	Les Effards	1	0	0	1	2	4	=9
43	Rope Walk	1	0	0	1	1	3	10
50	Les Vardes	0	0	0	0	1	1	11

Twenty sites or groups of sites were identified as containing large areas of important habitats or species of local, national or international importance. These are outlined in Appendix 4 and displayed in figure 4.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 ASSESSMENT OF DESIGNATED SITES

The highest scoring ABI was St Saviours Reservoir (75). It is a large body of fresh water surrounded by woodland. It scored highly on all criteria, especially for species diversity and rarity.

Two sites scored lowly on all criteria;

- Les Vardes (50)
- Rope Walk (43)

The management at Les Vardes has altered since its original listing as an SNCI and was recommended to be omitted following the review in 2006. It has been converted to an extension of a domestic curtilage and is a closely mown lawn surrounded by non-native hedging. It is no longer of sufficient ecological importance to warrant its designation as an Area of Biodiversity Importance.

Rope Walk is an area of woodland for which there were very few historic records and little bird activity was noted during the site visit. A Tree Protection Order for the stand of trees, or parts thereof, may be beneficial in order to protect the specimens with the largely urban landscape.

Three other sites scored lowly;

- Robergerie (34)
- Baubigny Quarry (35)
- Les Effards (36)

Les Effards is a collection of small fields. Whilst of some conservation value as remnant wet meadow vegetation, they are not unique or particularly good examples of this habitat, nor have rare species been recorded from the area historically and so consideration could be given to removing their ABI designation.

Robergerie and Baubigny Quarry have been highlighted previously due to their value for bryophytes and birds. They are small areas with limited habitat diversity although the diversity of bird species at both sites was higher than the average diversity for ABIs of similar size. Whilst the low score warrants their consideration for removal, it is reasonable to retain their designation due to their ecological value previously described.

Whilst as a collective La Hougue du Pommier scored highly, La Hougue du Pommier East (79) is now a plantation of poplar and willow cultivars and has not retained its former ecological value. Therefore, despite its overall score, consideration should be given to removing the ABI designation for the eastern site whilst retaining the western site (78).

Fosse Andre sites (44-45) were formally the Caledonian Nursery. Whilst they scored highly, especially for species rarity, this is likely to relate to former management and they now form part of a large area of domestic curtilage or garden. Although they still retain important specimen trees, neither has as diverse an understory as previously. Fosse Andre West (44) consists largely of extensive formal lawned areas and formal hedging and as such, is not of sufficient ecological importance to warrant its continued designation as an Area of Biodiversity Importance. Fosse Andre East (45) is a mixed woodland and consideration should be given to removing its ABI designation. The trees present at the site are of national importance however (RHS journal), and so the allocation of Tree Protection Orders may be a more appropriate tool to ensure their protection.

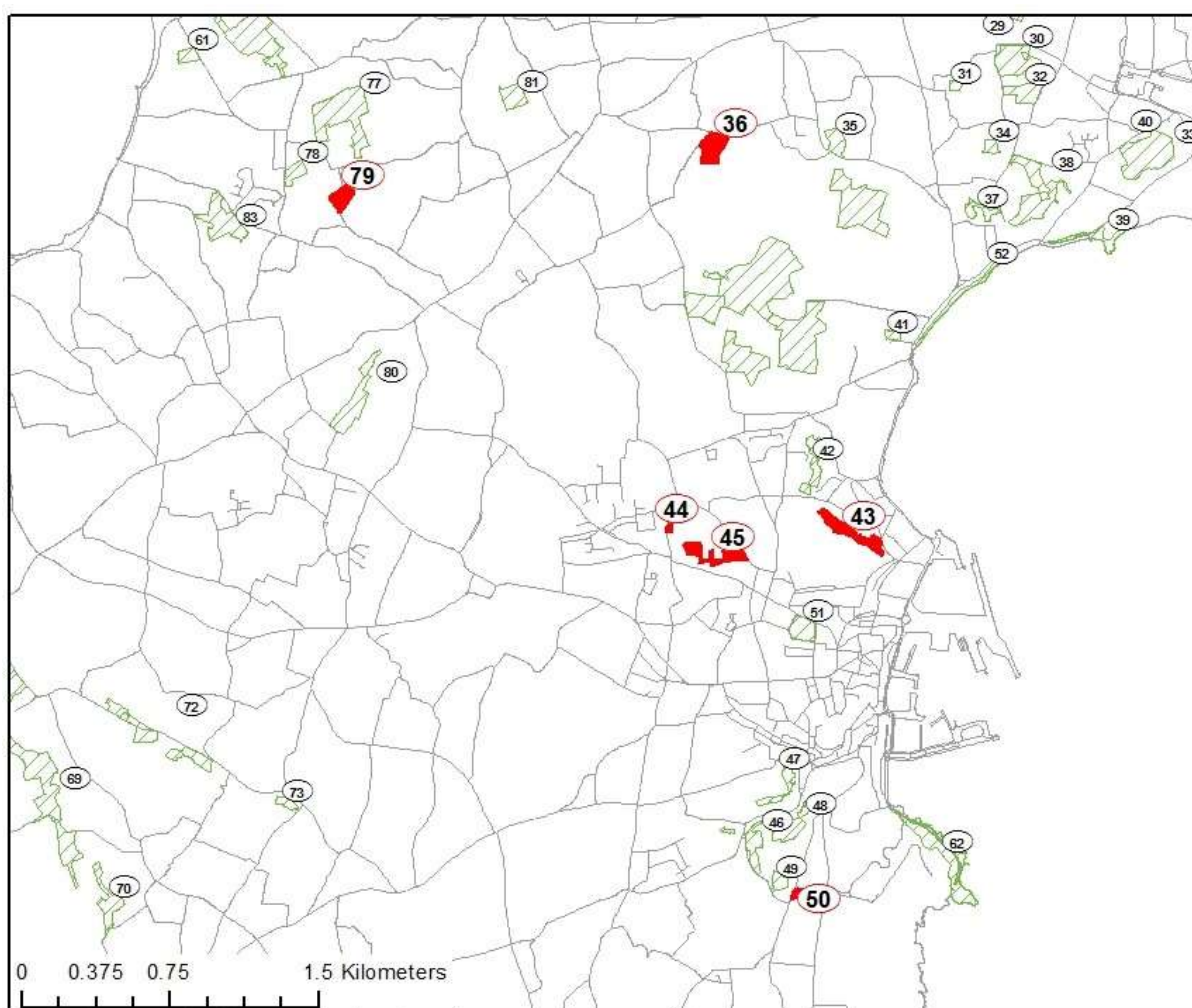


Figure 2. Areas of Biodiversity which are considered for delisting due to either low scores or loss of ecological value; Les Effards (36), Rope Walk (43), Fosse Andre West (44), Fosse Andre East (45), Les Vardes (50) and La Hougue du Pommier East (79).

Several other sites could benefit from alterations to their boundaries. These proposals and a brief justification are described in table 2 below.

Table 2. Summary of recommended boundary revisions (see Appendix 7.3 for maps of boundary revisions).

Map ref(s)	Site	Rank	Recommendation
28	Vale Castle/Rue des Barras	=4	Revise boundary on western edge.
38	Delancey	=4	Revise boundaries to align to natural habitats on site.
40	Longue Hougue Quarry	=4	Revise boundary to remove hardstanding from ABI.
46-49	Charroterie Valley	=8	Recommend Charroterie Valley North (47) be extended to include adjacent woodland and species rich dry grassland.

63	Les Villets	=8	Extend north to include a small area of Marshy Grassland under management of the National Trust which contains loose-flowered orchids and the island's only known site of yellow loosestrife.
65	Le Marais	=3	The northern edge of the site has been degraded following development of a dwelling and associated landscaping. Once this development has been completed, the boundaries should be revised to remove developed areas from the ABI.
66	Les Mielles	=6	Recommend extending the designation to include the neighbouring good quality marshy grassland. A new separate designation is recommended for the fields to the east.
69-70	Fauxquets Valley	=3	Extend ABI to include areas of Semi-natural Broadleaved woodland currently excluded and to remove areas of commercially managed orchard.
71-73	Talbots Valley	=2	Extend ABI to include areas of Semi-natural Broadleaved woodland currently excluded. This will also allow two of the separate sites to be linked and ensure good connectivity.
74	Quanteraine	=2	Extend ABI eastwards to incorporate field and surrounding woodland which is owned and managed as a nature reserve by La Société Guernesiaise and northwards to include adjacent natural woodland.
76	Sous l'Eglise	=5	Extend to the north to include neighbouring wet meadows, natural woodland and species rich dry grassland.
77	Vingtaine de l'Epine	=4	Extend to the north and south to include neighbouring wet meadows. Recommend surveys be undertaken of the fields to the east which may also warrant inclusion in the designated site.
80	Le Villocq	=5	Remove area of planted poplar and domestic curtilage at the north of the site and extend to the east to include species rich wet meadows.
81	La Garenne d'Anneville	=6	Extend to the west and southeast to include the adjacent wooded areas.
82	Les Hougues Peres	=6	Extend to the east to include neighbouring quarry.
83	Heritage Walk	=5	Recommend this be extended substantially to include Carteret Quarry to the west, National Trust's watch tower, and Home Farm field and associated woodland to the south. Carteret Quarry is an excellent freshwater body which contains a shallow shelf rich in freshwater plants - this is a rare example in Guernsey as most former quarries are steep-sided and deep. Home Farm Field is now the largest remaining site of Semi-improved Grassland, a habitat which is critically endangered. The planted woodland adjacent contains mostly native species and is developing into a good habitat for both birds and invertebrates.

4.2 PROPOSED NEW ABI DESIGNATIONS

Site assessments and comprehensive surveys of the twenty sites or groups of sites identified as containing locally important habitats or species of local, national or international importance will be required to formally assess whether they are of sufficient ecological importance to warrant their designation as ABIs (or SSSs).

- A. Les Vicheris and Rue Rocheuse
- B. Vale Pond meadows
- C. Belgreve Cottage
- D. Bordeaux landfill site
- E. Jardin de Lorette
- F. La Biloterie
- G. La Marette
- H. Le Catoroc
- I. Le Guet
- J. Les Tracheries
- K. Rue a l'Eau
- L. Rue des Deslisles
- M. Rue Mainguy
- N. Creve Coeur
- O. Rue des Pres valley
- P. Le Petit Axce
- Q. Rue des Vinaires
- R. Rue de la Cloture
- S. Church yards
- T. Flooded Quarries

These sites are outlined in Appendix 4 and displayed in figure 4.

This list is not comprehensive and following more detailed investigation of biological records or consultation with local experts, more potential sites may be identified to be recommended for further survey.

4.3 THREATS

The assessments of the designated Areas of Biodiversity Importance highlighted the threats which many of these sites face. The most significant of these are considered to be;

- Inappropriate management
- Development
- Invasive non-native species

Inappropriate management is characterised by either too little or too intensive management. Areas of species-rich grassland require a degree of disturbance in order to prevent the establishment of invasive scrubby species such as bracken and bramble. Without a suitable level of management, they will quickly succeed to scrub and the delicate wildflowers, which require sufficient sunlight, will be lost.

Likewise, too intensive a management regime – whether that be intensive mowing for amenity purposes, or agricultural improvement – will likely allow disturbance tolerant species to persist at the expense of the more delicate and rare species.

Vegetation clearance, especially in woodland or established scrubland will also likely have a significant negative impact on the animals which live there.

Management plans may be required to encourage appropriate management regimes which would preserve the ecological interest of the site and discourage damaging or inappropriate activities.

Development, whilst it may consider and attempt to mitigate the impacts to biodiversity, will inevitably lead to the loss of the ecological value upon which the designation has been made. A developed area, no matter how environmentally sensitive, will not be able to support sufficient species or habitats so as to warrant its designation as an ABI.

Invasive non-native species (INNS) have been noted as the third largest driver of biodiversity loss globally (IUCN, 2019) and many species are already established in Guernsey. Species already present in some ABIs include sour fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), New Zealand wire plant (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*) and German ivy (*Delairea odorata*). All these species spread rapidly and, without management, will smother and destroy native habitats and wildflowers. Where INNS have been identified within an ABI consideration should be given to their removal in order to preserve the ecological interest of the site.

There are many more activities or environmental stressors which may impact on the biodiversity of a site, for example; disturbance, climate change, and pollution. In addition, there may be cumulative impacts from multiple of these threats which may have a more significant impact than each one individually.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

A summary of the recommendations for the assessed ABIs is included in figure 3.

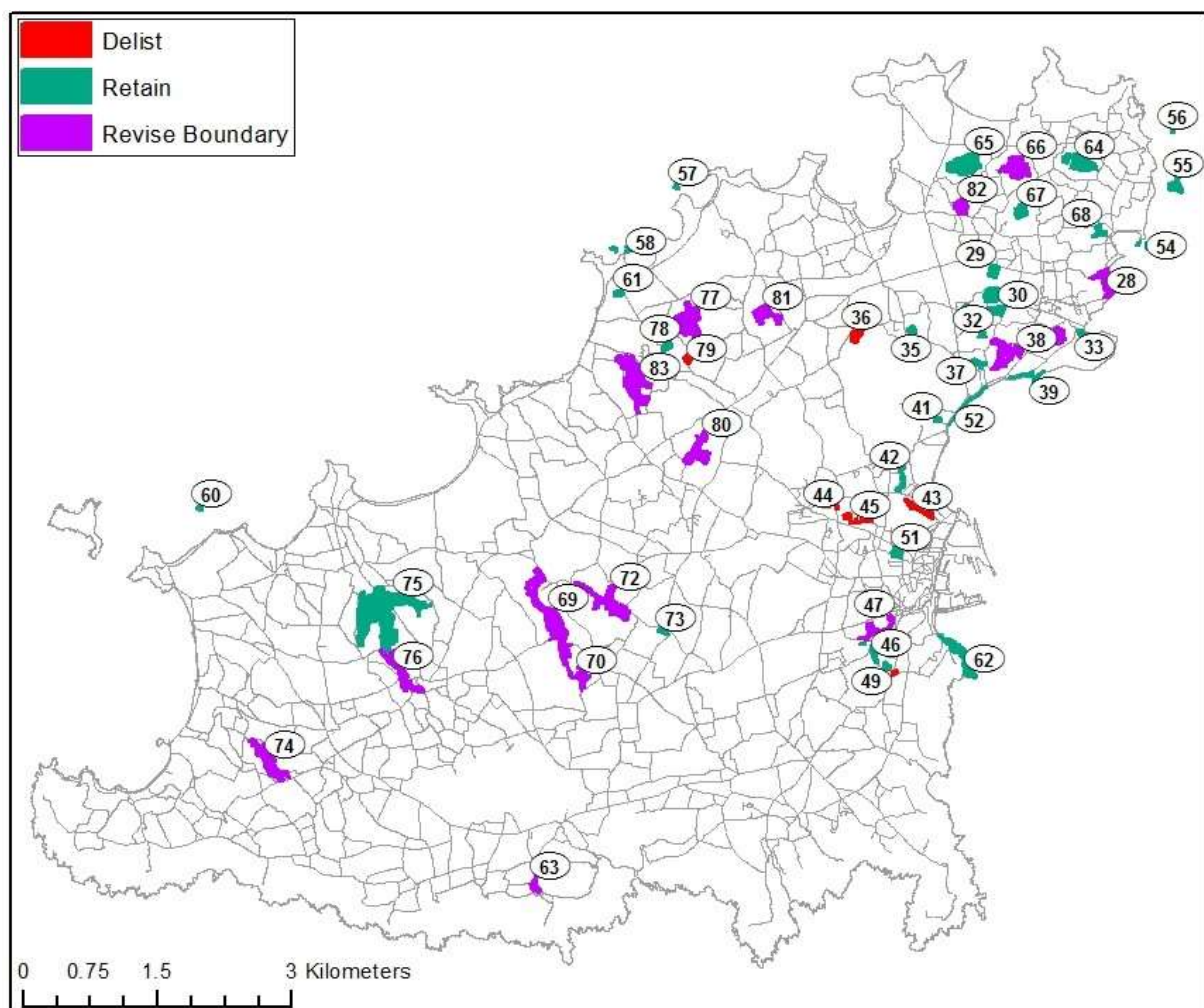


Figure 3. A map of the ABIs surveyed during this assessment illustrating whether they have been recommended for delisting, retention or the revision of their boundaries.

5.1 RECOMMENDED DELISTINGS

Based on the results outlined in Table 1, it is recommended that La Hougue du Pommier East (79), Fosse Andre West (44), Les Vardes (50) and Les Effards (36) be delisted as they no longer contain sufficient ecological importance to warrant designation.

It is recommended that Fosse Andre East (45) and Rope Walk (43) also be delisted. Consideration could be given to how the special interest (trees of national importance) of the former and the trees in general of the latter be safeguarded using other means, such as Tree Protection Orders.

5.2 RECOMMENDED BOUNDARY REVISIONS

The boundary of 16 ABIs are recommended for revision, to either exclude areas which have limited ecological importance, or include adjacent areas which are also of high value as set out in table 2 and described in Appendix 7.2.

5.3 PROPOSED NEW ABIS

Twenty sites or groups have potential for ABI designation because they contain habitats of ecological importance (2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey) or are known important sites for certain taxa.

These sites would require further survey work and assessment to confirm their interest, which is not part of scope of this report. The location of these sites is included in figure 4 and a summary of these sites is included in Appendix 4.

