

European Route of Megalithic Culture



**A Cultural
Route of the
Council
of Europe**





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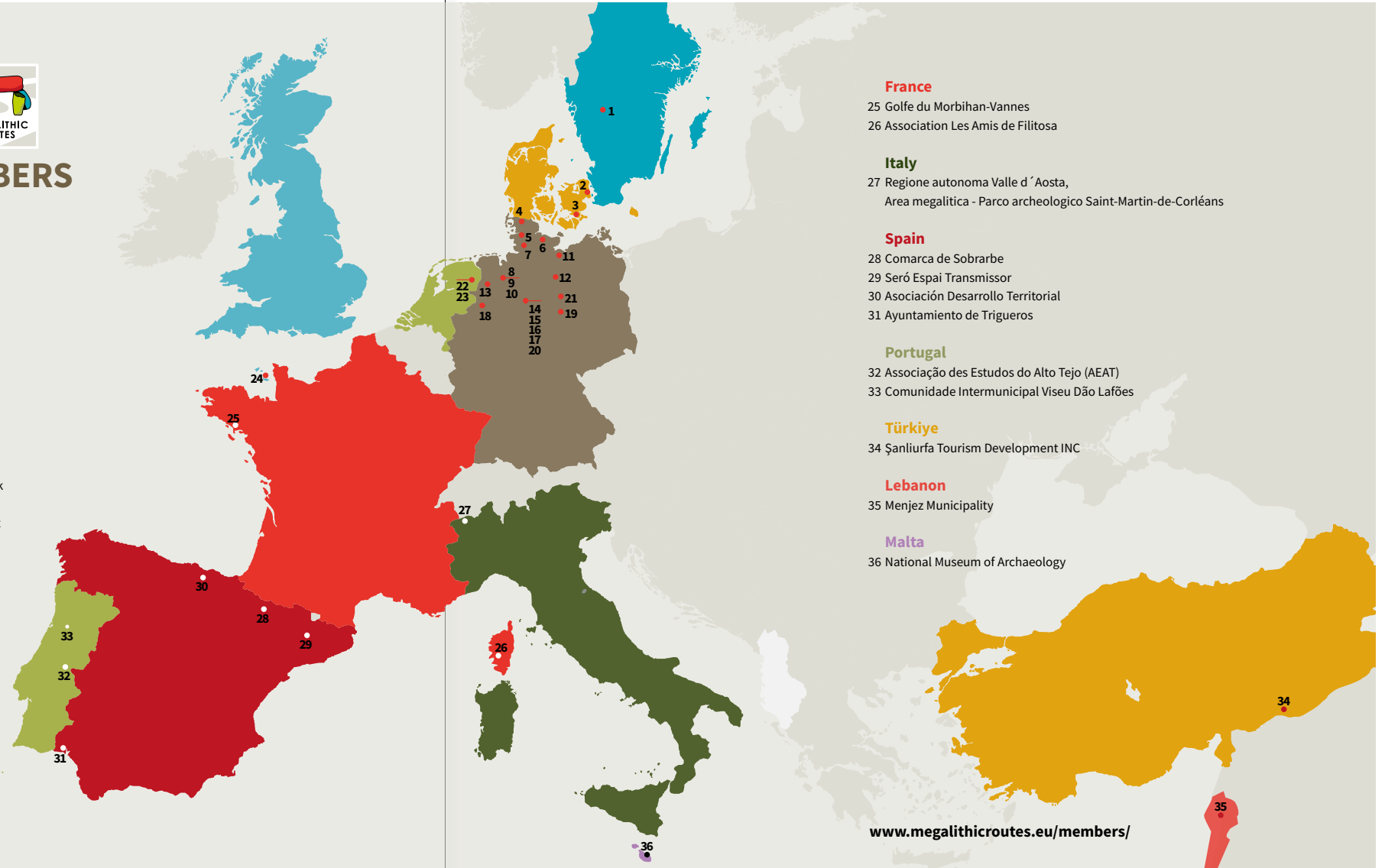
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www.megalithicroutes.eu/members/

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The passage tomb Firse sten with the table mountain Ålleberg in the back-



Passage tomb in Falköping city



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Ekehagens Forntidsby



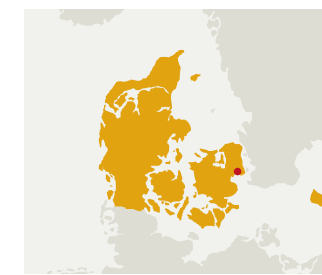
Falbygdens museum



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Falköping Kommun

The region Falbygden, Falköping, Sweden

The megaliths of Falbygden

Falbygden lies between the great lakes Vänern and Vättern in southern Sweden and marks the northern boundary of the passage graves. In this rolling landscape, shaped by striking table mountains, you can explore around 260 passage tombs, two-thirds of the amount in Sweden, built 5,300–5,000 years ago. There are also dolmens and a large number of gallery graves. The concentration of passage tombs in Falköping city is unique in Europe. Since 2022 Falbygden is part of Sweden´s first UNESCO Global Geopark.

Falbygdens Museum

Falbygden´s museum is an archaeological

oriented museum. Experience our history in the exhibitions Prehistory in Falbygden and Another thousand years. With the museum´s visitor map in hand, you can explore and discover the unique ancient monuments in Falköping city and the surrounding landscape.

Ekehagens Forntidsby

In Åsarp, 18 km south of Falköping you find Ekehagen prehistoric village, an archaeological open-air museum situated in a beautiful oak woodland along the river Ätran. The reconstructed dwelling sites reflects various aspects of life during prehistoric times. Take part in ancient activities and learn with all your senses.



