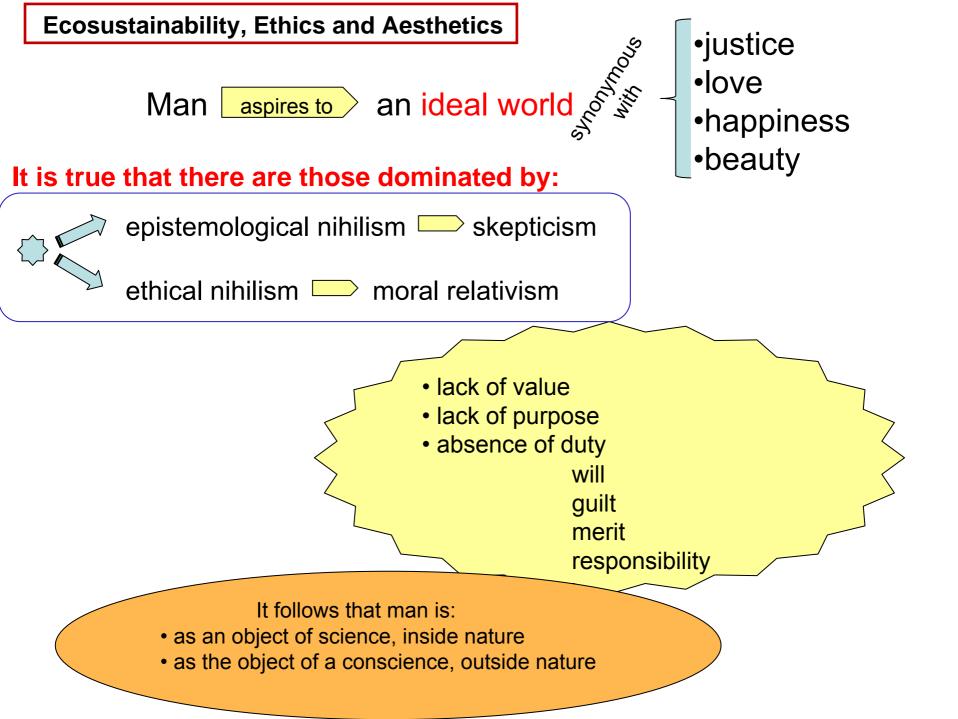
EDUCATIONAL PROJECT "RIO+20:THORNY PASS TO SUSTAINABILITY" Devoted to the 25th anniversary of Open Ecological University

Art and Environment as media
for Ecosustainability, Ethics and Aesthetics



This truth is the basis of my didactic activities and research as a technician in the Department of Histories and Methods for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage at the Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna, Italy



Ecosustainability, Ethics and Aesthetics

So, in the course of his life Man works on the basis of these goals and nurtures aspirations and dreams Science can explain them, modify them, manipulate them, but it is always man who decides

This is what the World Wild Fund asserts, pointing out moreover that

"Nature does not support the human footprint"

This is especially true if one refers to the **Code of Cultural Landscape** and **Heritage** issued in Italy in 2004 by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, which comprises:

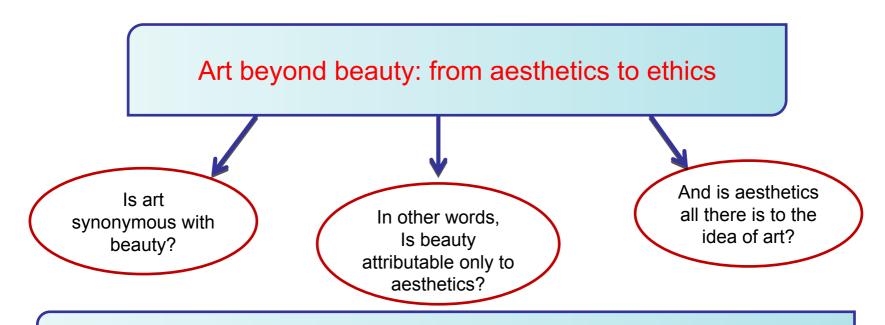
- •all buildings
- •and areas

expressing historical, cultural, natural, morphological aesthetic

values of the territory

Hence the importance of overcoming the "dichotomy between the economic sphere and the socio-cultural one" trough ethics respecting others and the environment in its entirety: therefore **ecosustainability**

