La Hougue Bie
Conservation Statement

2014

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with Dr Sarah Rutherford

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1. Introduction

This Conservation Statement for La Hougue Bie was commissioned by Jersey Heritage in January 2014. The Statement has been prepared by Dr Aylin Orbasli and Dr Peter Chowne with input from Dr Sarah Rutherford on the historic landscape. This Conservation Statement builds on and incorporates in part an earlier Conservation Statement prepared for the historic chapel only (Orbasli, 2012). Its purpose is to improve the understanding of the site as a whole and establish its significance and values. Based on this understanding it proposes conservation policies that inform the protection, conservation and future management of the site and its various components.

The research that informs the Conservation Statement is largely based on published information available. It was not possible within the time limits of a conservation statement to undertake detailed studies of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century publications or undertake an extensive archival search. The property was visited by all the researchers at various times in 2012, 2013 and early 2014.

The property

La Hougue Bie is located on the eastern side of Jersey, 2.5 km inland from Gorey, on the border of the parishes of Grouville and St Saviour, and is at 86m above sea level. Positioned at a significant junction of routes across the island, the mound on which a chapel is located is 58m in diameter and 12.2 in height.

The property is owned by Société Jersiaise and is managed by Jersey Heritage. In recognition of their significance the archaeological site, the historic landscape, the Chapel and the Bunker are designated Listed Buildings or Places by the States of Jersey.

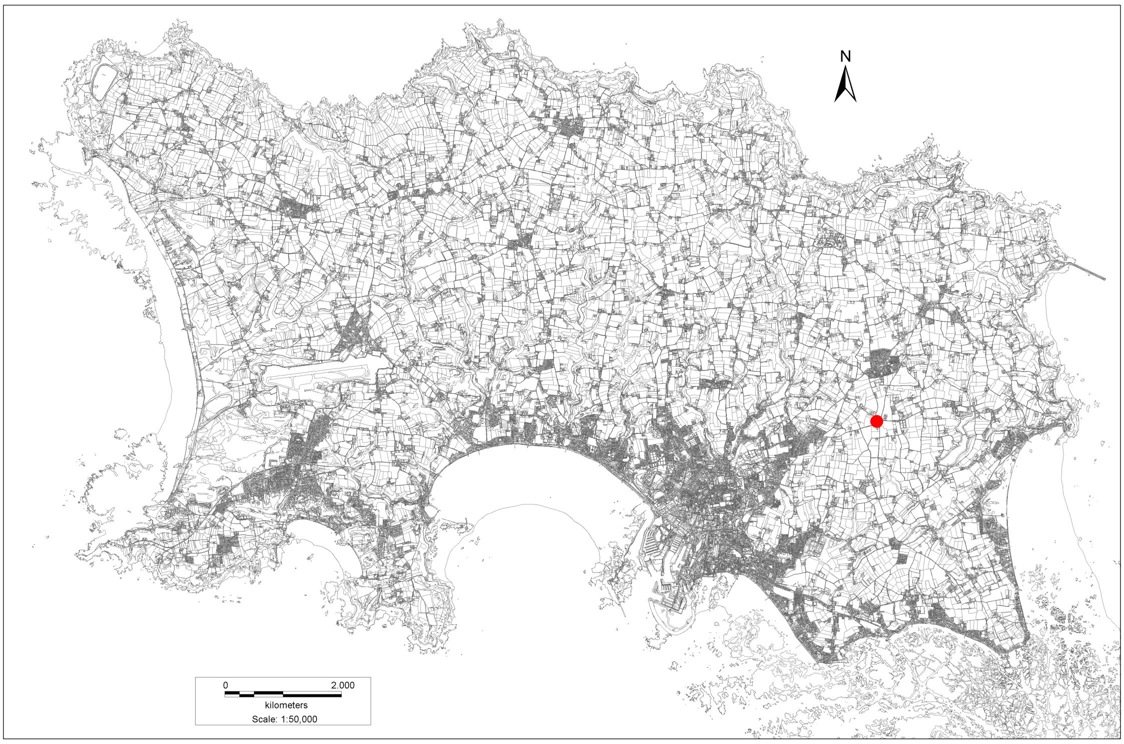


Figure 1.1 Location of La Hougue Bie on Jersey marked in red

Figure 1.2: Aerial view of the site, the mound and chapel evident in the centre (Jersey Mapping, 2012)

Historic overview

The name Hougue is thought to come from the Old Norse *haugr*, meaning mound. The origin of Bie is less clear, with several theories, some relating it to Hamby as reference to ownership, others to another Old Norse word *byr*, meaning homestead or abode.

The most recent source on La Hougue Bie is the 1999 volume *La Hougue Bie Jersey*, written by Mark Patton, Warwick Rodwell and Olga Finch, that was published following the 1991-95 excavations. This volume has been the major reference source used for this Conservation Statement and is taken to be the most authoritative and recent study of the site. Within the confines of a Conservation Statement, it has not been possible to re-visit a number of primary sources, such as letters and correspondence held in archives.

The Neolithic monument known as La Hougue Bie is a large circular mound 58 metres in diameter containing a passage grave. At 12.2 metres in height the mound is one of the largest in Europe being comparable in size to ones in Orkney, Brittany and the Boyne Valley, Ireland. A medieval chapel, later incorporated in a Neo-Gothic construction, was constructed on top of the mound and in Regency and Georgian times the monument formed part of a Pleasure Ground. During the Second World War a subterranean bunker was constructed by the German occupying forces. There are modern buildings on the site and a replica Neolithic house.

There have been two major archaeological excavations at La Hougue Bie. The first in 1924-1925 (Baal, Godfray, Nicolle, & Rybot, 1925) and a second in 1991-1995 combined with consolidation of the structure and exposure of the entrance façade (Patton, Rodwell, & Finch, 1999). These two publications describe the investigations in detail and as they are readily accessible it is not necessary to provide detailed descriptions in this document which is adapted from the definitive 1999 book.

The twelfth century chapel and the Neolithic passage grave of c.4000 BC have been used, altered and interpreted in various ways through time, including as a focal point of pilgrimage in the late Medieval period and a romantic ruin encased in the late eighteenth century into a Neo-Gothic castle by Philippe de la Tour d'Auvergne.

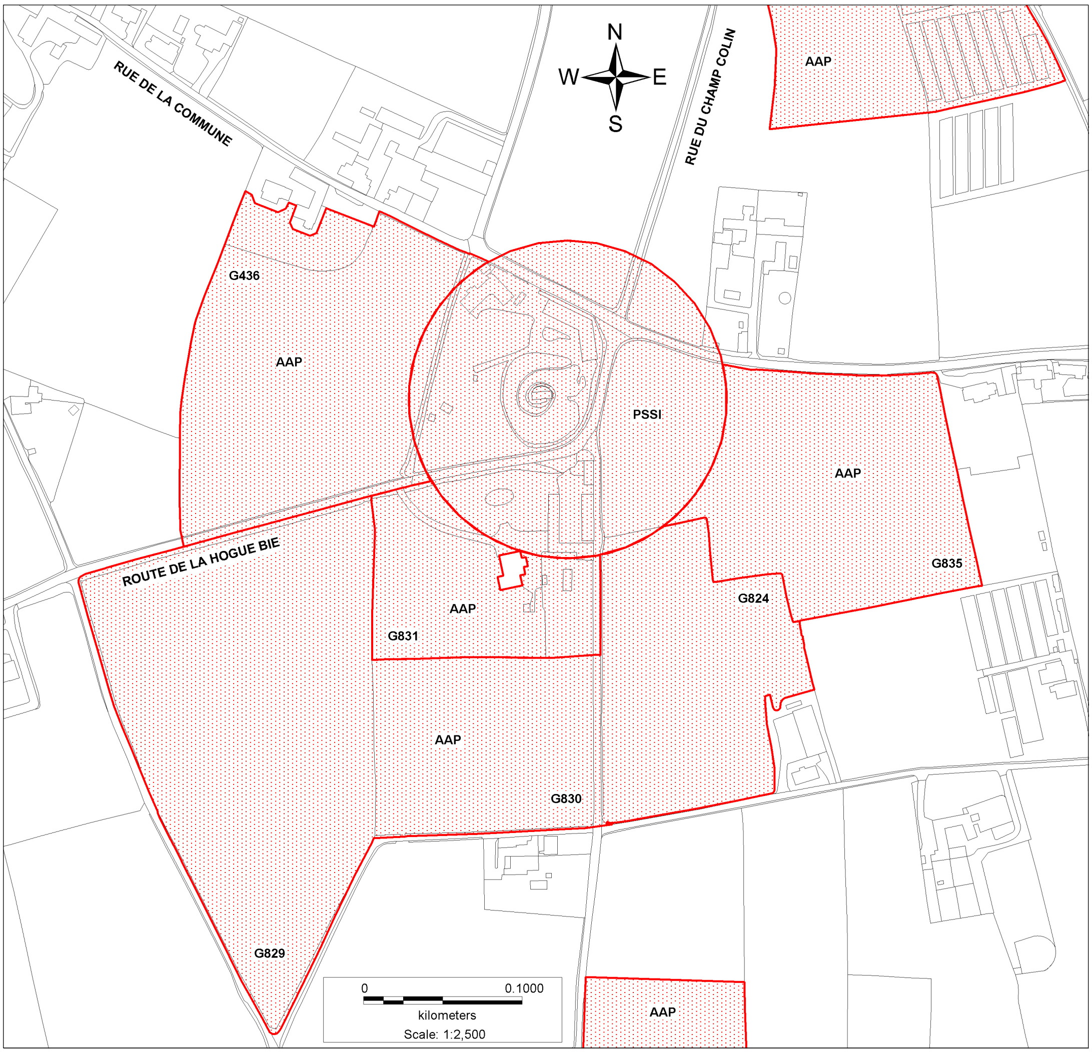


Figure 1.3 Map showing areas of archaeological significance

Description

The site is enclosed by busy roads on the north (Rue du Trot), and east and south sides (Princes Tower Road which curves around the site). To the west it is bounded by agricultural land. It is largely enclosed by a hedge bank. The ground is naturally level with the artificial mount to the east side of the site. The current main entrance is off Rue du Trot on the north boundary, but was formerly at the north-east corner by the junction.

Immediately inside the gateway is a gravel forecourt with the early twentieth century caretaker's building to the west (now offices) and a low range of modern museum buildings to the east. Immediately to the south-east is the prehistoric mound on which the medieval chapel is positioned.

Figure 1.4 Site map showing mound with chapel at the centre, Museum building to the northeast and former caretaker's house to the northwest.

2 Understanding the site

2.1 The Neolithic Monument

2.1.1 Description

The Neolithic monument known as La Hougue Bie is a large circular mound 58 metres in diameter containing a passage grave. At 12.2 metres in height the mound is one of the largest in Europe being comparable in size to ones in Orkney, Brittany and the Boyne Valley, Ireland. A medieval chapel, later incorporated in a Neo-Gothic construction, was constructed on top of the mound and in Regency and Georgian times the monument formed part of a Pleasure Ground. During the Second World War, a subterranean bunker was constructed on the site by the German occupying forces.

The first recorded mention of the mound - simply as the 'Hougue' - is contained in a document of 1269. This refers to an assize which was held by the Gardien des Îles (Bailiff of the Islands) *apud Hogam* (Patton et al., 1999). The mound is recorded on Popinjay's map of 1563, on Norden's map of 1595, Mercator's map of 1606, Speed's map of 1610, Coronelli's map of 1696 (Mills, 1908) and the Richmond map of 1795 (See Appendix 1).

The former presence of two other burial mounds, within a few hundred metres of La Hougue Bie, to the west and south-west, respectively, is indicated by several appearances of the diminutive name 'La Houguette' (Stevens & Stevens, 1986). Also, the appearance of 'La Blanche Pierre' in field names immediately south-west of La Hougue Bie is indicative of another type of prehistoric stone monument, usually a menhir (Patton et al., 1999).

Bellis referred to the mound as 'a comparatively ancient Tumulus' but considered it to be a '*Danish* Barrow' constructed by Vikings (Bellis, 1883). It was not until 1924 when the first archaeological investigations were carried out that La Hougue Bie was recognised as a prehistoric barrow (Baal et al., 1925).

2.1.2 Excavations 1924-1925

The excavation of the mound began on 3rd September, 1924, following the demolition of the Prince's Tower (Baal et al., 1925). A trench was dug into the east side of the mound and the entrance to the passage grave was discovered ten days later (Figure 2.1). Having entered the passage, it was discovered that two of the capstones had fallen in, and that 'the side supports had also given'. This outer part of the passage was filled by a 'blocage' *(sic)* which seems, from the 1925 report, to have consisted simply of loose rubble. Subsequently, however, Mourant published a photograph of this feature, which he described as a 'dry wall'. It was felt that any attempt to remove this might provoke a large scale collapse of stones from the cairn into the tomb itself (Mourant, 1974). Accordingly it was decided to 'sink a well through the tumulus and thus reach the opening in the roof of the gallery from above', enabling the fallen capstones to be replaced by a concrete covering. The consolidation work undertaken in 1924 made possible the exploration of the chamber itself, which was found to be of cruciform design (Figures 2.2 a and b). The slab forming the east wall of the northern side-chamber is carved with a series of twenty-four circular cupmarks (Baal et al., 1925). Further possible cupmarks have been noted (Mourant, 1974) on the underside of the capstone covering the same side-chamber, and on the slab separating the terminal cell from the main chamber (Patton, 1987), but these may be natural features caused by weathering of the rock.

The excavators record (Baal et al., 1925) that the floor of the monument was originally covered with sea gravel: this is further described as 'a bed of shingle from two to four inches thick in a matrix of black earth'. This was found to rest on 'undisturbed yellow clay' (presumably the loess which constitutes the natural soil in the area). Mourant records that, many years later, these pebbles were supplemented by a quantity of modern sea gravel, thus'

... [destroying] any archaeological value the original floor deposits may have had' (Mourant, 1974). The gravel floor seems not to have been covered by an overburden of soil: it was encountered directly on entering the passage. It is recorded that 'The floor of the monument ... imperceptibly inclines upwards from the entrance to the western or innermost compartment or "sanctuary" of the main chamber, which is at a slightly higher level and originally must have had a sill' (Baal et al., 1925). Three recumbent slabs were found within the chamber: it was concluded that two of these had originally sealed the two side-chambers and that the third had been a sill, demarcating the edge of a platform or 'sanctuary' at the western end of the chamber. This 'sill' was reinstated in what the excavators considered to have been its original position. The platform was found to consist of rubble, covered by a layer of 'fine pebbles': beneath the rubble of the platform was found a second layer of pebbles, continuous with the floor of the main chamber and passage, and demonstrating that the platform was a secondary feature (Figure 2.3a).

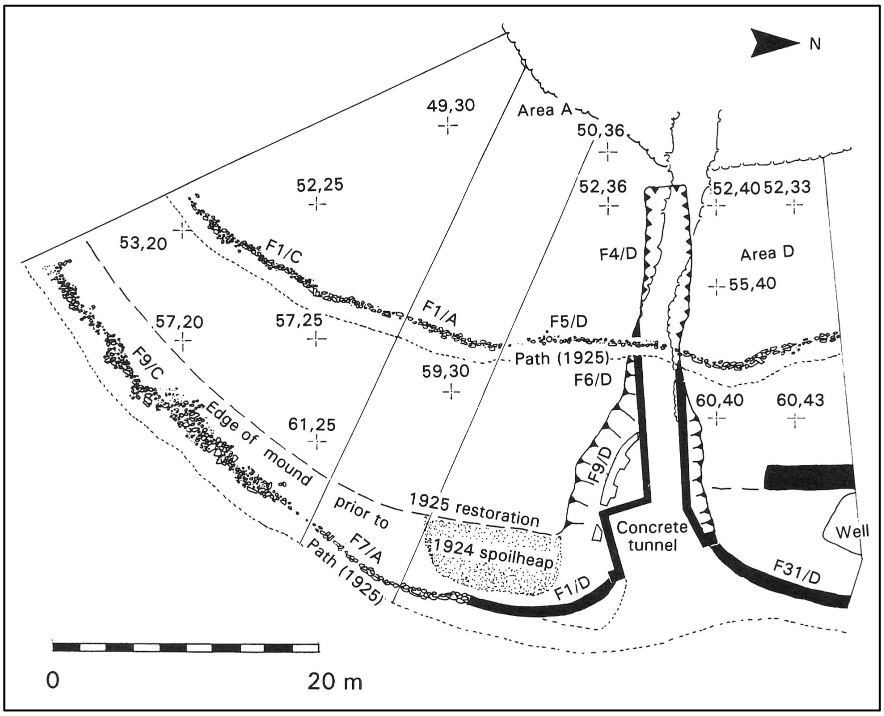


Figure 2.1 Position of the 1924 excavations, as established during the 1992 excavation season (Baal et. al., 1925)

The transverse slab which separates the terminal chamber from the main chamber was found to be resting on an inverted quern or granite basin. The pebbles of the primary floor were found 'under the quern and partially filling it' (Baal et al., 1925), suggesting that the slab was placed in position on top of the quern prior to the construction of the platform. The 1925 report also makes it clear that the pebble floor of the passage and main chamber had been disturbed by digging around the walls. It is also clear that this disturbance took place after the construction of the western platform since it did not continue beneath the rubble of the platform itself.

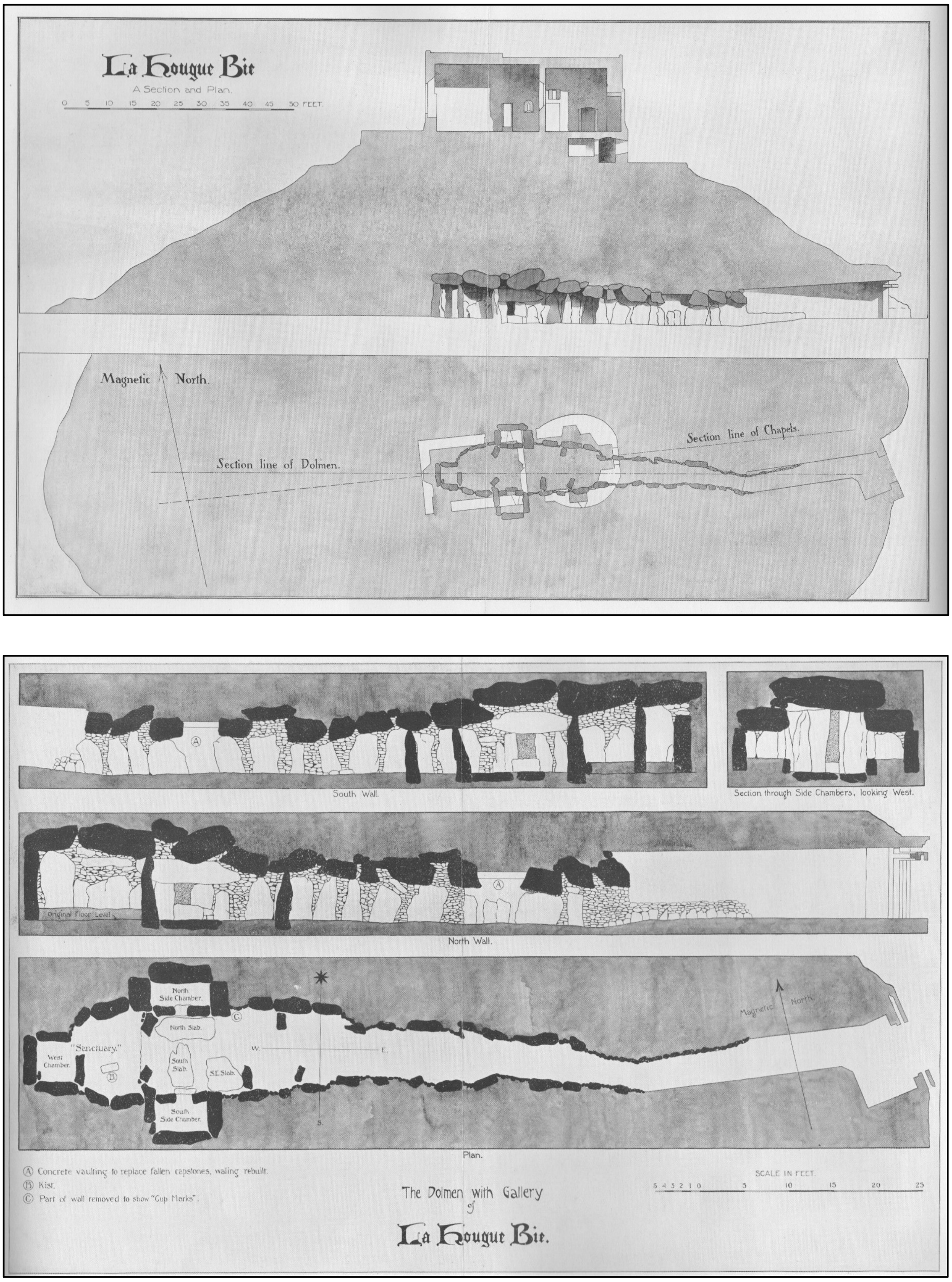


Figure 2.2 a and b, (Baal et. al., 1925)

The importance of the platform or 'sanctuary' at the western end of the chamber was underlined by a number of features found in association with it (Figure 2.3b). Two intact pottery vessels were found placed at the edge of this platform: these are of the type formerly known as 'vase-supports' and now called *coupe-a`-socle* (footed cups) (Lucquin, March, & Cassen, 2007). On the platform itself were found:

- A small rectangular cist, covered by three stones and containing the fragments of two footed cups and a quantity of fine pebbles. A photograph of this cist was published by Mourant (1974).

- A pit, approximately 1.2 m in diameter, lined with stone slabs.
- Three 'betyles' or miniature standing stones, averaging 30 cm in height.