Find out more

www.falkoping.se/museet / www.ekehagen.se



Danish Agency for Culture

Copenhagen/Nykøbing Falster, Denmark

The Agency for Culture and Palaces

The Agency for Culture and Palaces in Denmark provides advice to the Danish minister of culture and is involved in setting and achieving the government´s cultural policy goals. The agency is responsible for managing and maintaining state-owned palaces and castles, gardens and cultural properties.

In addition, the Agency for Culture and Palaces is the state authority for listed buildings, archaeological excavations and protected ancient monuments.

In Denmark there are preserved around 2500 megaliths (dolmens and passage



<https://slks.dk>

graves) from the Stone Age. Since 1817 we have carried out restoration work on the megalithic monuments and every year one or more dolmens or passage graves are restored so that they can be preserved for the posterity and so that they are safe to visit. We carry out ongoing condition assessments of the megaliths.

Mostly of the Danish dolmens and passage grave are located on private property, but several of them are publicly accessible to locals, tourist etc. Some of the megaliths are part of the national tourism project Danmarks Oldtid i Landskabet (Denmark´s Antiquity in the Landscape) with information in Danish, English and German e.g. the megaliths on the island of Møn, Hvisselhøj in Hanherred and the Sulkendrup- passage grave on Funen.

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The remains of a megalithic tomb near Goosefeld

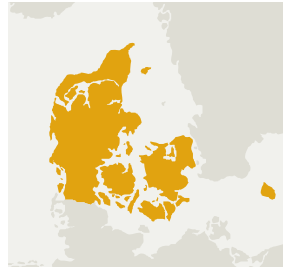
All images © ALSH



Großsteingrab Karlsminde

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Idstedter Räuberhöhle inside



Idstedter Räuberhöhle



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Foreningen Magalitcenter

Place, Danmark

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Find out more

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State Archaeological
Department of
Schleswig-Holstein

Archäologische Landesamt

Schleswig-Holstein, Germany

Northern Germany preserves a rich legacy of Neolithic megalithic tombs, especially in Schleswig-Holstein. These structures—dolmens, passage graves, and stone-framed burial mounds—were erected between ca. 3650 and 3100 BCE by the Funnel Beaker Culture. Built from massive glacial boulders, they represent some of the oldest preserved architectural monuments in Northern Europe. Once covered by earth and used as collective burial sites, they now stand as powerful reminders of prehistoric communities. The Megalithic Routes in Schleswig-Holstein initiative promotes the preservation and interpretation of this heritage through public outreach, academic collabora-

tion, and digital communication. It is coordinated by the State Archaeological Department of Schleswig-Holstein (ALSH), the central authority for archaeological heritage management in the federal state. ALSH oversees research, conservation, the archaeological site inventory, monument protection, and educational outreach. Over time, many megaliths were repurposed or destroyed – by medieval Christianisation, industrialisation, or stone extraction. Today, legal protection alone is not enough: sustainable preservation requires public awareness and continued stewardship. With partners such as the Stone Age Park Dithmarschen and Arnkiel Park, ALSH helps embed these monuments in both regional identity and Europe's shared cultural memory.



Find out more

www.schleswig-holstein.de



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Gemeinde Schalkholz

Schalkholz, Germany

The Schalkholz-Vierth megalithic tomb, located in the northeast of the Dithmar-schen district, Schleswig-Holstein, is a megalithic burial chamber of the “Nordic passage grave” type, with an oval floor plan and a slanted passage.

It was built by a Neolithic northern group of the Funnel Beaker culture. During the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, it was used for secondary burials and expanded.

In 1970, the megalithic tomb was thoroughly archaeologically examined and documented, uncovering, among other things, a bundle of flint blades. It was subsequently relocated to Heide, and

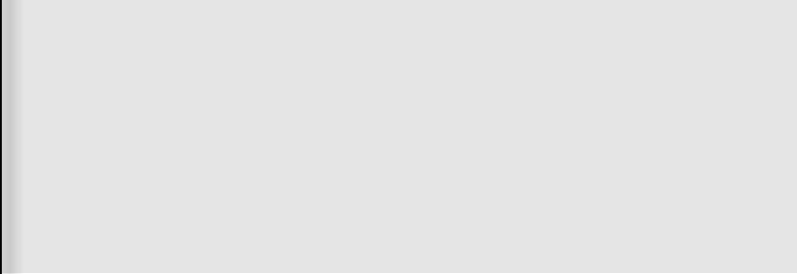
since 2021, it has been located back in the municipality of Schalkholz on the Kreuzberg, not far from its original location. The Schalkholz passage grave, of the “Holstein Chamber” type, yielded the most extensive finds of its kind in Schleswig-Holstein during a subsequent excavation in 1970.

The region surrounding the “Schalkholz Ice Tongue Basin” is rich in archaeological cultural history. From evidence of human presence around 100,000 years ago, through hunter-gatherer cultures to the Neolithic period, with over ten documented long beds or burial mounds. The lacquer profile exhibited in the entrance area of the AÖZA comes from the gravel pit in Schalkholz. It is a print of a pit wall and reflects the layers of the “Schalkholz Ice Tongue Basin.”