This did not happen in the case of the present: a crisis for the economy and for values



This would be an outdated, decadent idea, belonging to those who dislike or distrust it and believe they can banish it to the farthest corners of the cultural world

On the contrary, art is never solely or forcedly beautiful, its vocation is not decorative but metaphysical. There remain curiosity, knowledge, learning and intelligence with their great alchemy, giving a sense or meaning to what has none or showing why its sense or meaning is impossible.

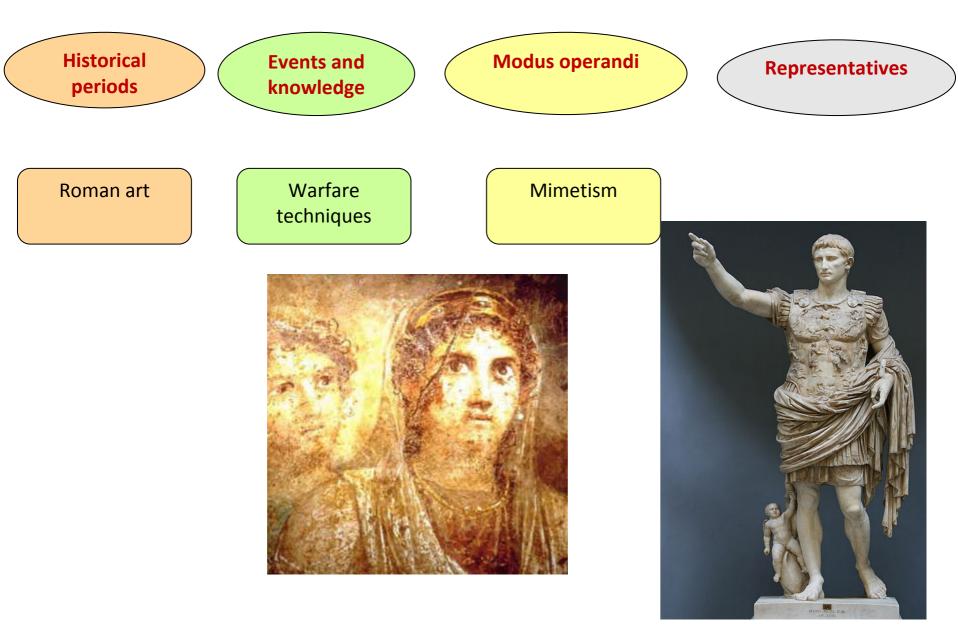
It can therefore be said that within our perception our sense of ethics goes accompanies that of aesthetics