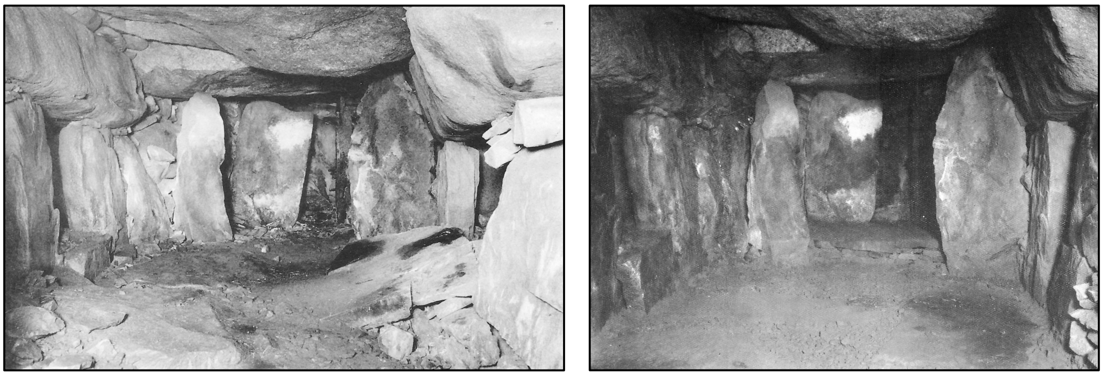


Figure 2.3 a: Main chamber showing 'sanctuary' **b:** after the excavation of the floor had been completed

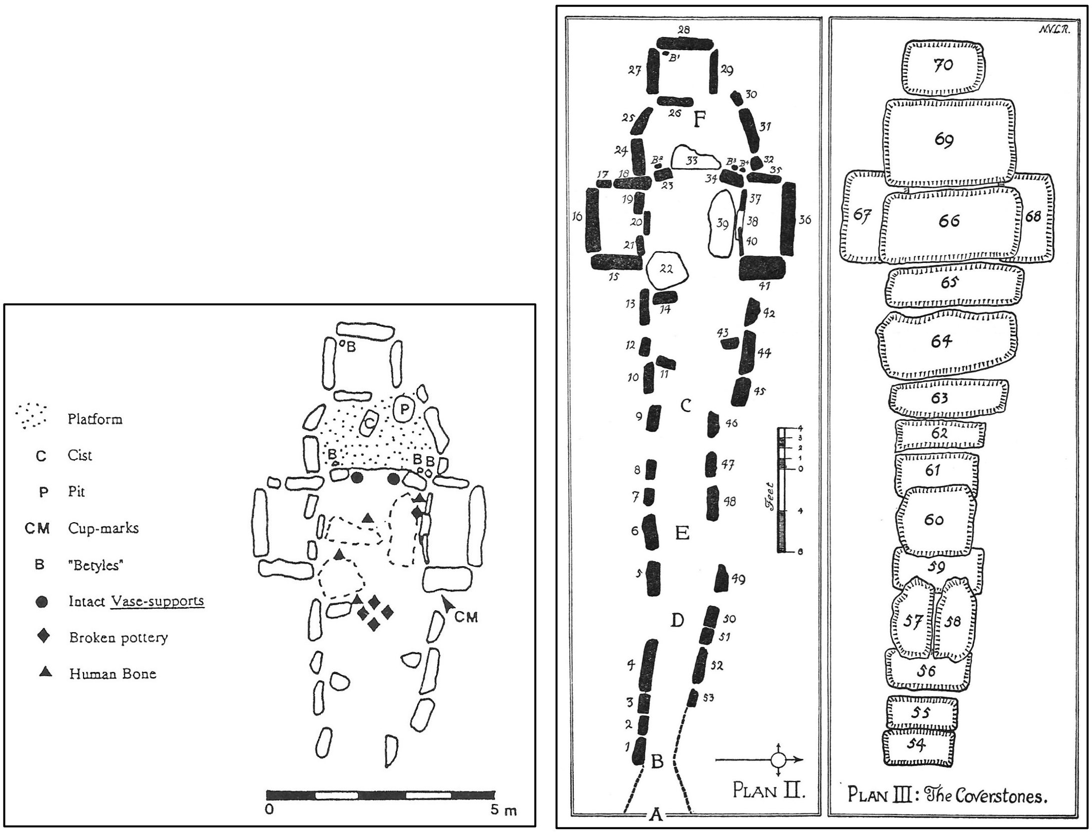


Figure 2.4 a: Features within the chamber of the passage grave, based on Baal et al 1925; **b:** Present numbering system (Rybot, 1947).

These features are not indicated on any of the plans published in the 1925 report, but Figure 2.4a shows a reconstruction of the features in the chamber, based on the description given in the excavation report. Nor did the original excavators number the stones that make up the structure of the passage grave: the present numbering system (Figure 2.4b) was devised later by Rybot (Rybot, 1947).

Near the centre of the chamber, in the same area as the large stone slabs, was found a small quantity of human bone and a much larger quantity of pottery sherds, mainly from footed cups. There was also evidence for burning on the floor of the chamber. The human bones found in the chamber include fragments of five vertebrae, fragments of two crania, part of a mandible, a left clavicle, fragments of several radii and one ulna, two pelvic fragments, part of a femur, a right tibia and a fragment of a left tibia. None of these bones are recorded as having been found in articulation.

Sir Arthur Keith considered the human remains from the chamber to correspond to 'at least eight individuals, of whom 2 or 3 were women and 4 or 5 were men'. A small quantity of animal bones were also found, including remains of cattle, ovicaprids and pigs. Other finds, apart from the pottery, included a few flints and a single steatite bead (a second 'bead' mentioned in the 1925 report is in fact a natural iron concretion formed around a root).

Very little excavation seems to have taken place in the chamber during the 1924-25 season: most of the finds were collected from the pebble floor which was exposed when the monument was entered.

It does not seem that the side-chambers at La Hougue Bie were excavated in 1924-25, again perhaps because of concern for the structural stability of the monument. It is recorded only that the sill of the southern side-chamber was removed 'with a view to obtaining a sectional view of the filling of the chamber.’

Both Baal *et al.* (1925) and Mourant (1974) considered that the chamber had been plundered subsequent to its abandonment. This seems to have been based on the evidence for digging around the walls of the passage and chamber, on the position of the three slabs in the centre of the chamber and on the absence of' ceremonial objects' (Baal et al., 1925). There is no convincing evidence to suggest that the chamber at La Hougue Bie was plundered: the objects recovered from it are entirely compatible with those found in comparable monuments in Brittany and elsewhere, whilst the digging around the walls of the chamber and the dismantling of the sill to the 'sanctuary' could be understood as part of a deliberate desanctification at the end of the Neolithic. The question remains, however, as to whether the chamber was entered at any stage during the medieval or post-medieval period: certain features of the chapel suggest that the Norman builders may have had an awareness of the underlying megalithic structure, and it is possible that it was entered at some stage via a trench through the *in situ* Neolithic blockage rubble. Whilst no evidence for such a trench was discovered during the 1991-95 excavations, it is possible that the evidence was destroyed by the 1924 excavation trench.

The mound is described simply as ' ... a cairn of loose stones, rubble and earth, mixed with which are limpet shells in considerable quantities' (Baal et al., 1925). It is further noted that these shells 'appear to be accumulated in still larger masses immediately over the capstones'. In digging the deep trench to replace the fallen capstones of the passage with a concrete support, it is noted that 'This work was at times embarrassing through the constant sliding of the rubble ... '. Portions of walling were noted on either side of the passage entrance which were recognized as the remains of a forecourt, and were preserved in the concrete tunnel built in 1925 to allow public access from the edge of the mound to the passage entrance, but these walls were not followed beyond the entrance itself.

Following the excavation, the monument was restored to allow public access. The concrete tunnel was built within the original excavation trench, and the trench itself backfilled. Although it is not clear from the 1925 report, it was evident from the 1992 and 1994 excavation seasons (Patton, 1995a; Patton & Finch, 1993) that considerable landscaping work also took place at this time.

The nature and provenance of materials used in the construction of La Hougue Bie was researched by Mourant who examined all of the uprights and capstones, identifying seven types of rock:

1. Syenitic granite from the area of Mont Millais and Le Dicq.
2. Fine grained red granite from the area of Fort Regent and Elizabeth Castle.
3. Coarse granite, probably from La Rocque, though two or three could come from the western side of St Aubin's Bay.
4. Fine granite from Mont Mado.
5. Fine granite from Le Hocq.
6. Diorite from the foreshore between Elizabeth Castle and Le Hocq.
7. Granite Porphyry from dykes in the south-east of the island.

Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of these rock types within the monument. Whilst there is no obvious patterning, Mourant points out that only one structural stone is of Mont Mado granite (type 4), and that this stone occupies a focal position, separating the terminal chamber from the main chamber. The broken quern or basin on which this stone was resting is also of Mont Mado granite (Mourant, 1933). In a later paper, Mourant draws attention to the use of both Mont Mado and Fort Regent granites (type 2) in a range of other Neolithic monuments in Jersey, pointing out that both Fort Regent and Mont Mado are, or were (Mont Mado has been quarried away), prominent granite outcrops which may have had a symbolic significance in the 'sacred geography' of Neolithic Jersey (Mourant, 1977). This argument is strengthened by the former presence of a passage grave on Fort Regent itself (Hibbs, 1985).

Mourant also examined some of the rubble from the cairn on the eastern side: the majority of the stones were found to be of rhyolite, though small amounts of andesite and granite were also present. He identified the rhyolite as coming from the west side of Queen's Valley. During the Second World War, the German army made a cutting 'on the western side of the mound, and Mourant had the opportunity of examining some of the rubble from this cutting shortly after the end of the war (Mourant, 1974). This material was virtually identical to that which he had previously examined from the eastern side of the mound.

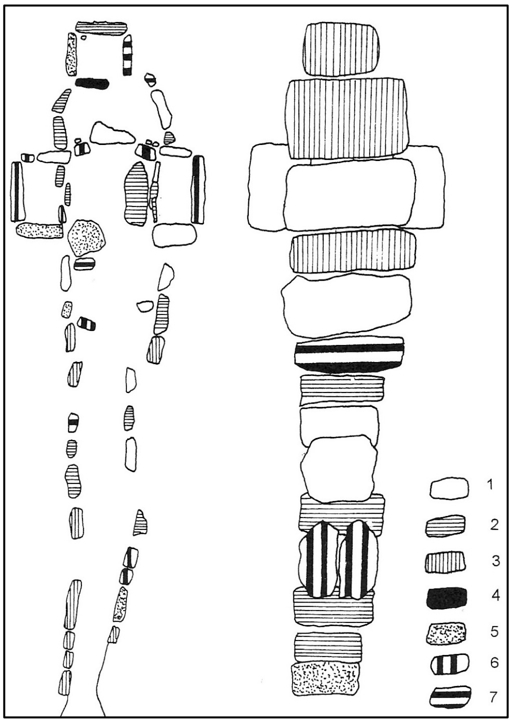


Figure 2.5 Petrology of the uprights and capstones, based on Mourant 1937

2.1.3 Excavations 1991-1995

*The Passage Grave (*Phase *1a)*

The passage grave itself has long been recognized as one of the largest and best preserved monuments of its type in the Armorican region. It has been resurveyed as part of the recent programme of excavations. The passage is 9 m in length, and widens from 0.9 m at the entrance to 1.32 m at its junction with the chamber. The chamber is 9 m in length, and has a maximum width of 3.06 m. There are two rectangular side-chambers, each of which has a sill-stone raising the floor above the level of that in the main chamber. As far as can be established from the excavation report (Baal et al., 1925), the deposits within these side chambers have never been excavated. The terminal chamber is quite different from the side-chambers in that there is no sill-stone. Instead there is a single upright slab (originally resting on a broken and inverted granite quern) separating the terminal chamber from the main chamber. The floor of the terminal chamber is at the same level as that of the western end of the main chamber.

The main chamber is divided into four compartments by free-standing stone pillars: the westernmost of these compartments is the 'sanctuary' identified by the original excavators (Baal et al., 1925). The floor of this area was, at some stage after the construction of the tomb, raised above the level of the floor of the main chamber (Figure 2.6a).

The walls of the passage and chamber are only partially of megalithic construction, with uprights interspersed with sections of well built dry-stone walling (Figure 2.6b). Many of the capstones of the chamber do not rest directly on top of the uprights, but on dry-stone walling built on top of the uprights (Figure 2.6c). At the western end of the chamber this dry-stone walling forms a partially corbelled vault, supporting the largest of the capstones, with an estimated weight of 20 tonnes.

In classifying the morphology of Armorican passage graves, L'Helgouach distinguishes between 'simple' passage graves and those with internal compartments or lateral compartments (L'Helgouach, 1965). Four monuments of this type are recorded in the southern Breton Departement of Morbihan, and one in the north Breton Departement of Finistère. L'Helgouach also classifies Armorican passage graves into three groups based on passage length: La Hougue Bie is the only Channel Island monument which falls into the group with long passages (i.e. over 7 m).

The existence of internal compartments and lateral chambers is a particular feature of Channel Island passage graves (Patton, 1995b). Passage graves with lateral chambers are rare in Brittany: L'Helgouach lists only five examples, all from the Departement of Morbihan. By contrast, five of the Channel Island passage graves have lateral chambers, representing a third of the known passage graves in the islands. The cruciform plan of La Hougue Bie is even more unusual in an Armorican context: both the Breton passage graves of Loqueltas (Locoal-Mendon, Morbihan) and Beg-an-Dorchenn (Plomeur, Finistère) have two opposed lateral chambers (L'Helgouach, 1965) but neither is a close parallel for La Hougue Bie. The terminal chamber at La Hougue Bie has no close parallel in Armorican passage graves, though similar features do exist in the angled graves (sépultures coudées) of Les Pierres Plates (Locmariaquer, Morbihan) and Goerem (Gavres, Morbihan).

Figure 2.6 a Sanctuary, **b** Passage from east, **c** Passage from west (Peter Chowne, 2014)

La Hougue Bie is one of only two Channel Island passage graves in which carvings have been identified (the other being Le Déhus in Guernsey). The cupmarks on the east side of the northern side chamber are of particular interest, since most of these were originally hidden by the interstitial dry-stone walling forming the northern side of the main chamber (Figure 2.7). This could be taken to suggest that the carvings predate the building of the passage grave: excavations in Brittany (L'Helgouach, 1983; Roux, 1984) have provided conclusive evidence for the reuse of previously carved stones in the construction of megalithic monuments, including passage graves. At La Table des Marchand (Locmariaquer, Morbihan) it was evident that the passage grave had replaced an earlier complex of carved standing stones, and that one of these standing stones had been left in situ to form one of the uprights of the passage grave (L'Helgouach & Cassen, 1992). It is certainly possible that the passage grave of La Hougue Bie was likewise built on the site of an earlier monument. It is equally possible, of course, that the decorated stone at La Hougue Bie was brought from another site, as was the case, for example, with one of the capstones (Roux, 1982) on the passage grave of Gavrinis (Larmor-Baden, Morbihan). As far as La Hougue Bie is concerned, this question could only be resolved by excavating beneath the primary cairn, which would pose significant engineering problems.

The interior of the passage grave was unusually well preserved at the time of the original excavation, which was itself exceptionally thorough for the period. Consequently we have more information on the deposits of the chamber floor than is available for most comparable monuments. The structures of the 'sanctuary' at the western end of the monument have no clear parallels anywhere in the Armorican region. The nature of the material found within the main chamber, by contrast (small quantities of disarticulated bone associated with pottery sherds and worked flint), has close parallels in Armorican passage graves, for example at

Barnenez B, F and G (Gaillard, 1883; Giot, 1987), Port Blanc 1 ((Gaillard, 1883), Beg-an-Dorchenn (Milon & Giot, 1947) and Vierville 1 (Verron, 1977).

Figure 2.7 Cupmarks on the east side of the northern side chamber (Peter Chowne, 2014)

The incorporation of a broken quern beneath the slab which separates the terminal cell from the main chamber is of interest, given the occurrence of broken querns in other megalithic monuments in Jersey. At the passage grave of La Hougue des Geonnais, for example, three broken querns were found within the material of the cairn (Rault & Forrest, 1992), whilst at La Hougue Mauger (a monument of uncertain type) twenty-two broken querns were found (Baal & Sinel, 1915). It is possible that the incorporation of querns had symbolic significance: 75 broken querns were found (along with the fragments of a smashed statue-menhir) at the site of Kermené (Guidel, Morbihan), though this site is not a passage grave (Giot, 1960, 1973) and is significantly later in date than La Hougue Bie.

Limited excavations within the passage entrance were undertaken in 1996 (Nash, 1999). Having established that the dry-stone walling which supported the northern end of the entrance capstone was of recent (1924-25) date, a decision was taken to remove it. Removal of this wall led to the discovery of a substantial portion of well preserved primary cairn façade on the northern side of the passage. Its location, and associated stratigraphic evidence indicate an earlier phase of entrance morphology.

Following the excavation and removal of the wall, a disturbed deposit of loose stone and dark earth was found, this disturbance was probably caused when the stone wall was built. Beneath this layer a thin deposit of redeposited loess was removed, to expose cairn material. The cairn was similar in make-up to other areas of primary cairn exposed during the course of excavations, consisting of rectangular stone blocks of volcanic rock, diorite and granite. The exposed portion of the cairn façade curves markedly inwards towards upright no. 521. The discovery of this section of primary cairn suggests that the entrance was originally further back into the passage. The passage in its present form measures 9 m in length but on the basis of the evidence outlined above, it would originally have measured 6.6 m, but was subsequently extended by 2.4 m. This would suggest, therefore, that the original entrance stones comprised upright nos. 4 and 52, which support capstone no. 56; that would have been the entrance capstone. All three of these stones are quite substantial in size.

Primary Cairn (Phase 1a)

The parts of the primary cairn façade exposed during the 1991-95 excavations are shown on Figure 2.8. The base of the cairn was exposed only in one place, where a nineteenth-century pit had cut through the later earth terrace: it had been hoped to dig through the earth terrace in Area A to expose the base of the primary cairn, but this was not completed owing to limitations of time and resources. The façade of the primary cairn was found to be built of carefully laid, irregularly shaped blocks of mainly local rock, varying between 20 cm and 60 cm in length. The façade was relatively well preserved, particularly in Area C: in Areas A and O the upper part of the façade had been damaged by the eighteenth-century building works, and in the area directly above the tomb entrance, the façade had been largely destroyed by the 1924 deep sounding. Behind the façade, the core of the primary cairn was made up entirely of loose rubble, consisting of irregular-shaped, angular blocks of mostly volcanic rock, varying in length from 3 cm to 75 cm, with the majority of blocks falling within the lower part of this size range. This was exposed in areas where the cairn façade had been damaged, and a section was obtained through this material in the re-excavation of the 1924 deep sounding. This construction, with a well: built dry-stone façade, revetting a loose rubble core, is in contrast to that of some megalithic cairns in the Armorican region (e.g. Barnenez), where the entire cairn is made up of carefully laid horizontal blocks (Giot, 1987). There is, however, no earth matrix in the cairn at La Hougue Bie, in contrast to the site of La Hougue des Geonnais (St Ouen, Jersey), where the cairn is of mixed rubble and earth construction (Rault & Forrest, 1992).

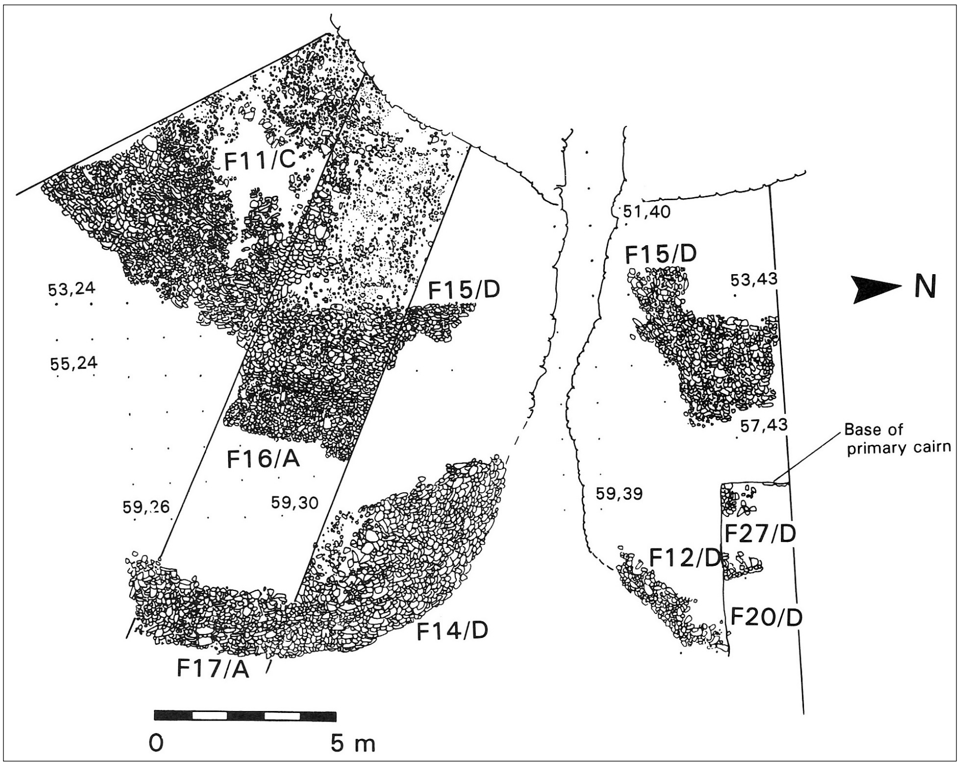


Figure 2.8 The primary cairn façade exposed during the 1991-95 excavations

The height of the cairn above the level of the Neolithic land surface is approximately 9 m, The average angle of slope of the façade is around 40 degrees, but this angle increases significantly towards the base of the cairn, and decreases somewhat towards the summit. The façade curves markedly inwards on either side of the entrance of the tomb to create a funnel-shaped forecourt, and is at its steepest at this point. A localized area of collapse of the primary façade was noted in Area C, just above the level of the top of the earth terrace: this could conceivably indicate the position of a collapsed structure but, if this is the case, the structure must have been of secondary importance (since the geometry of the cairn does not alter in relation to it) and it must also have been abandoned prior to the construction of the earth terrace. The excavation results suggest that the known passage grave is probably the only significant megalithic structure at La Hougue Bie contemporary with the construction of the primary cairn.

The exposure of a substantial part of the primary cairn façade provided an important opportunity to test Mourant's (Mourant, 1933, 1974) findings concerning the origin of the stones which make up the cairn itself. Mourant considered that the rubble of the mound was derived from Queen's Valley, and suggested that it might be possible to locate a quarry. In order to investigate the petrology of the stones which make up the primary cairn façade, four metre squares of the façade were sampled. All of these sample areas were located immediately above the level of the top of the earth terrace.

Certain patterns emerge from this data: the proportion of granite in Sample Areas 3 and 4 is significantly higher than in Sample Areas 1 and 2, whilst the proportion of rhyolite is lower. Material from the St John’s Rhyolite Formation is predominant, however, in all of the sample squares except for Sample Area 4 (the only sample area to the north of the tomb entrance). Renouf comments that this rhyolitic material is very varied and, contrary to Mourant's (1974) suggestion, is unlikely to come from a single quarry: it is not necessarily all derived from Queen's Valley, as Mourant suggests, but could come from a range of locations between La Hougue Bie and Archirondel. Diorites and dolerites are present in much smaller quantities than the other rock types, and many of these blocks are sea worn.

The stones which make up the primary cairn façade seem overwhelmingly to come from the south-eastern part of Jersey, the area which also provided most of the uprights and capstones of the passage grave. The stones which make up the core of the cairn also come from this area, though they are considerably less heterogeneous than the stones of the façade itself: all of the stones examined in the sections of the 1924 deep sounding were from the St John's Rhyolite Formation. It should be stressed, however, that in looking at the rubble from the western side of the mound it has not been possible to differentiate between the material of the cairn façade and the cairn core. The patterns identified in the four sample areas described above leave open the possibility of a significant spatial variation in the material of the primary cairn façade, but to test this hypothesis it would be necessary to sample the primary cairn in parts of the mound which have not, as yet, been excavated.

THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TERRACES (Phases la and 1b)

The existence of an earth terrace around the base of the primary cairn was established in 1991, and this terrace was further revealed, on either side of the tomb entrance, during the 1992 season (Patton & Finch, 1993). In areas A and D this terrace was found to be revetted by a dry-stone wall, similar in construction to the primary cairn façade and, whilst this wall did not continue into Area C, the geophysical survey results suggest that it is continuous around most of the mound: it seems most likely that the wall in Area C was robbed in antiquity. Whilst it had been intended to dig through the earth of the terrace in Area A and expose the land surface on which it was constructed, this work was not completed owing to limitations of time and resources. By chance, however, the excavation of a nineteenth-century pit in 1994 (Patton, 1995a, 1995c) provided a section through this terrace and revealed part of an earlier terrace underlying it.