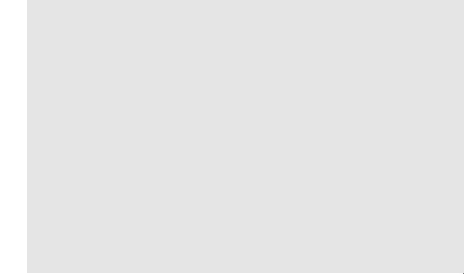
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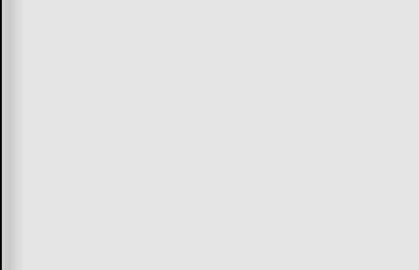
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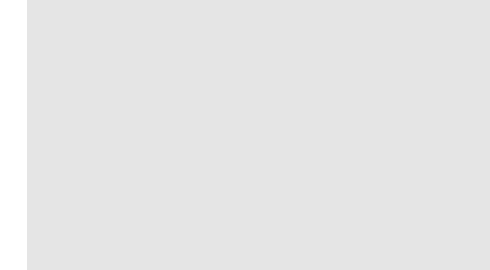
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Christian Albrechts Universität

Kiel, Germany

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Steinzeitpark Dithmarschen

Dithmarsen, Germany

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Find out more

<https://steinzeitpark-dithmarschen.de/>



Landesmuseum Natur und Mensch

Oldenburg, Germany

The State Museum Oldenburg is a multidisciplinary museum in Oldenburg and one of the oldest museums in Germany. The collection, some of which dates back to the 1770s, includes objects from the fields of archaeology, natural history and ethnology.

The unique permanent exhibition, which was one of the first exhibitions in Germany to be designed consistently in a scenographic style in collaboration with artists, served as a model for many archaeological exhibitions in Germany. Using archaeological and natural history objects, it shows how, in the course of settlement history, humans encountered, developed and thus

changed and shaped the landscapes typical of the north-west.

The walk-in replica of a burial chamber from the Kleinenkneten megalithic tomb in its original size is one of the highlights of the permanent exhibition. The finds from the excavation in the 1930s, from the burial chamber which was still undisturbed at that time, are displayed in a showcase opposite.

The special exhibitions relate to the museum’s themes and focus on the coexistence of humans and nature.

The museum pursues a research-led, collection-based and digitisation-driven internationalisation strategy. This is done in as participatory a manner as possible in dialogue with the international research community, stakeholders and societies of origin.



Find out more

www.naturundmensch.de



Großsteingräber Glaner Braut bei Dötlingen



Heidenopfertisch



Kleinenknetener Steine



Visbeker Braut

All images: © Naturpark Wildeshäuser Geest



Wildeshäuser Geest Nature Park

Geest, Germany

Wide horizons, tranquil bogs, gentle hills, and vibrant river landscapes - the Wildeshäuser Geest Nature Park invites visitors to experience northern Germany's nature. Rare animal and plant species find a home here. Megalithic tombs, burial mounds, and hedgerows bear witness to thousands of years of human settlement.

As one of the largest nature parks in Germany, it covers around 1,500 square kilometers and combines nature, culture, and recreation. Whether on a bike tour or a hiking trail, on a canoe trip on the Hunte River, or in quiet natural surround-

ings - the nature park offers space to slow down and recharge.

Together with Tourismusgesellschaft Osnabrücker Land (p. XY) and Emsland Tourismus (p. XY), the Megalithic Culture Route (Straße der Megalithkultur) was created in 2009. The route highlights archaeological sites in the region, especially the many megalithic tombs. It can be explored by bike or car.

In the center of the park, the Wildeshäuser Prehistoric Center (Urgeschichtliches Zentrum Wildeshäuser, p. XY) serves as an information point for megalithic culture and other archaeological topics.



Find out more

www.wildeshäusergeest.org

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LOGO

Tourismusgesellschaft Osnabrücker Land

Osnabrück, Germany

Time travel in the Osnabrück Region - on the Megalithic Culture Trail

Impressive stone formations between forests and meadows offer a glimpse into the distant past: megalithic tombs dating back over 5,000 years, such as the Grete-scher Steine, the Süntelstein, and the unique stone row at Hekese, tell the story of the first farming cultures in northwestern Germany. They date back to the Funnel Beaker Culture and are among the oldest structures in Europe - even older than the Egyptian pyramids.

Nestled in the UNESCO Global Geopark TERRA.vita, the "Megalithic Culture Route"

combines impressive archaeology with diverse nature - an experience for all the senses. On site, information boards, adventure trails, and museums such as the Iron Age House in Venne invite you to immerse yourself in history. The route begins in the Osnabrück region and covers around 330 kilometers through the Emsland and the Wildeshäuser Geest Nature Park to Oldenburg. Over 70 impressive megalithic tombs line the route, making the Megalithic Culture Route an extraordinary journey through time in northwestern Germany.

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Find out more

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Großsteingräber bei Deymanns Mühle, Stavern



Großsteingrab auf Bruneforths Esch, Stavern



Radfahrer vor der barocken Kulisse von Schloss Clemenswerth in Sögel



Hünengräberstraße des Hümmling



Gesellschaft zur Förderung des Emslandtourismus mbH

Osnabrück, Germany

Emsland Tourismus GmbH

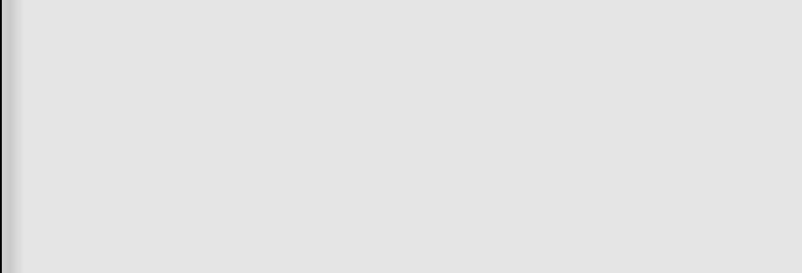
The Emsland region has long established a reputation as one of Germany's most popular cycling destinations, with around 2,700 km of cycle paths running through a fascinating landscape of moorland, forests and heathland. Walking routes also often follow waterways, leading along canals and rivers, around lakes or through floodplains.