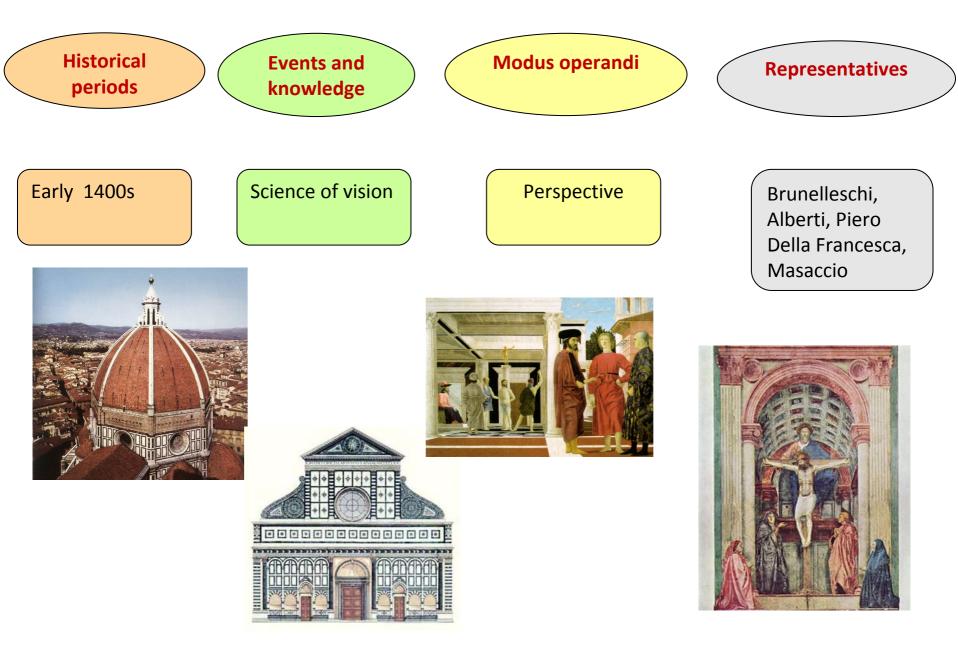
A reading of Western art over the years can be based on a critical methodology linked to the evolution of society's technical-material knowledge

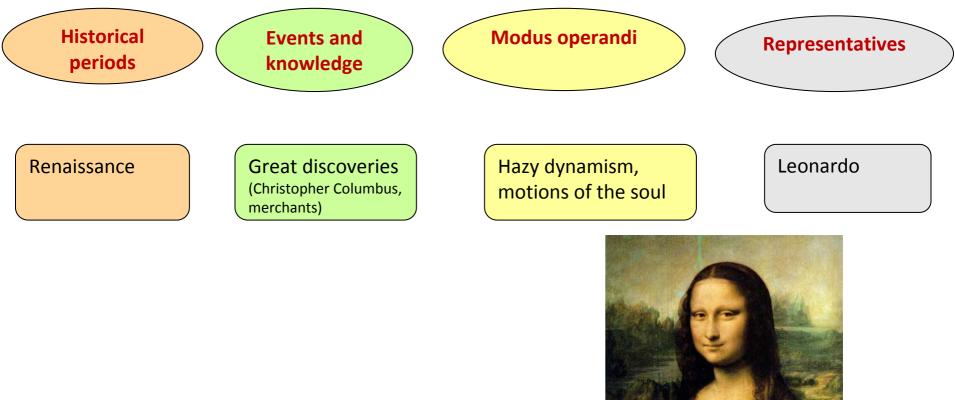
But not for this should every work of art be considered as the result of determinism

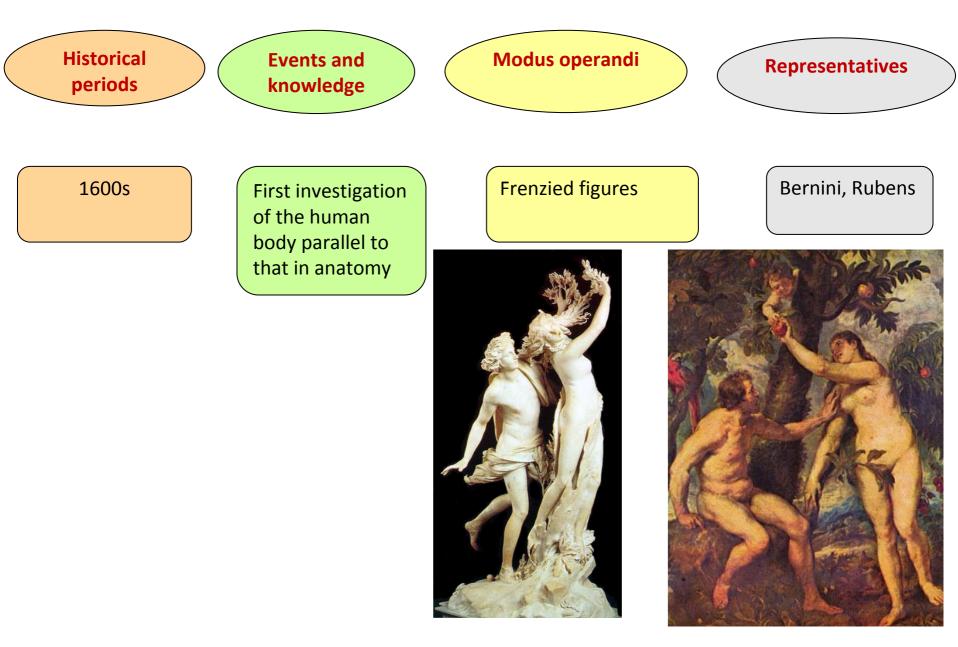
> indeed, starting with common tools each artifice provides its own symbolization represented by the artifact itself