The Primary Terrace (Phase 1a)

The primary terrace was only exposed in an area of 4 m^2 at the northern edge of Area D. Like the secondary terrace, it was found to be composed of redeposited loess. This was revetted by a loose dry-stone façade, resting at an angle of incline of 30 degrees. This dry-stone façade was found to rest on the same land surface as the base of the primary cairn, which: was exposed in the western section of the nineteenth-century pit. A single fragment of charcoal from the earth of the primary terrace gave a radiocarbon date which calibrates between 4365 and 4055 B.C. Although this terrace is stratigraphically later than the primary cairn itself, there is no evidence to suggest a significant time interval between the construction of these two features and it seems likely that they are broadly contemporary. Although the primary terrace was fully exposed only at the northern edge of Area D, it seems likely that the horizon of rubble encountered between the primary cairn façade and the earth of the secondary terrace in Area A represents collapsed material on top of the primary terrace. In previous publications it was suggested that this horizon represented either a catastrophic collapse of the primary cairn façade (Patton & Finch, 1992) or blockage material relating to an undiscovered megalithic structure in Area C (Patton & Finch, 1993) but, in view of the evidence for primary terraces uncovered in 1994 (Patton, 1995a) it now seems more likely that it represents limited collapse on top of a primary terrace.

Nash's limited excavations following the demolition of the concrete tunnel revealed two structures (one on either side of the entrance to the passage) which he refers to as 'buttresses'. These are stone structures stratified between the primary cairn and the outer stone façade (Nash, 1998). There can be little doubt that the northern 'buttress' represents the upper part of the primary terrace described above, and that the southern 'buttress' represents a similar structure on the opposite side of the entrance. If this is the case, however, the primary terrace must be associated with the current entrance morphology, suggesting that the initial phase, with the shorter passage, must predate Phase 1a as described here.

The Secondary Terraces (Phase 1b)

The excavation of the nineteenth-century pit provided a section through the secondary terrace to the north of the tomb entrance and, in doing so, yielded some important insights into the construction of the terraces. In particular, it is clear that the land surface on which the primary cairn and terrace were built was deliberately disturbed prior to the construction of the secondary terrace. This surface seems to have been deturfed and loessic soil was added to create a new land surface on which the secondary terrace and its revetment wall were constructed. Whilst it is difficult to find any functional reason for this disturbance of the land surface, it does have some interesting parallels. At La Hougue des Geonnais (St Ouen, Jersey) the soil seems to have been stripped down to bedrock and an artificial surface of redeposited gravel head laid down prior to the construction of the cairn which covers the passage grave (Rault & Forrest, 1992). On the mainland of northern Europe it has been suggested (Orsnes, 1956; Patzold, 1960) that ard-marks found beneath Neolithic monuments relate to a symbolic breaking of the surface of the ground prior to the construction of the cairns. Midgeley records evidence of this type beneath the long barrows of Lundehoj, Fuglebaeksbanke, Himmelev, Skibshoj, Stenneng and Snave in Denmark, and Samowo in Poland (Midgeley, 1992)

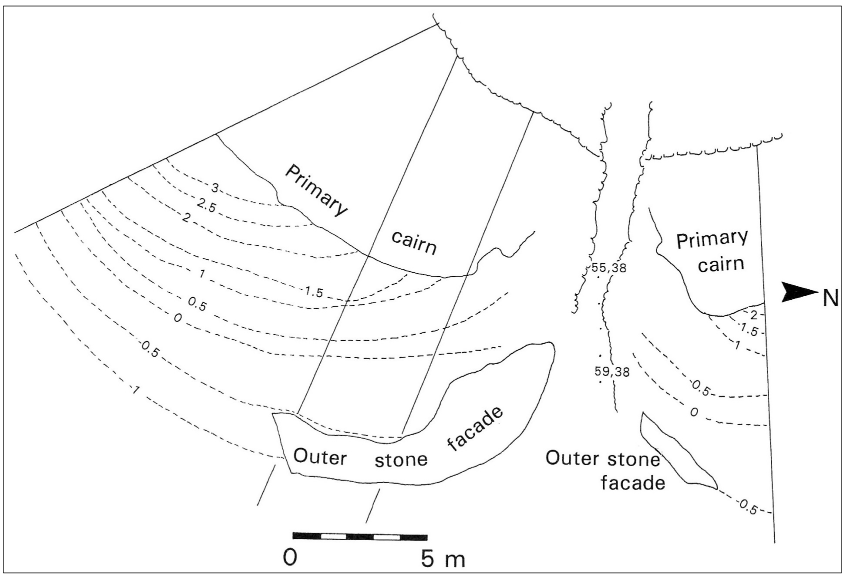


Figure 2.9 The earth terraces at La Hougue Bie slope markedly downwards towards the tomb entrance.

The secondary terraces themselves give the mound a stepped construction similar to that of most large passage grave mounds in Brittany (Giot, 1987; Roux, 1983) and may have made a significant contribution to the stability of the structure. Whilst the terraces of many of the Breton cairns (as, for example, at Barnenez and Gavrinis) are composed entirely of rubble, at La Hougue Bie both the primary and secondary terraces are of redeposited loess, with a dry-stone revetment. This, however, is not without parallel in the Armorican region: at Dissignac (Saint-Nazaire, Loire-Atlantique), for example, the primary cairn (containing two passage graves) is surrounded by three concentric terraces, each composed of earth with a dry-stone revetment (L'Helgouach, 1990).

An unusual feature of the terraces at La Hougue Bie is that, unlike the stone terraces of Barnenez and Gavrinis or the earth terraces at Dissignac, which are horizontal, the earth terraces at La Hougue Bie slope markedly downwards towards the tomb entrance (Figure 2.9): immediately to the south of the tomb entrance the top of the terrace is at the level of site datum (i.e. 1.3 m above the level of the contemporary land surface), whereas at the southernmost edge of Area C the top of the terrace is at 3.4 m above site datum (i.e. 4.6 m above the level of the contemporary land surface). The outer stone façade, which acts as a revetment to the terraces, is at no point higher than 2 m, but a significant quantity of rubble was found at the base of this façade in horizons overlying the Late Neolithic blockage rubble (see below), suggesting that the upper part of the façade may have either collapsed or been pulled down.

The terraces themselves are composed of redeposited loess, material which could have been obtained in the immediate vicinity of La Hougue Bie. A fragment of charcoal from the material of the terrace in Area A gave a radiocarbon date which calibrates between 4334 and 4047 B.C., which overlaps with the date obtained from the primary terrace. Within Areas A and C, a series of dark linear stains were noted on the surface of the terrace, which were interpreted as evidence for a stacked turf deposit.

The outer stone façade, like the façade of the primary cairn, curves markedly in towards the tomb entrance. Its construction is remarkably similar to that of the primary cairn itself (Figure 2.10). With the demolition of the twentieth-century concrete tunnel it became clear that the portions of dry-stone walling exposed in the foundations of the tunnel were in fact parts of the outer façade. The outer façade was found to be resting on a Neolithic land surface. Fragments of charcoal from this deposit gave three radiocarbon dates:

5400±70 B.P. = 4360-4045 cal. B.C. (Beta-77359/ETH-13184)
5210±70 B.P. = 4225-3930 cal. B.C. (Beta-77361/ETH-13186)
5245±60 B.P. = 4222-3994 cal. B.C. (Beta-57926/ETH-9973)

Figure 2.10 Façade (Peter Chowne, 2014)

Whilst these dates do not, strictly speaking, provide a terminus post quem for the outer façade or secondary terraces (since the samples were taken from the land surface in front of the façade), they do overlap with the radiocarbon dates from charcoal found within the matrix of the primary and secondary terraces.

Within the excavated area at La Hougue Bie, the secondary terraces themselves are continuous on either side of the passage grave entrance. The outer stone façade, however, ends abruptly at the junction between Areas A and C. This is in all probability the result of later prehistoric robbing: the radar and resistivity surveys both suggest that this façade extends right round the mound, as one would expect on the basis of comparable sites in Brittany.

Nash's excavation associated with the demolition of the concrete tunnel revealed an area of well preserved stone kerbing at the base of the outer façade, extending just over 4 m from the orthostat which forms the southern side of the entrance passage (Nash, 1998). The northern side of the façade had been more extensively damaged by the construction of the tunnel, and no comparable kerbing was preserved. In restoring the façade area, however, it was assumed (on the basis of comparable sites elsewhere) that the façade would originally have been symmetrical, and a similar kerbing was therefore incorporated in the reconstructed section on the northern side (Nash, 1999).

Geological identification of the stones of the outer façade was undertaken by Renouf, using the same approach adopted for the primary cairn (see above). Three one metre square sample areas were investigated. Sample Area 5 was at the southern edge of Area D, Sample Area 6 was immediately to the south of the tomb entrance, and Sample Area 7 was immediately to the north of the tomb entrance.

Some differences emerge here between the composition of the outer façade and that of the primary cairn façade: the proportion of material derived from the St John's Rhyolite Formation is generally higher in the sample areas from the outer façade (46-79% as compared with 19-54%), whilst the proportion of granites is lower (4-41% as compared with 24-54%). Sample Area 7 (the only sample area on the outer façade to the north of the tomb entrance) stands out from the other two sample areas on the outer façade, in having a lower proportion (46%) of material from the St John's Rhyolite Formation and a higher proportion (41%) of granites. This replicates the pattern identified in the composition of the primary cairn (see above), and lends further weight to the suggestion of a significant spatial variation in the composition of the façades at La Hougue Bie: this hypothesis, however, could only be tested by sampling both façades in other areas of the mound.

Forecourt (Phase 1b)

One of the primary aims of the 1991-95 excavation was to expose part of the Neolithic land surface on either side of the entrance to the tomb, in order to investigate any evidence for ritual activity in the forecourt area. At La Hougue Bie the land surface was fully exposed in Areas A and D. Owing to limitations of time and resources, it was not possible to expose this deposit in Area C. Whilst no attempt was made to dig through the land surface, small quantities of worked flints, pottery sherds and charcoal fragments were found embedded in its surface. A charcoal fragment from Context 37/A gave a radiocarbon date which calibrates between 4222 and 3994 B.C.

Understanding of the forecourt in Area D is complicated by the fact that the land surface was cut by the 1924 excavation trench. It is particularly unfortunate that the land surface has been almost completely destroyed in the area directly in front of the tomb entrance. Two significant features were identified in association with the land surface in front of the façade of the secondary terrace (Figure 2.11).

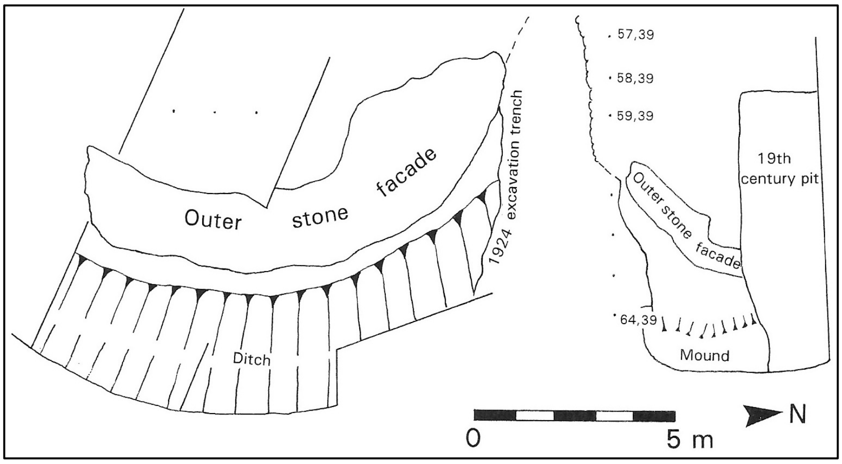


Figure 2.11 The land surface in front of the façade of the secondary terrace

The first was a ditch, cutting the land surface. The ditch had a depth of 30-50 cm, and appears to have had a width of around 4 m (though its eastern edge was not fully exposed). This ditch only exists in the area to the south of the 1924 excavation trench: it was cut by this trench and no trace of it was identified on the other side of the trench, so the ditch terminal was presumably destroyed by the 1924 excavators. The rubble filling of the ditch in Area D was distinguishable from the overlying material of the rubble blockage only by virtue of a cemented iron-pan matrix which presumably formed post-depositionally. It seems likely, therefore, that the ditch was filled at the same time as the tomb entrance was blocked. In Area A, the ditch was filled with a rubble and earth deposit, which seems to have formed naturally over many years, and which contained both Neolithic and recent material. A fragment of charcoal from the ditch fill in Area D gave a single radiocarbon determination (Patton, 1995c), providing a terminus post quem for the filling of the ditch, and for the deposition of the rubble blockage:

4590±70 B.P. = 3515-3085 cal. B.C. (Beta-77358/ETH-13183)

The ditch belongs to Phase 1b, the covering of the cairn façade dates to Phase 1d. The function and significance of the ditch must therefore remain uncertain: it is not deep enough to have provided any significant proportion of the earth which makes up the secondary terraces, a suggestion made by Nash, and, whilst a few worked flints were found in the ditch fill, it did not contain any formal depositions (Nash, 1998).

The second significant feature in the forecourt area was a mound of reddish-brown soil stratified between the blockage rubble and the land surface to the north of the tomb entrance. The mound is 30-40 cm in height, but its precise horizontal dimensions are impossible to ascertain, since it is cut both by the nineteenth-century pit associated with the well and by the twentieth-century wall which runs around the base of the tumulus: the remaining part of the mound measures 2.9 m by 1.3 m. This mound was remarkable for the quantity of sea-worn pebbles found on its surface and throughout its matrix. In total, some 950 pebbles were found in less than 1.5 m3 of soil. These pebbles were mostly small (less than 3 cm in diameter) and unworked. Almost no artefacts were found in this deposit. The significance of this enigmatic feature is difficult to assess: given that the floor of the tomb was covered by pebbles (Baal et al., 1925) one could suggest either that the mound represents a store of pebbles intended to be used for flooring, or that it represents material cleared out from within the tomb. Given that the stones of which the tomb is built have been brought from a variety of locations around the eastern coast of Jersey it was thought possible that the bringing of pebbles to the site from similar locations had some symbolic or ritual significance: this would also explain the prominent location of the mound within the forecourt area.

In connection with the deposit of pebbles in the forecourt at La Hougue Bie, it may be worth noting that the 1924 excavation report (Baal et al., 1925) records that the pebble flooring of the passage and chamber had been disturbed in places, particularly around the edges of the structure. It is possible that this disturbance relates to a deliberate de-sanctification of the monument immediately before the entrance was blocked, in which case it is at least conceivable that the pebbles in the fore court relate to this event.

Drainage works carried out during the restoration of the site in 1995 revealed the presence of a pit immediately in front of the entrance to the passage (Nash, 1999). Its stratigraphic position suggests that it is earlier than any of the other forecourt features described above, and may even predate the construction of the passage grave itself. The pit measured 83 cm in length, 49 cm in width and 29 cm in depth. Three stones averaging 33 cm in length delineated the eastern edge. The pit contained randomly laid stones ranging in size from 5 cm to 24 cm. The stones were tightly packed, angular and subangular rhyolite, though small amounts of granite were also present. The feature did not contain any formal depositions, although small clusters of unworked beach pebbles were identified within the arrangement, as well as a number of small charcoal flecks and one piece of undiagnostic flint.

The Rubble Blockage (Phase 1c)

Patton has drawn attention to the evidence for deliberate and systematic abandonment of Armorican passage graves during the third millennium cal. B.C. (Patton, 1993, 1995b) This abandonment sometimes involved a final deposition of objects (often beakers) and/or human remains in the chamber (as, for example, at Le Déhus in Guernsey) and almost invariably involved the physical blockage of the forecourt area with rubble. At La Hougue des Geonnais (Rault and Forrest, 1992), a deposit of rubble in front of the entrance to the passage was associated with fragments of ‘Jersey bowl' (a local pottery style contemporary with the 'Beaker package'). On the mainland of Brittany, similar evidence has been recorded at Gavrinis (Le Roux, 1983), Ty-Floc 'h (Le Roux, 1979a; 1981) and, most spectacularly, at Île Cam (Giot, 1987), where a trapezoidal cairn containing three passage graves was completely enclosed within a massive circular mound, blocking the entrances to the structures. One of the aims of the 1991-95 excavations at La Hougue Bie was to look for comparable evidence relating to the abandonment of the passage grave.

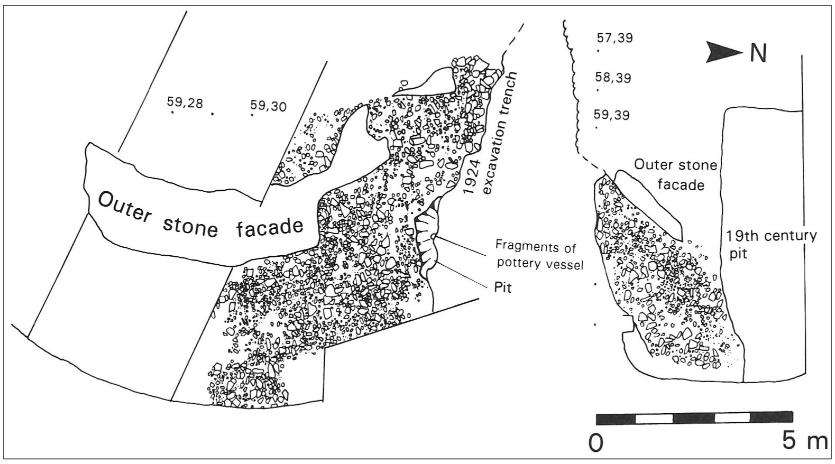


Figure 2.12 Area D

A deposit of rubble was identified in Area D, on either side of the tomb entrance (Figure 2.12). As expected, this deposit was cut by the 1924 excavation trench, so that there is no direct stratigraphic relationship between the blockage material to the north and south of the 1924 trench the blockage was composed of angular blocks of mostly volcanic rock (principally rhyolite and micrograriite) similar to those used in the construction of both the primary cairn façade and the outer stone façade. The blockage rubble exposed in Area D covers an area.

of approximately 58 m^2 (this figure includes the area of blockage destroyed by the 1924 excavators): the full extent of the blockage must be slightly greater than this, since the eastern edge of the deposit was not exposed. The depth of the blockage varies from 0.7 m at the eastern edge of Area D, to almost 2 m at the point of junction with the passage entrance, giving a estimated volume of around 60 m^3. A fragment of charcoal from the blockage horizon itself gave a single radiocarbon determination:

4760±70 B.P. = 3 75-3360 cal. B.C. (Beta-77357/ETH-13 182)

Together with the date from the underlying ditch fill (calibrating between 3515 and 3085 B.C.), this provides a terminus post quem for the blockage.

Given the similarity in size and material between the stones incorporated in the blockage rubble and those used in the construction of the façades, it is possible that this material was derived from a partial dismantling of the outer stone. This could explain both the robbing of the outer façade in Area C and the unexpected fact that the outer façade is currently much lower in height than the earth terrace which it supports.

The blockage deposit was cut by a pit, filled with a dark brown clay loam, within which were found pottery sherds corresponding to a substantial part of a flat-based undecorated vessel. The pit (and the pottery vessel within it) were cut by the 1924 excavation trench. The pottery vessel has Beaker affinities suggesting that the entrance was blocked during the Late Neolithic (c. 3000 cal. B.C.), which is entirely consistent with the evidence for the deliberate blocking of the entrances to other large passage graves in the Armorican region, most notably Gavrinis (Le Roux, 1983) and Île Carn (Giot, 1987).

Overlying the pit was a deposit of yellowish-brown sandy soil that may well have accumulated naturally, above which was a horizon of small angular rubble, presumably derived from the degradation of the cairn. This stratigraphy is interesting in that it demonstrates that the external structures of the cairn remained open for a significant period of time after the abandonment of the tomb itself and that activity, including the formalized deposition of pottery, continued on the site during this period.

Possible new light was shed on the abandonment of La Hougue Bie during the restoration of the façade area in 1996. Following the demolition of the concrete tunnel, it became apparent that the dry-stone walling which supported the northern end of the entrance capstone was not continuous with the outer stone façade. Further investigation revealed that this walling was of recent (1924-25) construction. The entrance capstone cannot, therefore, have been in situ at the time of the 1924 excavation: it must have been re-erected after the construction of the walling. The southern end of the capstone rests not on dry-stone walling but on an original orthostat, raising the possibility (Nash, 1999) that the northern end of the capstone was also originally supported by an orthostat which has subsequently been removed. Having established the recent date of this wall a decision was taken to excavate beneath it. This investigation revealed evidence for two sockets, one quite substantial in size, the other extraordinarily shallow. As part of the restoration programme, two replacement orthostats were reinstated into the original sockets.

The evidence clearly suggests that there was originally a large upright supporting the entrance capstone, similar to the southern entrance upright, and a second smaller upright to the west, the fragments of which were subsequently reused as part of the 1920s wall built to support the capstone. No fragments were found which could correspond to the large orthostat which, suggesting that it has, at some point, been deliberately removed. There is circumstantial evidence to suggest that the tomb entrance may have been exposed during the Middle Ages, and it is not inconceivable that the upright was removed at his stage. It seems at least possible, however, that, as Nash (1999) suggests, the orthostat was '... wrenched away during the tomb's final blocking and subsequent abandonment phase ...' This would have occasioned the collapse of the capstone, the weight of which would have crushed the smaller upright lying immediately to the west.

The Covering of the External Structures (Phase 1d)

Above the level of the secondary terraces, the façade of the primary cairn was covered by a layer of redeposited loess. This deposit was also found to overlie the horizon of small angular rubble mentioned above. Micromorphological study of this deposit reveals that it contains discrete fragments of an earlier soil (confirming that is redeposited) and that this soil is similar in character to the material of the land surface which underlies the outer stone façade in Area A (suggesting that the soil was taken from a relatively local source).

Charcoal fragments from his deposit in Area C gave two radiocarbon determinations, calibrating between 2373 and 2583 B.C., and between 2919 and 2782 B.C., respectively. These dates provide a terminus post quem for the covering of the external structures of the cairn façade.

The Equinoctial Alignment

Right from the earliest investigations at La Hougue Bie in 1924, the presumption was that the tomb would have its entrance facing east. Within ten days of the excavation beginning, this was proven correct. La Hougue Bie is aligned due east. The majority of Armorican passage graves are orientated with their entrances between 90 and 180 although some examples face southwest or northeast (L'Helgouach, 1965).

At sunrise on the equinox the orientation of the passage allows the sun's rays to shine through to the chamber entering the back recess of the terminal cell. The light beam first strikes the base of upright no. 26, the Mont Mado slab, c. 25 cm from the floor of the sanctuary up the stone, and c. 60 cm from its northern edge. The rays move increasingly northwards to enter into the terminal cell and illuminate the floor and back wall. The sun then leaves the terminal cell as it starts to light up the sanctuary floor and the eastern vertical face of the sanctuary threshold stone; no. 33. It is here that the sun appears at its most intense, bringing the sanctuary floor alive in a glowing splendour of shimmering golden-orange light. A clearly defined frame of light leaves the sanctuary floor, moving down the threshold stone and then, for the first time, the beam of light streams down the passage, starting from stone no. 33 and increasing in length eastwards towards the entrance. The phenomenon occurs for a number of days before and after both equinoxes.

The configuration of the phenomenon emphasizes yet again the importance of the 'sanctuary' area as a focus of activity inside the chamber at La Hougue Bie. It should be noted that the threshold stone (no. 33) was reinstated during the 1924 excavations in what was considered to be its original position, determined by a clear demarcation line of disturbed pebble bed. It should also be noted that the slab of Mont Mado granite which divides the terminal cell from the main chamber is not set in a pit: at the time of discovery in 1924 it was resting on the inverted stone trough. It seems likely that this stone was set in place during the equinox itself, as a final adjustment to ensure that the sun's rays penetrated directly into the terminal cell.