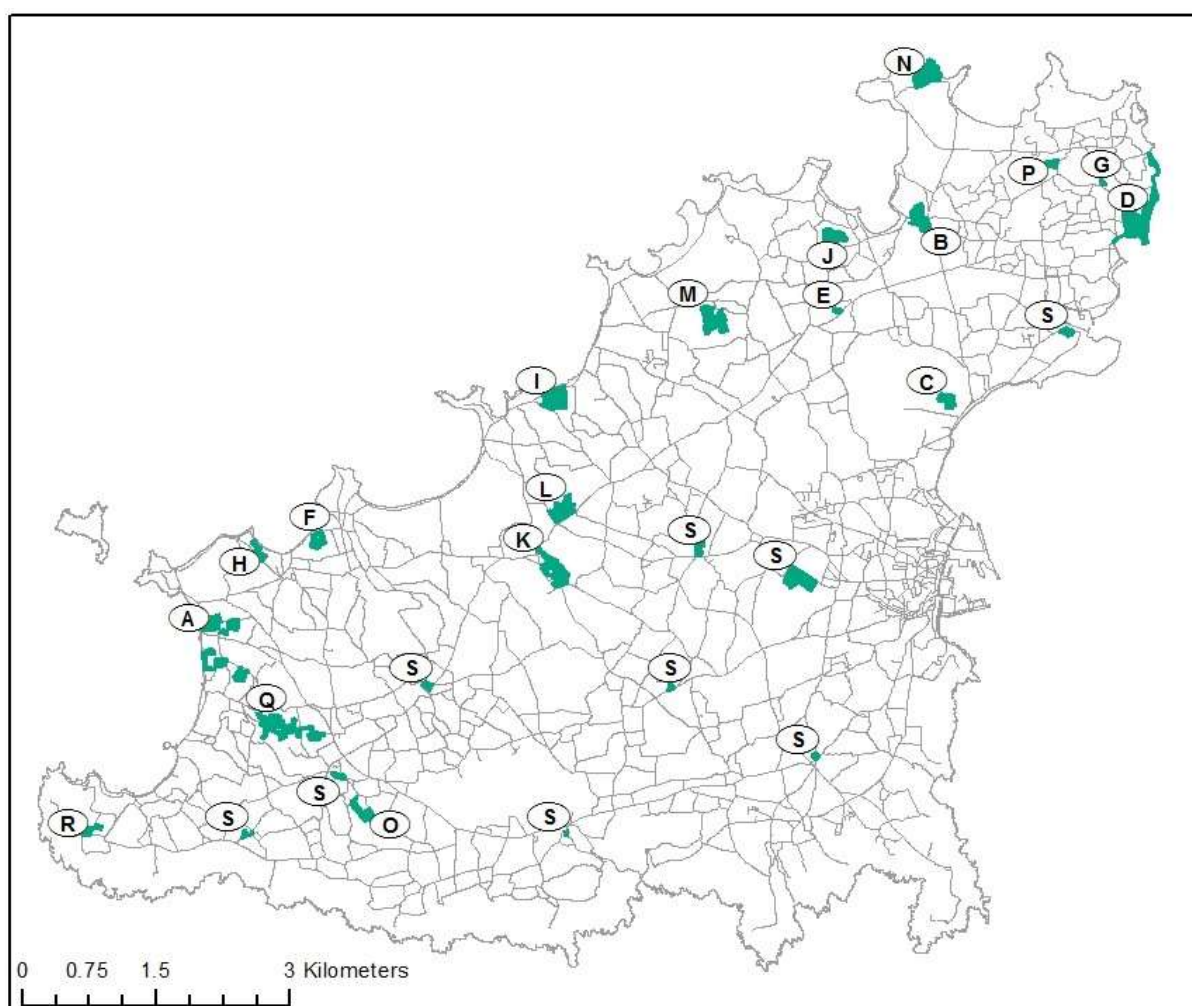


Figure 4. A map of the sites proposed for additional surveys to determine whether they warrant ABI designation. Flooded quarries are not shown on this map as the location of ecologically valuable ones will require further study.

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7. APPENDICES

7.1 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

7.1.1 28 Vale Castle/Rue des Barras

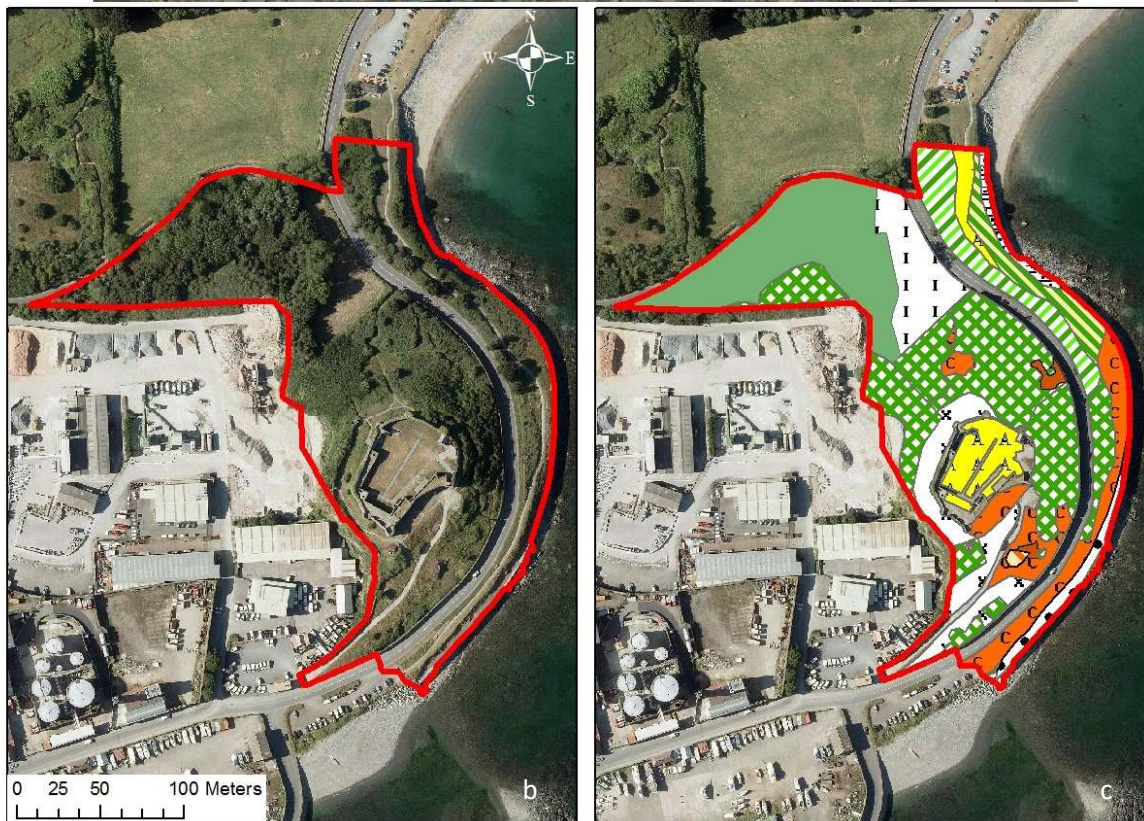


Figure 5. Photograph of Vale Castle/Rue des Barras ABL (a) and site boundary, outlined in red (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 5c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Site description: Vale Castle stands on a hill on the north side of the entrance to St Sampson's harbour. The ABI includes the castle and surrounding natural land, the strip between the coast road and the sea, the field to the north and the woodland to the northwest. The site is good for birds generally as a nesting and foraging area for common species and as a migrant stop-off.

Owners: A combination of States of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: Mostly scrub habitat with areas of woodland and tall ruderal. The grassland within the castle itself is amenity grassland and the field to the north is improved grassland. To the southeast of the castle and along the coastal strip is coastal grassland; a species-rich grassland of high biodiversity value. Also within the ABI are hard cliffs, soft cliffs and walls.

Notable Species: Many species of lichens, antlion (*Euroleon nostras*) and other insects.¹

Threats: Over-mowing of the coastal grassland in certain areas is reducing its ecological value whilst limited management in other areas of the site has led to encroachment of scrub onto the coastal grassland.

Recommended Management: The coastal grassland should be cut biannually and the cuttings taken off. Some scrub clearance should be undertaken and remaining scrub should be prevented from encroaching onto the coastal grassland through regular management. The field should be cut for hay annually and/or grazed.

¹ Note: the list of notable species include in all site descriptions is not comprehensive and should not be considered a definitive list of the value of the site. Should such a list need to be devised, to advise a planning application for example, a detailed ecological assessment would be required.

7.1.2 29 Braye Road



Figure 6. Photograph of Braye Road ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 6c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: This is a species-rich wet meadow which, until the draining of the Braye du Valle, was unenclosed land, partly saltmarsh and partly sandy or muddy seashore.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Species-rich marshy grassland, species-rich dry grassland, hedges, streams and walls.

Notable Species: Compact Rush (*Juncus conglomeratus*), a rare species in the island.

Threats: Grasslands depend on sensitive management. If the existing management as a hay-meadow were to cease it is likely the field would either be grazed by horses which may lead to overgrazing or the application of broad-leaved herbicides. Alternatively, if management were to cease entirely, the field would develop to scrub – a much commoner and less species-rich habitat than the existing grassland.

Recommended Management: This is managed as a hay-meadow. It would be best if this management were to continue. The field could also be grazed by cows, though the balance of species present will change under a grazing regime. The field should not be ploughed and no fertilisers or herbicide should be applied.

7.1.3 30 Grosses Hougues



Figure 7. Photograph of Grosses Hougues ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 7c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A typical flooded quarry in the north of the island. The surrounds have been allowed to turn to scrub, and the quarry has filled with water and is used as a reservoir by Guernsey Water. There is no shallow water so the flora and fauna of the water body is limited. The scrubby surrounds are important as breeding, feeding and roosting habitat for birds. The geology of this quarry is interesting because of the possible raised beach exposed on the north face. To the east is a privately-owned quarry that has recently been filled in and partially contoured. This is dominated by scrubby vegetation and is surrounded by hedges on three sides and new houses on the fourth.

Owners: A combination of States of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: Predominantly scrub and deep water, with hard cliffs, walls and hedgerows.

Notable Species: Important for birds.

Threats: Development of adjoining land and establishment of INNS in the quarry.

Recommended Management: The management of the quarry area is satisfactory. The future of the filled-in quarry to the east and the scrub in the north is uncertain. Good biosecurity measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of INNS into the quarry.

7.1.4 31 Rue Jacques



Figure 8. Photograph of Rue Jacques ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 8c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A small quarry with shallow water surrounded by narrow strip of deciduous woodland. The quarry is stocked with fish by a local angling society.

Owners: States of Guernsey.

Habitats: Shallow water, deciduous woodland, scrub, amenity and improved grassland.

Notable Species: Shallow water plants and invertebrates.

Threats: There are feral ducks which live in the quarry; their grazing and faecal matter have a great impact on the floral and invertebrate biodiversity. The establishment of INNS in the quarry is also a future risk.

Recommended Management: It is managed satisfactorily; ideally the numbers of ducks should be reduced. Good biosecurity measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of INNS into the quarry.

7.1.5 32 Franc Fief



Figure 9. Photograph of Franc Fief ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 9c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: These are marshy fields having a typical wet meadow flora, now very scarce in the island outside nature reserves. At some point drains have been dug from west to east across the fields, and these drains have the majority of the wetland species. The southern field is slightly lower in its conservation value; it is drier and has been agriculturally improved and so supports less biodiversity.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Species-rich marshy grassland, improved grassland, streams and hedgerows.

Notable Species: A good assemblage of wetland flora and invertebrates.

Threats: Grasslands depend on sensitive management. If the existing management as a hay-meadow were to cease it is likely the field would either be grazed by horses which may lead to overgrazing or the application of broad-leaved herbicides. Alternatively, if management were to cease entirely, the field would develop to scrub – a much commoner and less species-rich habitat to the existing grassland.

Recommended Management: This is managed as a hay-meadow. It would be best if this management were to continue. The field could also be grazed by cows. The fields should not be ploughed and no fertilisers or herbicide should be applied.

7.1.6 33 Mont Crevelt

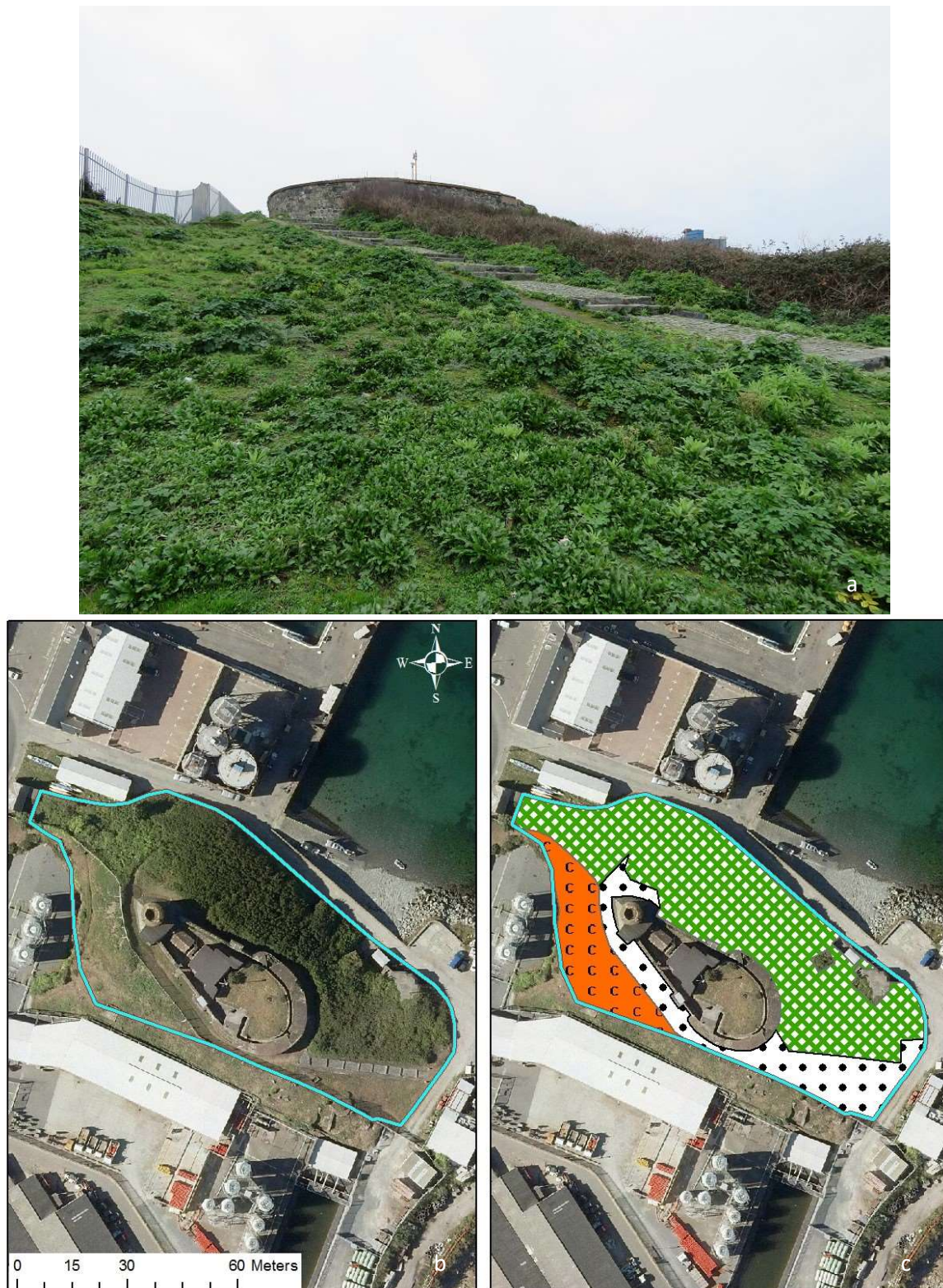


Figure 10. Photograph of Mont Crevelt ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 10c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A small hill surmounted by a 'pre-Martello Tower' and a fort at the south.

Owners: A combination of States of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: The northern side of the hill is scrub and there is a small area of disturbed ground, currently dominated by tall ruderals. A section of coastal grassland persists on the southwestern slope. The walls are also a habitat of note.

Notable Species: Yarrow Broomrape (*Orobanche purpurea*), Pale Flax (*Linum bienne*).

Threats: Due to a lack of appropriate management, the coastal grassland is being invaded by scrub.

Recommended Management: The coastal grassland should be cut at least annually and the cuttings removed. Scrub encroachment onto this habitat should be reversed.

7.1.7 34 Robergerie

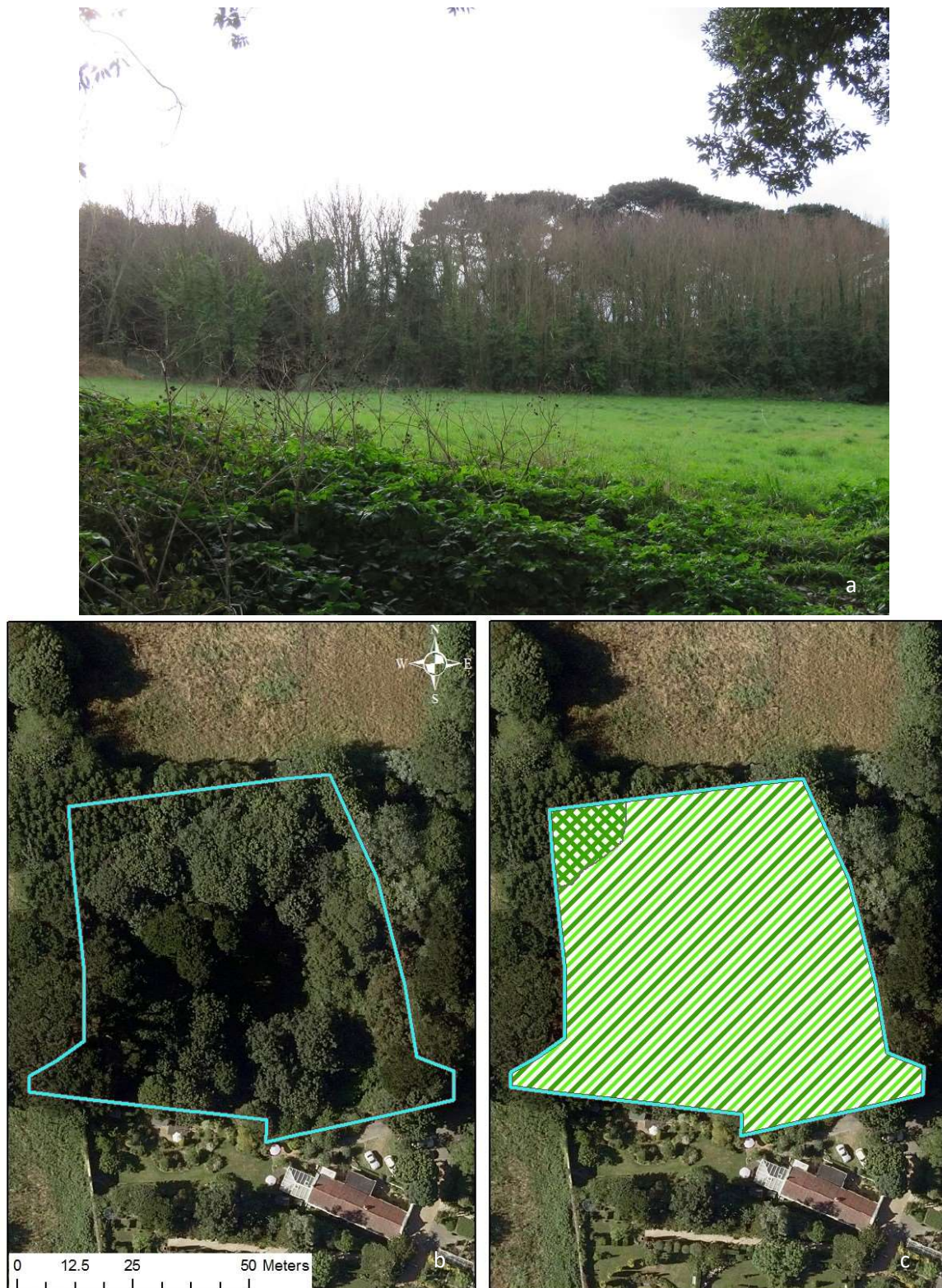


Figure 11. Photograph of Robergerie ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 11c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: An interesting wood in an old quarry, rich in bryophytes (mosses and liverworts).