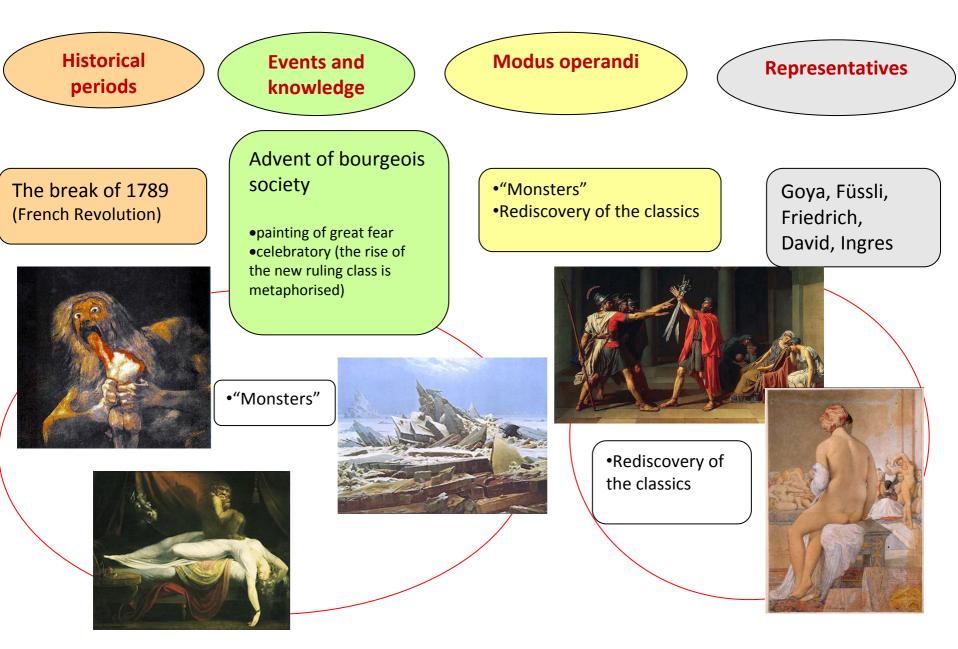
And this can be an expression of society at the time as well as determining an anticipation and opening towards a sense of ethics and meaning through the work of art seen as an epiphany