As the central destination management organisation, Emsland Tourismus GmbH brings together tourist marketing and product development in the region and also oversees the development of two nature

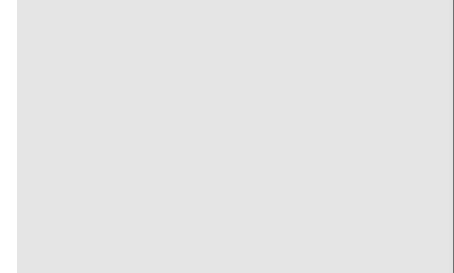
parks and a National Geopark. Together with our partners in the Osnabrücker Land and the Wildeshauser Geest, we continue to develop the "Route of Megalithic Culture" that connects us all.



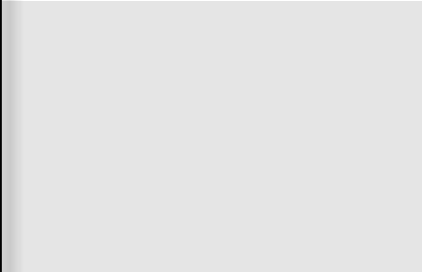
Find out more
www.emsland.com



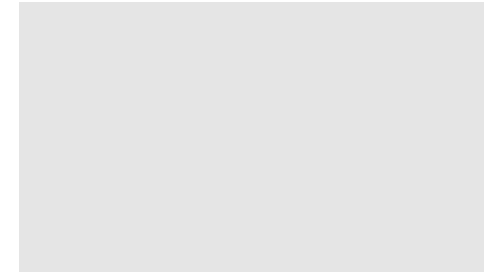
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Förderverein Urgeschichtliches Zentrum Wildeshausen e.V.

Wildeshausen, Germany

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Urgeschichtliches Zentrum Wildeshausen e.V.

Wildeshausen, Germany

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Stöckheim 2017 © Amanda Hasenfusz



Drebenstedt 2004 © Danneil-Museum Salzwedel



Stöckheim Krause Schoetensack 1888 © Danneil-Museum Salzwedel



Lüdelsen 3 rekonstruiert 2008 © Danneil-Museum Salzwedel



JOHANN-FRIEDRICH-DANNEIL-MUSEUM

Altmarkkreis Salzwedel

Salzwedel, Germany

Altmarkkreis Salzwedel

The megalithic tombs of the Altmark are the oldest visible evidence of human settlement in the region. Of the almost 200 sites that were described by Johann Friedrich Danneil, Eduard Krause and Otto Schoetensack in the 19th century, 40 still remain in the Altmark district of Salzwedel and eight in the district of Stendal.

Megalithic route western Altmark, Saxony-Anhalt

In 2023, the Diesdorf 1, Molmke, Drebenstedt, Bornsen and Stöckheim graves, which are considered the most beautiful sites of their kind in the Altmark, were equipped with information boards in



Find out more

www.museen-altmarkkreis.de/Megalithroute-westliche-Altmark.html

collaboration with the „Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt“ and the „Junge Archäologen der Altmark e.V.“. The “Megalithic Route Western Altmark” also includes the 4 km long Lüdelsen archaeological-historical hiking trail with its six graves, which was established in 2011. The grave Lüdelsen 3 was reerected with authentic methods after its complete excavation.

The Diesdorf open-air museum is a good starting point for exploring the burial sites by car or bicycle. Further exhibitions about the history of megaliths in the Altmark are shown in the permanent exhibition at the Johann-Friedrich-Danneil-Museum in Salzwedel.

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Stadt Grevesmühlen

Grevesmühlen, Germany

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Find out more

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Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein

Osnabrück, Germany

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Find out more

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Megalithgräber in Hekese

[Translate into English](#)



Wandern auf dem Hünenweg



Aerial view of Franciscan monastery church remains, Osnabrück



In 2009, the stonemasons' marks at St. Catherine's Church were documented and mapped



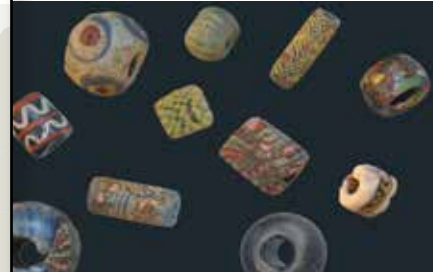
Saurierspuren in Barkhausen



Der Teufelsstein in Restrup



Geologische Exkursion



The glass beads from the burial ground at Schölerberg in Osnabrück date to around AD 700–750



With the help of sketches and photographs, the individual stones of the 5,000-year-old stone cist from Wallenhorst-Rulle were faithfully reconstructed in 2019



Natur und Geopark Terra.vita Osnabrück, Germany

Terra Vita Nature and Geopark

The TERRA.vita Nature and Geopark was founded in 1962 to explore and maintain the unusual natural diversity and richness of the landscape in Northwest-Germany and develop it for tourism. In 2015, UNESCO recognised the outstanding results and internationally pioneering significance of this work by awarding it the title of UNESCO Geopark.

A special focus is the geological heritage. Here, where the foothills of the German low mountain ranges merge into the North German Plain, layers of rock up to 300 million years old come to the sur-

face. This is also where the glaciers of the penultimate ice age ended 150,000 years ago. As they retreated northwards, they left behind an enormous amount of Scandinavian granite rock, the so-called erratic blocks, which were used to build megalithic tombs in the Neolithic period. These structures are among the special attractions of the "Hünenweg" (Giant's track), an international long-distance hiking trail that was created as a cooperation project between TERRA.vita and the Dutch UNESCO Geopark "De Hondsrug" and opened in 2022.



Find out more

www.geopark-terravita.de/en

Stadt- und Kreisarchäologie Osnabrück, Germany

The Stadt- und Kreisarchäologie Osnabrück has been responsible for the city of Osnabrück and the surrounding district since 1975 and is legally obliged to ensure the research, preservation, and protection of all archaeological cultural monuments. With an area of 2,250 km², its field of responsibility is only slightly smaller than the German federal state of Saarland.