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Planted mixed woodland and a section of dense scrub.

Notable Species: Breeding buzzards (*Buteo buteo*) and other bird species. A range of mosses and liverworts.

Threats: Disturbance will reduce floral diversity in the understory and reduce abundance and success of breeding birds. Development encroaching on the southern boundary is also a threat to this site.

Recommended Management: This particular woodland would benefit from having minimal management.

7.1.8 35 Baubigny Quarry



Figure 12. Photograph of Baubigny Quarry ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 12c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A water-filled quarry with sheer, ivy-covered cliff sides and no shallow water. This is a good area for birds - kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) and buzzard have been reported recently.

Owners: States of Guernsey.

Habitats: Scrub, deciduous woodland and some areas of improved and amenity grassland. Deep open water and hard cliffs with some ledges.

Notable Species: Over 80 plant species have been recorded. Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) nests on the ledges within the quarry.

Threats: No significant threats at present. Risk of establishment of INNS.

Recommended Management: No active management is necessary. Good biosecurity measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of INNS into the quarry.

7.1.9 36 Les Effards



Figure 13. Photograph of Les Effards ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 13c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Two fields, both of which have streams running across them and on parts of their boundaries. Although grazed by horses from the adjacent riding stables, they retain plant species which are indicative of a wet meadow flora.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Improved grassland with stream bank vegetation in places. The fields were formally classified as semi-improved marshy grassland.

Notable Species: No rare plants but infrequent species occur, such as marsh foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*) and square-stalked St John's wort (*Hypericum tetrapterum*), that are typical of damp areas.

Threats: Inappropriate management such as over-grazing and the application of artificial fertilisers, both of which appear to have degraded the grassland since its assessment as an SNCI in 2002.

Recommended Management: More sensitive management is required to allow the restoration of species-rich marshy grassland.

7.1.10 37 Delancey Lane



Figure 14. Photograph of Delancey Lane ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 14c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: An escarpment and flooded quarry surrounded by mixed scrub and woodland habitats.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: The quarry contains both deep and shallow water. It is surrounded by scrub, native woodland and a section to the east is recently disturbed and now dominated by tall ruderals.

Notable Species: Ivy broomrape (*Orobanche hederæ*) and several amber and red listed bird species, such as dunnoek (*Prunella modularis*) and redwing (*Turdus iliacus*), as well as kingfisher.

Threats: Encroaching development, including an existing approved planning application for the development of housing. Disturbance and INNS; German ivy is known to be established in the eastern section of the ABI and is smothering native wild flowers. Japanese Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) is also present.

Recommended Management: Little active management is required. German ivy should be removed.

7.1.11 38 Delancey

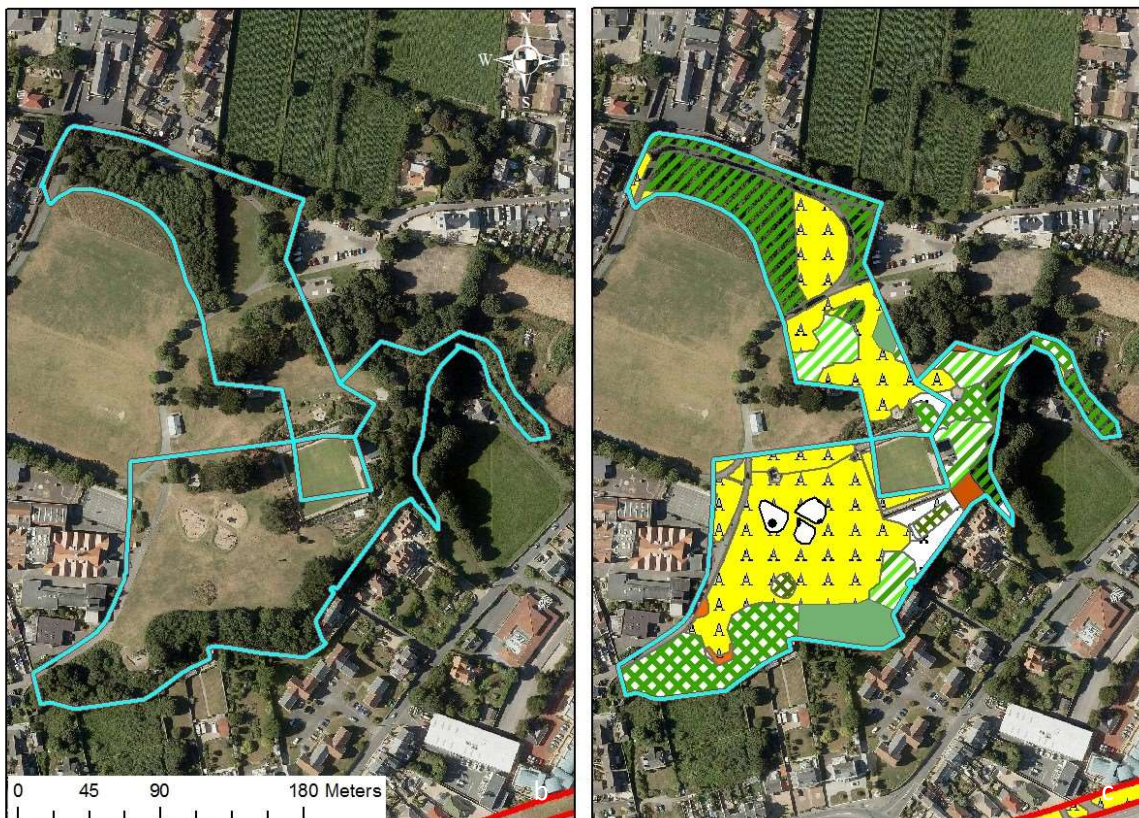


Figure 15. Photograph of Delancey ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 15c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A public park with some areas of semi-natural habitat. Parts of the park have benefited from sympathetic maintenance in recent years, such as a newly planted native woodland and grassland which is being cut less regularly. Large sections, however, are mown on a regular basis and heavily managed. The existing boundaries do not align to the natural habitats so they are recommended for revision.

Owners: States of Guernsey (Committee for Education, Sport & Culture).

Habitats: Amenity grassland, scrub, planted deciduous woodland, planted coniferous woodland, hard cliff, soft cliff, walls.

Notable Species: There are nearly 100 species of higher plants recorded from this site; it is also rich in fungi.

Threats: Over-management of grasslands, disturbance, risk of establishment of invasive non-native species.

Recommended Management: The site would benefit significantly if less intensive maintenance regimes were permanently established. The grasslands (outside of the recreational playing fields) should be cut biannually and the cuttings taken off.

7.1.12 39 Bulwer Avenue and Spur Point



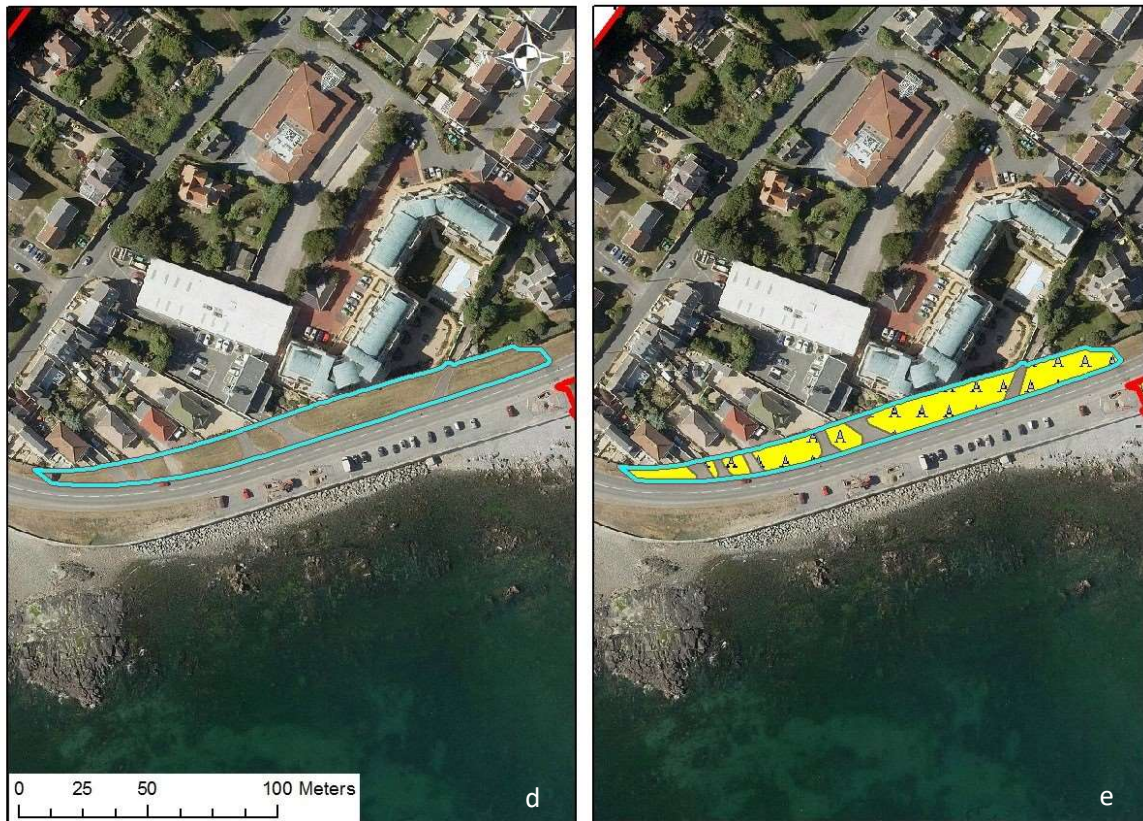


Figure 16. Photograph of Bulwer Avenue and Spur Point ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b, d). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 16c and e. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Coastal grassland and pebble ridge above high tide level, including areas of coastal rocks and scrub. Spur Point is internationally important for its geology. Bulwer Avenue is an area of coastal grassland managed as closely mown amenity grassland.

Owners: A combination of States of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: Amenity grassland, coastal grassland, planted woodland, shingle, scrub, rock.

Notable Species: Scaly cricket (*Pseudomogoplistes vicentae*), sea purslane (*Atriplex portulacoides*), annual sea-blite (*Suaeda maritima*), roosting seabirds and waders.

Threats: Development, extensions to hard sea defences, over-management of grassland habitat.

Recommended Management: Some grassland areas could be mowed less intensively and development should not be allowed should it affect the area's ecological importance.

7.1.13 40 Longue Hougue Quarry

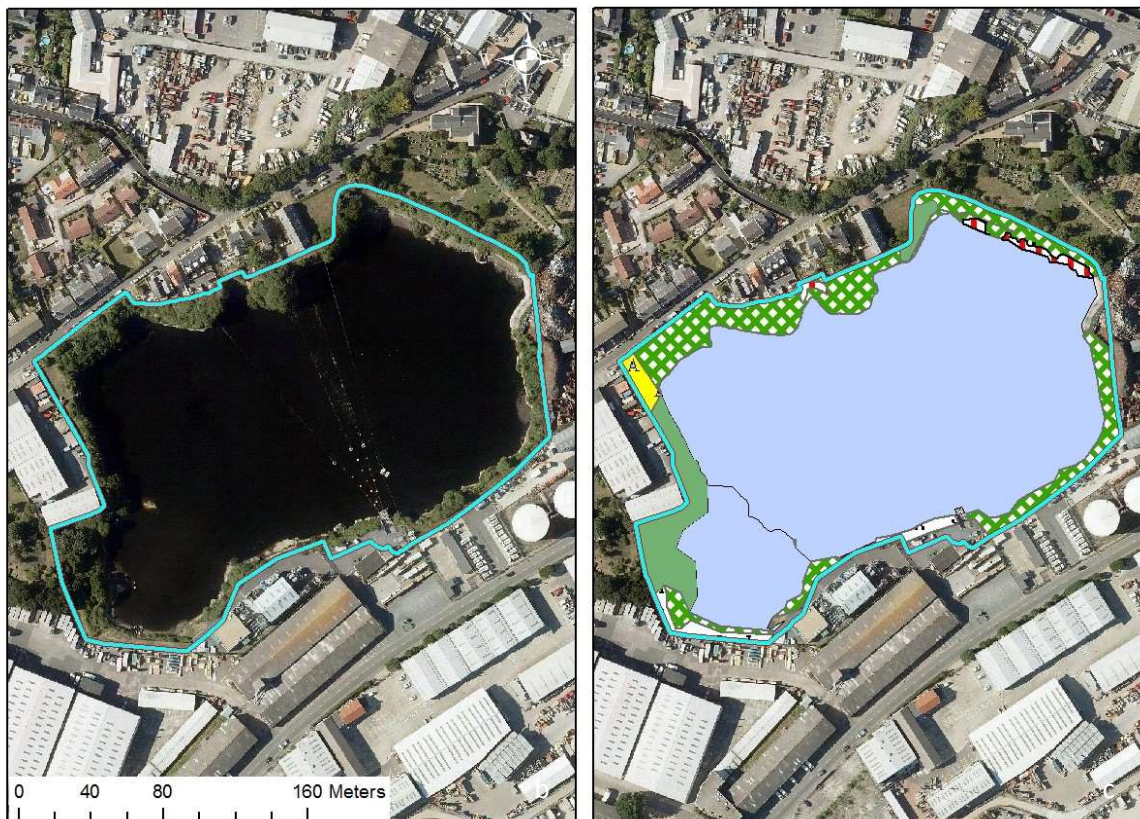


Figure 17. Photograph of Longue Hougue Quarry ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 17c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A large water-filled quarry surrounded by scrub with some mown areas at St. Sampsons Harbour. There are areas of inaccessible, seasonally flooded grassland vegetation. The quarry is important for gulls as a freshwater bathing and drinking area whilst the scrub is important for feeding and nesting birds. The existing boundaries include areas of hard standing, whilst sections of natural vegetation are excluded so they have been recommended for revision.

Owners: States of Guernsey (States Trading Supervisory Body).

Habitats: Scrub, wasteland, amenity & coastal grassland, walls, deep water, hard cliff.

Notable Species: Pale flax, (*Linum bienne*), other coastal grassland species. The quarry is important for roosting gulls, the surrounds are used by foraging, roosting and nesting birds.

Threats: Human disturbance. Establishment of INNS.

Recommended Management: None required. Any additional disturbance should be evaluated for its impact on bird populations. Good biosecurity measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of INNS into the quarry.

7.1.14 41 Ivy Castle Lane



Figure 18. Photograph of Ivy Castle Lane ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 18c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A small isolated reedbed largely surrounded by development.

Owners: States of Guernsey.

Habitats: Reed dominated swamp and dense scrub. Previously contained a wider variety of habitat, including marshy grassland.

Notable Species: Bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*) and ivy broomrape (*Orobanche hederaceae*).

Threats: Lack of management which allows scrub to establish. Drainage or the drying out of the reed bed will also lead to the loss wetland specialists. Development, invasive non-native species, human disturbance and fly-tipping are also threats to this site.

Recommended Management: Rotational cutting of reedbed and potentially clearance of some organic matter to prevent drying out. Control of invasive species.

7.1.15 42 Mont Arrive



Figure 19. Photograph of Mont Arrive ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 19c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Wooded escarpment slope within a developed landscape.

Owners: States of Guernsey.

Habitats: The majority of the site is established broadleaved woodland, there are some smaller areas of dense scrub and amenity grassland.

Notable Species: Nesting and foraging birds.

Threats: Development, over-management (including extensions of domestic curtilage), human disturbance, establishment of invasive non-native species.

Recommended Management: No active management is required except for the control of INNS.

7.1.16 43 Rope Walk



Figure 20. Photograph of Rope Walk ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in red (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 20c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Wooded slopes associated with adjacent parkland.

Owners: A combination of States of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: Broadleaved woodland, parkland, amenity grassland, scrub, gardens.

Notable Species: Nesting and foraging birds.

Threats: Over-management leading to the creation of amenity grassland underneath the tree canopy. Human disturbance and development are also threats to this site.

Recommended Management: Requires more sensitive management to encourage a more diverse understory.

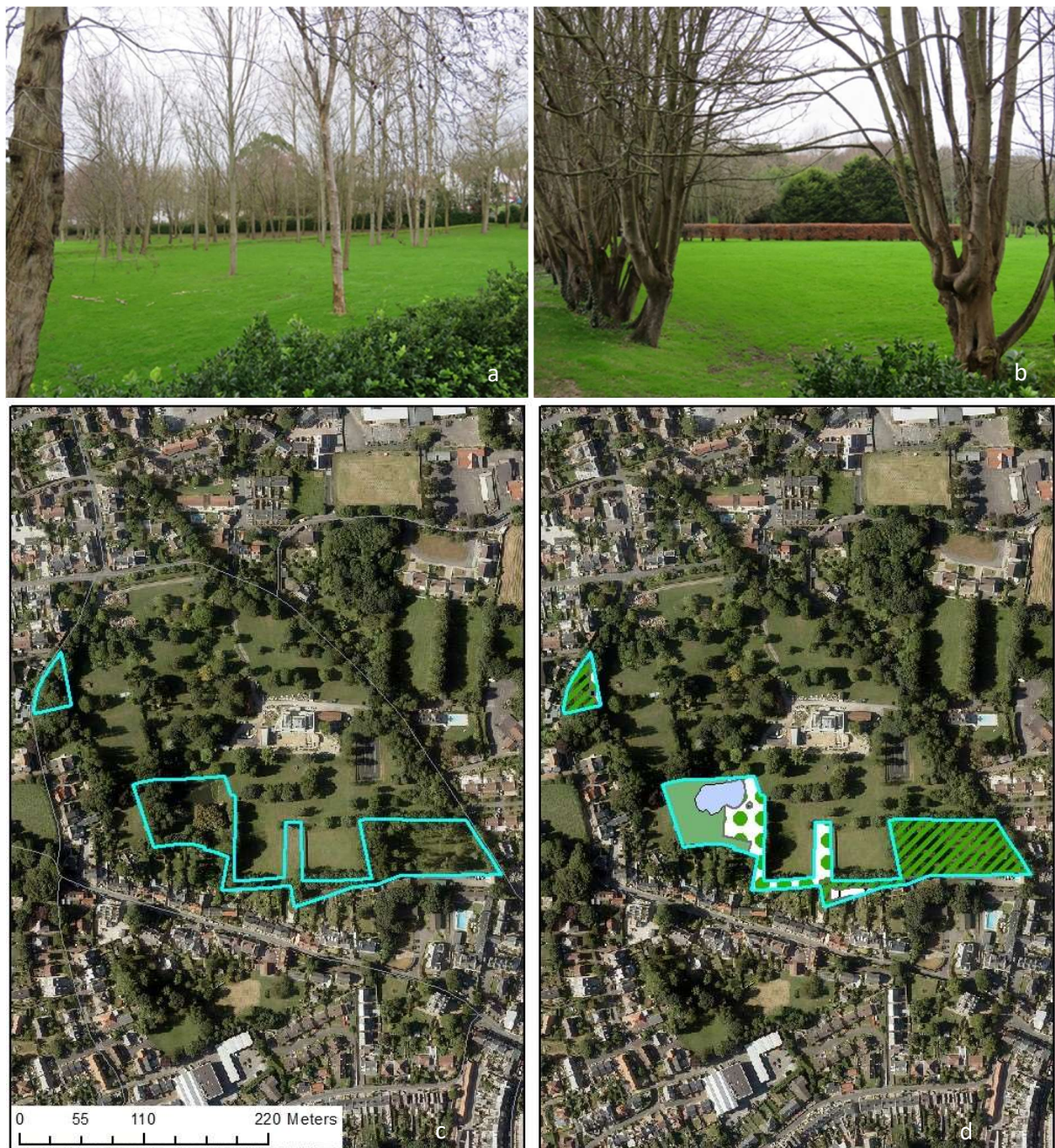


Figure 21. Photographs of Fosse Andre ABI (a, b) and site boundaries outlined in blue (c). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 21d. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Landscaped estate associated with a private house.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Plantation, garden, amenity grassland.