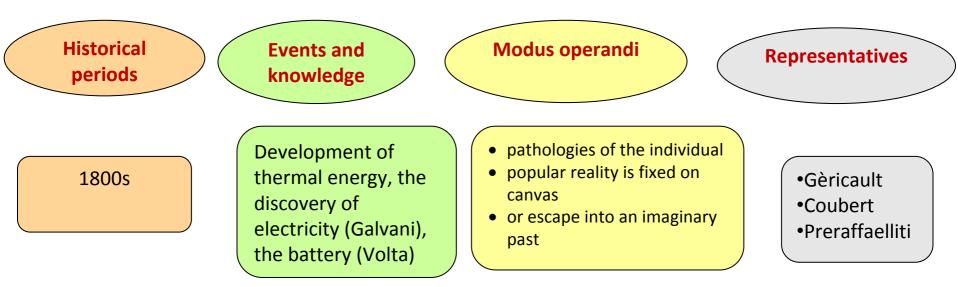




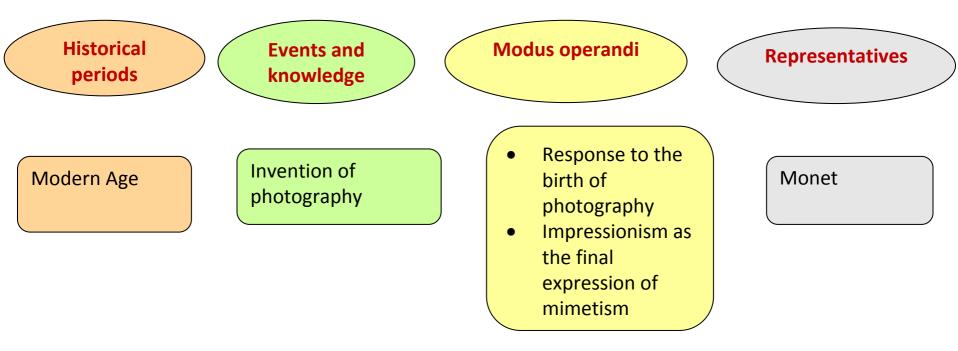


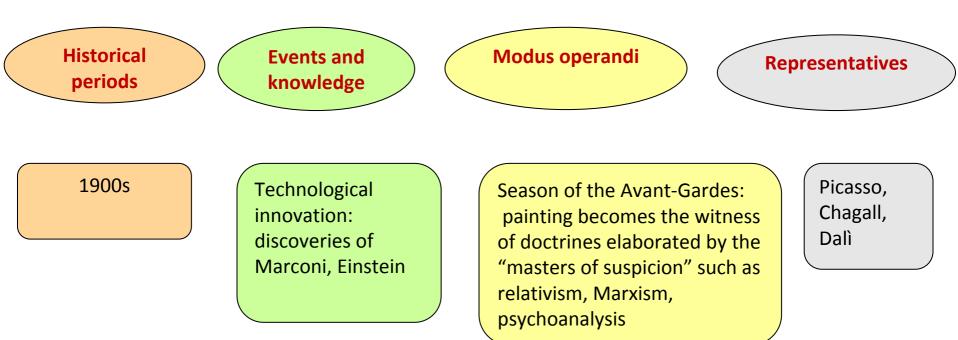


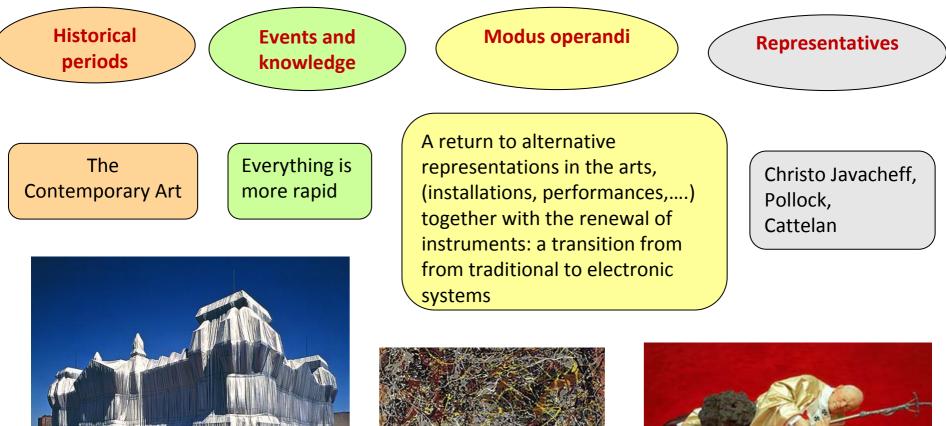
















Art between price and value

But today there is another aspect of art which is coming to the fore: everything in art must have a price.

