

At the end of August a new archaeological excavation began in the Visigoth city of Valencia “la Vella” (Riba-roja de Túria, Valencia)

Desde finales de agosto, se está llevando a cabo una nueva excavación arqueológica en la ciudad visigoda de Valencia la Vella (Riba-roja de Túria).

The intervention is part of the [research and dissemination project](#) promoted, since 2016, by the [Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology](#) and the [City Council of Riba-roja de Túria](#) (region of [Camp de Túria](#), Valencia).

The action is also funded by the [Area of Culture of the Diputación de Valencia](#).

The situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has discouraged, this summer, the V edition of the **Christian and Visigothic Archeology Course**, which this year had planned the participation of about twenty archaeology students and it has been done yearly since 2016.

However, it has been possible to carry out **an archaeological intervention, led by Miquel Rosselló, Albert Ribera and Josep Maria Macias (ICAC)**; with the collaboration of [Jordi Padin \(Universidad Politécnica de Valencia\)](#) and the company [Global Mediterránea](#).

This 2020 archaeological excavation aims to improve the knowledge and characterization of the different urban sectors of the city and their terraced structures.

There will also be **geophysical surveys** to define the characteristics of an extensive archaeological subsoil.



Archaeological fieldwork at the site of Valencia "la Vella" (2020). Photo: ICAC.

So far, the **research project** related to the site of Valencia "la Vella" and its archaeological works has identified an *ex novo* fortified Visigoth city, of almost 5 ha of surface, built in the second half of the 6th century («Archaeological excavations in Valencia "la Vella" (Riba-roja de Túria)»).

The wall of this Visigoth city is today the most relevant element of the archaeological site.

Archaeological works have come to dig 250 m² and established a **theoretic walled perimeter of 981 m**, of which 416 have been documented. Many metres remain hidden by vegetation or terraces.

There is been also located the **main access to the city and seven towers** (researchers work with the hypothesis of a maximum of 25 or 28 towers in the walled perimeter).



Archaeological fieldwork at the site of Valencia “la Vella” (2020). Wall detail. Photo: ICAC.

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