Notable Species: Important tree specimens, foraging birds.

Threats: Over-management including intensive mowing beneath the trees and extensive planting of amenity species. Human disturbance will also reduce the biodiversity of the site.

Recommended Management: Less intensive management is required to allow a diverse understory and grassland. This site requires extensive habitat restoration.

7.1.18 46-49 Charroterie Valley

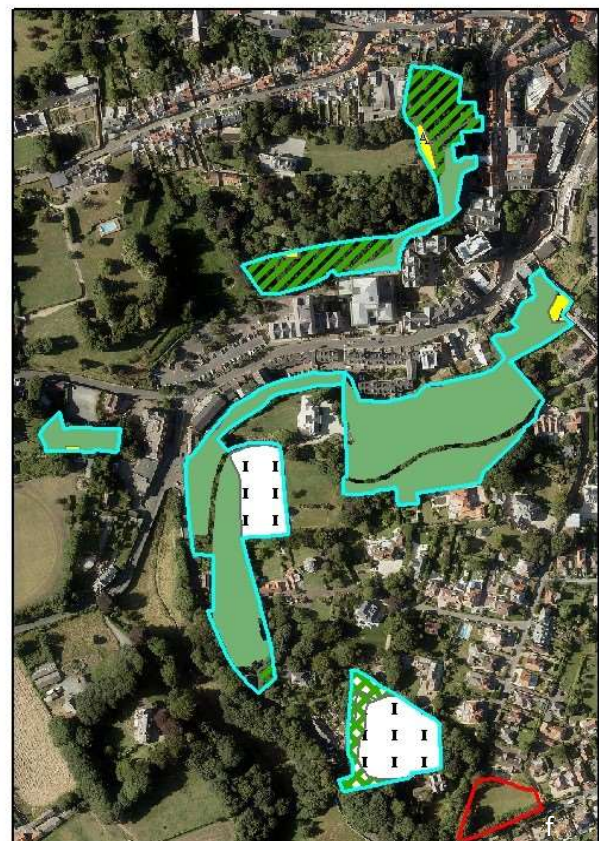
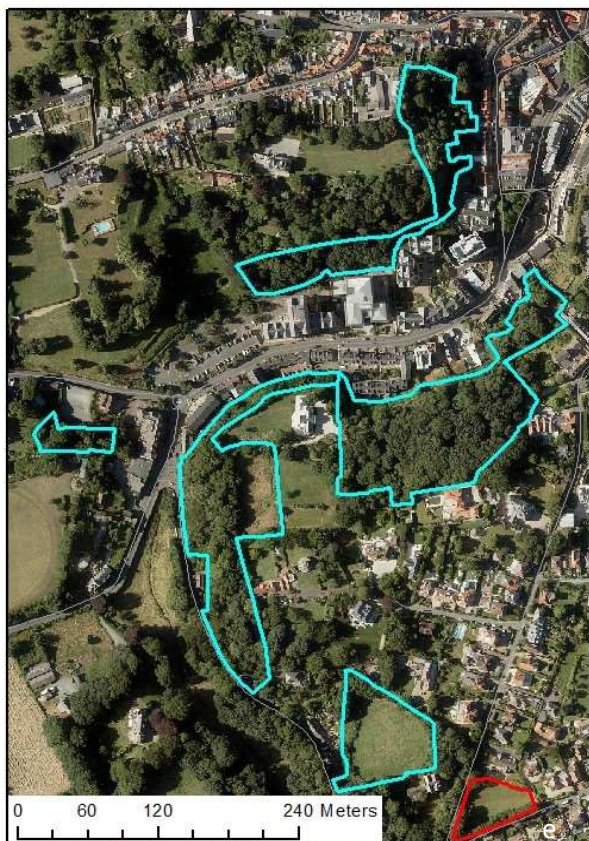


Figure 22. Photographs of Charroterie Valley ABI (a, b, c, d) and site boundaries outlined in blue (e). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 22f. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Small but relatively undisturbed areas of woodland and grassland, providing shelter for animals and birds, almost in the middle of Town. There are additional areas of woodland and species rich grassland adjacent to the existing ABI. A revision of the boundaries is recommended to incorporate these natural habitats.

Owners: A combination of States of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: Semi-natural broadleaved woodland, semi-improved grassland, hedges.

Notable Species: Pig Nut (*Conopodium majus*), mosses, lichens, various bird species.

Threats: Agricultural improvement of grasslands, over-grazing, extensions to domestic curtilage, over-management of the woodland.

Recommended Management: Woodland management is satisfactory. The fields should be cut for hay or grazed in a sympathetic manner. They should not be ploughed or have applications of fertilisers or pesticides.

7.1.19 50 Les Vardes



Figure 23. Photograph of Les Vardes ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 23c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A former field now managed as a garden and planted with amenity species.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Improved grassland and dense scrub.

Notable Species: None recorded.

Threats: Over-management including intensive mowing of the grassland and the planting of amenity species. Hedging is mostly poor non-native species.

Recommended Management: Some wildlife could be encouraged if the site was managed less intensively, native species were used and the grassland was mowed less frequently. This site requires extensive habitat restoration.

7.1.20 51 Candie Cemetery



Figure 24. Photograph of Candie Cemetery ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 24c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A cemetery in the heart of St. Peter Port which has supported species-rich grassland habitat. In the past few years it has been subject to more intensive maintenance, to the detriment of its biodiversity. It is one of the oldest areas of established dry grassland in the island and was formally the last remaining area of unimproved dry grassland in Guernsey.

Owners: States of Guernsey, St. Peter Port Parish.

Habitats: Species-rich grassland (formally unimproved grassland), old granite walls, mature specimen trees, limestone and other tombstones. There are also areas of newly planted amenity grassland.

Notable Species: Several uncommon plant species e.g. autumn ladies tresses (*Spiranthes autumnalis*), rue-leaved saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*), on the walls only in St Peter Port are blue throatwort (*Trachelium caeruleum*), maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) and yellow corydalis (*Pseudofumaria lutea*). Over 50 species of lichen as well as over 50 fungi, at least one of which is found nowhere else in the island (*Russula virescens*). Several species of waxcap fungi (*Hygrocybe* spp.) are present - indicators of undisturbed grassland.

Threats: Use of fertilisers or herbicides, over-intensive cutting regime, over-cleaning of vegetation on walls. Recently management has included in-filling of graves with topsoil and seeding with amenity grassland, which removes all ecological value.

Recommended Management: No fertilisers or pesticides should be used. The grass should be cut between two and five times annually and the arisings should be removed. Walls should be manually weeded only when necessary. No topsoil or additional seed should be introduced to the grassland.

7.1.21 52 Les Banques



Figure 25. Photograph of Les Banques ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 25c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Coastal grassland and pebble ridge above high tide level.

Owners: States of Guernsey.

Habitats: Coastal grassland, amenity grassland, shingle bank, rock.

Notable Species: Scaly cricket (*Pseudomogoplistes vicentae*), sea purslane (*Atriplex portulacoides*), annual sea-blite (*Suaeda maritima*). Roosting seabirds and waders. Common terns (*Sterna hirundo*) have bred on Kempt Rock just offshore from the ABI.

Threats: Over-mowing of the coastal grassland, disturbance through mechanical maintenance of shingle bank, development of sea defences. Human disturbance, pollution and climate change are also threats to this site.

Recommended Management: The coastal grassland could be cut less frequently and the cuttings taken off. Mechanical maintenance of shingle kept to a minimum.

7.1.22 53-60 Offshore Islets





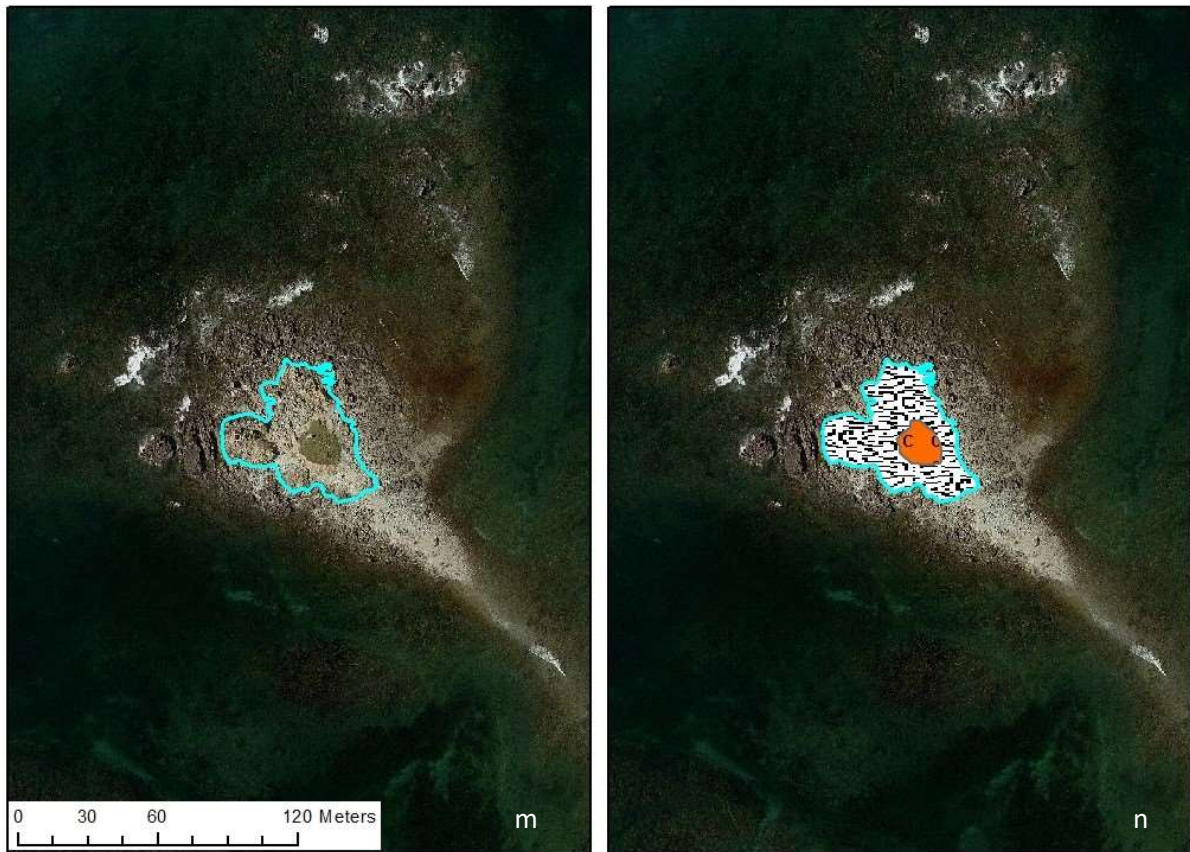


Figure 26. Photograph of Offshore Islets ABI (a-h) and site boundaries outlined in blue (i, k & m). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 26 j, l & n. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Various small islets around the coast, all linked to Guernsey by intertidal causeways or areas of foreshore. Each generally has some established vegetation.

Owners: Some are in States of Guernsey ownership and others are private.

Habitats: Coastal grassland, dune grassland, shingle, rock, soft cliff, hard cliff, scrub.

Notable Species: A coastal woodlouse (*Miktoniscus patencei*), long-pincered earwig (*Forficula auriculata*), sand quillwort (*Isoetes hystrix*), orange birds-foot (*Ornithopus pinnatus*). Roosting waders and gulls, breeding gulls, oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*), common tern.

Threats: Erosion, human disturbance, invasive non-native species including brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*).

Recommended Management: Little management is necessary for these highly exposed sites. Scrub is managed sympathetically on Houmet Paradis to prevent its over-establishment. Rat populations should be controlled to reduce their predation of seabird eggs and chicks. Human disturbance should be kept to a minimum and access should be prohibited within bird breeding season.

7.1.23 61 Field west of Grandes Rocques Road



Figure 27. Photograph of the field to the west of Grandes Rocques Road ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 27c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Several overgrown fields divided by tamarisk hedges.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Dense scrub, amenity grassland, and improved grassland. Remnants of semi-improved grassland persist between the scrub in places.

Notable Species: Various invertebrate and bird species.

Threats: Lack of management leading to the encroachment of scrub, development, over-grazing, extensions to domestic curtilage, agricultural improvement.

Recommended Management: The grassland would benefit from suitable grazing or cutting regimes. Scrub encroachment should be prevented.

7.1.24 62 La Vallette

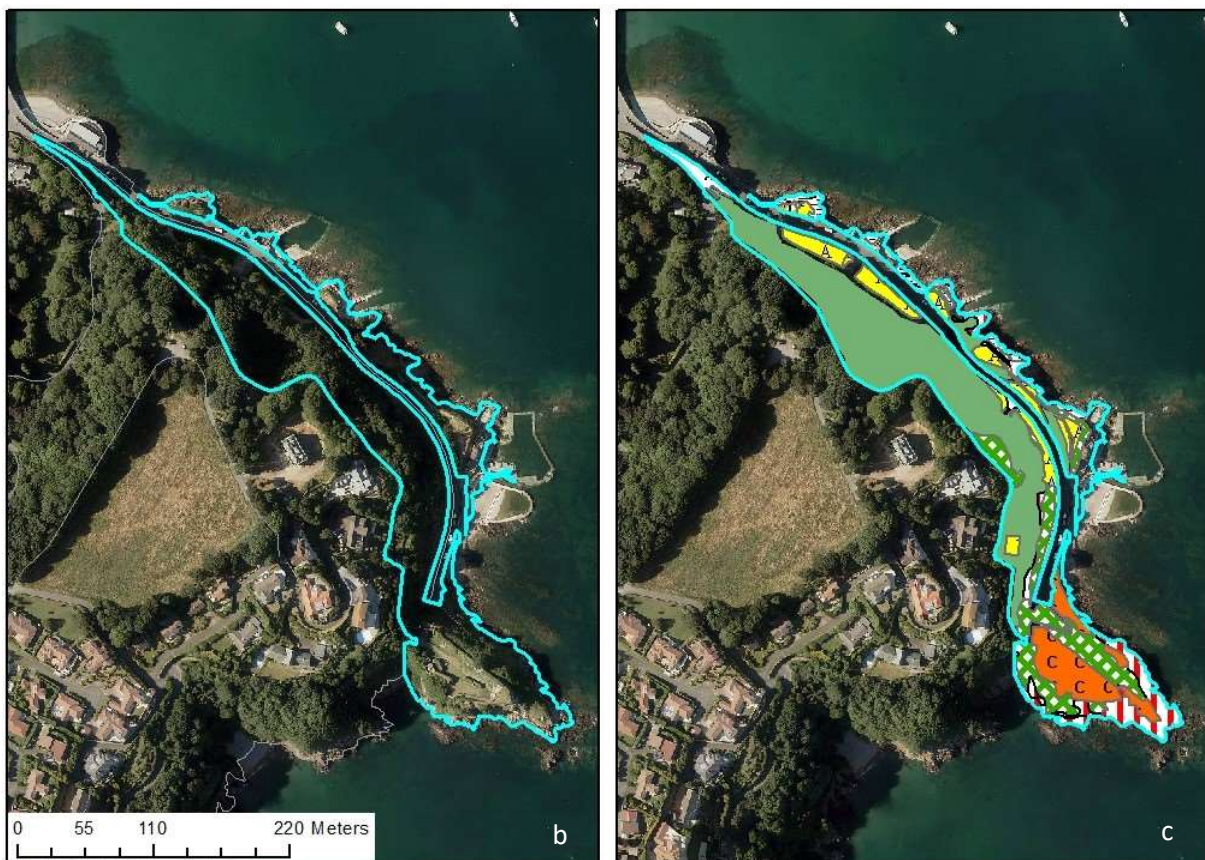


Figure 28. Photograph of La Vallette ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 28c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Steep wooded escarpment and associated amenity gardens to the south of town. The ABI also includes a stretch of coastal land, headland and historic fortification.

Owners: A combination of States of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: A high diversity of habitats including deciduous woodland, dense scrub, coastal grassland, amenity grassland, hard cliff, soft cliff and walls.

Notable Species: Green lizard (*Lacerta viridis*).

Threats: Over-intensive management, development and the planting of amenity species. The spread of INNS including New Zealand wire plant (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*), Spanish bluebells (*Hyacinthoides hispanica*) and self-seeded sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

Recommended Management: The grasslands would benefit from a reduced cutting regime. The over-management of other sections, including the planting of amenity species should be avoided. INNS should be actively managed to prevent their spread. The woodland would benefit from the interplanting of native species to encourage greater diversity.

7.1.25 63 Les Villets



Figure 29. Photograph of Les Villets ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 29c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Seasonal wet fields and reed beds in a small valley on the South coast. To the north is an area of unimproved wet grassland and reedbed. It has been recommended to revise the boundary to include these areas.

Owners: A combination of the National Trust of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: Reedbed, marshy grassland, improved grassland.

Notable Species: Reed warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*), water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*), various wet meadow plant species.

Threats: Intensive management or lack of management, agricultural improvement, over-grazing.

Recommended Management: The grassland should be cut annually for hay and they should not be ploughed or be treated with fertilisers or herbicides. Grazing would also be beneficial. The reedbed should be cut in rotation.