The confusion between price and value

 in fact <u>the price</u> is what is paid and <u>the value</u> is what is obtained –

is one of the greatest cultural calamities of our time, as regards price quotes for works of art, whether ancient, modern or contemporary

What is truly important in art is not the pseudoscientific processes, but the moments of intensity, insight and vision that cannot be attributed to a method and cannot be repeated by others, but are the product of the individual artist.

William Blake, vividly sums up the meaning and greatness of art when he says: "If the parts of perception were cleansed, everything would appear as it is, infinite" and it is the artist who puts us in touch with this process of perception. And if one passes from this perceptual process to the expert's evaluation of the conservation state and authenticity of the artifact, it is essential to underline how this subjective evaluation – which comes from a comprehensive knowledge of style, iconography, aesthetics and a participatory, emotional understanding, emanating from the work – must necessarily be accompanied by an objective evaluation based on the use of diagnostic and analytical equipment that supports or confutes the former

Reference is made in particular to the authenticity of the work, whether it is an artifact of historical-artistic, archaeological, archival-library or music interest

It is this aspect that gives a real dimension of "cultural education" and "personal ethics"

From this derive two interconnected aspects:

The need to complete and integrate different skills

"protection of cultural heritage"

Setting limits for the technical interventions in compliance with a higher instance "ethics of conservation and restoration"

Interdisciplinarity in the cultural heritage sector

It is crucial today that <u>experts</u> from different backgrounds and with different expertise contribute in an interdisciplinary way.

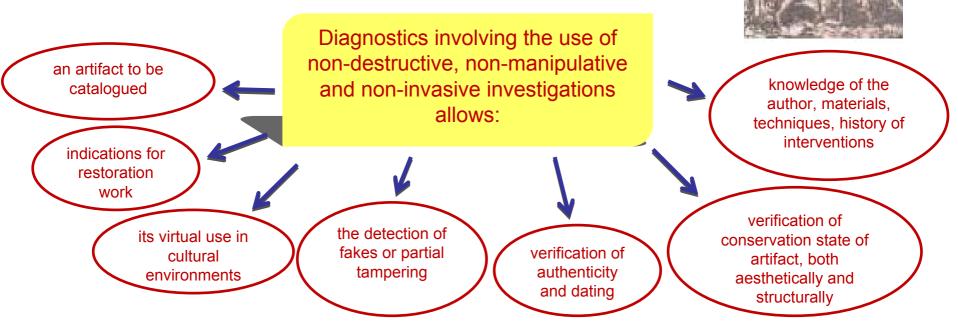
That is to say, it is important for a **professional** with a **historical-humanist** background to complete his training with an input of **technical-experimental** as well as **legal-management** aspects. This will not only enable him to resolve problems concerning the protection and valorization of cultural heritage, but also **compete at a professional level nationally and internationally**, enhancing territorial resources which may potentially be a source of qualified **training**.

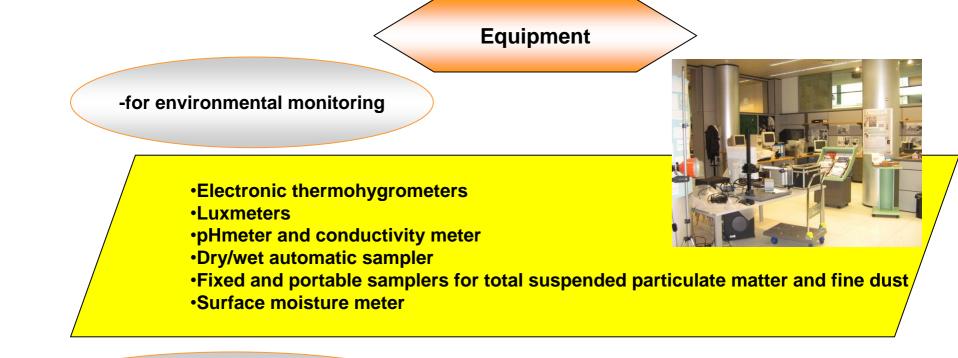
The Faculty for Conservation of Cultural Heritage and the Department of Histories and Methods for the Conservaton of Cultural Heritage

