Brief descriptions of the Dolmens of Jersey

**Les Monts Grantez** (4000 BC) - a passage grave with asymmetrical chamber and external side chamber, originally covered by a mound, excavated 1912.

**Le Pinnacle** - an important multi-period site comprising a Neolithic axe-production centre (4800 BC), a Chalcolithic open-air ceremonial site (2850 BC) and a Gallo-Roman temple (AD 200), excavated in the 1930s.

**Dolmen de Géonnais** (4000 BC) - a passage grave with an unusual rectangular chamber, almost certainly open, excavated 1929 and 1985-90.

**Le Couperon** (2850 BC) - a gallery grave with rectangular enclosure of upright stones and an interesting porthole slab, excavated 1868.

**La Pouquelaye de Faldouet** (4000 BC) - a passage grave with an unusual double chamber, the main chamber is open and surrounded by cists, the second is covered by a single massive capstone, excavated 1839 and 1868.

**La Hougue Bie** (4000 BC) - one of the finest passage graves in Europe, cruciform in plan and covered by a 12m high mound, excavated 1924, there is an archaeology museum on the site.

**La Motte** - a peninsula until the 17th century, excavations revealed a cairn of unknown date, Neolithic midden material (4000 BC) and a series of 18 cist (box) burials possibly Bronze Age (2000 BC), excavated 1911-14.

**Mont Ubé** (4000 BC) - a passage grave originally with four internal cells, badly destroyed by quarrying, excavated 1848.

**Ville-és-Nouaux** - a remarkable complex with a gallery grave (2850 BC), a cist-in-circle (2250 BC) and evidence of Late Bronze Age urn burials (800 BC), excavated 1869 and 1883.

**La Table des Marthes** - original form unknown, a massive granite capstone covers a chamber (now infilled), excavated 1850.

**La Sergenté** (4500 BC) - the only corbelled passage grave known from the Channel Islands and possibly the earliest dolmen in the Island, excavated 1923.

**The Ossuary** (2850 BC) - a rectangular megalithic cist which contained the disarticulated remains of 20 individuals. **The Broken, Little and Great menhirs** are clearly associated with the Ossuary, excavated 1920s.

For further information visit: www.jerseyheritage.org, www.prehistoricjersey.net & www.megalithics.com