

Surface morphology representations at different scales for rock art characterisation

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Rock art is one of the oldest evidences of cultural transmission and probably one of the most sensitive to decay. Rock art is often found in shelters and outcropping rocks in areas where they are difficult to protect both against natural weathering agents and vandalism. In this scenario, surface morphology representations serve for the quantification of rock weathering or any change caused by human hands. Surface morphology is also an excellent tool for archaeological studies, particularly in rock art in the form of engravings, as micro-topographic measurements may be of substantial importance for the interpretation of the tools used for engraving. This communication deals with a set of Palaeolithic petroglyphs in Domingo Garcia (Segovia, Spain). This set of petroglyphs, which includes a variety of engraving techniques, is found across a wide area in a very rural setting that makes it very difficult to manage in terms of conservation. This communication explores different techniques for surface morphology acquisition at different scales, discussing their use for conservation and site management. [This work was supported by Top Heritage (P2018/NMT-4372) programmes from the Regional Government of Madrid (Spain)].

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