The team oversees 1,500 known above-ground archaeological monuments such as megalithic tombs, burial mounds, ramparts and castle sites, as well as churches, and around 9,000 archaeological sites discovered to date throughout

the Osnabrück region. These sites range in date from the beginning of the Middle Paleolithic around 200,000 years ago to the more recent past—and their number continues to grow. High-resolution laser scans and modern aerial surveys using drones are revealing far more sites than were previously recorded.

The main areas of responsibility—heritage conservation and protection, excavation, research, and the communication of science—form the fundamental basis of archaeological work. From this, knowledge is generated, and content and themes emerge for exhibitions and projects with a strong public outreach component.



Find out more

<https://www.landkreis-osnabrueck.de/fachthemen/kulturbuero/archaeologie>

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Archäologischer Arbeitskreis für Stadt und Landkreis

Osnabrück, Germany

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Find out more

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Passage grave Düwelsteene in Heiden (Kerstin Schierhold)



Digital reconstruction of the passage grave in Lotte Wersen (Leo Klinke)



Gallery grave in Warburg-Rimbeck (Lea Kopner)



Passage grave Große Sloopsteene in Lotte-Wersen with information elements (Annemarie Reck)



LWL Für die Menschen.
Für Westfalen-Lippe.

Altertumskommission für Westfalen

Münster, Germany

Since its foundation in 1896, the Altertumskommission has researched, documented and presented archaeological monuments and artefacts in Westphalia. Examples include ring forts dating from the Neolithic period to the Middle Ages, and historical routes such as the Westphalian Way of St. James. The latest research project aims to investigate Westphalian late Neolithic megaliths and showcase them as part of the European Route of Megalithic Culture.

Westphalia can be described as a 'megalithic stroke of luck'. Two late Neolithic societies, the Western Funnel Beaker Group and the Wartberg Culture, inhabited the

same region at the same time. In the north and west of Westphalia, the Western Funnel Beaker Group built impressive passage graves from large boulders surrounded by smaller stones forming the perimeter of the burial mound. In the south and east of Westphalia, the gallery graves of the Wartberg culture are widespread. These graves were embedded in the ground and barely visible, almost hidden in the landscape. They were constructed from large limestone or sandstone slabs and covered with a flat mound of earth. The proximity of these two different building concepts has significant archaeological and tourist potential.



Find out more

www.altertumskommission.lwl.org/de/forschung/megalithik/



Buelitz GSG © Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt



Haldensleben Teufelskueche © A. Lochner-Rechta



Kuesterberg



?? © Ingo Panse



Landesmuseum Reko Aufbau
GSG Sachsen-Anhalt © J. Lipták



lip stöckheim pl1 6 neu © J. Lipták



Großsteingrab Teufelsküche © Heiko Klingbell



Küchentannengrab



Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie

Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany

Once more than 450 megalithic tombs were known in Saxony-Anhalt, which were partially recorded and described as early as the 18th and 19th century. Of these, the still impressive number of 150 megalithic tombs is preserved until today. In accordance with the deposits of the construction material, ice-age boulders once left behind by the glaciers, the main distribution area of the megalithic tombs is concentrated in the north and north-east of Saxony-Anhalt. In the Altmark, in Haldensleber Forst and in the Marienborn region, numerous tombs have been preserved due to centuries of forest cover and extensive land use. A special feature are the megalithic tombs in the 'Stone Age

Landscape Latdorf' in the centre of Saxony-Anhalt are a special feature. Furthermore menhirs or standing stones are also found south of the megalithic landscape. In Saxony-Anhalt we still know of more than 50 of these upright stones, some of which are decorated and show stylised human representations, for example. The megalithic tombs and menhirs belong to a highly endangered group of monuments. Their research is a major concern, and their protection, maintenance and the development of an infrastructure that makes the monuments accessible to visitors from near and far is the goal of the State Office for Heritage Management and Archaeology. Many of Saxony-Anhalt's megalithic tombs have already been made accessible for tourism by hiking trails and with information boards.



Find out more

www.landmuseum-vorgeschichte.de

Stadt Haldensleben

Haldensleben, Germany

The Historic Square Mile

In and around Haldensleben lies the largest enclosed megalithic tombs area in Central Europe, with 83 passage graves in various states of preservation. Archaeological studies have shown that it was the so-called Alttief-Stichkeramiker (approximately 3700 to 3350 BC) among the Funnel Beaker Culture who built the first megalithic tombs in the Historic Square Mile.

The typical burial form is the so-called passage tomb. Usually, the elongated burial chamber made of large granite boulders is surrounded by a trapezoidal stone border, the long barrow. A notable

example is the reconstructed, walk-in tomb „Küchentannengrab“. Along the Megalithic Route (Gräberweg) many of these impressive stone witnesses of the past can be explored hiking or by bike. Guided tours can be booked at the Tourist Information via phone +49 3904 664477 or by email info@bahnhofcenter-hdl.de.

Three tombs are also stations of the archaeological discovery path "Zeitspuren" („Time Traces"), which connects twelve archaeological cultural monuments in Haldensleben and the surrounding area. Using the QR codes on the information boards, their history can be virtually experienced up close.



Find out more

www.haldensleben.de/Kultur-Tourismus/Tourismus/Entdeckerpfad-Zeitspuren/



The largest hunebed D27 ©Alie Goeree



Stone Age house ©Davado



Diorama Museum ©Davado



Funnel beaker culture rituals ©Frank Wiersema



Hunebed Centre

Borger, Netherlands

The monuments

The hunebeds (stone age monuments) in the Netherlands lie in the most westerly area reached by the people of the Funnel Beaker Culture. 53 stand on their original site in the province of Drenthe and Groningen. In addition, 30 locations have been identified where hunebeds once stood and have now disappeared. It is estimated that there were around 100 hunebeds in total in the Netherlands, all of them in the North East of the country.