The equinoctial alignment also provides an explanation for the pit discovered immediately in front of the tomb entrance. In order to construct a monument on such an alignment it would be necessary first to make preliminary observations and to mark the alignment out on the ground, using (for example) wooden posts. This pit is in precisely the position in which one would expect to find such a post marking the equinox: another would presumably have been located somewhere within the monument, directly in line with the feature and the entrance to the terminal cell. This would then provide the axis around which the passage grave could be constructed,

2.1.4 The Chronology Of The Neolithic Structures

Phase 1

The passage grave in its present form (but with a shorter passage), together with the primary cairn, was constructed between c. 4000 and 3500 cal. B.C., possibly replacing an earlier megalithic monument (the construction of megaliths in the Channel Islands during the fifth millennium cal. B.C. having been suggested already by the excavations at Les Fouaillages, Guernsey. (Kinnes, 1982)

Phase 1a

The passage was extended by 2.4 m, perhaps within a very short time of the original construction. The geometry of the primary cairn was modified to accommodate this extension, and the primary terraces added.

Phase 1b

The secondary terraces were added almost certainly within the fourth millennium cal. B.C. The passage grave remained open for a period of between 500 and 1,000 years. The ditch was probably dug at some time between 3500 and 3000 cal. B.C.

Phase 1c

The passage grave was sealed, and the forecourt area blocked with rubble, at around 3000 cal. B.C. Prior to the blockage, it is likely that some form of 'de-sanctification' of the passage grave took place, involving the displacement of the slab which formed the edge of the 'sanctuary' platform, and a partial disturbance of the pebble floor of the passage and chamber: it is possible that the deposit of pebbles found within the forecourt relates to this event. Evidence which came to light during the restoration suggests that one of the orthostats supporting the entrance capstone may have been deliberately removed at this point. Part of the outer stone façade may have been dismantled to provide the material for the blockage. At some time after this, a pit was dug into the blockage horizon and a pottery vessel was deposited.

Phase 1d

The external structures of the cairn were covered up between 2900 and 2500 cal. B.C. The site seems then to have been completely abandoned until medieval times.

Recent Bayesian modelling of radiocarbon dates and stratigraphy suggests that the terraces were constructed after 4230–3850 BC (all ranges quoted at 95% confidence), and that the passage tomb and cairn were therefore constructed either within this period or earlier. This model provides for the strong possibility of initial construction in the last quarter of the fifth millennium BC. As it is based on only a single date, modelling of the blocking phase is less than satisfactory, and a more realistic estimate is probably provided by the single determination for this phase (1c), as occurring after 3650–3370 BC (Schulting, Sebire, & Robb, 2010).

2.1.5 Discussion

The study by Patton, Rodwell and Finch published in 1999 provides an informative and thorough account of the history of La Hougue Bie, the archaeological investigations carried out there and the consolidation of the monument. In the fourteen years that have elapsed since publication archaeological theory and scientific investigative processes have advanced considerably. It is therefore necessary to review the significance of La Hogue in the light of these advances.

Renfrew's view of megaliths solely as 'territorial markers' is no longer widely accepted (Renfrew, 1976, 1979). The division of the known Neolithic landscape into exclusive territories with centrally located tombs is only one of a range of spatial patterns, and makes assumptions about subsistence-settlement strategies and patterns of tenure that do not appear to be supported empirically or theoretically for the earliest megaliths (Chapman, 1995).

The size and possibly status of La Hougue Bie in relation to the other passage graves in the Channel Islands (its size, geographical position and petrology) was used by Patton as the basis for a number of models concerned with the socio-cultural dynamics of Neolithic communities (Patton, 1991b, 1993, 1995b). He pointed out that in many of the regions of north-western France where passage graves occur, one or more monuments stand out in relation to the others, comparing La Hougue Bie in Jersey with Barnenez in north-western Brittany, and with Petit Mont and Gavrinis in the south of Brittany: this inter-site hierarchy was interpreted as evidence for a phase of centralization in the Middle Neolithic of the Armorican region, which was itself understood in relation to a cyclical model of socio-cultural development. In the case of La Hougue Bie, it was pointed out that no comparable monument exists on any of the other Channel Islands, and the location of this impressive monument in the eastern half of Jersey was related to the control of interaction between the islands and the Armorican mainland, as indicated by the distribution of stone axes from continental sources (Patton, 1991a, 1991c).

The significance of La Hougue Bie within the socially constructed landscape of Jersey was discussed by Patton using the spatial distribution of passage graves and known domestic sites on the island to build a model of the 'symbolic geography' of Neolithic Jersey within which the journey inland and uphill from the coast towards La Hougue Bie was conceptualized as a journey from secular to increasingly sacred (Patton, 1997).

The various theoretical models which have been developed in relation to the Channel Island Neolithic have all been weakened, to a greater or lesser extent, by the limitations of the available evidence. Only one Channel Island passage grave (La Hougue des Geonnais, Jersey) has been excavated since the 1930s, and this was a re-excavation of a monument already extensively damaged both by nineteenth-century quarrying and by early twentieth-century excavation (Rault & Forrest, 1992). This is also the only passage grave in the Channel Islands, prior to the 1991-95 excavations at La Hougue Bie, to have produced radiocarbon dates (though these are not from a primary context).

In the absence of controlled stratigraphic excavations, the relative and absolute chronology of the Channel Island passage graves has remained the subject of controversy and debate, compare, for example, (Hibbs, 1985; Johnston, 1981; Patton, 1995b). There is increasing evidence from the mainland of north-western France (Patton, 1994) to suggest that passage graves in different regions have different chronologies (the first passage graves in north-western Brittany appear to have been built five to eight centuries earlier than comparable monuments in the south of Brittany), but without reliable dating evidence it has proved difficult to relate the Channel Island monuments to this emerging regional pattern.

Many of the Armorican monuments with which La Hougue Bie can be compared have been excavated in recent years. Barnenez was excavated many years ago, but the results have only recently been published in detail (Giot, 1987). Gavrinis was excavated in the early 1980s, (Roux, 1982, 1983, 1984) and more recent excavations have been carried out at La Table des Marchand (L'Helgouach & Cassen, 1992) and Petit Mont (Lecornec, 1994). These excavations have, in several important respects, changed our understanding of Armorican passage graves.

Firstly, in all of these cases, it was found that the cairn, far from being a simple covering mound, was a complex building in its own right, with a well constructed and visibly impressive stone façade. Secondly, in some cases (Barnenez and Petit Mont) the cairns provided evidence for multiple phase construction, whilst at La Table des Marchand and Petit Mont it became clear that the building of the passage graves themselves was simply the culmination of a long period of ritual use of the sites. Thirdly, many of the excavations in Brittany provided evidence for a range of activities, including formal deposition of artefacts, in front of the façade of the monument: in some cases, as at Gavrinis, some of this evidence clearly relates to the deliberate sealing of the monument at the end of its period of use (Roux, 1983).

From this discussion we can see that Patton seeks to align the Channel Islands monuments very closely to the Breton series. Thus he assigns the dry-stone passage grave with circular chamber of La Sergenté on Jersey to the category of 'dolmens à couloir avec chambre simple entièrement en pierres sèches' defined by L'Helgouach in the Brittany tomb series (L'Helgouach, 1965). Patton compares five further Channel Islands passage graves (La Hougue Bie, Les Monts Grantez, Le Mont Ubé, La Varde and Le Creux-ès-Faies) to the Kerdro-Vihan group, and two more (Le Déhus/ Herm 12) to the Quelvezin type (Patton, 1995b). At a detailed level some of these proposed parallels are open to question. Thus one of the principal features of Le Déhus and Les Monts Grantez the presence of additional side cells or chambers entered through narrow openings is absent in the case of the Breton examples.

Scarre suggests that if we are searching for mainland parallels, a better place to start should be the Neolithic monuments of western Normandy (Scarre, 2011). This may be particularly appropriate in the case of the earliest Neolithic monuments of Jersey, since the island may only have been separated from the Cotentin peninsula by rising sea level a few centuries before the first passage graves were built (Sebire, 2005). While Patton attached La Sergenté to L'Helgouach's Breton monument typology, Hibbs & Shute drew attention to detailed parallels at dry-stone passage graves of western Normandy such as Vierville and La Hoguette (Hibbs & Shute, 1984). As Kinnes remarked, 'we might reasonably place La Sergenté at the head of the insular series and, interestingly, it is the only island structure with visibly close affinities on the mainland' (Kinnes, 1984).

It has been remarked on several occasions how the construction of La Hougue Bie involved the bringing together of materials from different parts of the island (Kinnes, 1984; Mourant, 1933; Patton, 1992). This contrasts with the evidence from the smaller Jersey tombs, or those on Guernsey, which used materials of local origin (Bukach, 2003). Thus within the selection of the blocks there is a mixture of both local and (in one case) island-wide identities. It has been observed that whatever their distance, the places from which the stones were drawn may themselves have been significant, related not only to concepts of identity, but that the specific rock types may have been used by these societies to represent their community and their local mythologies (Bukach, 2003). It is possible however that it was not the rock types but the individual stones that were significant, and that these carried their own concepts of identity for example the pairs of breasts carved in Brittany tombs (Scarre, 2011).

2.2 The Chapel

2.2.1 Context

The chapel is located above the Neolithic passage grave described above in Section 2.1. Christianity is known to be prevalent in the Channel islands since Roman times, though the scattered nature of a farming population would have reduced the need for centralised parish churches. Dating the parish churches or even the emergence of parish boundaries has been difficult, but it is generally assumed that the island was highly Christianised by the 5th century (McCormack, 1986). Viking raids in the 9th century are often cited as the cause of destruction of early Christian churches and monasteries on the islands and their notable absence. It is not known whether there was an earlier chapel at Hougue Bie.

The next generation of churches are linked to Celtic influences in plan form, with two chambers separated by a chancel arch and square east end. By the time of the Reformation there is thought to be close to 100 chapels on the Channel islands.

2.2.2 The Early Chapel

Rodwell (1999) argues that aside from the number of legends connected to the site, it is possible that there is a twelfth century link to the Paisnels of Hamby in Normandy, making the Paisnel family the likely founders of the chapel. Given that both the Jersey fiefs of Mélèches and Hommet of which the Paisnel's were seigneurs, were escheated to the Crown in 1213, the chapel would have had to have been built before this date.

The location of the chapel has also been much debated as it is neither serving a parish nor is it a private manorial chapel. The spiritual sense of the mound being regarded as a *loci sancti* and subsequently Christianised in the Early Christian era is cited by Rodwell (1999, p.198) as a reason for the presence of the chapel, with strong precedent of similar practice from Brittany with which Jersey shared close associations at the time. Another chapel, since lost, of Notre Dame des Pas in St Helier was also evidently built on a prehistoric mound.

Apart from the myths, however, there is no concrete evidence or precise date of the building of the chapel. Nor is it known whether the Norman builders were aware of the burial chamber within the mound, though Patton *et al.* (1999) suggest that they may have had access to the chamber at that time. The very close alignment of the two structures on the east-west axis is seen as an indication that the builders of the Chapel must have had some link or knowledge of the Neolithic tomb. Evidence of any earlier Christian buildings on the site or the use of the chapel for burial, however, would have been obliterated by the excavations undertaken by Bishop Mabon in the sixteenth century.

Figure 2.13 The slightly off centre window of the sixteenth century rotunda lines up with the entrance to the tomb chamber, indicating known links through the medieval period (Aylin Orbasli, 2013)

In its earliest form the chapel is rectangular with two cells separated by a pilaster arch, an entrance on in the west corner of the south wall and a narrow entrance in the north wall. The width of the division between the nave and sanctuary is only 50cm. Rodwell (1999) draws similarities to the Fisherman's chapel in St Brelade, and dates it to the latter half of the twelfth century based on the pointed barrel vault. The evidence of windows has been much altered with later interventions and the addition of wall recesses, so the window configuration shown in Figure 2.14 can only be conjectural.

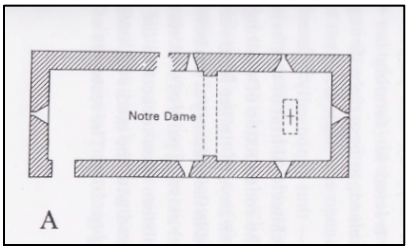


Figure 2.14 Layout of twelfth century chapel (Rodwell, 1999, p.195)

Much discussion surrounds the question of whether a small dwelling existed at the site at this time, with the possibility that the narrow door would have provided access to it. However, no concrete evidence has been found to date to verify this claim.

2.2.3 Mabon's sixteenth Century Chapel

The first mention of a chapel in written sources is not until the early sixteenth century in 1533, when it is referred to as la Chapelle de Notre Dame de la Clarté, Our Lady of the Light. A map regression analysis carried out by Warwick Rodwell clearly shows indication of a chapel at the location and references to the mound on the 1593 (Popinjay), 1595 (Norden), 1606 (Mercator), 1610 (Speed) and 1795 (Richmond) maps (See Appendix 1).

It is thought that the first known owner of the site, Richard Mabon, may have purchased it from Eleazor Le Marchant of Guernsey, who was Seigneur du Fief de La Hougue. Richard Mabon was rector of St Martin and Dean of Jersey, and was known to have travelled to Jerusalem in c.1520. This trip it is thought to have inspired him to alter the chapel at Hougue Bie to resemble what he had seen in the Holy Land. He built a bell shaped rotunda around the square east end, with a lower level crypt, dug into the ancient mound, to symbolise the Tomb of Christ in the Holy Sepulchre. The east end of the chapel, known as the Jerusalem Chapel, became a popular centre for pilgrimage and according to some accounts a good money spinner for Mabon.

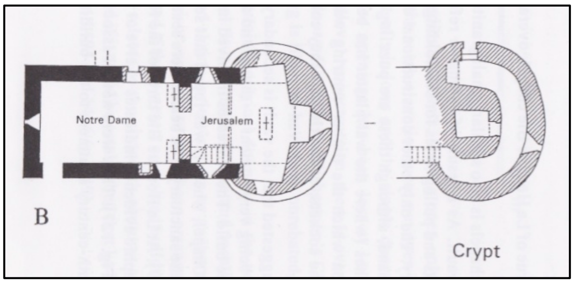


Figure 2.15 Layout sixteenth century chapel and crypt (Rodwell, 1999, p.195)

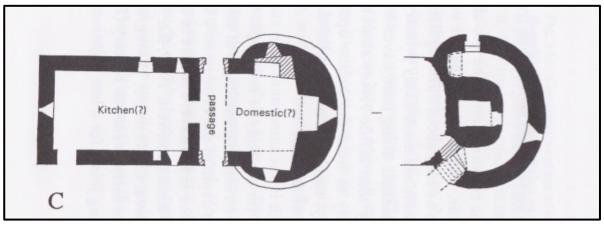
The property as remodelled by Mabon is described in records as the Chapelle de Notre Dame de la Clarté, Our Lady of the Light (western chapel), the Jerusalem Chapel (eastern chapel) and beneath it the an oratory in the form of a sepulchre, alongside a small house on the mound. This is also likely to be the first partitioning of the sanctuary from the nave, the foundation of which was discovered in the 1924 excavation. The three niches in the east end were also cut into the wall at this time supported by the new elliptically shaped wall surrounding the east end. The windows over the later passage (and doors in the east) section are attributed to this period. Rodwell (1999) also claims the presence of a screen separating the sanctuary behind the altar. The triangular headed recess seen in the west chapel is also thought to date to this time, and is similar to contemporaneous examples in Jersey domestic buildings. No early floor was recovered or level recorded in 1924. The new crypt may have introduced the change in floor level between the two chapels.

The newly dug out crypt has a 'tomb chamber' at its centre surrounded by an ambulatory which probably exited from the north doorway. The entry to the ambulatory is less clear but according to Rodwell (1999) may have been via a flight of steps leading down from the south west corner of the chapel. Any arrangement is speculative. The single window on the south east side aligns with the passage grave entrance, a clear indication that the entrance was known and visible in the sixteenth century (Figure 2.15).

There is evidence that the vault in the east chapel collapsed at some point during Mabon's operation and had to be re-built. It is likely that the misalignment between the two vaults dates to this time, and the spring of the original vault is still evident in the northwest and southwest corners. The eastern wall is also likely to have been much altered during the works. Mabon notes the presence of a house on the mound. According to Rodwell (1999) the most likely location is to the north of the chapel, connected via a doorway. No further evidence, however, has come to light.

2.2.4 The Chapel in the Post-Medieval Period

On Mabon's death the property passed to Amy and Falle, two priests, and later transferred to the Crown at the Reformation, before being sold into private ownership in 1607 initially to Thomas Tanner. It's use in the 17th century is unclear, though it may have been used as a dwelling and there is evidence that it was repaired, based on the date of 1638 painted on the ceiling vault.



Figures 2.16 The chapel converted to domestic use in the post-Reformation period, according to Rodwell (1999, p.195)

Rodwell suggests domestic use with the fireplace being inserted into the northeast niche at this time, the west chapel becoming a kitchen with a cross passage between the two spaces, thus explaining the insertion of the doors on either side. An upper floor is also presumed to have been inserted at this time, which may be linked to the date and painting on the vault.

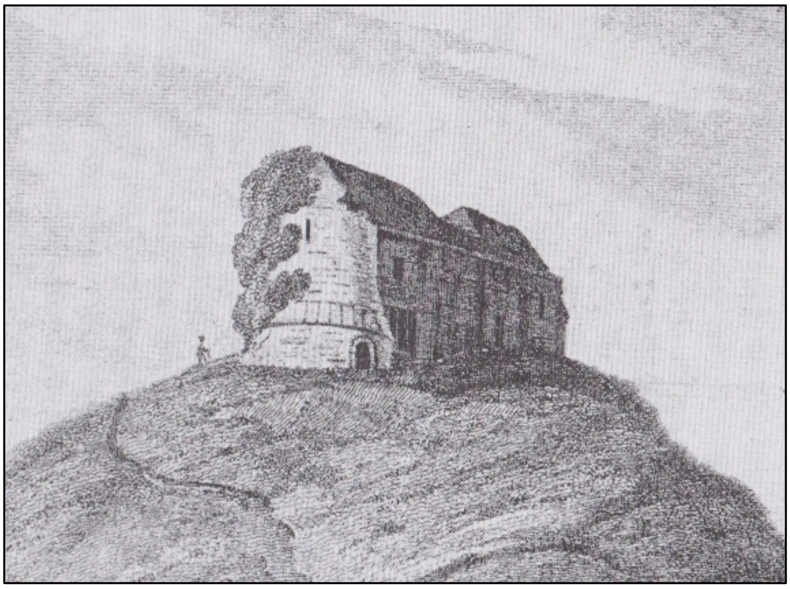


Figure 2.17 Extract from a drawing of the chapel c.1760 before the tower was built, made by James d'Auvergne and published as an engraving in 1812 (Patton *et.al*, 1999, p12).

A drawing of the chapel prior to the tower being constructed shows the east end and north elevation of the chapel (Figure 2.17). The gable end is seen with the rotunda, with a small vertical slit window and arched doorway on the base facing north. The north wall is shown with various windows, including a wide 3 pane window on the ground floor adjoining the rotunda, a small window above it with another high level window on the west end. The gap in the roof is presumably the place where lightning struck the belfry.

Attempts to demolish the building are recorded in 1708 and 1749, but these were contested at Royal Court and the building survived. The belfry is known to have been destroyed following a lighting strike in 1728.

2.2.5 The Prince's Tower

By the eighteenth century, the Chapel clearly appears to be in private ownership. Having acquired it in 1759, in 1792 James d'Auvergne gave the property to his nephew Philippe, Duc de Bouillon. Vice Admiral Philippe d'Auvergne was a Jerseyman and Commander of the Channel Fleet, responsible for strengthening the island's defences during the Napoleonic War. He was principally based at Mont Orgueil Castle and lived at Bagatelle in St Saviour from 1802.

Philippe d'Auvergne transformed the chapel into a Neo-Gothic castle more akin to a folly, though it did provide residential accommodation with a water supply between 1792–93. Consequently the property became known as Prince's Tower or La Tour d'Auvergne. The building had a purpose as well as its heightened elevation that made it an ideal location for a signalling post, and a signalling mast was placed on the southwest corner of the old chapel. This was the only position from which the signals stations across the whole island could be controlled when they were established in 1792. The date of construction of the tower is placed as 1792–93.

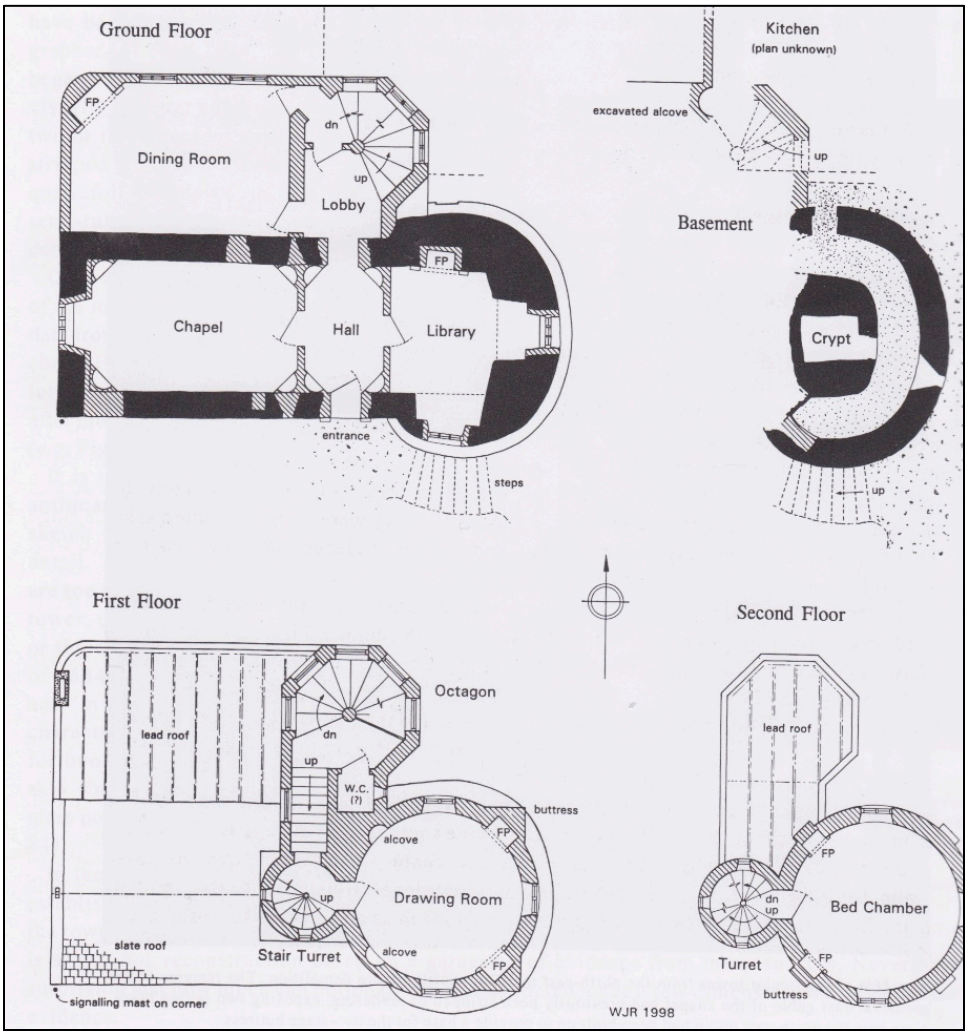


Figure 2.18 Layout Philippe d'Auvergne's Tower as interpreted by Rodwell (1999, p.248)

Regrettably no drawn records appear to have been made of the Prince's Tower or the chapel following the demolition and removal of the Tower accretions, and the plans as seen are conjectural. The construction of the castle, thought to have been occupied by Philippe d'Auvergne on a seasonal or occasional basis, involved a number of significant changes and additions to the structure of the chapel. The ground floor layout centres around the central passage that has been widened with the eastern cell becoming a library and the west reverting to use as a chapel, in the form of a domestic chapel. A lean-to extension on the north side is referred to as the dining room which at one time had a crenelated parapet, with an octagonal staircase to the east of it. The circular shaped tower itself was built off the rotunda with a drawing room and a bed chamber above it, both accessed by a spiral staircase on the west side which was placed over the medieval belfry. Little is known about the basement kitchen, which may be revealed through further excavation.