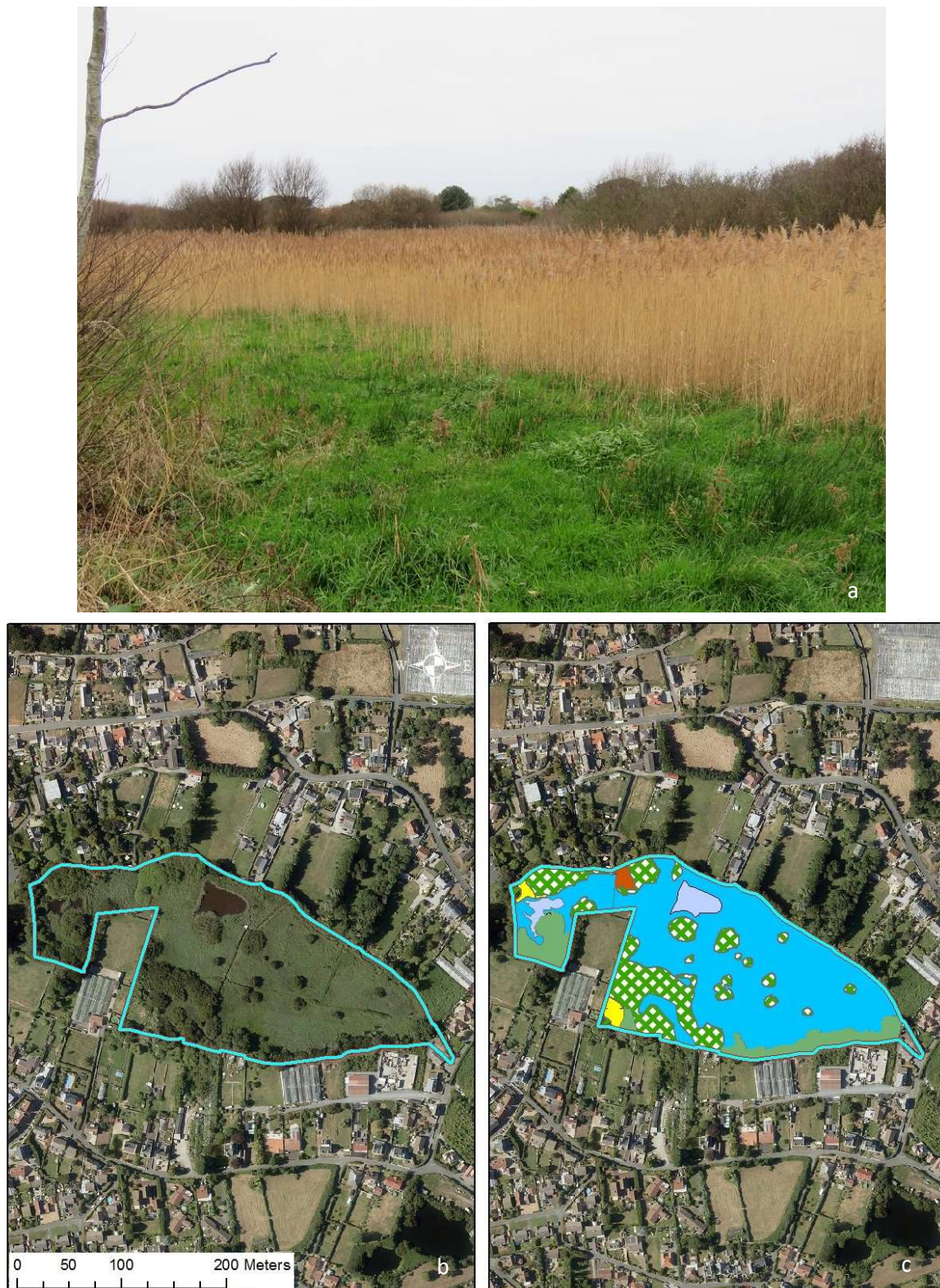


Figure 30. Photograph of Le Grand Pre ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 30c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: One of the largest wetland complexes on the island to the north of the island.

Owners: A combination of States of Guernsey, La Société Guernesiaise and private ownership.

Habitats: The site is mostly dominated by reeds, with areas of open water, dense scrub and woodland.

Notable Species: Various invertebrates, celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus scleratus*), branched burr-reed (*Sparganium erectum*), hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*). Also reed warbler, sedge warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*), Cetti's warbler (*Cettia cetti*), other warblers and migrants, roosting swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), breeding marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*), overwintering snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), water rail, kingfisher.

Threats: Drainage, scrub encroachment, development, extensions to domestic curtilage.

Recommended Management: Current management of most of the site is sufficient, as it is managed as a nature reserve. Rotational cutting of the reedbed is required. Drainage, extensions to curtilage (including intensive mowing and planting of amenity species) should be avoided.

7.1.27 65 Le Marais



Figure 31. Photograph of Le Marais ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 31c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A diverse complex of habitats including several marshy and seasonally wet fields with a large lake. The existing site includes an area of developed land and associated curtilage. Boundary revisions are recommended to reflect this.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Semi-improved marshy grassland, reedbed, standing water, woodland, scrub and areas of improved and amenity grassland.

Notable Species: Various wetland plant species, breeding and migrant warblers, overwintering duck, water rail.

Threats: Agricultural intensification, encroaching development, over-management, extension to domestic curtilage, drainage and establishment of INNS.

Recommended Management: The fields should be cut for hay and/or grazed with cattle. They should not be ploughed or treated with fertilisers or pesticides. The pond has been over-managed in recent years and would benefit from less intensive maintenance. Good biosecurity measures should be adopted to prevent the introduction of INNS. The intensive mowing of grassland or planting of amenity species should be avoided.

7.1.28 66 Les Mielles

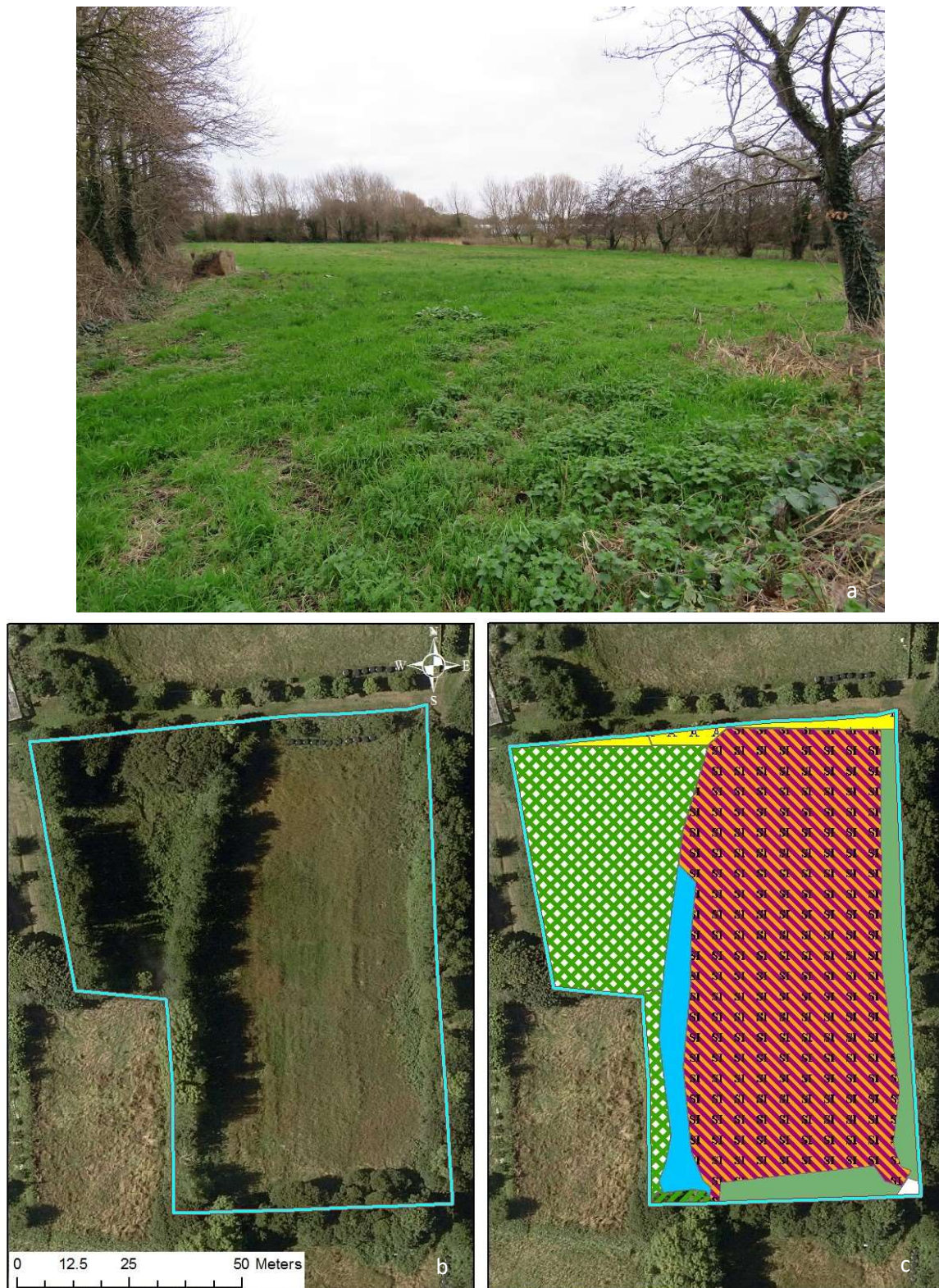


Figure 32. Photograph of Les Mielles ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 32c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Several small fields, many of which are seasonally wet, separated by earthbanks with trees. Set within a larger complex of sensitively managed fields in the north of the island. It is recommended that the adjacent wet meadows be included in this ABI.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Semi-improved marshy grassland, dense scrub and small sections of woodland.

Notable Species: Many wildflowers which are indicators of species-rich wet meadows including loose-flowered orchid (*Anacamptis laxiflora*), ragged robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*) and spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza* spp.).

Threats: Agricultural improvement, drainage, development, extensions to domestic curtilage.

Recommended Management: The fields should be cut for hay and/or grazed by cattle. They should not be ploughed or treated with fertilisers or pesticides.

7.1.29 67 Cuckoo Lane

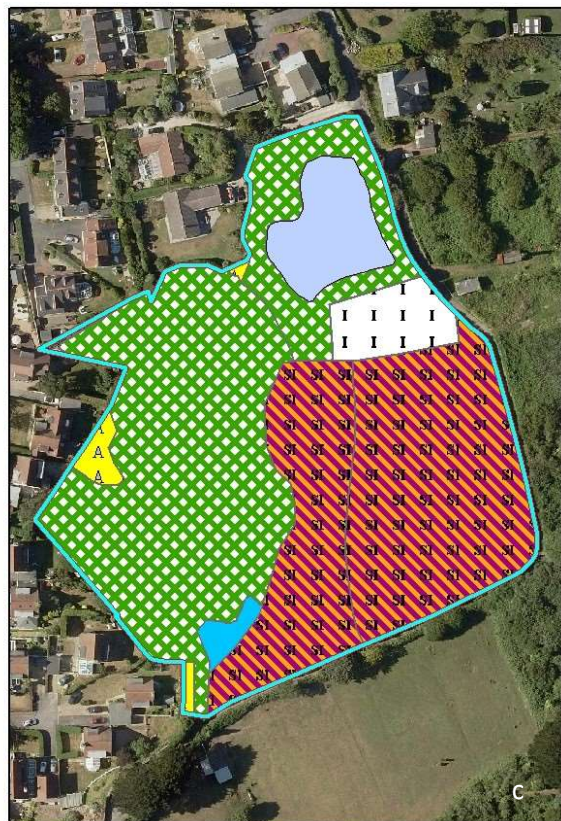


Figure 33. Photograph of Cuckoo Lane ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 33c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Several marshy fields with a flooded quarry to the north in the Vale.

Owners: A combination of the National Trust of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: The site is mostly marshy grassland and scrub, with open water, woodland and earthbanks.

Notable Species: Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) is present in the flooded quarry and the grassland contains many wildflowers indicative of species-rich wet grasslands, including ragged robin, and lady's smock (*Cardamine pratensis*).

Threats: Lack of management or over-management, drainage.

Recommended Management: The fields should be cut for hay annually and/or grazed with cattle. They should not be ploughed or treated with fertilisers or pesticides.

7.1.30 68 Bordeaux



Figure 34. Photograph of Bordeaux ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 34c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Three marshy fields with a brackish influence inland from Bordeaux Harbour on Guernsey's east coast.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Semi-improved marshy grassland, improved dry grassland, brackish pond.

Notable Species: Not known. Requires surveying during appropriate survey seasons.

Threats: Overgrazing, extensions to domestic curtilage, lack of management, agricultural improvement.

Recommended Management: The fields should be cut for hay and/or grazed, ideally by cattle or sympathetically by horses. They should not be ploughed or treated with fertilisers or pesticides.

7.1.31 69-70 Fauxquets Valley

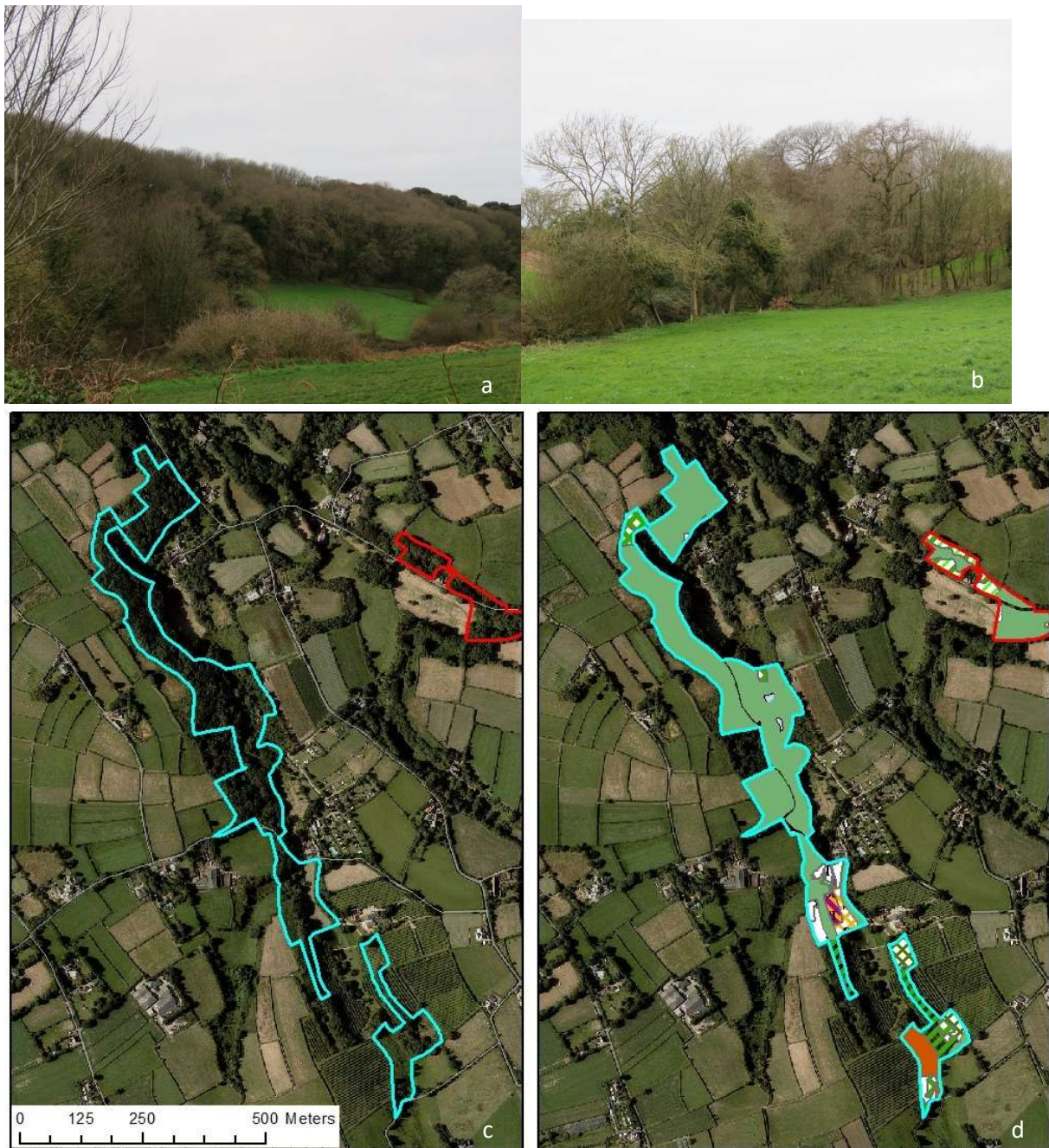


Figure 35. Photograph of Fauxquets Valley ABI (a, and b) and site boundaries outlined in blue (c). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 35d. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Set within a woody valley in the centre of the island, the site includes one of the largest areas of woodland on the island and several fields which, due to sympathetic management, retain species-rich habitats.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Semi-natural broadleaved woodland, improved and semi-improved marshy grassland, pond, stream, banks.

Notable Species: Various invertebrates, hard fern (*Blechnum spicant*), Branched Burr-reed (*Sparganium erectum*). Numerous birds including important breeding species such as buzzard, sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*), firecrest (*Regulus ignicapilla*), short-toed treecreeper (*Certhia brachydactyla*), great spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*), bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*), long-tailed tit (*Aegithalos caudatus*), blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*).

Threats: Human disturbance, agricultural improvement.

Recommended Management: The woodland requires no management. The fields would benefit from less intensive management, ideally cut for hay or grazed by cattle. They should not be ploughed or treated with fertilisers or pesticides.

7.1.32 71-73 Talbot Valley

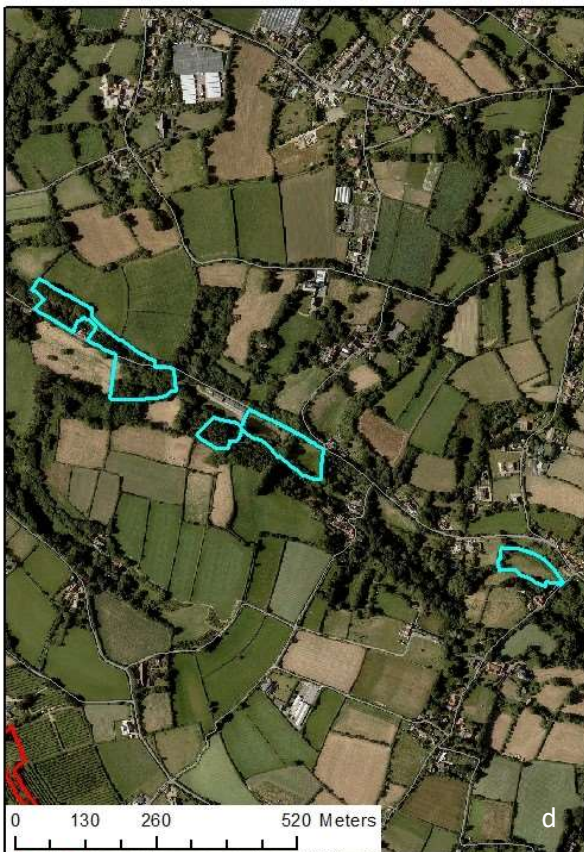


Figure 36. Photograph of Talbot Valley ABI (a, b and c) and site boundaries outlined in blue (d). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 36e. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A wooded valley to the northeast of Fauxquets in the centre of the island. It contains several marshy fields and areas of woodland. Sections of which are considered to be some of the oldest established woodland habitat in the island.