Hunebed Centre

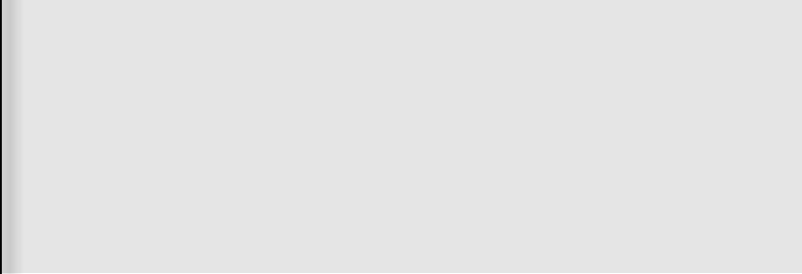
The Hunebed Centre was established in the 1980's as a museum devoted entirely

to the Funnel Beaker Culture. It stands next to the largest hunebed in the Netherlands. The purpose of the museum is to protect the hunebeds by means of communication and education. Over time the Hunebed Centre has expanded to become a national and international centre for hunebeds and megalithic cultures. It is housing a permanent exhibition about the Funnel Beaker Culture including an open air archaeological museum and a display about the Hondsrug UNESCO Geopark. This display tells the story of the ice ages and prehistory in the Hondsrug region.



Find out more

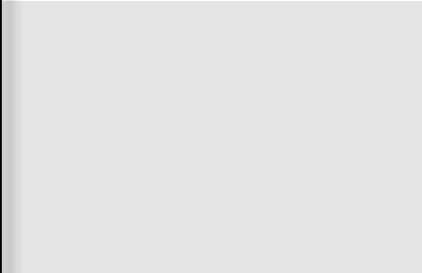
www.hunebedcentrum.eu



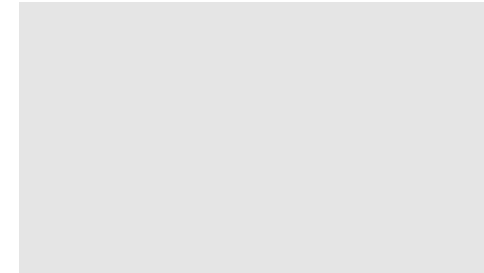
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Geopark De Hondsrug

Borger, Netherlands

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SOCIÉTÉ
JERSIAISE

Société Jersiaise

Jersey, Great Britain

Société Jersiaise

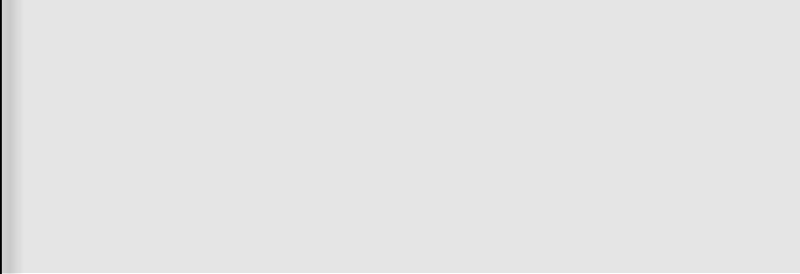
Established in 1873 in Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands and a self-governing Crown Dependency lying just 22 km west of the French coast, the Société Jersiaise is a registered Jersey charity. For more than 150 years, we have been involved in research, initiating projects at both local and international scales and aiming to share knowledge with the widest possible audience for the benefit of our island. The Société Jersiaise is also involved in the preservation and conservation of heritage resources and assets, including several archaeological sites. By encouraging our Members to take part in citizen science and cultural activi-

ties through projects led by its Sections and Departments, we aim to emphasise collaboration between amateurs and non-professionals on the one hand, and professional scientists and academics on the other. The study of megalithic remains, which began with the first antiquarians who founded the Société Jersiaise, continues today through surveys, excavations and research largely led by our Field Archaeology Department. Jersey's landscape is marked by megalithic monuments, menhirs, dolmens, mounds and various buried remains which have the potential to enlighten us about the Channel Islands' role during Prehistory.

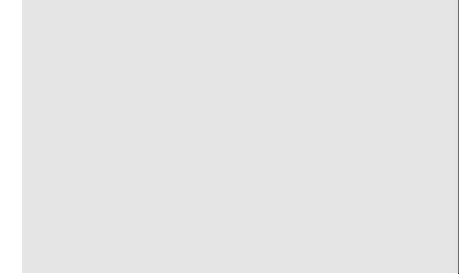


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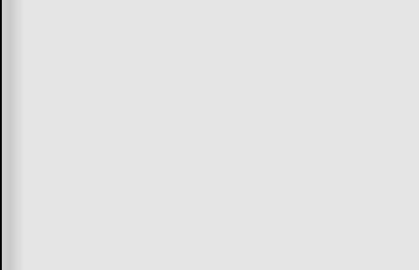
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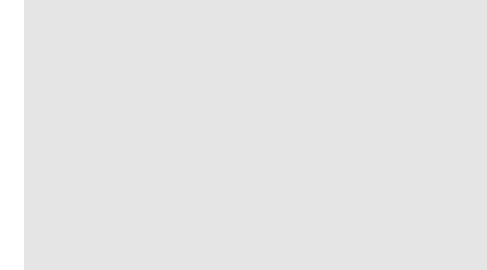
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Golfe du Morbihan-Vannes

Vannes, France

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Find out more

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Association Les Amis de Filitosa

Corsica, France

Come and discover this outstanding place of the Corsican prehistory

For 8000 years Filitosa has been preserving its menhirs (upright standing statues), its circular monuments “the torre” and its archeological artifacts : fragments of ceramics, of weapons and other master pieces.