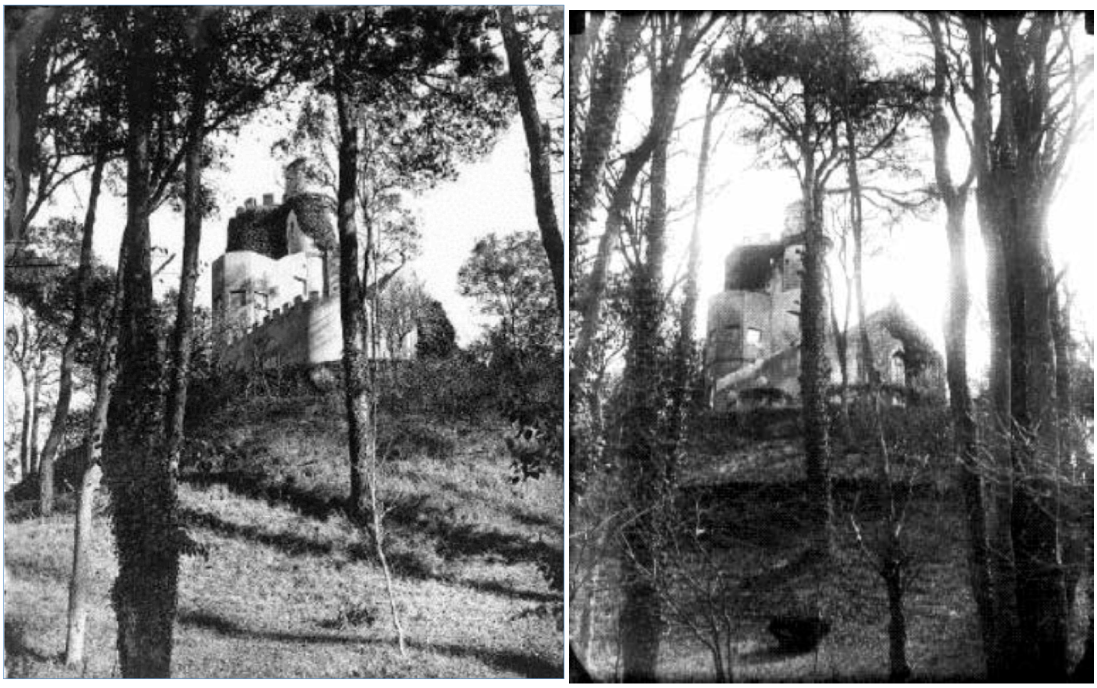


Figure 2.19 A photograph of the Tower taken by Ernest Baudoux in 1870-75 of the north west corner (SJPA/000358)

The additions were built out of brick, and the building was fully rendered, with ashlar effect, including the granite chapel walls. Works included the opening of new windows in the rotunda and chapel, and remodelling existing ones to pointed Gothic arches. Most notably a large 'ecclesiastically' styled window was inserted on the west gable end with a pointed Gothic arch, tracery and coloured glass lights. As an ensemble this presented the epitome of late C18 Gothick architectural fancy, its style convincingly medieval to most onlookers, and its outline pleasingly irregular for Picturesque sensibilities.

The antiquarian historicist style of d'Auvergne's building is strongly reminiscent of Horace Walpole's early Gothic Revival Strawberry Hill, Twickenham. Built in the 1750-60s, Strawberry Hill was an innovative villa in which to live and house his connoisseur's collection of curiosities and objets d'art. Although relatively modest in size it was a proper residence rather than a pleasure pavilion, set in carefully landscape grounds. Walpole opened Strawberry Hill to visitors and it became highly influential in country house architecture and landscaping in the mid-late eighteenth century. Its style promoted the British Gothic redolent of the romantic and idealised Middle Ages. By the 1790s the style was widely adopted by persons of taste in erecting new buildings, and it is unsurprising that it was d'Auvergne's choice, together with retaining the little chapel as its nucleus.

Walpole was a cousin and a close friend of General Conway, Governor of Jersey from 1772 until his death in 1795. During his time as Governor Conway erected in 1787 the fine Jersey stone circle at Park Place, Berkshire, as a focal feature of his Chiltern landscape park. This was a time when Druidic and prehistoric antiquities were being closely studied by antiquarians and were highly valued as ornamental features in designed landscapes, whether genuine or fake. Walpole described Conway's temple as 'very high priestly' and named it 'Little Master Stonehenge'. Had d'Auvergne known of the extensive prehistoric dolmen below his Tower this would surely have delighted him greatly. It is likely that d'Auvergne knew Conway, but the extent of their acquaintanceship and possible influence of d'Auvergne by Conway, if any, requires clarification.

The tower was completely demolished during the works undertaken in 1924 and "thus perished Jersey's highly original and most distinguished contribution to the Gothic Revival' (Rodwell, 1999, p. 217).

On the death of Philippe d'Auvergne in 1816, La Hougue Bie was purchased by the then Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, Major General Hugh Mackay Gordon, who also used it as an occasional residence, but relinquished his interest in the site shortly afterwards in 1821, enabling the site to be developed as a pleasure ground (Section 2.3).

Sometime in the late nineteenth century the chapel was used as a small museum of ecclesiastical objects. The render was stripped in the late nineteenth century, exposing the building to much of the decay that was to follow. By the end of the end of the nineteenth century the property, though structurally sound, had fallen into dereliction. The dining room on the north side is known to have been demolished at the turn of the twentieth century having lost its roof.

2.2.6 The Restoration of 1925

Following an earlier attempt in 1912, the Société Jersiaise purchased the property in 1919 for the sum of £750. The Société's interest in the site focused on the possibility of ancient remains in the mound and the reclamation of the medieval chapel that lay within the tower. The unpopularity of Victorian Gothic Revival architecture at the time would have added weight to the demolition of the tower. Following advice from two structural engineers, the tower was demolished and all later additions removed from the chapel in 1924. Excavations at the site commenced the same year. One of the outcomes of this excavation, in which the burial chamber was found, was the construction of a concrete tunnel to enable public access and extensive landscaping around the site.

Figure 2.20 Views of the interior of the western domestic chapel prior to the restoration by Albert Smith (SJPA)

The chapel, now stripped of its later accretions was restored in 1925. The Prince's Tower hotel was also demolished at this time and in 1925–26 a new L shape lodge was constructed providing a residence for the caretaker and a tea room. The Archaeology and Geology Museum, opened in 1977, is now on the site of the former hotel. The bowling alley and later garage were also replaced by a new building in 1956.

The 1924 restoration is very much an interpretation of the Société's Restoration Committee of the time with guidance sought from ecclesiologists Mr. F. Bligh Bond and Mr.F. C. Eeles, the Hon. Secretary of the Central Committee for the Protection of Churches. Later writers have observed various discrepancies including the construction of a wall that created two chapels in place of the sanctuary arch (Patton *et al*, 1999:29). Other interventions during the restoration include the insertion of out of size windows on the east end, which were later removed. It is likely that both the demolition, and subsequent restoration would have caused damage to or loss of original fabric. Unfortunately very limited records have been kept of the works undertaken at the site at this time. The limited amount of records surviving indicate that the works carried out between 1924–25 and resulted in:

- Demolition of structures relating to the chapel
- Removal of brick alcoves within the chapel
- Discovery of some former doorways and windows
- Discovery of traces of wall paintings
- A piscine uncovered in the south wall
- Excavation of the chapel floor
- Cross wall built within chapel
- Jambs of doorways and windows reconstructed
- New belfry placed on roof
- Repair of the exterior of the chapel
- Masonry pier constructed in crypt to support vault and continued into south recess of chapel above
- Discovery of wooden window frames in recesses and new windows reportedly inserted into two of them.

The building of the tower in the eighteenth century and its subsequent demolition in 1924 collectively account for considerable loss of original medieval fabric and features. Compared to current day approaches to conservation, the restoration works carried out in 1924 appear to be excessive, with little respect for the various layers of historic fabric, but this was not uncommon for many similar projects in England in the 1920s, where monuments were stripped back to what was believed to be their Medieval cores.

The demolition and restoration works were completed in a relatively short period and the mound was opened to the public in April 1925. New doors were made for the chapel in the early 1930s and the western chapel was re-dedicated by the Bishop of Winchester in 1931.

2.3 Nineteenth Century Pleasure Grounds

2.3.1 Description

In c.1810 a pleasure ground was laid out around the medieval chapel that had been remodelled in the 1790s as a Picturesque mock-fortification. In the early 1820s the site became a public pleasure ground for paying visitors, retaining the landscape layout but with the addition of a lodge and hotel buildings as a celebrated place of resort on Jersey. The site survives as the fragmented remains of a small, early nineteenth century (Regency) pleasure ground. Later buildings and major alterations throughout the twentieth century have resulted in the loss of most of this landscape design.

Although the boundary of the pleasure ground survives but most key features of the Picturesque scheme have gone, including the entrance and driveway, the focal Gothick tower, the path system, the complex planting and various items of sculpture. Several structures were erected in the twentieth century, following the loss of the hotel building. The path system appears to be twentieth century, possibly including the spiral path up the mount, but nineteenth century views partly indicate a similar path.

2.3.2 Landscape Development

Between 1792-93 Philippe d'Auvergne transformed the chapel into a diminutive Neo-Gothic castle as a folly, intended to be a pleasure pavilion. The formerly bare mount was planted between 1804 and c.1810. The historic sequence of artistic images provides general landscape views of the site and its internal views, although, given artistic license, these images may not be completely accurate. A sequence of late nineteenth century/early twentieth century photographs is perhaps more accurate. No detailed mapping has been found of the layout of the site during its zenith in the nineteenth century, so that beyond what is revealed by the historic images the its exact layout and any alterations after d'Auvergne's initial design remain unclear.

The Richmond map of 1795 (Appendix 1.6) shows the mount and chapel on a slightly smaller plot than now, before the major works that Philippe d'Auvergne was about to embark upon. It was presumably surveyed before 1792-3.

The earliest view, of c.1804 (a watercolour), shows d'Auvergne's building complete but the surrounding mount bare of planting. This absence of landscape ornament is surprising as the tower was complete for some 10 years by now, and it is known that it was intended to be occupied as a pleasure pavilion. Claife Station was a similar contemporary Gothic 'pleasure house' and viewing pavilion in the Lake District. It stood like Prince's Tower, on a steep promontory for panoramic views of Windermere, and was set in a small pleasure ground with a drive curving up the hill to the building.

Figure 2.21 1820ish View from the west of Princes Tower pleasure Garden Jersey Heritage and SJPA.

The rather primitive view of the Tower and mount from the south of c.1810 depicts the character of d'Auvergne's executed scheme. It had only recently been planted. A variety of young shrubs and trees ornamented the slopes, with maturing trees to the north-east and a real or imagined clothing of the tower with creeper, probably ivy. This confirms that not only did d'Auvergne intend to enclose his tower in a sylvan bower but the design was to be of some sophistication, including a drive around the base of the mount. It is likely that the entrance to the site was at the north-east corner as it was depicted later in the century.

On the death of d'Auvergne, bankrupt, in 1816, the site was purchased by the Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, Major General Gordon. He also used it as an occasional residence, again probably as a place of resort, but relinquished his interest in the site shortly afterwards in 1821, enabling the site to be developed as a pleasure garden. A small thatched rustic lodge was erected in Picturesque style at the entrance at the north-east corner. This was later supplemented and then subsumed by the hotel building in the 1830s-40s (Figure 2.22). A drive encircled the mount, shown in various views from 1810 onwards, and the grounds were embellished with items of sculpture. The Tower became popular with artists, poets and musicians. After Mont Orgueil and Elizabeth Castles it was probably the most illustrated building in Jersey.

The landscape scheme and sylvan character remained much as d'Auvergne had intended, although with the addition of various peripheral buildings, including the rustic lodge and hotel buildings. Views of c.1820 (Figure 2.21) and the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 2.19) show the mount well clothed with young trees and shrubs, so that the building stands proud above them. Trees were drawn up into slender trunks, with shrubs around the base of the tower and ivy on the structure. The romanticised oil painting from the west (c.1820, Figure 2.21) shows detail of the types of woody planting starting to mature including deciduous and coniferous trees, and shrubs, with a gravel path around the base of the mount. Various views also show the small thatched cottage ornee lodge and a well head. A French description of 1843 refers to the mount being surrounded by beautiful trees. It also notes some sophistication in the planting, for the path (allee) was lined with scented shrubs, the hedges alive with flowers, and '*plus belles vues*' which one can admire. Since the later nineteenth century, with the maturing of the trees, these views have been largely obscured when the leaves are on the trees, as depicted in various early photographs held by the Société Jersiaise. In the twentieth century much planting was removed from the slopes of the mount kept as rough meadow.

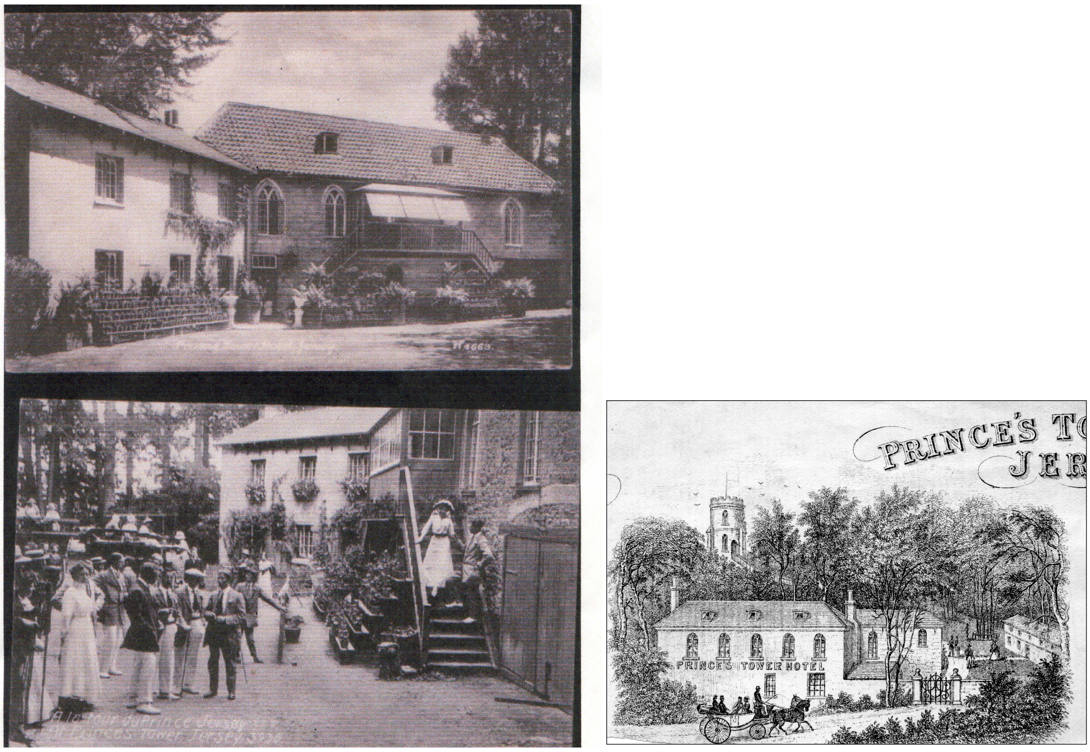


Figure 2.22 Postcards of Prince's Tower Hotel, Mrs Rozelle Sutherland Collection

Private pleasure gardens became popular in Regency and later nineteenth century England, and the venture was supported by the newly built Prince's Tower Hotel. Following Philippe d'Auvergne's extensive planting, the tower and former chapel were now surrounded by a mature garden, making it a much sought after combination of romantic landscape and folly. The influences of English Romanticism were also being felt in Jersey at this time as it became a popular Regency visitor destination. Pleasure gardens were commercial ventures that continued the tradition established in eighteenth-century London at such renowned gardens as Vauxhall and Marylebone, which offered entertainment and magical night-time effects. Most were larger than the Princes Tower but some were as small such as the 2-acre Vauxhall Gardens, Boston, Lincolnshire, which flourished from 1815-30s. They were generally laid out informally with a sequence of attractive features, and if possible views, to divert visitors, and refreshments and entertainments were offered. Princes Tower was unusual in offering accommodation too and appears to have had more of the character of a sedate tea garden as a daytime destination for tourists travelling around the island and locals on a day out.

Although the tower had by 1900 fallen into dereliction, the grounds as evidenced in photographs, appear to have remained in good condition. The tower was demolished during the works undertaken in 1924 and this removed the focal building of the ornamental landscape design, together with the hotel which had provided the functional focus of the site while it was a pleasure garden. The discovery of the internationally significant Neolithic tomb chamber in the mount meant that the landscape had to be managed with this as the most important aspect.

2.3.3 Current Condition

The single storey pantiled caretaker's house survives towards the north corner. The modern museum building wraps around the north-east corner of the site, and, while sensitive to its setting, it reduces the open area of the already limited grounds.

The mature trees include nineteenth century specimens, such as a large oak on the west boundary, but the early nineteenth century exotic variety of trees and shrubs has been reduced to natives. The slopes of the mount are now thinly treed with specimen oak, holly, sweet chestnut and a large lime at the base. This indicates the type of planting that was probably present in the nineteenth century. However, the *raison d'etre* for the pleasure ground, the panoramic views from the top of the mount, is still evident. Although the mature and growing trees screen much of the panorama, the view towards the French coast is clearly visible.

Alterations to the nineteenth century ornamental layout include the following losses:

- The entrance and gateway in the north-east corner off the junction;
- The hotel buildings;
- The carriage drive around the mount;
- Planting on the slopes;
- Sculpture.

The main twentieth century additions, which do not relate to the nineteenth century layout, include:

- Single storey pan-tiled caretaker's house and tea room;
- The museum and agriculture displays including the apple crusher;
- A new entrance on the north boundary;
- The service yard, and increased gravelled car parking area and widening of paths;

- Occupation structures;
- A replica prehistoric hut;
- Flag pole.

2.4 Twentieth Century Structures

2.4.1 German Military Installations

As one of the island's high points, La Hougue Bie acquired a defensive significance during, the Second World War. Rybot records that La Hougue Bie initially served as no more than a landmark for aeroplanes, but on 10th March, 1942, the Société's resident caretaker reported that the Germans had started to bring in tools and building materials with the intention of constructing a military installation there (Rybot, 1947). The site had been chosen for a battalion command bunker for the eastern sector of Jersey (Figure 2.23).

Officers of the Société met the German military commandant's staff, and appraised them of the archaeological sensitivity and importance of the monument. On 18th March this was followed by a carefully worded letter from the Executive Committee to the commanding officer of the occupying forces, signed by the joint secretaries of the Societe, N. V. L. Rybot and E. F. Guiton.

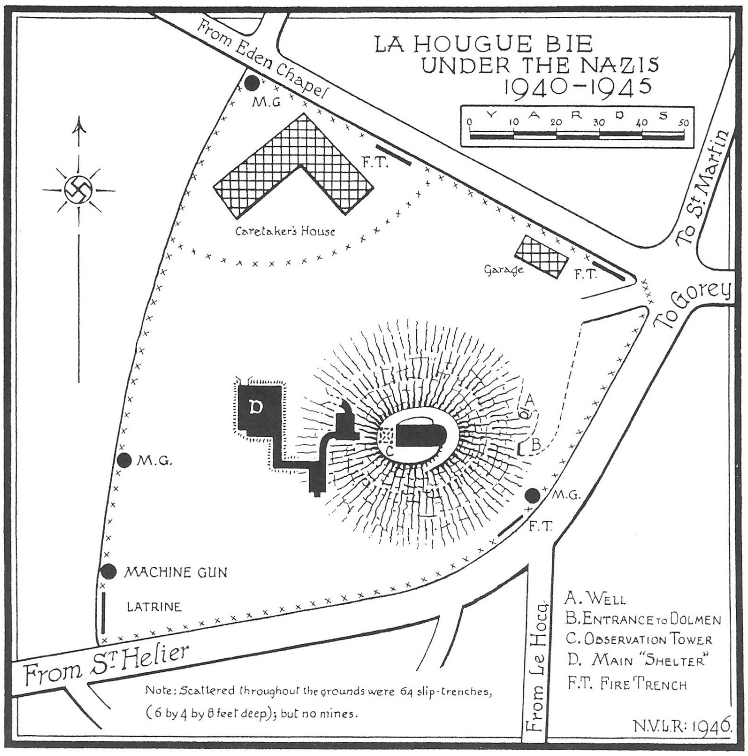


Figure 2.23 Map showing location of the underground shelter.

In the event, the Germans did not damage the Neolithic tomb chamber, or the chapel, but they left one graffito in the latter. However, they excavated into the west flank of the mound (Figure 2.25a), and under the adjacent flat ground, for a bunker and passages. The bunker is of reinforced, poured-concrete construction (Figure 2.24). It is believed that the German's intended to construct a tunnel from the southernmost point of the bunker complex, running due south, to Broadlands (the house located across the road) where the southern entrance can still be seen (CIOS).

On top of the mound, adjoining the west end of the chapel, an observation tower was erected which bore a superficial resemblance to a timber-clad church belfry. The corner posts were, however, steel girders, set in concrete: the cut-off stumps of these remain visible. The tower was 2 m square in plan, and *c.* 8 m high. The square fixing plugs from the watch tower were visible in the west gable of the chapel until repointing in 2014.

The whole site was further fortified with a ring-fence of barbed wire, four machine-gun posts at tactical points on the perimeter, and sixty-four slip-trenches scattered around the interior. There were also three fire trenches, but the site was not mined.

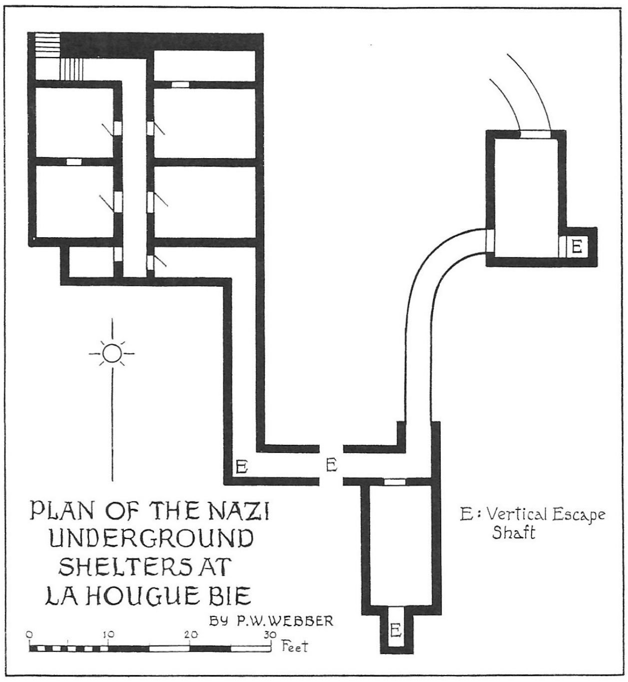


Figure 2.24 Plan of the underground shelter

Following the surrender of the garrison in May 1945, the more prominent elements of the military installation were dismantled, leaving only the underground shelter (Figure 2.25b). This was converted into a museum of German militaria in 1947-48 and operated as the Occupation Museum from 1949 until 2001.

