



Evacuating residents leave the island by boat and take a last glimpse of home on 23 June 1940.



The 'German Jetty' with three cranes was constructed in Braye Harbour in 1942. It has since been demolished.



The bunker was camouflaged by the Germans as a house. In the background stands a pre-war stone crusher building since demolished.



German naval personnel drag the new coastal defence guns into position in Fort Albert, 1941



The defences under construction at Bibette Head in 1943, showing the completed 10.5cm casemate.



A wartime view of the forced labour camp at Saye.



This large German anti-aircraft rangefinder was mounted on the roof of the tower now known as the 'Odeon'.



The Soldatenheim a 'soldiers home' for off-duty troops, was set up in what is now the Island Hall.



The German cinema at the junction of Le Val and High Street (now demolished).



Oberst Schumacher inspects the local office of the German Field Command set up in Lloyds Bank, Victoria Street. (1941)



The official surrender of Alderney was signed in what was an Officers' Mess, on 16 May 1945. The building is now pink and called Peacehaven.



British troops form a guard of honour at the harbour to welcome islanders off the boat on 15 December 1945.



After setting off from Southampton the first islanders return home on 15 December 1945.



German anti-aircraft gunners on Fort Grosnez.



Target practice by German soldiers on Platte Saline.



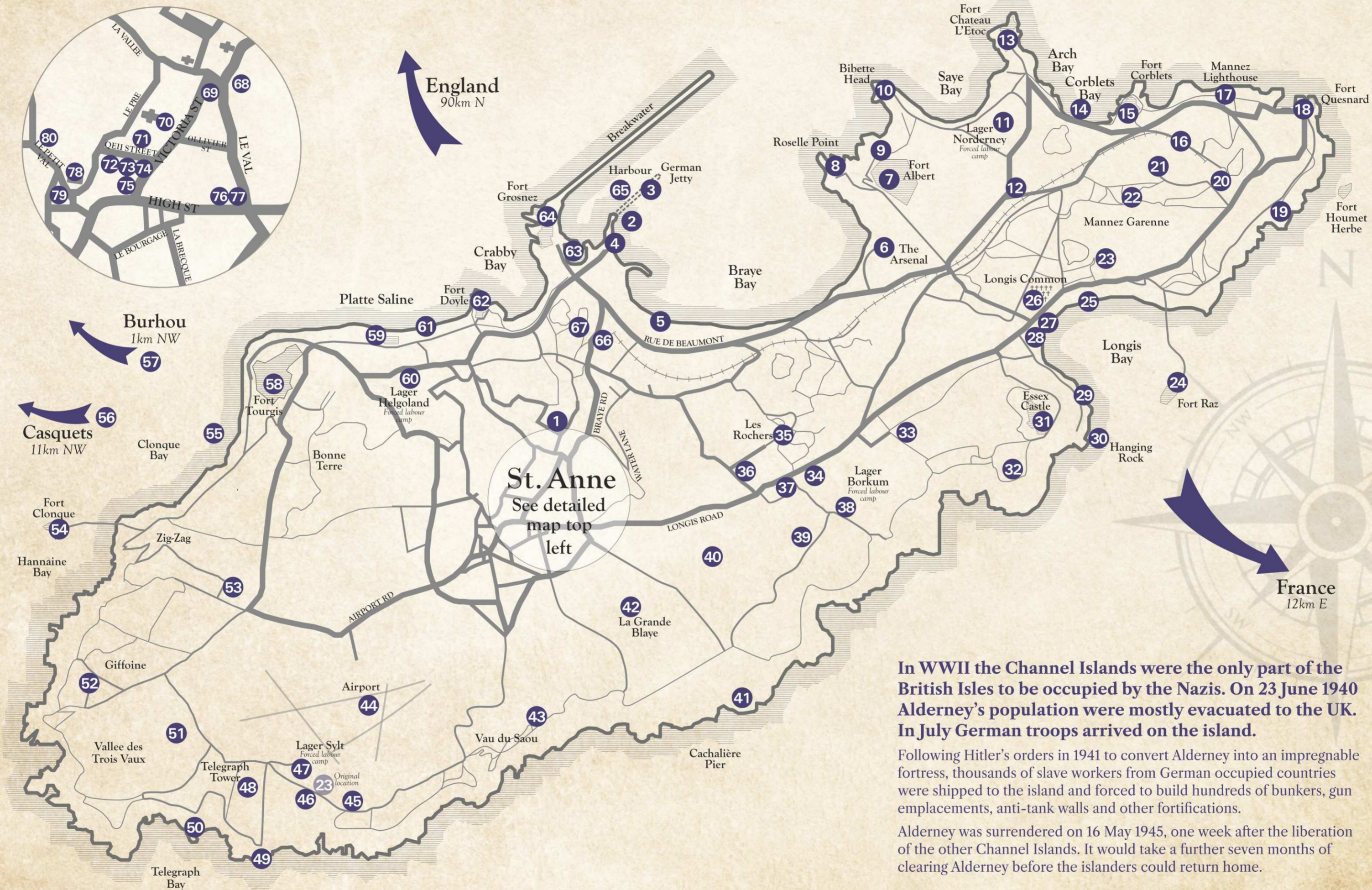
One of the naval guns installed on the Giffoine.



Lager Sylt concentration camp, looking from the Schutzstaffel (SS) compound towards the entrance gates.



Germans standing by a 15cm army coastal artillery gun in an open concrete emplacement.



In WWII the Channel Islands were the only part of the British Isles to be occupied by the Nazis. On 23 June 1940 Alderney's population were mostly evacuated to the UK. In July German troops arrived on the island.

Following Hitler's orders in 1941 to convert Alderney into an impregnable fortress, thousands of slave workers from German occupied countries were shipped to the island and forced to build hundreds of bunkers, gun emplacements, anti-tank walls and other fortifications.

Alderney was surrendered on 16 May 1945, one week after the liberation of the other Channel Islands. It would take a further seven months of clearing Alderney before the islanders could return home.



The 'Russian Cemetery' at Longis became the principal burial ground for foreign slave workers.



Slave workers with an Organisation Todt overseer working behind Longis Villas, very close to Essex House.



Some forced labourers marching down Longis Road on their way to a construction site, very close to Longis House.



The German forces cemetery, taken in 1945. The plaque was made after the surrender and is now in the adjacent cemetery.