Filitosa, a real open air museum, has preserved the traces of a long occupation since the 6th millennium BC to the Roman period.

During the 2nd millennium BC, these megalitic great stone sculptors will make of Filitosa the largest center of Corsican statuary art and the most prodigious one in the Mediterranean. This site was

discovered in 1946 by Charles Antoine Cesari. Roger Grosjean, an archeologist and researcher at the National Centre For Scientific Research (CNRS) was responsible for bringing the monuments to light. Classified as a historical monument, Filitosa is now considered one of the richest archaeological adventures in Corsica.

Filitosa opened its new museum in 2021. This human-sized structure perfectly complements your visit. Equipped with interactive tools, the museum offers its visitors a playful immersion through the ages. (Languages available: French, English, Italian, German, Russian & Dutch).



Find out more
www.filitosa.fr/en/

Open To Public Everyday From Early April To The End Of October
Site: From 9 Am To Sunset Museum: From 9 Am To 7 Pm



Unfortunately, the link that was sent with images has expired.



Regione autonoma Valle d'Aosta

Area megalitica - Parco archeologico Saint-Martin-de-Corléans

The Archaeological Area and Museum of Saint-Martin-de-Corléans in Aosta reveal continuous human presence from 4200 BC to today. The visit begins six meters underground, where visitors encounter both remains and modern displays. The earliest traces are ritual plough furrows and pits with grindstones and cereals. From the late 4th to early 2nd millennium BC, the site held rows of wooden posts and more than 40 anthropomorphic steles, linked to ancestor cults. In the Copper and Early Bronze Ages, the area became funerary, with dolmens, stone cists, and reused steles. By the 2nd millennium BC it

shifted to agriculture, with plough marks, field boundaries, and a massive drystone wall against floods. Footprints of ancient farmers were also preserved.

In the Iron Age, cult and burial resumed: a stone tumulus (735–520 BC) and later simpler graves with ornaments. Roman finds include a rustic building, everyday objects, and a necropolis of over 40 tombs with both cremation and inhumation. In the medieval period, burials in stone-lined graves contained rich finds such as gilt brooches, glassware with saints, and spinning whorls.



<https://valledaostaheritage.com/megamuseo/>



Meson de Arcusa Dolmen



Tella dolmen



Labasar dolmen



Batanes circles



Comarca de Sobrarbe

Sobrarbe, Spain

Sobrarbe-pirineos UNESCO Global Geopark

Sobrarbe, in the heart of the Aragonese Pyrenees, is a captivating destination for lovers of history, culture, and stunning landscapes. The entire territory of Sobrarbe forms the Sobrarbe-Pirineos Global Geopark and is also recognized as a “four UNESCO crown” territory for its exceptional natural and cultural heritage. Sobrarbe invites visitors on a journey through time, from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, revealing its rich megalithic legacy. Among its most iconic monuments is the Tella Dolmen, set amid peaceful mountain meadows and considered one of the

best-preserved Neolithic burial chambers in the area. In Biello Sobrarbe, travelers can follow the route of the three dolmens, visiting Almazorre, Pueyoril in Arcusa, and La Capilleta in Paúles de Sarsa. The region also features remarkable stone circles, or cromlechs, such as Los Batanes and Labasar in the Chistau Valley. Beyond these, explorers can discover the Balluals and Sierra Basar dolmens, as well as the stone circles of Yermos del Cementerio, with new archaeological sites discovered every year in our territory. Sobrarbe blends history, culture, and nature, making it an essential stop on Europe’s megalithic routes.



Find out more

www.comarcasobrarbe.es



Seró Espai Transmissor

Seró, Spain

Seró: Espai Transmissor is the space that houses the Seró statue-menhirs. Large anthropomorphic sculptures decorated with carved motifs that, at 7 meters high, are the tallest statue-menhirs in Europe.

Initially discovered in 2007 as what appeared to be a typical megalithic funerary monument, the site contained human remains accompanied by offerings such as ceramic vessels, necklaces, and flint tools. However, the study of engravings revealed that the tomb builders had reused fragments of three older statue-menhirs as construction material.

The Seró statue-menhirs demonstrate the existence of a regional sculptural tradition in the Catalan lands, part of the wider European anthropomorphic statuary of the late Neolithic–Chalcolithic period (late 4th–3rd millennium BC).

They represent the most exceptional example of anthropomorphic megalithic sculpture from the final Neolithic in Catalonia and are considered true works of Catalan and European prehistoric art.

Today, the statue-menhirs are displayed in a specially designed museum adapted to the rural landscape, built with austere materials to minimize visual impact. The building has received several awards, including a FAD Architecture Award.



Find out more

<https://artadesegre.cat/turisme/sero-espai-transmissor/>



Stone circle La Corona Campoo de Suso



Menhir El Peñuco



Menhir La Llaneda



Idol engraved on orthostat Las Rozas de Valdearroyo



Asociación Desarrollo Territorial
CAMPOO LOS VALLES

Asociación Desarrollo Territorial

Matamorosa, Spain

Campoo Los Valles

The district of Campoo Los Valles occupies the centre and south of the autonomous region of Cantabria, in northern Spain. It is a territory straddling the Cantabrian coast and the northern plateau of the Iberian Peninsula, crossed by the Cantabrian Mountains from west to east, not far from the Picos de Europa massif.

