



## **New full vector data from Visigothic remains in Zamora**

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Samples from five combustion structures, three bricks and a roof tile from the Visigothic archaeological site of El Castellón, located in Zamora (Spain) have been analysed. Thellier thermal demagnetization has been carried out obtaining both directional and palaeointensity data between 5th and 7th centuries. The effect of cooling rate and anisotropy of thermoremanent magnetization have also been investigated, the former being especially important even in directional results.

The new palaeointensity data obtained are in agreement with other Iberian data for the epoch and do not show a second palaeointensity relative maximum suggested around 600 A.D. in Western Europe despite in Eastern Europe it is well registered.