The bunker, which is open to the public during the summer months, has evolved into a memorial to the forced labour that constructed many of the military installations in the Channel Islands. Some original fittings such as a stove, wooden flooring and ventilation equipment, are in situ and are in sound condition (Figure 2.26a). There is some water penetration at the entrances but this is dispersed through drains (Figure 3.2) and does not appear to reach into the central passage and side rooms (Figure 2.27b). These rooms contain exhibition displays about the forced labour in the form of display panels and photographs (Figure 2.26c). Different nationalities from occupied countries, mainly in Eastern Europe, are featured. Informal floral tributes indicate that this memorial is significant to visitors (Figure 2.26d). It is unclear if these are local people or Eastern Europeans from the communities living and working in Jersey.

Figure 2.25 a North east entrance to the underground shelter **b** Northwest entrance to the right and south entrance to the left (Peter Chowne, 2014)

Figure 2.26 a Sleeping quarters **b** Central passage **c** Photographic exhibits **d** Nations represented in the display with floral tribute (Peter Chowne, 2014)

2.4.2 Museum Buildings

The site is currently bounded by two twentieth century structure, the caretaker's house and tea room on the north west and the Geology and Archaeology Museum on the north east. The construction of the museum building also resulted in blocking an earlier entrance off the junction and the organisation of the site landscape to include staff and visitor car parking facilities.

Both buildings are single storey L shaped structures with tiled roofs, typical in style of nineteenth and early twentieth century rural architecture of Jersey and thus in keeping with their surroundings (Figure 2.27). The caretakers house and tea room incorporate re-used features from earlier buildings on the site, including from the Prince's Tower and the old Hotel, such as the curved door, paving and several windows. The Museum, completed in 1976, is one of the latest additions to the site. Although modest in external appearance, the interior is regularly adapted for new exhibitions that not only complement the site, but also place it in the context of prehistory, and archaeological and geological research on Jersey and the Channel Islands.

A round apple crusher used in cider making is placed in front of the Museum alongside the sculpture of a mammoth.

Figure 2.27 Twentieth century buildings and landscaping at the site, including the Geology and Archaeology Museum with the apple crusher in the foreground (2014, 2012).

2.4.3 Replica Prehistoric Hut

There is a tradition of replica prehistoric house construction in Europe. Such structures serve two main purposes: as part of experimental archaeology projects (Reynolds, 1979), and/or as way of interpreting postholes and beam slots which are usually the only surviving remains particularly in arable agricultural landscapes (Hofmann & Smyth, 2013). They can also be a valuable educational and interpretation resource (Thomas, 1999).

This building La Hougue Bie, which is not based on an excavated ground plan, was constructed in 1996. It is therefore not representative of any known prehistoric house type and incorporates features from several examples. This, alongside the use of contemporary material, significantly reduces its archaeological significance. The hut is also showing signs of deterioration including cracking in the clay walls and fraying ropes.

2.5 Assessment of Significance

2.5.1 Historical and archaeological values

This Conservation Statement has established that the **Neolithic tomb** is of significance to Jersey, the other Channel Islands and north-west France:

- As one of the largest and best preserved passage graves in the region.
- As a key site for understanding megalithic architectural development and chronology.
- As a key site for the study of maritime connections, past environments, Neolithic culture and society, through the preservation of botanical, cultural and pedological remains.
- For continuity of landscape development at La Hougue Bie and environs.

The chapel was built on a location of great antiquity and has probably undergone more alterations and changes than most places of worship in Jersey in its 800 years of existence. The archaeological and historical values of **La Hougue Bie Chapel** can be summarised as:

- Located on the mound covering a 4000 BC Neolithic passage grave;
- As yet not fully understood or established link between the erection of Christian places of worship above important pagan sites, and its links in orientation and plan to the passage grave beneath it;
- One of the earlier surviving chapels in Jersey and the Channel Islands;
- The remodelling of a chapel to resemble the Holy Sepulchre and its consequent use as a place of pilgrimage on the island;
- An example of the evolution of a chapel and place of worship into residential use following the Reformation;
- A unique re-modelling of a chapel to incorporate it into a Gothic Revival tower and gentleman's residence, described as one of Jersey's most outstanding Gothic Revival buildings;
- A command centre for a signalling system for defence of the island during the Napoleonic War;
- Making a contribution to landscape gardens in the ninetheenth century as a feature;

The battalion **command bunker** constructed during the German Occupation is of significance to Jersey and internationally:

- As a good example, and rare survival, of a German battalion command bunker with an intact interior room layout and fittings.
- As a formal and informal memorial to the forced labour deployed in the Channel Island during the German occupation.

2.5.2 Setting and landscape value

The location of the chapel on top of a mound has always made it evocative as can be evidenced through the way it was used and referenced in literature and art. The landscape setting, which has come to be defined by the mature trees that surround it, however, relates to later developments. The landscape values of the site, relating to various phases of development can be summarised as:

- A prominent mound, and a highly visible landmark that could be seen from various parts of the island up until the eighteenth century;
- As the relict survival of an early nineteenth century and for Jersey a rare example of a Picturesque pleasure ground laid out around the site of a medieval chapel remodelled in the 1790s as a mock-fortification. Although the chapel and the site layout has been considerably altered since then, the landscape continues to be evidenced in some of the planting dating back to this time;

- The survival from this period of the mature largely native trees that evoke some of the historic character and the panoramic views of the island and to France survive (although some are obscured by trees) from the top of the mound.
- An inspiration to artists, poets and writers, especially because of its landscape setting.

2.5.3 Architectural and artistic values

Although a simple building in plan, the architectural and artistic values of the chapel can be summarised as:

- A good survival of a twelfth century two cell chapel;
- A unique interpretation and remodelling of a chapel to resemble the Holy Sepulchre, with a tomb chamber;
- Surviving evidence of painted plaster on vaulting, most probably of sixteenth century origins;
- The now lost value of being one of Jersey's foremost Gothic revival buildings.

2.5.4 Education and research values

The educational and future research value of the site can be summarised as:

- As an educational resource to inform people of the cultural development of Neolithic communities on Jersey;
- The potential educational value of the replica prehistoric house as an interpretive tool, and the only example of its type on Jersey;
- Links to the research and archaeological interests of the Société Jersiaise in the early twentieth century, and to the work of Dr Arthur Mourant;
- The archaeological potential of the mound and the site to reveal information, artefacts and other structures from the Neolithic, medieval and post-medieval periods.

2.5.5 Spiritual value

By virtue of being a place of worship the chapel and mound maintain past and present spiritual values including:

- As the location of a Neolithic/ pagan burial ground recognised for its sacred and spiritual associations in the Christian era;
- As a place of Christian worship from the twelfth century to the present day;

2.5.6 Social values

Through its various stages of development and evolution the site is also intimately linked with the social history of Jersey, notably as:

- A place of worship since early settlement on the Island;
- A place of Christian worship since the twelfth century, and possibly earlier;
- A place of pilgrimage in the sixteenth century;
- A gentleman's residence of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century;
- A popular visitor attraction since the mid nineteenth century contributing to tourism on the island at that time;
- A focus and inspiration for artists and antiquarians;
- Entered Jersey folklore though legends of a place as the burial place of a knightly dragon slayer;
- Exemplar of the early work of the Société Jersiaise (1919-1992) and current stewardship of Jersey Heritage (since 1992).

2.5.7 Economic value

The economic value of the site is its potential value linked to its use as a visitor attraction and visitor centre, as part of a wider prehistoric heritage interpretation of the island.

2.5.8 Statement of significance

This Conservation Statement has established that La Hougue Bie is of significance to Jersey and internationally:

- An ensemble of monuments that represent important elements of Jersey's prehistory and history from the Middle Neolithic to the twentieth century covering some 6000 years.
- As one of the largest and best preserved passage graves in western Europe.
- For one of the earliest surviving chapels on Jersey and a good survival of a modest chapel from the twelfth century with surviving medieval painted plaster; and as a good example of the practice of placing a chapel on a prehistoric burial ground to Christianise a 'sacred' places, and a rare survival of this practice in the Channel Islands;
- For its unique legacy as a late eighteenth century tower and gentleman's residence in the Gothic Revival style forming part of a designed Picturesque landscape, and as a signalling role against the French fleet.
- As a visitor attraction in Jersey from the sixteenth century to the present day;
- As a legacy of the early work of the Société Jersiaise and antiquarian and conservation approaches of the early twentieth century.
- As a good example, and rare survival, of a German battalion command bunker with an intact interior room layout and fittings.
- The significance and values of the site is recognised in the designation of the archaeological site, the historic landscape, the Chapel and the Bunker as Listed Buildings or Places by the States of Jersey.

3 Conservation Policies

This part of the Conservation Statement indicates how the various individual values placed on the property are vulnerable to damage, and then proposes a series of Conservation Statement Policies, which should ensure that the significance and values of the property are protected and, wherever possible, enhanced for public enjoyment and benefit.

The framework of policies seeks to:

- Preserve and enhance the significance of the site, its various components and its setting for future generations, and ensure that all conservation work is undertaken in strict accordance with international best practice;
- Guide management proposals for the preservation and future development of the property as a heritage and educational asset;
- Ensure that the property can be maintained as a sustainable heritage asset for the foreseeable future.

The conservation policies that are set out are intended to ensure an adequate balance between all the values placed on the property and its various components during its ongoing management and in any future proposals to develop it; conserving La Hougue Bie as a heritage asset to the highest possible standards, whilst securing maximum benefit to the community. For the purposes of this Conservation Statement, the term development includes repair, restoration, interpretation, and the provision of facilities to encourage and improve public enjoyment and sustainability.

3.1 Vulnerability

3.1.1 The Chapel

There is evidence of damp in both the eastern and western chapels and in the crypt. This may in part be related to some of the conservation practices employed in the 1925 restoration, notably the reinforcement of the vaults with ferrocrete binder after the demolition of the tower, evidence of cement based render in the western chapel and the external repointing using a hard Portland cement based render. This led to moisture being trapped in the building causing low level and high level damp, moss growth and flaking mortar. The chapel roof was repaired and the repointed in a lime-based mortar in 2014 to address these concerns. The solid stone floors, also inserted in 1925, might also be reducing the ability of the structure to breathe and adequately dry out. The interior conditions within the chapel need to continue to be monitored following the recent works. Any further damage to interior plaster surfaces is particularly a threat to the surviving traces of medieval painted plaster (Figure 3.1).

The Chapel is also vulnerable to unprecedented or heavy climate events such as high winds, heavy rain and flooding. The proximity of large mature trees that surround the mound could present additional risks in case of high winds or in the case of a fire.

Figure 3.1 Loss of internal plasters and moss growth in the western chapel, and rusting fixings in the wall (2012)

3.1.3 The German Military Bunker

The bunker has been susceptible to low level flooding from rain water at the entrance, though this does not appear to spread into the passage and side rooms.

3.1.4 The site and landscape

In the case of the landscape. the archaeological emphasis has irrevocably superseded the ornamental layout which survives only in relict form. The site was altered to such an extent in the twentieth century and in such a manner that it would be impossible to reinstate the ornamental layout meaningfully, and it would be meaningless to reinstate individual features.

The tree planting is the main aspect evoking the ornamental layout that remains evident, but most trees have been removed from the mount due to its fragility as an archaeological site. Though it is possible that some specimens date from the nineteenth century scheme. Archaeological potential exists for lost features of the ornamental layout, including paths, statue bases and other garden features. However, the varied alterations during the twentieth century, including the Occupation slit-trenches, are likely to have considerably damaged such evidence.

The rural setting is vulnerable to damaging development, both in nearby properties and in key near and distant sight lines.

3.2 Conservation philosophy and objectives

The policies set out in this Conservation Statement seek to ensure compliance with international and States of Jersey laws, planning policies, principles, guidelines, and best practice concerning the conservation and development of historic properties. In particular the policies pertaining to Listed Buildings and Places in the Island Plan (2011) and Planning Advice Note 6: Managing Change in Historic Buildings (2008).

There are also a range of policies, principles, and guidelines for the care of heritage sites and these are set out in a range of international documents. Clear policies for repair and restoration are set out in the international Venice Charter (1964) and the ICOMOS specialist charters, in particular the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter (2013), whilst the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada 1988) and the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta 1992), both signed by the States of Jersey, are more concerned with sustainable access and interpretation. The British

Standard Guide to the principles of the conservation of historic buildings (BS 7913:1998) is a valuable standard in that it sets out general conservation principles relating to historic buildings as well as providing definitions of terminology. English Heritage's advisory publication *Informed Conservation* (Clark, 2001) makes a series of valuable suggestions on understanding historic buildings.

The following key principles are adapted in this Conservation Statement for La Hougue Bie:

- The qualities of later additions and changes to the site and to the various structures on the site should be recognised and conserved as layers in the history of the development of the historic property.

- In exceptional circumstances, where structures, fabric or layout belonging to a certain period need to be prioritised, then these should be in favour of the structures and fabric belonging to the earlier stages of development.

- Proposals to remove significant historic fabric or archaeological material must be justified in terms of the relevant planning policies and conservation best practice, as well as in the light of maintaining the physical, visual and structural integrity of the site and its setting.

- No attempt should be made to restore or reinstate historic fabric where there is no firm evidence backing such conjecture.

- Conservation interventions should be reversible and, wherever possible, should seek to retain historic fabric.

3.3 Conservation Statement Policies

3.3.1 Archaeology policies (preservation)

Policy AP1: Ensure that the site and its integrity, including any below ground material of archaeological value, are not adversely affected by alterations in land use, new development or the provision of services.

Implementation
AP1.1 Any investigation or excavation must be based on a thorough understanding of the site and commenced only after sufficient desk- based assessment has been carried out.

AP1.2 Maintain and implement a strategy whereby services are installed with a minimal loss of archaeological deposits and in routes where they are accessible for future work.

AP1.3 Means of maintaining necessary environmental and security conditions to be designed and executed in a way so as not to harmfully impact on archaeological deposits.

AP1.4 Wherever possible, ensure that functions and services that may adversely affect the archaeological significance and integrity of the site are placed elsewhere.

Policy AP2: Ensure that any proposals to carry out archaeological research at the sites have been approved by the Minister for Planning and Environment

Implementation
AP2.1 Any proposal for fieldwork must be justified in a detailed project design that sets out the project research, curatorial, educational and community engagement aims. It should provide detail of responsible team leaders setting out their qualifications and experience, the

proposed methodology, post-excavation analysis, archiving, publication plans and a timetable.

AP2.2 Any fieldwork proposal must include a plan for the restoration of areas of the site that are disturbed by excavation.

AP2.3 All personnel involved are expected to abide by the relevant Codes of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

AP2.4 Project proposers must demonstrate that adequate funding is in place to complete the project as per the research design.

3.3.2 Cultural policies (conservation)

Policy CP1: Seek to preserve the setting of La Hougue Bie Chapel and the contribution that it makes to La Hougue Bie and its landscape setting.

Implementation
CP1.1 Ensure that development to and around the site consider and maintain views to and from the Chapel.

CP1.2: Development and landscaping proposals for the site should be sensitive to the below ground archaeology, avoiding areas that are known to have substantial and significant deposits.

Policy CP2: Meet legal and statutory requirements having regard to Jersey Heritage's obligations to the States of Jersey to comply with the Island's laws; with policies contained in the Island Plan; and with supplementary planning guidance.

Implementation
CP2.1 Satisfy local planning requirements, and particularly policies relating to registered historic buildings and archaeological sites.

CP2.2 Comply with local building byelaws as far as they are relevant.

CP2.3 Comply with Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law (1989).

CP2.4 Comply with provisions of environmental health legislation.

Policy CP3: All conservation work should be carried out in accordance with the conservation philosophy stated in this document and conservation good practice, as outlined in national guidelines and international conventions.

Implementation
CP3.1 Ensure that staff of Jersey Heritage, its advisors and contractors are familiar with the relevant international practice and guidelines pertaining to the historic property, and seek to apply them in all works that are proposed and undertaken, whenever it is appropriate to do so.

CP3.2 Employ suitably qualified professionals to prepare specifications and to supervise all works.

CP3.3 Employ appropriately skilled and qualified contractors and craftspeople with experience of similar conservation work for all repairs.

CP3.5 Ensure access arrangements for conservation and maintenance works are carefully planned so as to cause the least damage to the historic fabric and archaeologically sensitive areas, while ensuring all visitor management and health and safety provisions are adequately met.

CP3.6 Ensure conservation proposals relate to the management and interpretation of the historic property and the site as a whole.

Policy CP4: Make decisions concerning repair and restoration based on the best available information about the original fabric and form of the property.

Implementation
CP4.1 Undertake appropriate levels of research prior to the commencement of repair works. This might range from archival research to surface survey, geophysical survey and other non-intrusive survey techniques.

CP4.2 If any new works are proposed which might adversely affect archaeological deposits or historic fabric, seek to mitigate those affects either by a change of design or, as a last resort, by recording historic fabric before it is removed.

Policy CP5: Employ the most appropriate materials and methods of construction in all repairs and works of restoration.

Implementation
CP5.1 Ensure techniques employed for conservation works are those methods recommended by reputable conservation bodies and institutions.

CP5.2 Whenever possible, use traditional, like-for-like, materials and methods for all repairs and restoration works. It may be necessary to employ the use of specialist materials and conservation repair techniques that may not be available in Jersey. For these reasons it may sometimes be necessary to source materials and craftsmen with appropriate skills outside Jersey.

CP5.3 The use of modern materials as an expedient during repair is not considered good practice. However, if no alternative course of action is available then they should be capable of being removed without damage to the historic fabric.

CP5.4 Where modern materials have been used previously and are seen to be harming the fabric or integrity of the historic building, and where removal will not cause further damage, then these should where possible be removed and new repairs using traditional materials and techniques implemented.

Policy CP6: Ensure that the historic property and its integrity, including any below ground material of archaeological value, is not adversely affected by alterations, new development or the provision of services.

Implementation
CP6.1 Any investigation or excavation must be based on a thorough understanding of the site and commenced only after sufficient desk-based assessment has been carried out.

CP6.2 Maintain and implement a strategy whereby services are installed with a minimal loss of historic fabric, do not disrupt below ground archaeological material and are placed in routes where they are accessible for future work.

CP6.3 Wherever possible, ensure that functions and services that may adversely affect the historic significance and integrity of the historic structures and the site as a whole are placed elsewhere and/or within the newer buildings on the site.

Policy CP7: Mitigate risks and vulnerabilities affecting the cultural significance of the property by taking appropriate and timely actions.

Implementation
CP7.1: Prepare a detailed risk assessment to identify areas at risk from fire, extreme weather, high winds, heavy rainfall and flooding, and include preventative measures in the property and overall site maintenance plan.

CP7.2: Identify the carrying capacity for the tomb chamber, chapel and bunker to determine limitations on visitor numbers at any one time and seasonally.

Policy CP8: Ensure the long-term sustainability of the fabric by maintaining consistent records of research and work undertaken at the property.

Implementation
CP8.1 Ensure that a record is made of all alterations to the fabric, including ongoing maintenance, repair and servicing works, and that this is deposited in an appropriate off-site archive and a copy maintained on site.

CP8.2 Ensure these records are regularly updated.

Policy CP9: Encourage ongoing research on the history and architecture of the Chapel, and the timely dissemination of new information that comes to light.

Implementation
CP9.1 Promote further research into the Chapel, including non-destructive surveys where this may shed light on the age of various components.

CP9.2: Any excavation or physical investigation should be based on a thorough understanding of the site and commenced only after sufficient desk-based assessment has been carried out.

3.3.3 Landscape policies

Policy LP1: Conserve surviving features of the nineteenth century ornamental layout as an important aspect of the cultural and social history of the site alongside other historic aspects.

Implementation
LP1.1 Identify significant tree specimens from this period and make every effort to preserve them.

LP1.2 When planting is proposed, consider the use of deciduous and coniferous trees used in the nineteenth century, whilst ensuring this does not damage other key aspects of the historic environment.

LP1.3 Ensure that works to the site minimise damage to the surviving elements of the designed landscape and archaeological methods are used to help to improve the understanding of its form and development.

LP1.4 Optimise the understanding of the historic development of the designed landscape and hence its significance and present the significance of the lost ornamental C19 layout on site via appropriate interpretation methods such as an exhibition or via a virtual tour.

Policy LP2: Protect the rural character of the setting and key long distance views.

Implementation
LP2.1 Identify C19 views from the top of the mount and maintain.

LP2.2 Identify key vulnerable aspects of the setting, particularly sight lines from the top of the mount, and adjacent land. Ensure that these are clearly identified, mapped and understood by the planning authorities as important to the historic interest of the site.

Policy LP3: Undertake further research to extend understanding of the nineteenth century ornamental landscape.

Implementation
LP3.1 Undertake further documentary research to collect information that will provide further evidence for the development of the ornamental landscape.

LP3.2 During any excavation work ensure that surviving archaeological evidence of the ornamental layout is identified and recorded.

3.3.4 Social policies

Policy S1: Convey the significance and values of the site in various forms of interpretation and activities at the site.

Implementation
SP1.1 Provide a good range of interpretation facilities that will enhance the visitor experience, whilst maintaining the integrity of the historic property.

SP1.2: The use and activities, including those of a temporary nature, taking place at the site and in the Chapel should continue to be of a nature that enhances the archaeological, architectural, historic and educational value of the site.

SP1.3: When major conservation and/or archaeological investigations are being undertaken, the works and their purpose should be conveyed to visitors, including provision of indirect or managed direct access.

Policy S2: Maintain a good provision of physical, social and intellectual access to the historic property that will promote its significance and values to a wide audience.

Implementation
SP2.1 Produce interpretive material that is easily available and accessible to a range of audiences, and considers those with physical and non-physical disabilities.

SP2.2: Designs and strategies to ensure the safety of all users of the site should be in keeping with the historic property and its setting, as defined in this Conservation Statement.

SP2.3: In undertaking access improvements, the presumption should be in favour of the preservation of the historic fabric and in situ preservation of archaeological remains, unless a convincing case can be made for alteration. Reasonable alternatives should be considered before alterations are permitted to the historic fabric.

3.3.5 Economic policies

Policy E1: To manage and develop La Hougue Bie as a sustainable heritage asset as an integral part of Jersey's history to the benefit of the local community and visitors to the island

Implementation

EP1.3 Based on available funding undertake necessary and urgent repairs on a regular basis to prevent further decay.

EP1.2 Manage the property in a way that maximises income from all existing sources, without damaging or threatening the authenticity and integrity of the site.

3.3.6 Implementation and review

Jersey Heritage intends to implement the Conservation Statement Policies during its management of La Hougue Bie and comply with them during any future proposals to conserve and interpret the property.

The Conservation Statement should be reviewed at appropriate times in order to ensure compliance with changing circumstances, changing approaches to conservation, and changing visitor needs.