The area has been inhabited since the Palaeolithic period, although the most numerous and significant prehistoric settlements date from the late Neolithic period to the beginning of the Bronze Age. Among the most striking expressions of

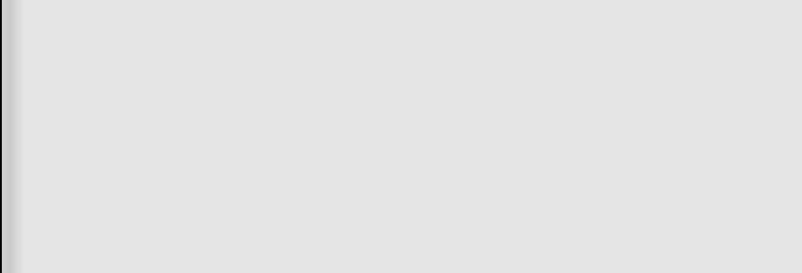
the first Cantabrian farmers in the region are the megalithic elements, notably the menhirs, which are numerous and large (between 3 and 5 metres). Similarly, the representations engraved on orthostats of anthropomorphic figures (known as 'idols') which, on occasions, carry weapons, generally of the Chalcolithic type.

Among the megalithic experiences in Campoo Los Valles, the Valdeolea Menhir Route stands out. This is a very accessible 12-kilometre route (ideal for walking or cycling) that allows us to visit a rare alignment of up to 8 menhirs arranged in a diagonal line running from SE to NW.

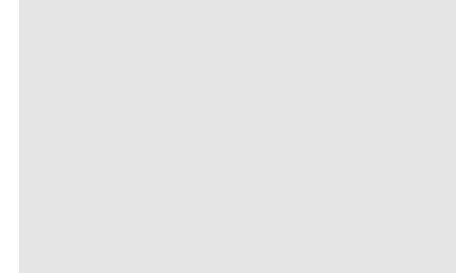


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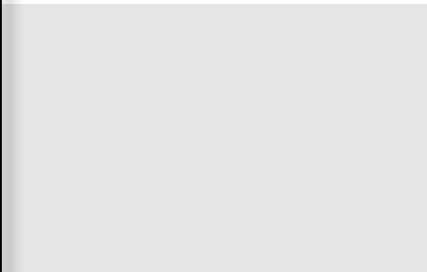
www.campoolosvalles.es / www.visorcampoolosvalles.es



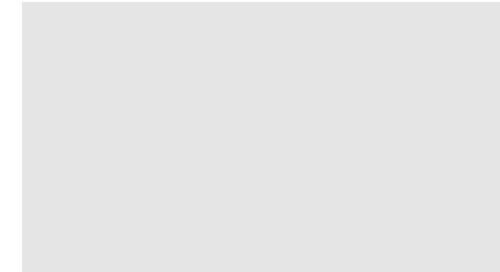
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Ayuntamiento de Trigueros

Place, Spain

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Associação dos Estudos do Alto Tejo

Place, Portugal

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Fiais da Telha



Lapa de Maruje

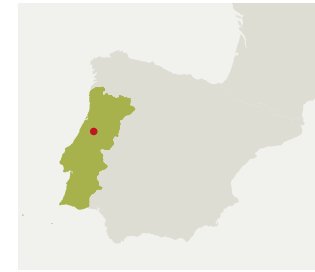
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Anta do Penedo do Com



Antelas



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Comunidade Intermunicipal Viseu Dão Lafões

Tondela, Portugal

In this region, written records dating back at least to the 12th century make reference to dolmens. These testimonies to the Neolithic period have thus been part of the region's popular culture for centuries, to the extent that a specific Portuguese term has long existed to designate them—antas.

Scientific research began in the 1860s. Today, 305 monuments are known, the oldest of which were constructed around 4000 BCE. These antas, however, possess a distinctive identity: the presence of art—both engraved and painted—in the funerary chambers.

Their distribution across the landscape

(near river valleys, along natural routes, or at mountain summits), the consistent features of their construction techniques, and, notably, the alignment of their corridors towards points on the horizon corresponding to the summer and winter solstices, all contribute to defining this group as a truly distinctive megalithic complex within the wider context of Iberian megalithism.

For these reasons, a selection of 24 monuments has been integrated into a regional cultural route—MEG, Rota de Megalitimmo—which as of this year forms part of the Megalithic Routes network.

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Menjez Municipality

Menjez, Lebanon

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Hagar Qim



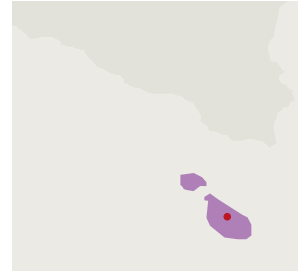
Ggantija Aerial



Hal Saflieni Hypogeum



Tarxien Prehistoric Complex



National Museum of Archaeology

Kalkara, Malta

Megalithic Sites of Malta

The Megalithic Structures of Malta include Ġgantija, Hagar Qim, Mnajdra, Tarxien, Skorba and Ta' Hagarat. These, together with the Hal Saflieni Hypogeum, form a UNESCO World Heritage ensemble that testifies to an extraordinary prehistoric culture.

At Skorba, evidence for the first farmers, date to the sixth millennium BC. This attests to the earliest phases of a cultural sequence that culminated in the construction of Malta's megalithic monuments. Constructed over the fourth and third millennia BC, these remarkable sites rank among the earliest free-standing stone

buildings known to humanity. They embody a shared vision expressed in concave façades, central entrances, and semi-circular chambers arranged with remarkable precision. Yet each site has its own unique aspects, whether in the massive walls of Ġgantija, the carving of a megalithic façade at Mnajdra, the spiral and animal reliefs of Tarxien, or the stone steps at Ta' Hagarat. The underground Hal Saflieni Hypogeum complements these open-air monuments, mirroring their architecture in a rock-hewn funerary complex. Together, they remain enduring symbols of Malta's exceptional contribution to Europe's prehistoric megalithic heritage.



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