Owners: A combination of the National Trust of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: Semi-improved marshy grassland, semi-natural broadleaved woodland, pond, stream, banks.

Notable Species: Various invertebrates, wetland plant species, including two of national importance; slender marsh bedstraw (*Galium constrictum*) and Cornish moneywort (*Sibthorpia europaea*). Numerous birds including important breeding species such as buzzard, sparrowhawk, firecrest, short-toed treecreeper, great spotted woodpecker, bullfinch, long-tailed tit, blackcap.

Threats: Over-intensive management or agricultural improvement of grasslands.

Recommended Management: The woodland areas do not require active management. The fields should be cut for hay annually and grazed in autumn. They should not be ploughed or treated with fertilisers or pesticides.

7.1.33 74 Quanteraine

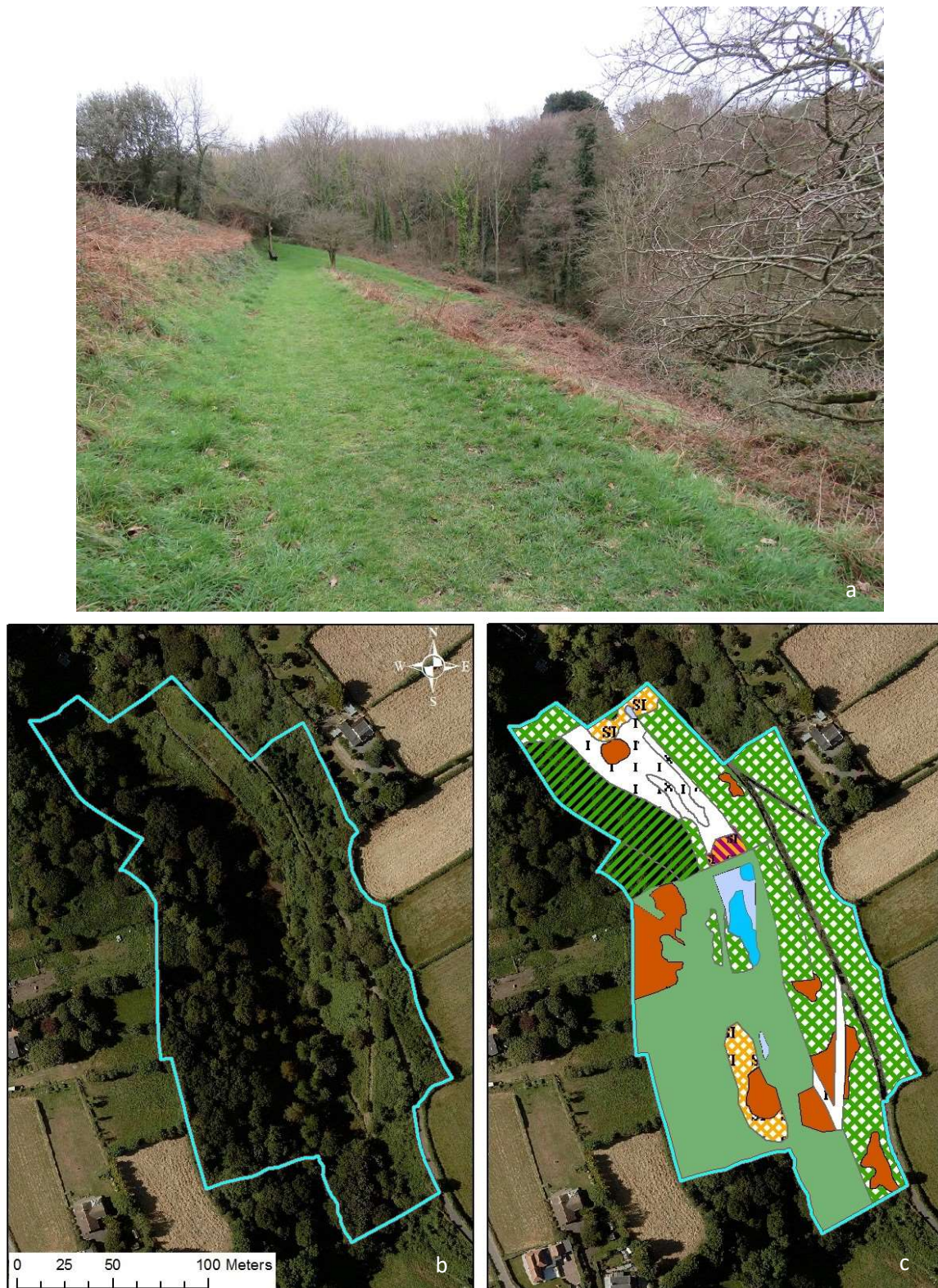


Figure 37. Photograph of Quanteraine ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 37c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A largely wooded valley with associated habitats and areas of meadow in the valley floor. The site is managed as the Silbe Nature Reserve by La Société Guernesiaise.

Owners: La Société Guernesiaise.

Habitats: Semi-improved grassland, marshy grassland, semi-natural broadleaved woodland, standing water, dense scrub, continuous bracken, stream, earthbanks.

Notable Species: A fenland hoverfly (*Tropidia scita*), brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*), bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), several rare sedges. Also breeding buzzard, sparrowhawk, bullfinch, firecrest, long-tailed tit.

Threats: Lack of management leading to bracken and scrub encroachment, over-grazing, agricultural improvement. Establishment of INNS is a risk.

Recommended Management: The current management regimes are satisfactory, although some scrub and bracken management may be required. Good biosecurity measures should be adopted in order to prevent establishment of INNS.

7.1.34 75 St. Saviour's Reservoir

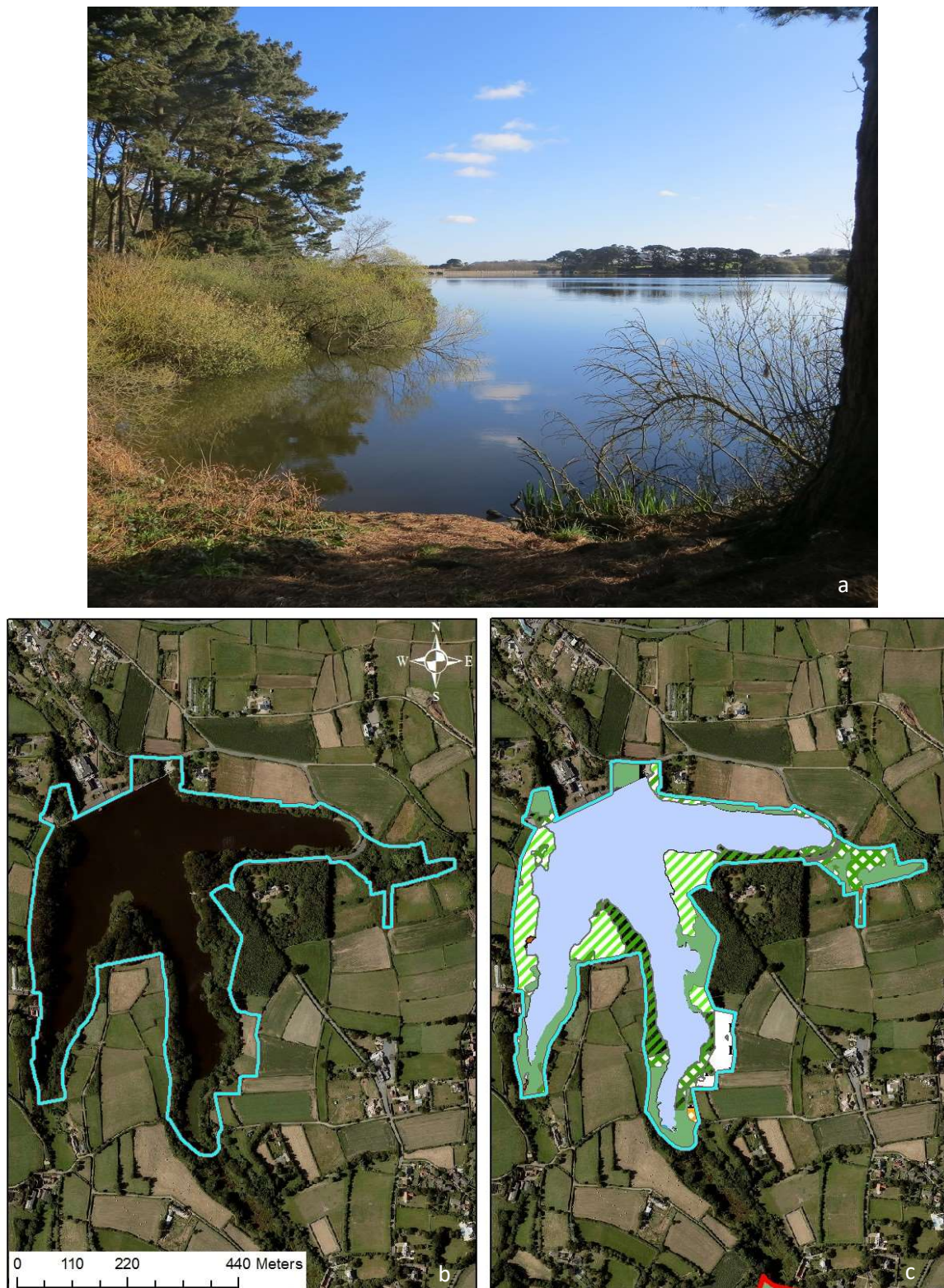


Figure 38. Photograph of St. Saviour's Reservoir ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 38c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: The largest area of freshwater on the island, surrounded by wooded and scrubby slopes. The site is important for its birdlife. The popular Millennium Walk runs around the perimeter of the site.

Owners: States of Guernsey.

Habitats: The site is predominantly open water. It is surrounded by semi-natural broadleaved woodland, planted coniferous woodland, dense scrub, streams and earthbanks.

Notable Species: Various invertebrates, marginal plant species. Breeding long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), sparrowhawk, little grebe (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*), goldcrest (*Regulus regulus*). Also overwintering ducks, grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) and kingfisher.

Threats: Human disturbance, increased recreational activity, pollution, establishment of INNS.

Recommended Management: The existing management is satisfactory. The pressure from recreation use should be monitored to ensure it does not impact the biodiversity of the site. Good biosecurity measures should be adopted in order to prevent establishment of INNS.

7.1.35 76 Sous l'Eglise



Figure 39. Photograph of Sous l'Eglise ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 39c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Meadow land with associated woodland and willow scrub in a shallow valley.

Owners: A combination of St. Saviours Parish and private ownership.

Habitats: Mostly broadleaved woodland (both semi-natural and planted) with small patches of dense scrub, planted conifers and improved grassland. With standing water, streams and earthbanks.

Notable Species: Cornish moneywort (*Sibthorpea europa*), breeding buzzard, sparrowhawk, overwintering woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*).

Threats: Inappropriate tree planting, over-mowing of the grassland, over-management, disturbance, increased recreation.

Recommended Management: The grassland should be mowed 1-2 times a year and the cuttings removed or periodically grazed by sheep. Amenity plantings should be avoided.

7.1.36 77 Vingtaine de l'Epine

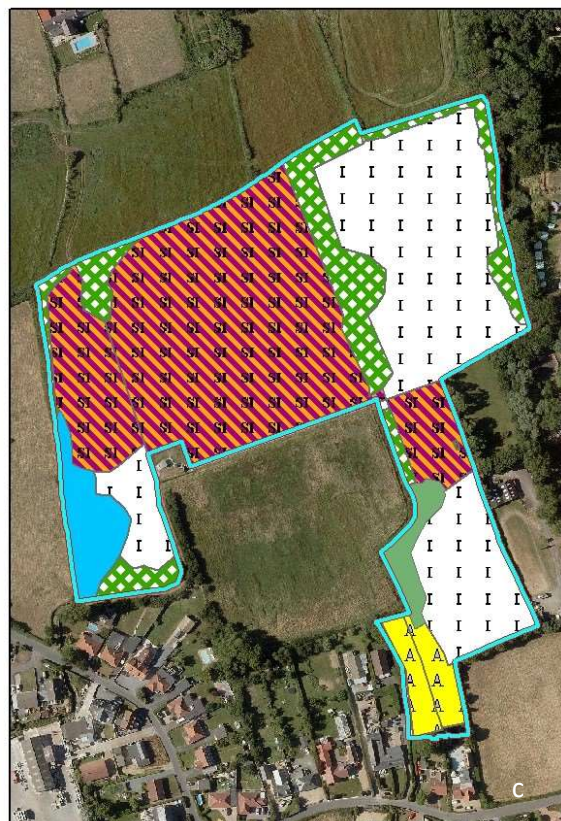


Figure 40. Photograph of Vingtaine de l'Epine ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 40c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A series of seasonally wet fields, several of which have received a degree of agricultural improvement. The fields adjacent to the ABI are species-rich wet meadows and it is recommended that the boundaries be revised to include them.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Improved grassland, semi-improved marshy grassland, reedbed, dense scrub and streams and earthbanks. Two small areas at the south of the site have been converted to amenity grassland.

Notable Species: Great-water dock (*Rumex hydrolapathum*), various roosting, nesting and overwintering birds.

Threats: Agricultural improvement, over-management, human disturbance, increased recreational use.

Recommended Management: The grasslands would benefit from less intensive management such as less-frequent cutting, or grazing by cattle. They should not be ploughed or treated with fertilisers or pesticides.

7.1.37 78-79 La Hougue du Pommier



Figure 41. Photograph of La Hougue du Pommier west (a) and east (b) and site boundaries outlined in blue (c). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 41d. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: Two sites which were formerly species-rich meadows. The east site has now been planted with fast-growing trees which are harvested for biofuel. The west site has suffered due to a lack of management but still retains much of its biodiversity.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Marshy grassland, planted woodland, stream, dense scrub.

Notable Species: Various wetland plant species including marsh bedstraw (*Galium palustre*), southern marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza praetermissa*). Also overwintering water rail, snipe.

Threats: Lack of management, scrub encroachment, dense woodland plantings.

Recommended Management: The east site is recommended for delisting; it would require extensive habitat restoration and a change in land use to enable it to recover its former ecological value. The west site should be cut for hay and/or grazed by cattle. It should not be ploughed or treated with fertilisers or pesticides.

7.1.38 80 Le Villocq



Figure 42. Photograph of Le Villocq ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 42c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A series of marshy fields alongside a housing estate with associated scrubby boundaries currently grazed by cattle. The north of the site has been converted to a garden and a plantation woodland. There are also several species-rich wet meadows adjacent to the existing site boundary. Some revisions have been recommended to enable these important habitats to be incorporated whilst the developed land should be excluded.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Improved grassland, semi-improved grassland, scrub, stream, banks.

Notable Species: A diversity of wildflowers, sedges and rushes, including *Carex hirta* and water horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*).

Threats: Agricultural improvement, over-intensive management.

Recommended Management: The fields would benefit from less intensive agricultural use. It should be cut for hay or grazed by cattle. It should not be ploughed or treated with fertilisers or pesticides.

7.1.39 81 La Garenne d'Anneville



Figure 43. Photograph of La Garenne ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 43c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A medieval rabbit warren surrounded by a moat. It is managed as a nature reserve by La Société Guernesiaise. An additional area to the south, also managed as a nature reserve also warrants designation as an ABI.

Owners: Private.

Habitats: Semi-improved grassland, dense scrub, continuous bracken and broadleaved woodland.

Notable Species: A dolichopodid fly (*Hercostomus matallicus*), clustered rush (*Juncus conglomeratus*), purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*). Also bird species including bullfinch, blackcap, woodcock.

Threats: Lack of management leading to encroachment of bracken and scrub, or over-management, extensions to domestic curtilage, development.

Recommended Management: The current management as a nature reserve is satisfactory, although some scrub and bracken clearance may be required. An adjacent area of semi-mature planted woodland to the south does not require management.

7.1.40 82 Les Hougues Peres



Figure 44. Photograph of Les Hougues Peres ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 44c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A complex of three water-filled quarries surrounded by woodland and set into a hillock.

Owners: A combination of States of Guernsey and private ownership.

Habitats: The quarries are areas of open water, with some shallow sections, the surrounding vegetation is semi-natural broadleaved woodland and dense scrub.

Notable Species: Alternate-leaved water milfoil (*Myriophyllum alternifolium*), broad-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*). Also various bird species including buzzard, sparrowhawk, large roosts of egrets, herons and crows.

Threats: Human disturbance, recreation, establishment of INNS.

Recommended Management: The current management is satisfactory. Good biosecurity measures should be adopted to prevent the spread of INNS into the quarry.

7.1.41 83 Heritage Walk



Figure 45. Photograph of Heritage Walk ABI (a) and site boundaries outlined in blue (b). The habitats, as identified in the 2018 Phase 1 Habitat Survey are displayed in 45c. A full key to habitats is available in the JNCC handbook.

Description: A publicly-accessible site comprising a mix of habitats including a planted woodland, flooded quarry and some open grasslands. It is adjacent to Carteret Quarry and Home Farm, both of which are sites with high ecological value and it is recommended the ABI boundary be revised to include them.

Owners: A combination of the States of Guernsey and the National Trust of Guernsey.

Habitats: Mostly planted broadleaved woodland, with areas of semi-natural broadleaved woodland, planted mixed woodland and dry grassland.

Notable Species: Various fungi, small-flowered buttercup (*Ranunculus parviflorus*), bugle (*Ajuga reptans*). Also numerous bird species.

Threats: Over-management, human disturbance, recreation, agricultural improvement.

Recommended Management: The management of the woodland and quarry areas are generally satisfactory. Similarly, the grassland is adequate at present.

