

CUCAMACUCA STAIRWAY

CAVIDADES



The mining complex found in these mountains is one of the most important gold-mining remains of the Roman Empire, resulting from intense surface and deep exploration.

The Romans explored mineralized structures on the surface and, if they were viable, followed them at depth, removing only the rock necessary for them to pass through.

To excavate, they used iron tools to open galleries, drainage channels and wells.

When faced with harder rock, they used fire and water to weaken it.

The mines, locally known as fojos, include galleries, hydraulic structures, drainage channels, wells and accumulations of rubble (slag heaps).

Today, this complex is classified as the largest and best preserved underground mining complex in the Roman Empire.