



- 1 Castellarnau House
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- 3 Walls (Archaeological Promenade)
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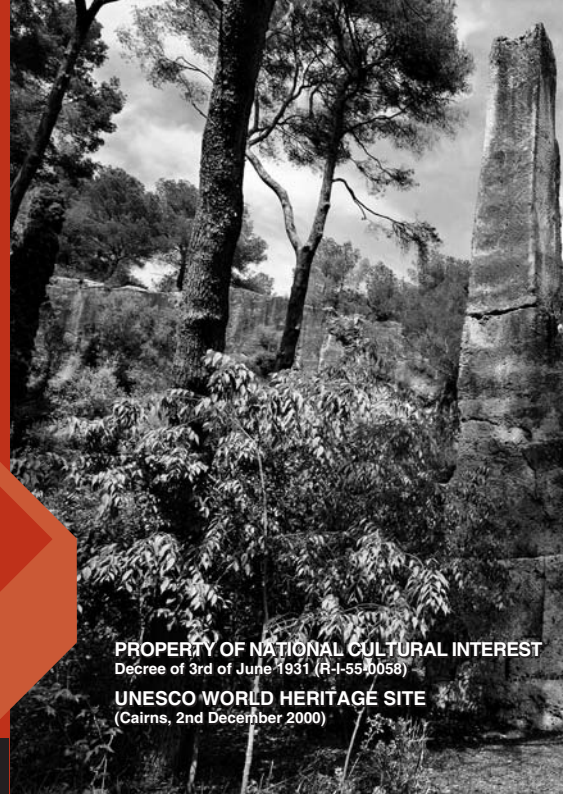
# Medol quarry



TARRAGONA  
ES CONNECTA  
AMB LA CULTURA



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# Mèdol quarry

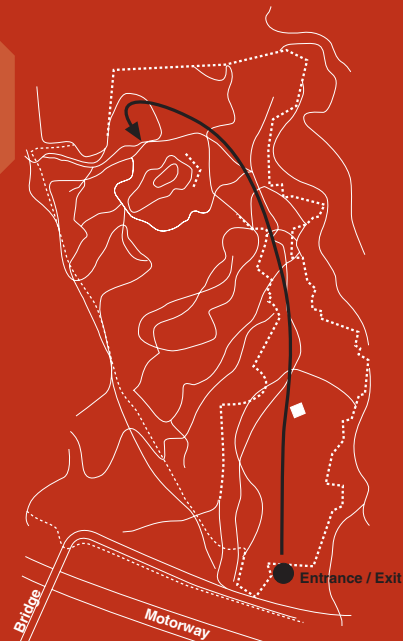
During ancient times stone was one of the most used materials for construction. Every city had its own quarry, although importing was common, normally by sea, for materials that couldn't be found in the area, which Tarraco used to get marble.

The main Tarragona quarries basically worked with calcareous stone, very often found on the outskirts of the city. We now know about a dozen quarries although the most fascinating, due to its dimensions and preservation, is the Mèdol.

The Mèdol is a large area of more than 200 metres long and between 10 and 40 metres wide, due to constant stone extraction in Roman times. There is a 16 metre high stone needle in the centre of the quarry that marks the original height of the rocks before quarrying started. Calculations show that approximately 50.000 m<sup>3</sup> of stone was extracted from this quarry.

The Mèdol stone is sedimentary Miocene with a yellow-gold colour, very easy to work, with which a large number of the most important Tàrraco Roman buildings were built. There is also the possibility that this quarry was used in medieval times. Carriage transport went up via Hercúlia, now known as via Augusta, which is very near the quarry.

Nowadays, the environmental conditions of the land has created such a micro-climate that the area is now of important ecological interest.



Entrance from  
the B-24 main road

Entrance from the  
El Mèdol service  
area on the AP-7  
motorway