7.2 RESULTS CALCULATIONS

7.2.1 Log Area calculations

Map ref.	Site	Area (m ²)	Area (ha)	Log	Score
28	Vale Castle/Rue des Barras	39,591	3.96	0.60	1
29	Braye Road	12,270	1.23	0.09	1
30	Grosses Hougues	26,658	2.67	0.43	1
31	Rue Jacques	2,843	0.28	- 0.55	0
32	Franc Fief	14,251	1.43	0.15	1
33	Mont Crevelt	5,305	0.53	-0.28	0
34	Robergerie	4,583	0.46	-0.34	0
35	Baubigny Quarry	9,916	0.99	-0.00	0
36	Les Effards	14,809	1.48	0.17	1
37	Delancey Lane	8,116	0.81	-0.09	0
38	Delancey	37,363	3.74	0.57	1
39	Bulwer Avenue	10,459	1.05	0.02	1
40	Longue Hougue Quarry	42,667	4.27	0.63	1
41	Ivy Castle Lane	3,249	0.32	-0.49	0
42	Mont Arrive	11,911	1.19	0.08	1
43	Rope Walk	15,198	1.52	0.18	1
44-45	Fosse Andre	13,439	1.34	0.13	1
46-49	Charroterie Valley	44,933	4.49	0.65	1
50	Les Vardes	2,201	0.22	-0.66	0
51	Candie Cemetery	12,879	1.29	0.11	1
52	Les Banques	9,702	0.97	-0.01	0
53-60	Offshore Islets	30,702	3.07	0.49	1
61	Field west of Grandes Rocques Road	6,284	0.63	-0.20	0
62	La Vallette	35,595	3.56	0.55	1
63	Les Villets	9,014	0.90	-0.05	0
64	Le Grand Pre	42,218	4.22	0.63	1
65	Le Marais	61,331	6.13	0.79	1
66	Les Mielles	7,556	0.76	-0.12	0
67	Cuckoo Lane	15,882	1.59	0.20	1
68	Bordeaux	10,622	1.06	0.03	1
69-70	Fauxquets Valley	108,544	10.85	1.04	2
71-73	Talbot Valley	31,458	3.15	0.50	1
74	Quanteraine	30,064	3.01	0.48	1
75	St Saviour's Reservoir	235,552	23.56	1.37	2
76	Sous l'Eglise	18,158	1.82	0.26	1
77	Vingtaine de l'Epine	53,231	5.32	0.73	1
78-79	La Hougue du Pommier	16,919	1.69	0.23	1
80	Le Villocq	26,932	2.69	0.43	1
81	La Garenne d'Anneville	12,442	1.24	0.09	1
82	Les Hougues Peres	17,496	1.75	0.24	1
83	Heritage Walk	27,689	2.77	0.44	1

7.2.2 Habitat rarity scores

Habitat	Area (ha)	Rarity Score
Amenity Grassland	752	0
Arable Land	236	1
Arable Land short term ley	640	0
Bare Ground	26	2
Brackish Pool	1.9	3
Brownfield	9.9	3
Coastal Grassland	52	2
Coastal Heathland	2.8	3
Continuous Bracken	44	2
Dense Scrub	385	1
Dune Grassland	67	2
Dune Heath	0.38	3
Dune Scrub	33	2
Dune Slack	1.3	3
Hard Cliff	57	2
Improved Grassland	1309	0
Marshy Grassland	3.4	3
Open Dune	0.85	3
Parkland	51	2
Plantation Woodland	29	1
Planted Broadleaved Woodland	181	1
Planted Coniferous Woodland	23	1
Planted Mixed Woodland	63	1
Quarry	12	2
Rock	29	2
Saltmarsh	1.3	3
Sand or Mud	13	2
Semi Natural Broadleaved Woodland	202	1
Semi-improved Grassland	36	2
Semi-improved Marshy Grassland	54	2
Shingle	13	2
Soft Cliff	1	3
Sour Fig	9.6	0
Standing Water	43	2
Swamp	18	2
Tall Ruderal	43	2

7.2.3 Habitat rarity and diversity

Map ref	Site name	Habitat Diversity	Score	Rarity	Score
28	Vale Castle/Rue des Barras	12	3	1.42	1
29	Braye Road	2	0	2.00	3
30	Grosses Hougues	4	1	1.00	1
31	Rue Jacques	5	2	0.80	0
32	Franc Fief	3	1	1.00	1
33	Mont Crevelt	3	1	1.67	2
34	Robergerie	2	0	1.00	1
35	Baubigny Quarry	6	2	0.83	0
36	Les Effards	1	0	0.00	0
37	Delancey Lane	6	2	1.17	1
38	Delancey	13	3	1.15	1
39	Bulwer Avenue & Spur Point	7	2	1.43	1
40	Longue Hougue Quarry	7	2	1.29	1
41	Ivy Castle Lane	2	0	1.50	2
42	Mont Arrive	6	2	1.00	1
43	Rope Walk	2	0	0.50	0
44-45	Fosse Andre	6	2	1.00	1
46-49	Charroterie Valley	5	2	0.60	0
50	Les Vardes	1	0	0.00	0
51	Candie Cemetery	3	1	1.00	1
52	Les Banques	3	1	1.00	1
53-60	Offshore Islets	9	2	2.00	3
61	Field to west of Grandes Rocques Road	3	1	0.33	0
62	La Vallette	11	3	1.55	2
63	Les Villets	4	1	1.25	1
64	Le Grand Pre	8	2	1.13	1
65	Le Marais	10	3	1.20	1
66	Les Mielles	7	2	1.00	1
67	Cuckoo Lane	6	2	1.17	1
68	Bordeaux	6	2	1.17	1
69-70	Fauxquets Valley	14	3	1.36	1
71-73	Talbot Valley	11	3	1.27	1
74	Quanteraine	11	3	1.36	1
75	St Saviour's Reservoir	10	3	1.50	2
76	Sous l'Eglise	7	2	1.14	1
77	Vingtaine de l'Epine	7	2	1.14	1
78-79	La Hougue du Pommier	4	1	1.00	1
80	Le Villocq	8	2	1.00	1
81	La Garenne d'Anneville	5	2	1.40	1
82	Les Hougues Peres	4	1	1.00	1
83	Heritage Walk	8	2	0.88	0

7.2.4 Species Rarity

Map ref	Site name	Birds	Score 1	Plants	Score 2	Combined Score
28	Vale Castle/Rue des Barras	2	1	38	3	2
29	Braye Road	2	1	4	1	1
30	Grosses Hougues	4	2	2	1	2
80	Rue Jacques	2	1	3	1	1
31	Franc Fief	3	2	2	1	2
32	Mont Crevelt	1	1	14	2	2
33	Robergerie	1	1	0	0	1
34	Baubigny Quarry	2	1	0	0	1
35	Les Effards	2	1	1	1	1
36	Delancey Lane	7	3	2	1	2
37	Delancey	5	3	4	1	2
38	Bulwer Avenue & Spur Point	6	3	8	2	3
39	Longue Hougue Quarry	10	3	6	2	3
40	Ivy Castle Lane	2	1	2	1	1
41	Mont Arrive	1	1	0	0	1
42	Rope Walk	2	1	1	1	1
43	Fosse Andre	3	2	1	1	2
44-45	Charroterie Valley	1	1	2	1	1
46-49	Les Vardes	0	0	0	0	0
50	Candie Cemetery	3	2	21	3	3
51	Les Banques	5	3	1	1	2
52	Offshore Islets	14	3	36	3	3
53-60	Field to west of Grandes Rocques Road	3	2	3	1	2
61	La Vallette	3	2	21	3	3
62	Les Villets	3	2	-	2	2
63	Le Grand Pre	4	2	11	2	2
64	Le Marais	3	2	12	2	2
69-70	Les Mielles	4	2	1	1	2
65	Cuckoo Lane	5	3	2	1	2
71-73	Bordeaux	3	2	-	2	2
66	Fauxquets Valley	3	2	8	2	2
74	Talbot Valley	8	3	18	2	3
67	Quanteraine	4	2	33	3	3
75	St Saviour's Reservoir	8	3	38	3	3
68	Sous l'Eglise	3	2	5	1	2
76	Vingtaine de l'Epine	4	2	8	2	2
77	La Hougue du Pommier	4	2	4	1	2
78-79	Le Villocq	5	3	9	2	3
81	La Garenne d'Anneville	4	2	8	2	2
82	Les Hougues Peres	4	2	7	2	2
83	Heritage Walk	2	1	9	2	2

7.2.5 Species Diversity

Map ref	Site name	Birds	Score 1	Plants	Score 2	Combined Score
28	Vale Castle/Rue des Barras	7	1	68	3	2
29	Braye Road	9	1	61*	2	1
30	Grosses Hougues	12	2	61*	2	2
80	Rue Jacques	17	3	50	1	2
31	Franc Fief	4	0	61*	2	0
32	Mont Crevelt	12	2	61*	2	2
33	Robergerie	4	0	64	3	1
34	Baubigny Quarry	7	1	61*	2	1
35	Les Effards	12	2	61*	2	2
36	Delancey Lane	7	1	61*	2	1
37	Delancey	12	2	61*	2	2
38	Bulwer Avenue & Spur Point	15	2	61*	2	2
39	Longue Hougue Quarry	16	3	46	1	2
40	Ivy Castle Lane	15	2	61*	2	2
41	Mont Arrive	7	1	28	1	0
42	Rope Walk	6	1	61*	2	1
43	Fosse Andre	8	1	61*	2	1
44-45	Charroterie Valley	8	1	61*	2	1
46-49	Les Vardes	8	1	61*	2	1
50	Candie Cemetery	1	0	61*	2	0
51	Les Banques	14	2	40	1	1
52	Offshore Islets	7	1	61*	2	1
53-60	Field to west of Grandes Rocques Road	19	3	61*	2	3
61	La Vallette	9	1	61*	2	1
62	Les Villets	8	1	61*	2	1
63	Le Grand Pre	10	1	66	3	2
64	Le Marais	18	3	88	3	3
69-70	Les Mielles	16	3	48	1	2
65	Cuckoo Lane	16	3	61*	2	3
71-73	Bordeaux	23	3	85	3	3
66	Fauxquets Valley	11	2	61*	2	2
74	Talbot Valley	17	3	73	3	3
67	Quanteraine	18	3	61*	2	3
75	St Saviour's Reservoir	21	3	98	3	3
68	Sous l'Eglise	11	2	61*	2	2
76	Vingtaine de l'Epine	13	2	67	3	3
77	La Hougue du Pommier	15	2	61*	2	2
78-79	Le Villocq	9	1	61*	2	1
81	La Garenne d'Anneville	15	2	52	1	1
82	Les Hougues Peres	14	2	61*	2	2
83	Heritage Walk	15	2	77	3	3

7.3 SITE BOUNDARY REVISIONS

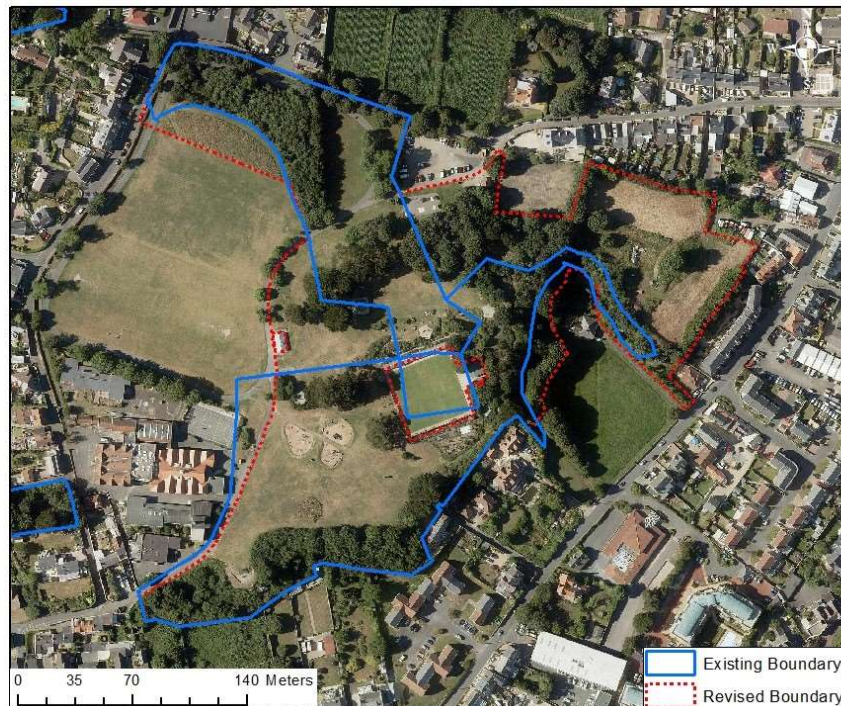
7.3.1 Vale Castle/Rue des Barras (28).

Revise boundary on western edge. Potential to extend ABI northwards to include a small quarry and field of Semi-improved Marshy Grassland - these sites warrant further survey.



7.3.2 Delancey (38)

Revise boundaries to align to natural habitats on site.



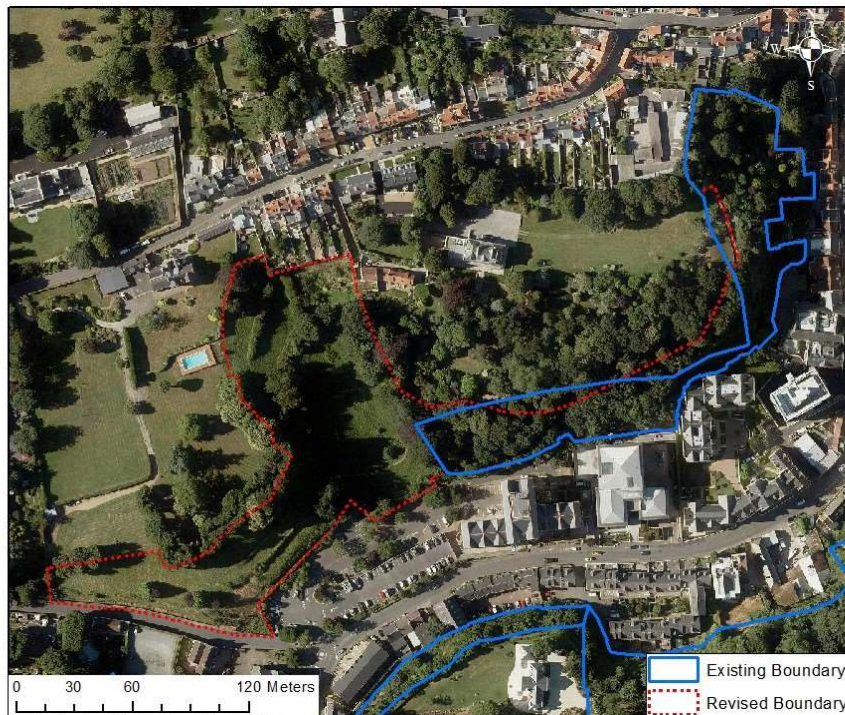
7.3.3 Longue Hougue Quarry (40)

Revise boundary to remove hardstanding from ABI.

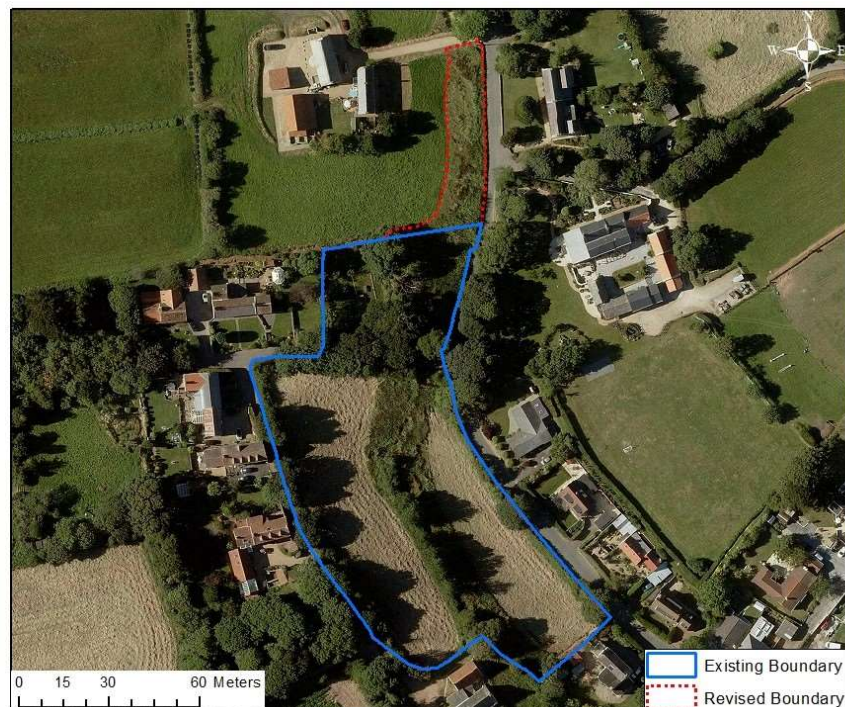


7.3.4 Charroterie Valley North (47)

Extended to include adjacent woodland and species rich dry grassland.



7.3.5 Les Villets (63)

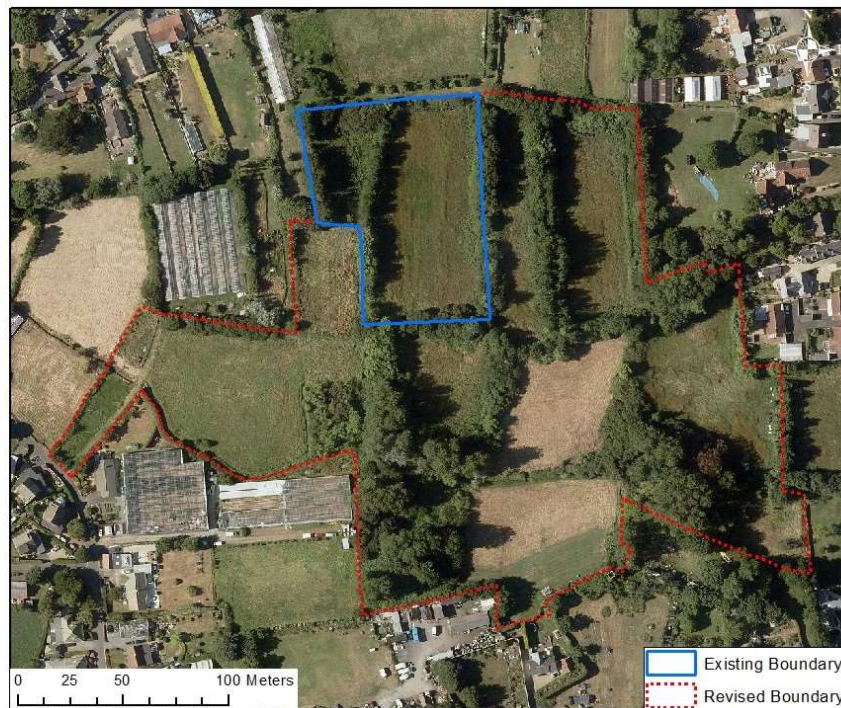


7.3.6 Le Marais (65)

Development on the northwest edge of the site has led to a loss of natural habitats and subsequent landscaping is likely to reduce the ecological value of the property's curtilage. No new site boundary has been proposed for Le Marais as this will required updated aerial photography or on-site measurements following completion of the ongoing development.

7.3.7 Les Mielles (66)

Recommend extending the designation to include the neighbouring good quality marshy grassland. An additional designation is recommended for the fields to the east.