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Jersey Evening Post, 8 July 1916

Societe Jersiaise, *Annual Bulletin*, 1925
web site: http://members.societe-jersiaise.org/geraint/tower/tower.html with many extracts from guide books and other material relating to the site.
Historic Images
Finch article (see above)

Nineteenth Century Guide Books
Anon, Letters from Jersey, 1830
Bevan, Tourist's Guide to the Channel Islands, 1889
Falle's New Guide to the Island of Jersey, 1843
Inglis, The Channel Islands, 1835
Kandich, The New Guide Book for Jersey and Guernsey, 1842
Rooke, The Channel Islands, 1857
Trehonnais, Robiou de la, Essai sur l'histoire, la topographie, la constitution, les moeurs et le langage de l'Ile de Jersey, 1843

Maps as shown in Appendix 1, guide books as shown in Appendix 4

Archive sources

Société Jerisaise Photographic Archive
Mrs Rozelle Sutherland collection
Société Jersiaise collection

Appendix 1: Historic Map Sequence

Figure A1.1 Popinjay's map of 1563

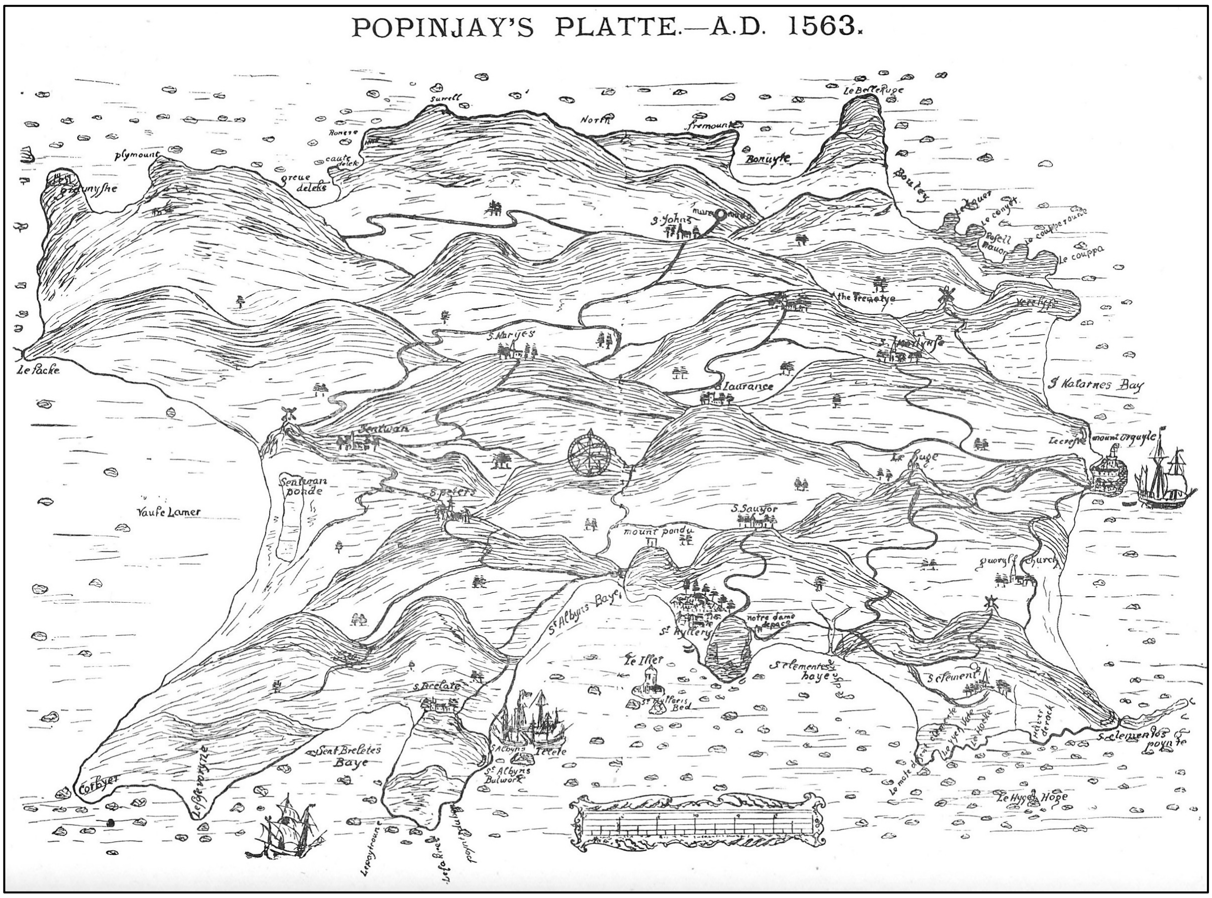


Figure A1.2 Norden's map of 1595

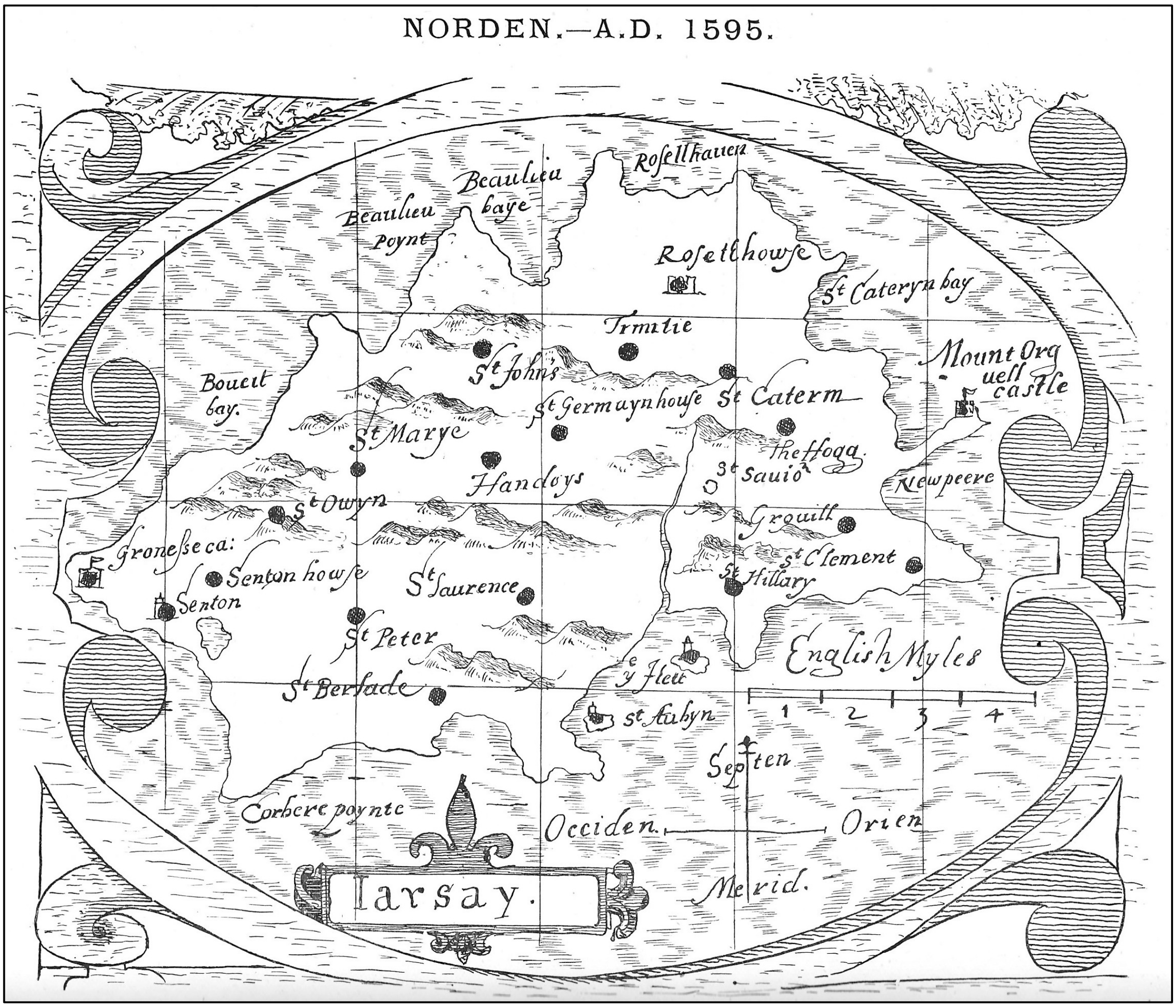


Figure A1.3 Mercator's map of 1606

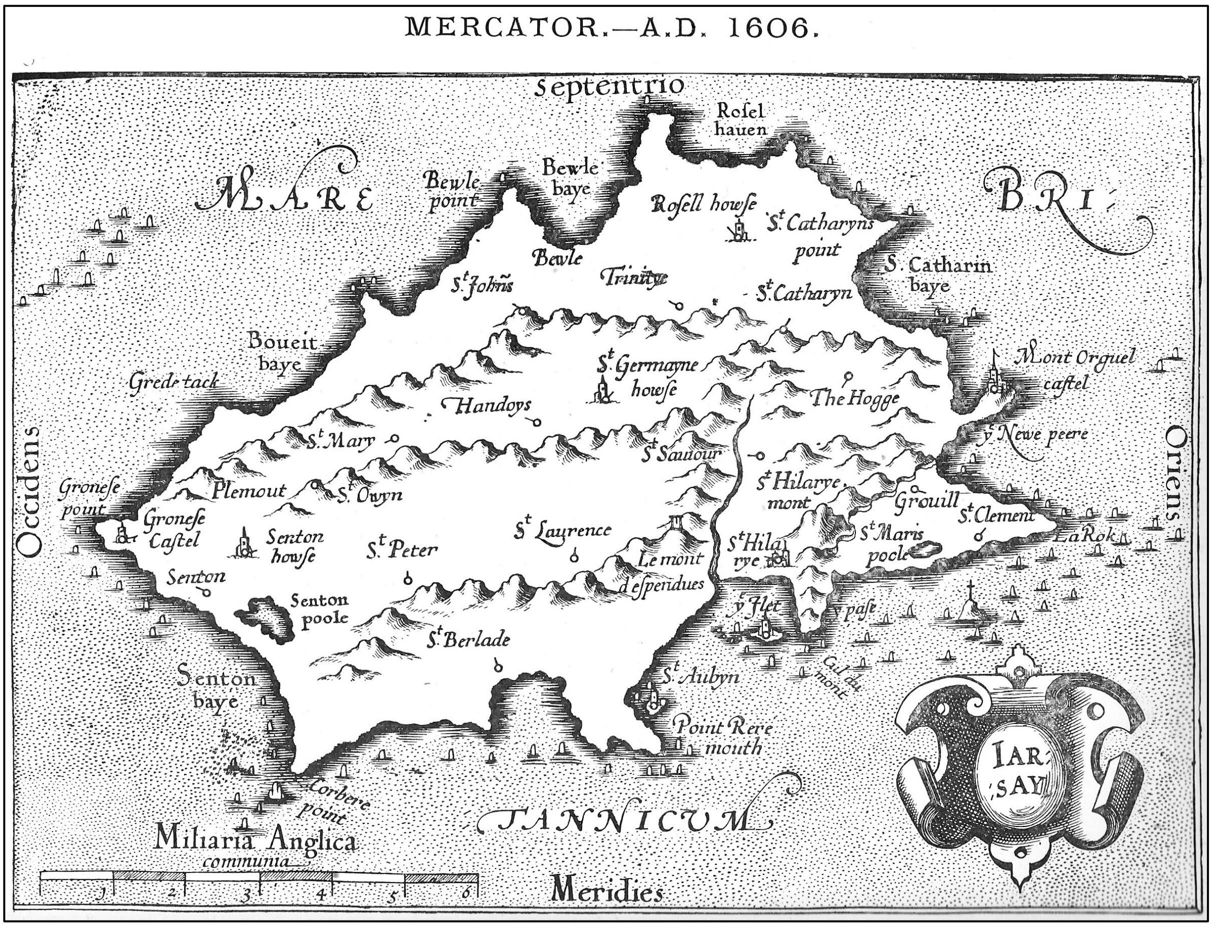


Figure A1.4 Speed's map of 1610

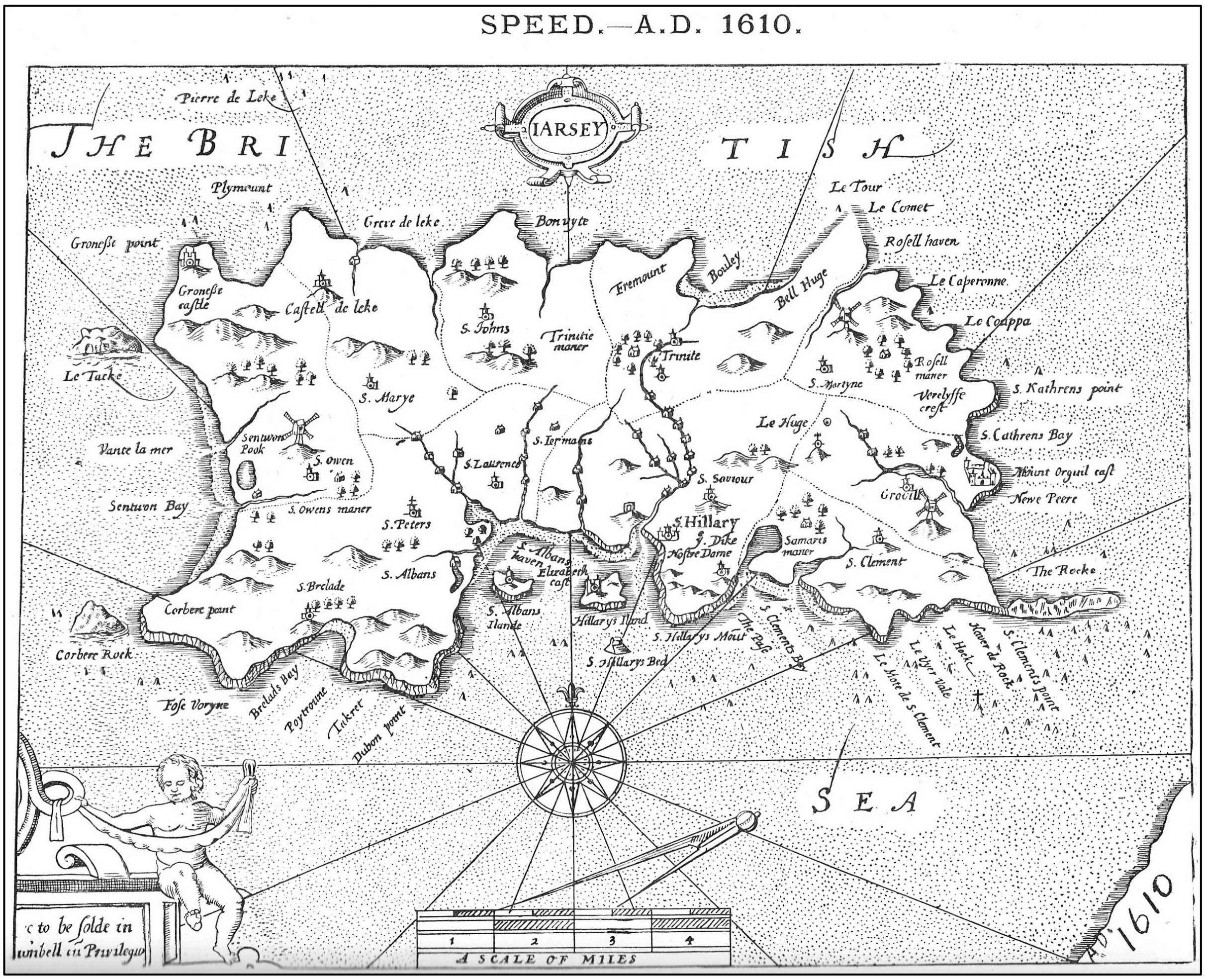
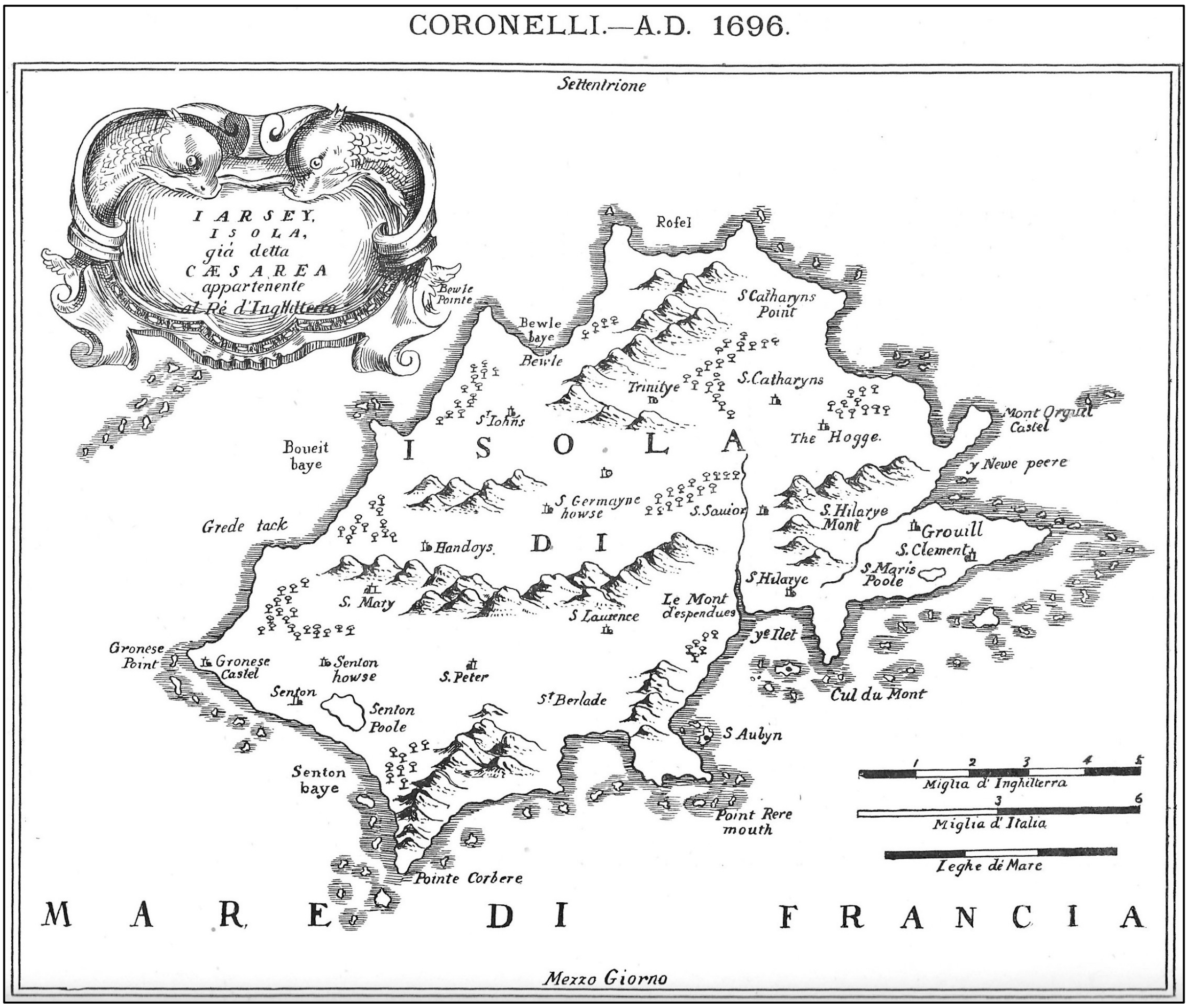


Figure A1.5 Coronelli's map of 1696 (Mills, 1908)



Dr Aylin Orbasli & Dr Peter Chowne
with Dr Sarah Rutherford

Figure A1.6 Detail from Richmond map of 1795

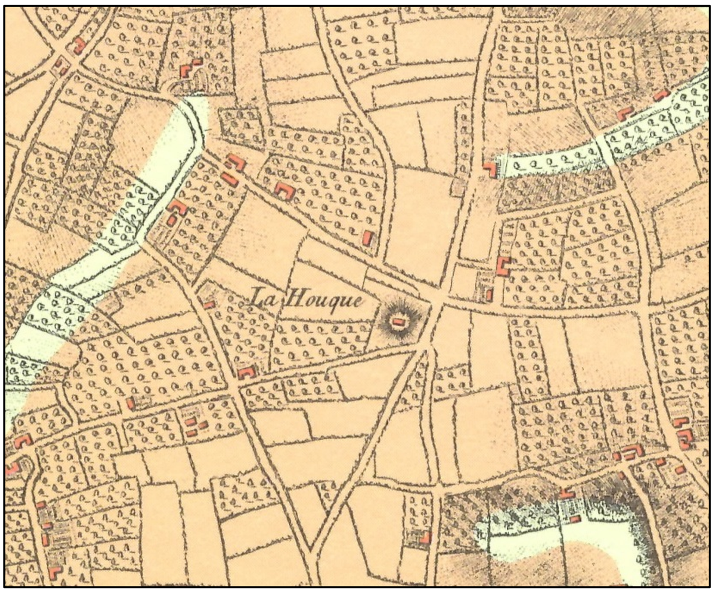
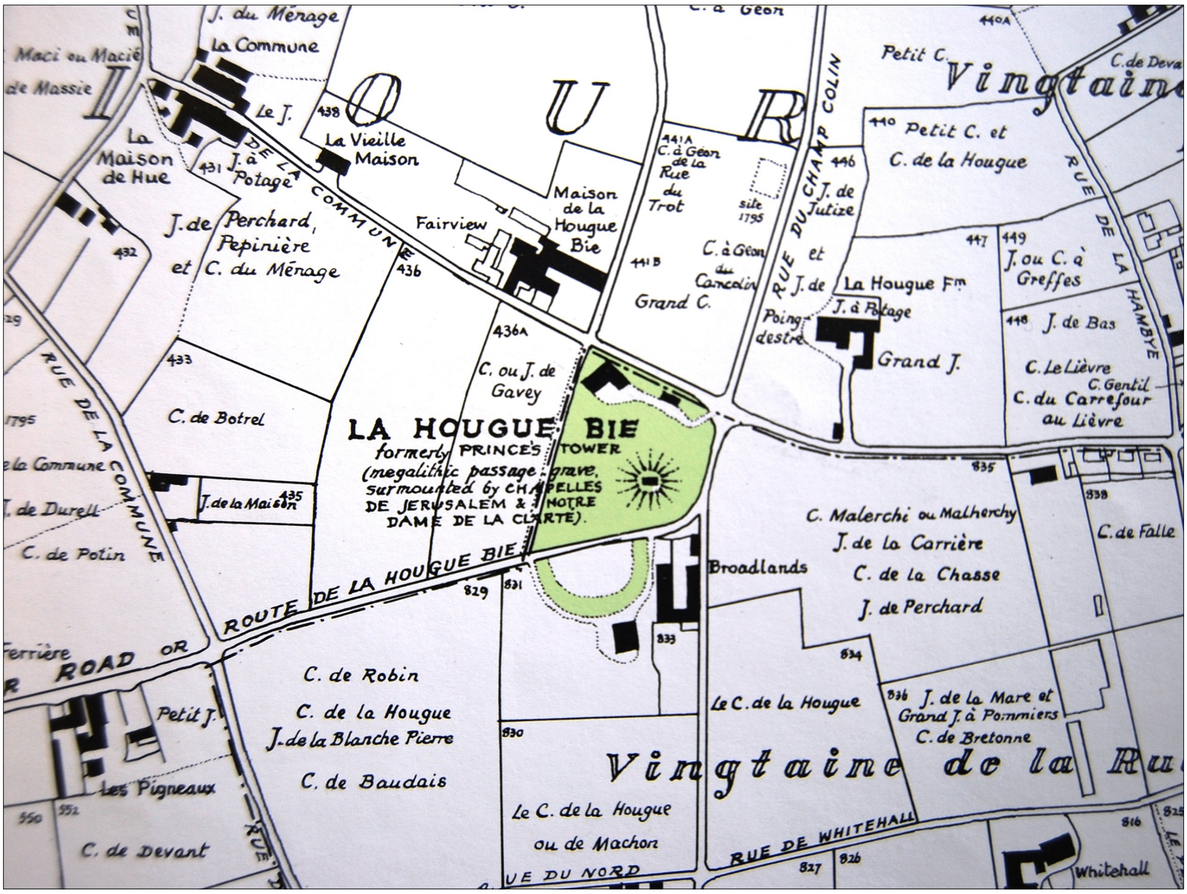