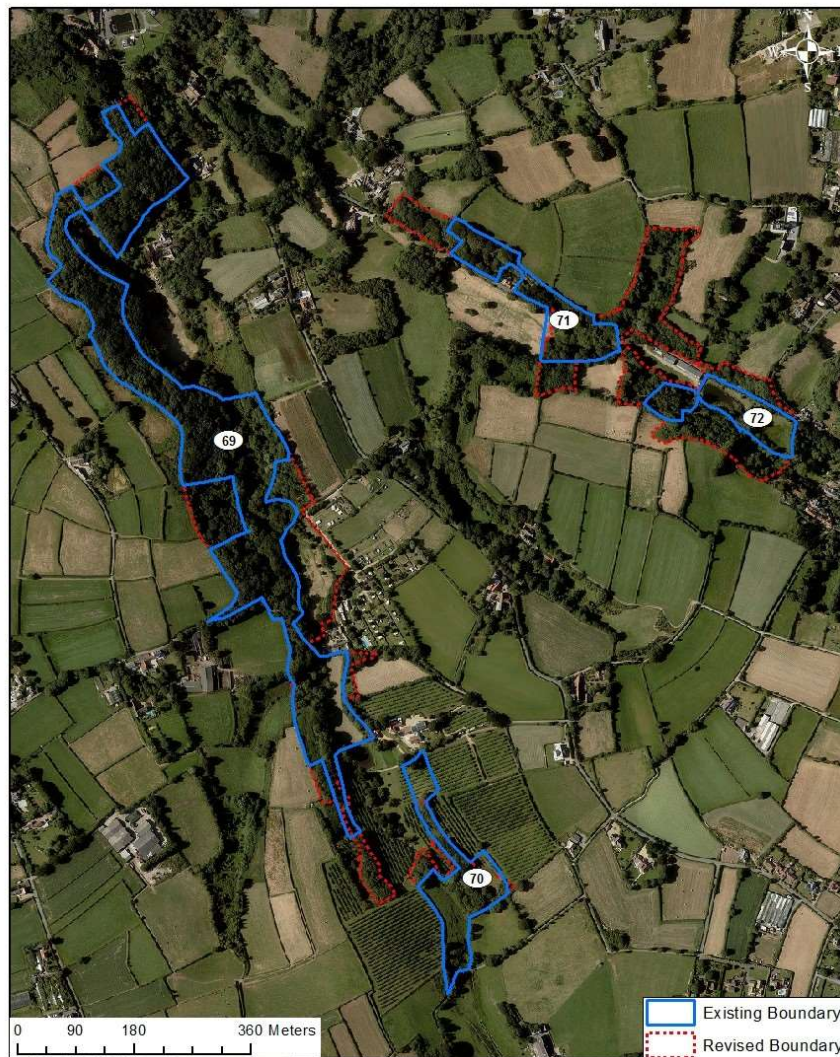


7.3.8 Fauxquets Valley (69-70)

Extend ABI to include areas of Semi-natural Broadleaved woodland not currently excluded and to remove areas of working orchard (see 7.3.9 below for map).

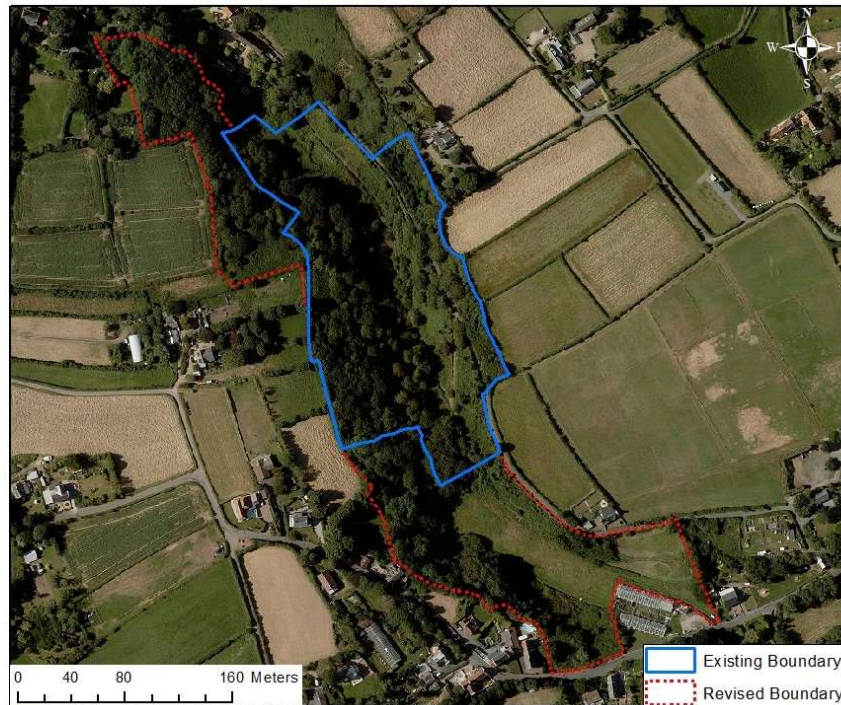
7.3.9 Talbots Valley (71-73)

Extend ABI to include areas of Semi-natural Broadleaved woodland currently excluded. This will also allow two of the separate sites to be linked and ensure good connectivity.



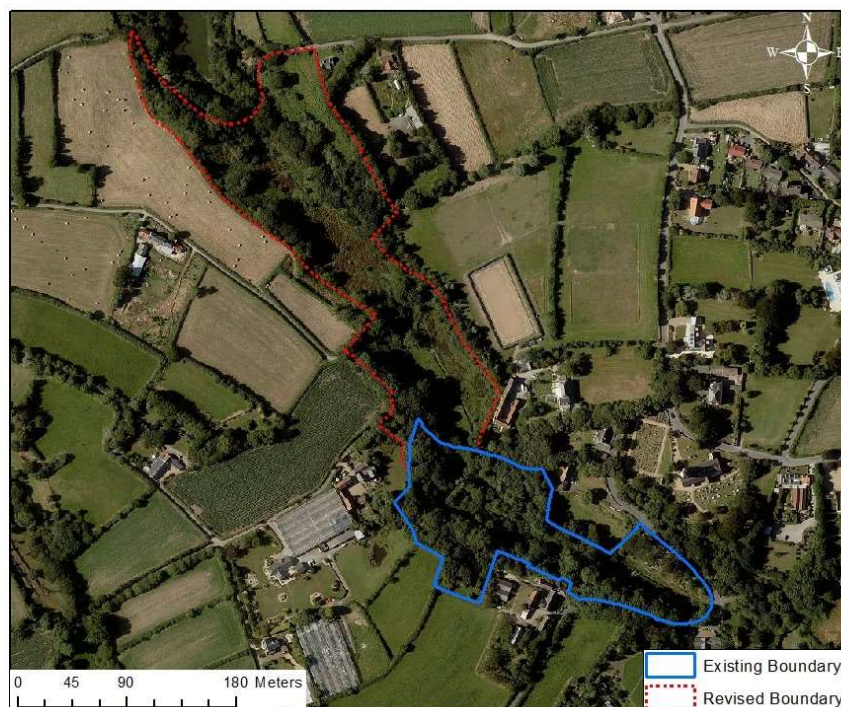
7.3.10 Quanteraine (74)

Extend ABI eastwards to incorporate field and surrounding woodland which is owned and managed as a nature reserve by La Société Guernesiaise and northwards to include adjacent natural woodland.



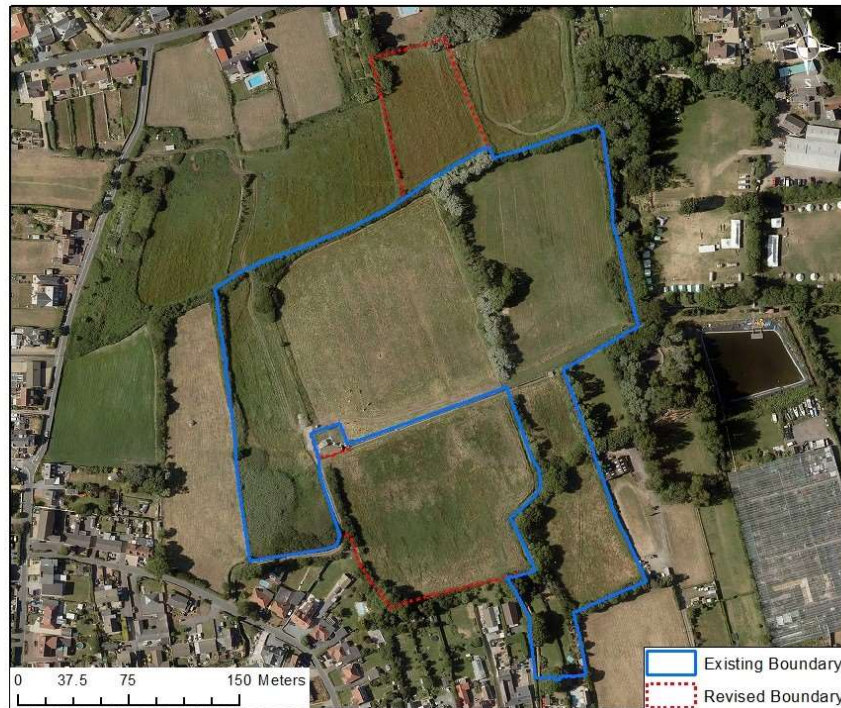
7.3.11 Sous l'Eglise (76)

Extend to the north to include neighbouring wet meadows, natural woodland and species-rich dry grassland.



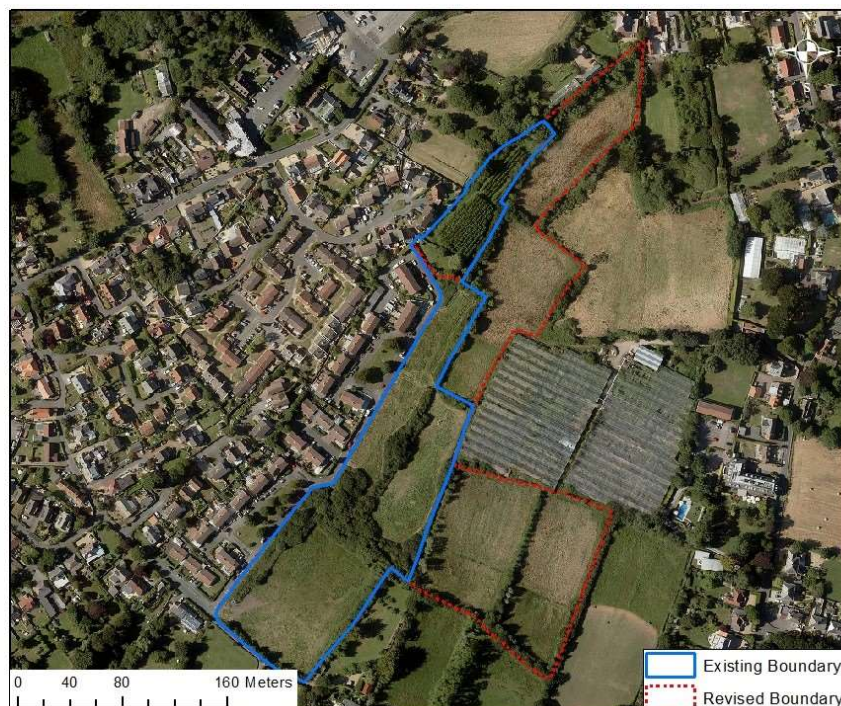
7.3.12 Vingtaine de l'Epine (77)

Extend to the north and south to include neighbouring wet meadows. Recommend surveys be undertaken of the fields to the east which may also warrant inclusion in the designated site.



7.3.13 Le Villocq (80)

Remove area of planted poplar and domestic curtilage at the north of the site and extend to the east to include species-rich wet meadows.



7.3.14 La Garenne d'Anneville (81)

Extend to the west and southeast to include the adjacent wooded areas



7.3.15 Les Hougues Peres (82)

Extend to the east to include neighbouring quarry.

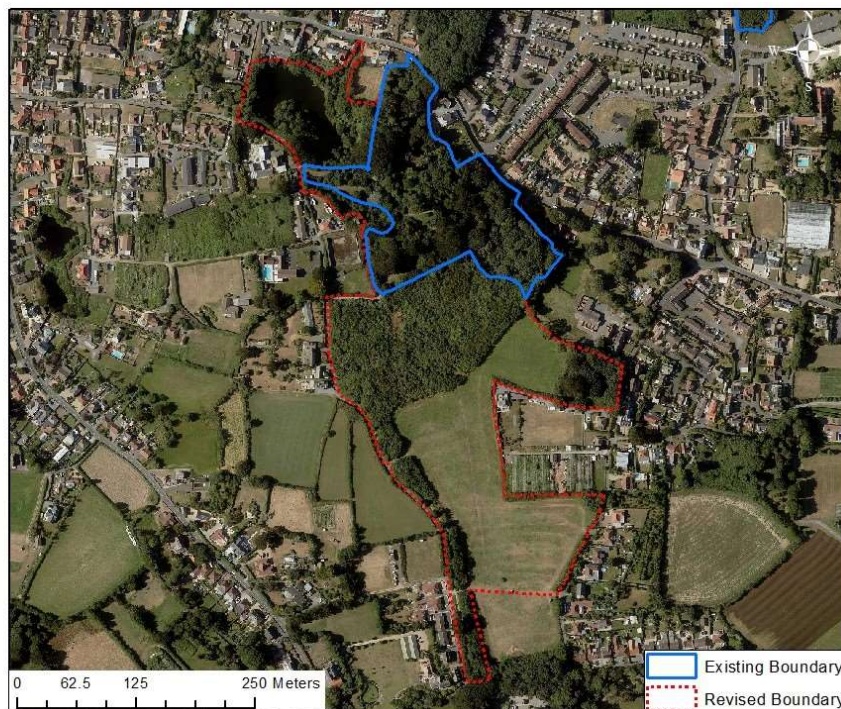


7.3.16 Heritage Walk (83)

Recommend this be extended substantially to include Carteret Quarry to the west, National Trust's watch tower, and Home Farm field and associated woodland to the south.

Carteret Quarry is an excellent freshwater body which contains a shallow shelf rich in freshwater plants - this is a rare example in Guernsey as most former quarries are steep-sided and deep.

Home Farm Field is now the largest remaining site of Semi-improved Grassland, a habitat which is critically endangered. The planted woodland adjacent contains mostly native species and is developing into a good habitat for both birds and invertebrates.



7.4 SITES RECOMMENDED FOR FUTURE ASSESSMENT AS NEW ABI DESIGNATIONS

A location map of these sites is included in figure 4.

7.4.1 Les Vicheris and Rue Rocheuse (A)

8.66ha of species-rich dry and wet grasslands, an area of reedbed and shingle bank. This would improve the connectivity of the adjoining SSS and protecting some rare and important habitats.

7.4.2 Vale Pond meadows (B)

Adjacent to the Vale Pond SSS are three wet meadows and an area of woodland, amounting to 1.8ha. They support diverse habitats and serve as buffer areas to the SSS.

7.4.3 Belgreve Cottage (C)

3.97ha site to the north of Belgreve Cottage. It is a combination of species-rich dry grassland (a critically endangered habitat in Guernsey) and dense scrub.

7.4.4 Bordeaux landfill site (D)

The former Bordeaux Quarry and coastal habitats from Bordeaux to Noirmont Quarry (10.19ha) are being actively managed as a nature reserve and contain good examples of species-rich dry grassland. The coastal areas support a combination of coastal and dune grasslands as well as a large area of shingle bank.

7.4.5 Jardin de Lorette (E)

A small orchard and adjacent species rich wet and dry grasslands (0.33ha) which is owned and managed by La Societe Guernesiale as a nature reserve. The fallen apples are an important winter food source for birds and the back meadow contains orchids in the summer.

7.4.6 La Biloterie (F)

A group of five wet meadows at Perelle (2.08ha) which contain a combination of reedbeds and marshy grassland.

7.4.7 La Murette (G)

Another small orchard which, like Jardin de Lorette, is managed as a nature reserve and is an important food source for winter birds.

7.4.8 Le Catoroc (H)

Two areas of land close to the Claire Mare SSS which are owned and managed by the National Trust of Guernsey as a nature reserve. They contain species-rich dry grassland and dense blackthorn scrub.

7.4.9 Le Guet (I)

A large area of planted coniferous woodland (5.29ha) which is being interplanted with native deciduous trees. It is an important foraging area for bats, including common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Kuhl's pipistrelle (*P. kuhlii*) and is one of only two known roost sites for the greater horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*), a species of international importance.

7.4.10 Les Tracheries (J)

A complex of seven fields, which include species rich wet and dry grasslands, and a small native woodland with a marais (2.71ha).

7.4.11 Rue a l'Eau (K)

The land surrounding the water treatment works at King's Mills which contains a combination of native woodland and species-rich grasslands (5.94ha). The grassland within the treatment works is sensitively managed by Guernsey Water.

7.4.12 Rue des Deslisles (L)

A complex of traditionally farmed agricultural fields (4.59ha) which have not been ploughed, or treated with artificial fertilisers, herbicides or pesticides and as such they are some of the island's finest examples of permanent dry grasslands.

7.4.13 Rue Mainguy (M)

Grasslands adjacent to the Vingtaine de l'Epine ABI which are managed by the Scout Association. They include both dry and wet grasslands and there is a small pond, reedbed and native woodland at the northwest edge.

7.4.14 Creve Coeur (N)

Former landfill site and surrounding coastal land which is now a combination of coastal grassland, dense scrub and dune grassland (5.72ha). It is adjacent to the L'Ancrese SSS and, because of restricted access, supports and abundance of breeding birds.

7.4.15 Rue des Pres valley (O)

Areas of broadleaved woodland with species-rich dry grassland (roughly 2.6ha).

7.4.16 Le Petit Axce (P)

Areas of reedbed, species rich dry and species rich wet grasslands with boundaries of dense scrub and planted woodland (3.13ha).

7.4.17 Rue des Vinaires (Q)

Valley slopes and fields with areas of natural and planted woodland, dense scrub and species-rich wet and dry meadows (8.83ha)

7.4.18 Rue de la Cloture (R)

Three fields of sensitively managed farmland (1.25ha) which has persisted as semi-improved grassland, a critically endangered habitat. It is also adjacent to an ABI associated with the Cliffs SSS, so would also offer value to that site as a buffer site.

7.4.19 Church yards (S)

Old church yards often contain very good examples of species-rich dry grasslands. They are mostly managed extensively, without the application of pesticides. Many in Guernsey contain a diversity of wild flowers, bryophytes and fungi, include wax caps. We recommend the following churchyards be considered for designation:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - Castel Church (1.08ha) | - St Martin's Church (0.21ha) |
| - Forest Church (0.21ha) | - St Peter's Church (0.62ha) |
| - Le Foulon (5.11ha) | - St Sampson's Church (0.53ha) |
| - Torteval Church (0.53ha) | - St Saviour's Church (0.67ha) |
| - St Andrew's Church (0.35ha) | - Vale Church (1.7ha) |

7.4.20 Flooded Quarries (T)

Flooded quarries often support populations of wildfowl and their steep slopes, when established with dense scrub are home to breeding birds. Some also support rarer birds such as nesting peregrine falcons and can often provide foraging habitats for bats. Those with shallow shelves may also support a diversity of freshwater plants and invertebrates.

An assessment of quarries and their locations will need to be undertaken before site boundaries can be proposed; therefore they have not yet been mapped.