Figure A1.7 Stevens and Stevens map of 1896



Dr Aylin Orbasli & Dr Peter Chowne
with Dr Sarah Rutherford

Appendix 2: Chronology

This chronology covers the various developments at the site up to the present that have been historically recorded. The outline chronology of the Neolithic structure is discussed in Section 2.1.4.

c.1213	Approximate date when first chapel would have been built at the site. A precise date is not known
1269	First recorded mention of the 'Hougue'
Early 1500s	Land purchased by Richard Mabon, possibly from Eleazor Le Marchant of Guernsey, who was Seigneur du Fief de La Hougue.
1520	Mabon, Rector of St Martin and Dean of Jersey, travels to Jerusalem where the Holy Sepulchre is seen as the inspiration for the remodeling of the chapel.
1533	The chapel is remodeled with a crypt on the east end and a rotunda known as the Jerusalem Chapel and contemporary written reference the chapel as Chapelle de Notre Dame de la Clarté, Our Lady of the Light. The chapel becomes a popular place for pilgrimage.
c.1543	On Mabon's death the property passed to Amy and Falle, two priests, and later transferred to the Crown at the Reformation
1563	The mound and chapel recorded on Popinjay's map
1595	The mound and chapel recorded on Norden's map
1606	The mound and chapel recorded on Mercator's map
1607	The property is sold into private ownership, initially to Thomas Tanner.
1610	The mound and chapel recorded on Speed's map
1638	The use of the chapel in the 17th century remains unclear, but may have been used as a dwelling and there is evidence of repairs from the date of 1638 painted on the ceiling vault. Various alterations to the property thought to have taken place at this time.
1696	The mound is recorded on Coronelli's map
1708	Attempt to demolish the structure halted by the Royal Court
1728	Belfry destroyed by lightening
1749	A further attempt to demolish the structure halted by the Royal Court
1759	Major-General James d'Auvergne purchases Hougue Bie.
1792	Major-General d'Auvergne gave La Hougue Bie to his nephew, Philippe (1754-1816), cr. Duke of Bouillon.
1792-93	Philippe d'Auvergne undertakes extensive works at the chapel to create his Prince's Tower, a place of resort for him from his main residences elsewhere in Jersey. It was also a strategic part of the Island-wide signalling system.
1795	Richmond map shows mound with rectangular chapel, on small plot surrounded by roads to S, E & N. No indication of development.
c. 1804-10	d'Auvergne laid out grounds ornamentally around the mound, and undertook substantial planting
1816	Philippe d'Auvergne dies, bankrupt. The site is sold to General Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey until 1821, who used it as an occasional residence.
1821	General Gordon relinquishes use of the site.
1822	Prince's Tower is no longer a private residence. Early use of the site as a pleasure ground.
c.1820	Gate lodge built in NE corner of the site: a rustic thatched cottage and ticket office with tea room and residence for keeper and family. Watercolour depicts tower with flag and signalling mast, young maturing trees on slopes and surrounds below, including conifers and cypresses.
c.1820s-30s	Engraving of tower with trees maturing, taken from gateway, with rustic thatched ticket office

	to left, including verandah, and drive into the site.
1830s	Facilities at the site are improved as a result of its popularity. Prince's Tower Hotel built incorporating rustic lodge; two-storey with banqueting facilities and stables. A well dug with lavatory on the east side of the mound.
c.1845	Rustic lodge rebuilt as two-storey house with gothic windows, housing hotel bar and bedrooms. Bowling alley in separate building. Prince's Tower regarded as an ornament in the hotel grounds and gradually became ruinous.
1857	Rooke, *The Channel Islands*: 'It [the Tower] is so completely encircled by trees that till quite close it can hardly be discerned, except just its summit with a flag-staff rising from it.'
Late C19	Chapel used as a museum of ecclesiastical objects. Render stripped around this time.
1870	Engraving of tower, mound and hotel with carriages from SW shows many maturing trees around and on the mound with shrubs towards the top. A carriage route encircled the mound linking to the hotel.
1919	La Hougue Bie purchased by Societe Jersiaise
1924-25	Prince's Tower demolished, along with other later additions to reveal the earlier church as part of the extensive restoration works carried out by the Societe. First excavations at the site commence, discovery of the passage grave.
1925	Monument restored to allow public access, including the concrete tunnel within the original excavation trench, and the trench backfilled. Caretaker's lodge built.
1931	Western chapel re-dedicated by Bishop of Winchester
1940-45	German occupation uses the site as a strategic defence point and adds various structures. German features include the main shelter, machine gun posts and slit trenches in the grounds.
1974	Mourant's excavation of the mound
1976	New Museum constructed, using some elements from the demolished Prince's Tower and hotel
1991-1995	Excavations followed by restoration of the site
1998	Demolition of concrete tunnel and excavations associated with it.

Appendix 3: Description of the Chapel

The chapel is described in some detail in Chapter 5: The Medieval Chapel (Rodwell with Jean Arthur) in *La Hougue Bie Jersey* (1999), and this section is largely based on the interpretations presented by Rodwell following a survey undertaken in 1996. The chapel is 12.5m long and approximately 5.0m wide. It is divided into a two cells by a transverse arch. An elliptical shape rotunda incorporating a below ground 'crypt' envelopes the east end. The chapel has been repointed with lime mortar in 2014 and the roof repaired to make it watertight.

A3.1 South elevation:

The tiled roof was part of the 1925 restoration, as was the new belfry which is supported by the medieval stone base. Although originally thatched, the roof is reported to have been slate since the sixteenth century.

Random granite rubble masonry, with larger stone quoins at the base of the south west corner. The southwest quoins, though largely rebuilt, has an original base stone that has been linked to a jamb of a door, reverting to original pink irregularly sized granite above door level.

A projecting eaves band along the length of the elevation up to the rotunda is a Norman feature. The clay tile band above it with a second rise of masonry is a later addition, most likely of the 1925 restoration. The corner stones would have originally supported the gable stones of a thatched roof.

The sockets visible between the two bands and presumed to be linked to the medieval formwork, were opened up as part of the 1925 restoration, as they are not evident in photographs from that time.

Both the doorway openings, as seen, are 1925 restorations following the removal of the Gothic arches.

The small slit window between the two door openings with a segmental head may be a widening of a twelfth century original unglazed opening. The window above the door is from the 1925 restoration.

A3.2 North elevation

Random granite rubble masonry, with larger stone quoins at the base of the south west corner. A projecting eaves band along the length of the elevation up to the rotunda is a Norman feature. The clay tile band above it with a second rise of masonry is a later addition, most likely of the 1925 restoration. The corner stones would have originally supported the gable stones of a thatched roof.

A lean-to extension was built against this wall as part of the tower and removed in 1925. The extent of intervention and addition known to have taken place in 1925, renders it difficult to establish how much of the wall is original, but there are distinctly large and rough quoin stones, including around the doors. The longer quoin blocks on the northwest corner are possibly seventeenth century.

The small slit window between the two door openings may be original to the twelfth century. It was unblocked in 1924 and has asymmetrical splays and arched head. The window above the doors is from the 1925 restoration.

On the rotunda, a narrow doorway to the crypt with a arch head. Above the crypt door is an outline suggesting the position of a rectangular window.

A3.3 West elevation

Random granite rubble masonry forming the gable end. Projecting foundation stone at the base. The longer quoin blocks on the northwest corner are possibly 17th or eighteenth century replacement, while the thinner quoins towards the top are more likely to be Norman originals.

The D'Auvergne scheme was known to have had rendered brick copings, which it is presumed were a replacement for original granite ones linked to a thatched roof. Neither survives, and the chapel today is tiled up to the gable end.

The stone cross on the apex is of medieval origin and was found lying in the chapel. There is evidence of a cross on the west gable in nineteenth century illustrations.

The Norman window on the west wall is twentieth century, replacing a large eighteenth century Gothic style stained glass window.

During the German Occupation a lookout tower was built in front of the west gable. This tower was removed after the war, with only the base of the foundations still remaining.

A3.4 East elevation:

The west end is composed of the rotunda up to eaves level, where it joins the gable end. The rotunda base is offset from the ground floor level, which is battered. Excavations have indicated the presence of a battered foundation, approximately 40cm deep. Random granite rubble masonry.

The stone cross on the apex has been recorded as coming from Le Rué, St Martin.

A small slit window to the crypt facing southeast with quoined surround is from the sixteenth century.

A3.5 Western chapel

Pointed barrel vault, typical of Channel Island churches. Vault mixed rubble in lime mortar built on temporary formwork. Apex 4.65m above floor level. An offset in the west wall may have been to accommodate a door that was not as wide as the current one. The small hole in head of the vault links to the belfry and allows the bell to be pulled.

Investigations have revealed three layers of render: medieval, eighteenth century and 1924, alongside some areas of cement based render. Faint traces of medieval painted decoration survive on the vault of the south wall, though much is likely to have been lost in the eighteenth century. Investigations on the painted plaster of the vaults is due to commence in 2015.

There is evidence at the base of a medieval cross wall onto which the 1924 wall has been erected. This may have originally been arched. There is no evidence to indicate that there was a wall as has now been built, and the wall with a window in Norman style is ‘wholly conjectural’ (Rodwell, 1999:164).

There is a triangular shaped recess in the south wall. This was rediscovered in 1924 and referred to as a piscine, but no evidence of drains have been found. Rodwell suggests it may also have been an aumbry. Construction indicates that it is a late medieval insertion. The south door has square cut jambs (eighteenth century). There is no evidence of door fixings and the shallow recess on the wall may be modern. This doorway was filled in in the eighteenth century and the granite lintel is a 1924 addition. It is thought to be the location of the original Norman door.

The north door is a late medieval replacement of the arched original. The original lintel is presumed to have been timber and not stone. The lintel was removed when the door was blocked in the eighteenth century. The threshold slab extends to the location of the original door, which was a narrow opening of 50cm, widening to 70cm on the interior.

The floors are granite tiles, laid in the 1930s. The Medieval floor level is not known, and excavations to date have been inconclusive. The age of the threshold slab in the south doorway is unknown.

No evidence of an altar was found during excavations in the twentieth century, and the dais is a 1930 structure and the altar a slab found at Mont Orgueil Castle. The planked door is also 1930s in date, with recycled eighteenth century lock.

A3.6 Eastern Chapel

Pointed barrel vault, slightly higher than in the western chapel, indicating that the two spaces were at some point separated. Their apices also do not line up. The junction with the wall on both north and south sides indicates that there may have been an earlier shallower vault. A good survival of eighteenth century plaster is evident here with painted figures on the east end. The background of pale ochre is thought to have been the colour for the whole chapel. The date of 1638 on one of the figures is an addition. The visible beam sockets are from when the first floor was added in the eighteenth century.

Rectangular space, with plastered niches on the north, east and south sides, surrounded by the structure of the rotunda. The east, south and north walls have been cut away to accommodate various features, the west wall is from the 1925 restoration. The niche on the east wall is rectangular in plan with a segmental arch; the one on the south wall is not fully rectangular, slightly skewed with a segmental arch head; and the one on the north wall has been reduced in size and is thought to be the location of a pre-eighteenth century fireplace. The flue has been obscured by a later soffit.

The north and south doorways are 1924 replacements for eighteenth century Gothic pointed arch doorways which replaced the originals and were built against one of the side jambs. The east jamb of the south doorway is clearly older. Traces of late medieval plaster. The north door also has a rebated east jamb and pink granite upright at the base. There is evidence of a window above the doorway.

The windows above both doors are 1924 restorations as the originals that were destroyed by the pointed arch heads of the eighteenth century Gothic doorways. A Gothic style window on the east wall was removed during the 1924 restoration.

The floors are granite tiles, laid in 1930s. The Medieval floor level is not known, and excavations to date have been inconclusive. The level difference between the chapels is due to crypt inserted on the east end.

A3.7 Rotunda

The exterior was largely rebuilt following removal of the tower. The door on the north side and the window on the south east are thought to be original to the sixteenth century structure. The plaster is probably eighteenth century.

The key feature is the ‘tomb’ chamber which is rectangular in plan, but irregular in volume (so it emulates rock cut chambers). An ambulatory passage surrounds it, and there is evidence here of various phases of building. The triangular pier to support the vault was inserted in 1925.

Appendix 4: Historic guidebook and other extracts on the Prince's Tower

http://members.societe-jersiaise.org/geraint/tower/tower.html 17 SEPTEMBER 2012

Grouville contains a pretty toy called la Hogue Bie, which is a circular tower about 100 feet high, built on an artificial mount about 20 or 30 more, standing in a copse of a few acres thickly planted with trees. The building contains five or six apartments, and from the **summit, a varied and extensive prospect is obtained of the surrounding country and the opposite coast of France**. It would make a charming summer-house, but it is untenantable from its dampness: when it rains the wet pours from the walls in streams, the building being of sea stone. A year or two ago some tons of lead were stripped from the roof, and rolled up, as the keeper tells, like a sheet of paper, by the violence of the wind. The building was erected, as tradition says, some hundreds of years ago, by the widow of a Norman nobleman, named De Hambie, to the memory of her husband, who was murdered on this spot by a treacherous servant: from this it is said to derive its name of Hogue-bie: Hogue, signifying a barrow, or mound, and bie, the termination of the murdered man's name, making, by a forced construction, indeed, Hambie's mound or monument. But it is better known among visitors now, as the "Prince's Tower," from having some years ago belonged to the Duke de Bouillon, a naval officer in the English service. **It is turned into a sutling-house in the summer time, when the English visit it.** Among the garden products of Jersey is tall kale, which grows to the height of five or six feet. Stalks of this kale, nine or ten feet long, have been sent to the Agricultural Society in London.

Letters from Jersey 1830

The chief elevation of this kind, is called La Hogue Bie, but more generally known by the name of Prince's Tower; from the **summit of which, the eye embraces almost the whole island**. I have never failed to be delighted with the **view** from this spot, which is not only interesting, as at once laying open the whole character and extent of the island, but as being in itself, **inexpressibly beautiful**. **Jersey appears like an extensive pleasure ground, - one immense park, thickly studded with trees; beautifully undulating, and dotted with cottages**. Fertility is on every side seen meeting the sea: the fine curves of several of the bays may be distinctly traced, with their martello towers, and other more imposing defences. several of the larger valleys may be distinguished by the shadow which is thrown upon one side: while all around, the horizon is bounded by the blue sea, excepting towards the east, where the French coast is seen stretching in a wide curve towards the south and north; and which, in one direction, approaches so near to Jersey, that the white sea beach is distinctly seen; and in clear weather, even the towns that lie near to the coast may be discerned. The prospect is altogether most charming; and among: the many I have seen in my day, I know few that please me more.

The Channel Islands Inglis 1835

...and then bearing onward and to the right till you arrive at a remarkable-looking tower on your left hand, based on a high tree-encircled mound, and nearly covered with clustering ivy. This is called, in the insular vernacular, La Hougue Bie: but in English, "Prince's Tower." For sixpence-halfpenny, Jersey currency (alias, for a "British sixpence") you become entitled to the enviable privilege of ascending it, and of obtaining from its summit a charming sort of **bird's-eye view of the entire Island**, with the exception of the high coasts to the west and north. You will here be tolerably well convinced of the fact of your being placed in the middle of the sea upon a very limited piece of dry land indeed; and the fancy may probably cross you, that any rather unusual subterrene or inframarine disturbance of the elements might possibly leave nothing of your wonderfully important self, tower, island and all, but a little momentarily discolored salt-water, crested by a transient bubble or two, as your only epitaph. Such things have happened! - but the Jersey Authorities will not believe it.

The New Guide Book for Jersey and Guernsey Kandich 1842

There is a **new military road which branches off at the Five Oaks**, and leads to Mount Orgueil Castle. Not far out of the road to the left is a pretty little whimsical building, called the Prince's Tower, from its having been about thirty years ago the property of the late Admiral D' Auvergne, the titular Duke of Bouillon, in France, and a native of this Island. It was enlarged and materially improved by his Serene Highness; but its principal recommendation is the view of the whole Island, and of a wide extent of the coast of France from its summit. The sea line of sands on that coast, as well as the tower of the Cathedral of Coutance, can be easily distinguished on a clear day. The building was originally an oratory, intended to represent the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; and even now, in its present modernized state, it has still something of the religious house, as well as Castle, as there is a pretty room on the entrance called a chapel, above which is a room called a dining room, not capable of holding many guests indeed. It is however a most interesting spot, whose enchanting prospects may afford amusement, over and over again, after an agreeable walk from the town of St. Helier, from which it is not more than two miles distant. At present it is **generally visited by the strangers who resort to the Island**. There is a **neat habitation at the foot of the mount**, on which the Tower has been erected, where **refreshments** may at all times be procured. An **elegant ball room** has also been built within these few years.

It is extremely to be regretted that some of the adjoining fields could not have been purchased, and laid out for its improvement, when it came in the possession of the late Duke of Bouillon, in 1797. The building therefore stands **within the circumscribed space of three acres**, but small as it is, **so very well was it laid out by his Serene Highness** that the very most that can be, is made of it, and so **beautifully is it shaded from the summer heat**, that it is admirably adapted for rural festivities of every kind. The business of a Guide is to shew to the traveller, places and things, as they are at .the moment. With this view, the foregoing account has been given of what, now, and for some time has obtained the name of the Prince's Tower. It is hardly fair, however, from its present appearance, to consider it as a **mere place of amusement or fashionable resort**, because it is still distinguished for its traditions of ancient days, and have been distinguished by the name of La Hougue Bie, the high harrow, or the sepulchral mound of Hambie.

Falle's New Guide to the Island of Jersey 1843

En revenant à St.-Hélier, on passe à côté d'une tourelle bâtie sur un monticule artificiel et entourée de beaux arbres, dont les cîmes altières rivalisent en hauteur avec la tour même dont ils ne laissent apercevoir que le sommet. Rien de plus coquet, rien de plus grâcieux que cette tourelle toute couverte de lierre depuis son sommet jusqu'à sa base. **Une allée bordée d'arbustes odoriférans, de haies vives et de fleurs, circule autour du monticule et arrive par une pente douce et fraîche jusqu'à l'entrée de la tour à laquelle on a donné le nom de Hougue-Bie ou Tour du Prince. Du sommet on aperçoit presque toute l'île.** C'est une des plus belles vues qu'on puisse admirer. On a sous le regard toutes les beautés dont nous venons de décrire les détails. L'oeil peut parcourir toutes les échancrures du littoral, la profonde incision des baies, l'ondulation des vallées, les tours et les clochers des paroisses sortant du manteau de verdure sombre jeté comme un voile de deuil sur les tombeaux des cimetières. Le Fort-Régent, la baie de St.-Aubin, dont une vapeur dorée adoucit les reliefs, et sous vos pieds de riches campagnes, coupées par des routes qu'on ne devine que par l'arche verte qui les recouvre, s'étalent jusqu'aux rivages, et tout autour, comme une enchassûre à ce brillant camée, l'horizon bleu de l'océan.

Essai sur l'histoire, la topographie, la constitution, les moeurs et le langage de l'Ile de Jersey Robiou de la Trehonnais 1843

Rather more than two miles from St. Helier's is the Prince's Tower, or La Hogue Bie. It is built **on a mound** and commands **extensive views of the island and coast**; it is a curious little old tower, containing a hall, kitchen, library, and two or three other rooms. It is so completely **encircled by trees** that till quite close it can hardly be discerned, except just its summit with a flag-staff rising from it. It is called the Prince's Tower from having belonged to the Prince de Bouillon, who was an Admiral of England, and a resident in Jersey for many years. There was, however, a much more ancient building on the same site, supposed to have been a chapel, erected by a pious Lady de Hambye, in consequence of the following misfortune having befallen her husband...

The Channel Islands Rooke **1857**

While in possession of the Hougue Bie, the Admiral-Duke enlarged the chapel and built the tower above it, as well as **planted the grove of trees which now form such a feature In the place**. He also changed its name to that of the Princes' Tower. The rooms, even with their cockneyfied attributes, are very interesting. The chapel contains an octagonal font, with a cross at its head and some rude paintings of De Hambye (who lies underneath) and De Bouillon. In the next storey is the library, a queer but characteristic little room, with a number of niches for books. The dining-room has the original pigskin chairs and in the bed-room some of the old glass portrait medallions still remain. Not the least attraction is the **view from the leads**, which is certainly the most beautiful and comprehensive to be found in Jersey as it embraces a great part of the island and a vast panorama of sea and French coast. At the spectator's feet **nearly every parish appears to be laid out as in a map**, and the intending pedestrian cannot do better than pay an early visit to the Tower so as to study his *carte du pays*.

Tourist's Guide to the Channel Islands Bevan 1889

Sir, - As a visitor to your Island I went to see the Prince's Tower, and was amazed to find this most interesting old relic in such a shocking state of decay, of wanton damage and utter neglect, while every wall and door was disfigured by the hideously scrawled initials of those vulgarities, **the trippers**. Jersey has not too many venerable buildings to throw away, and the state of Prince's Tower is an offence to all lovers of ancient landmarks. The plaster on the north side of the chapel is coming down piecemeal, the glass windows have been wantonly poked with sticks and smashed, the fine Georgian mantel piece in the upper guest room is falling to pieces, aided by the tripping fiend.

I am given to understand that the Société Jersiaise exists to protect such relics of former times as this quaint tower. Why then is nothing done to save it, for if left much longer, nothing will, as two ominous cracks are showing over one door, and dry rot and neglect are everywhere.

No visitor ought to go up unless escorted by a qualified guide.
May I venture to hope that this protest from a lover of Jersey may help to save this building in time.
I am, sir, faithfully yours,

A.D. Mordaunt Smith
Ommaroo, Havre-des-Pas,
6th July, 1916

P.S. - Seeing that **the finest panorama of the Island** can be obtained from this Tower only, the matter ought to be taken in hand at once.

Evening Post 8/7/1916

To resume this lengthy list of owners, we find that Filleul by deed dated November 3rd 1759 sold La Hougue Bie to James d'Auvergne, who afterwards became a Major-General in the British Army. He it was who built the tower over the chapels, somewhere between this date and 1792, when he transferred the property by deed of gift (October 13) to his nephew, Philip d'Auvergne, then Captain in the Royal Navy, who afterwards became Vice-Admiral and Prince de Bouillon.)' The tower is described in the deed as "La Tour d'Auvergne," and later became known as "Prince's Tower." This is the tower which is now no more, and we trust that its disappearance will involve the suppression of the popular appellation of the locality and that the ancient place-name of "La Hougue Bie" may be revived and resume its rightful ascendancy. In saying this we must not be misunderstood. The tower, built of brick, was a mere make-believe, a **sample of that sham mediaevalism of which the eighteenth century produced so many instances**. But however incongruous with the amenities of the place, Prince's Tower may claim the merit of having kept green the memory of a distinguished Jerseyman, who throughout his long career of service on the Channel Islands Naval Station had earned the golden opinion of his countrymen; and while it has from imperative necessity been demolished, it is to be hoped that some way may be found of perpetuating the admiral's long association with this spot.

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