The Faculty founded in 1996, together with the Department established in 1998, aim to offer historical and technical-experimental support in elaborating strategies and methods for the conservation and valorization of cultural heritage

The Diagnostic Laboratory for Cultural Heritage

Change Performing Arts, an international company, which organizes artistic and cultural events, in conjunction with the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (MiBAC) and the National Institute for Foreign Trade (ICE), have recognised the Diagnostic Laboratory for Cultural Heritage, as being among those of excellence in public Italian institutions and universities.





- techniques for monitoring artifact

Drive size of the superstitute shares	waa waadin walatiaw		
Principal diagnostic technic	lues used in relation	i to olπerent mater	al typologies
i intelpar alagriceae teenine			

Mineral	Metal	Glass-Ceramics-Porcelain	Paints-Inorganic pigments	Organic
-X-ray diffractometry	-X-ray diffractometry	-X-ray diffractometry	-X-ray diffractometry	-IR spectrometry
-X-ray fluorescence	-X-ray fluorescence	-X-ray fluorescence	-X-ray fluorescence	-Gas chromatography
-Spectrometry	-Electron microscopy	-Electron microscopy	-Electron microscopy	
-Electron microscopy	-Isotopic analysis	-Isotopic analysis -Thermoluminescence		

Research

1. Appropriate methodologies and analytical techniques for the characterization of cultural heritage

2. Air pollution and deterioration of monuments and historical and artistic environments

3. Micro and macroclimatic monitoring in confined spaces: Museums, Libraries, Archives

4. Art diagnostics and verification of authenticity

5. Evaluation of the suitability of products used for restoration, conservation and maintenance of cultural heritage

Case studies : themes

Attribution and state of conservation of a painting, a sculpture and a codex: diagnostics and authentication

State public libraries in Rome: assessing their conservation status and quality of life and work

Restoration of the Basilica of St. Peter's: correctness of the intervention

Pollution and degradation of the artifacts

Research on submerged artifacts in underwater archaeology

Case studies	Attribution and state of conservation of a painting, a sculpture and a codex				
Historical anamnesis	Subjective evaluation	Objective Results evaluation			
the case history includes the "historia" of the artifact and the attribution given before our examination	the subjective evaluation refers to the assessment made by the historian (art historian, archaeologist, bibliologist and/or documentalist and/or paleographer)	panie the objective assessment made by the technician (diagnostician, chemist, conservator, restorer)			
Madonna with child and devotee Image: State of the state of th	to Francesco Laurana	<section-header><section-header></section-header></section-header>			
evaluation <u>confirmed</u> the attribution made before our examination	Our subjective-objective evaluation <u>confuted</u> the attribution made before our examination	value, determining its consequent economic commodity value			

The diagnostic technologies employed :



Visible, infrared, ultraviolet photography



Microscopy



Infrared reflectography



X-ray diffractometry

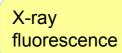


Videomicroscopy for image analysis



Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometry

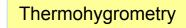






Colorimetry







The 11 volumes include both general and specialist subjects.

• Book series "Training and Research in the Sector of Cultural and Environmental Heritage" ("La Formazione e la Ricerca nel Settore dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali")

The first volume contains presentations given by experts who participated in several Study Days held recently on this subject



Master in "Planning and Promotion of Artistic and Cultural Events" activated by the Faculty for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage University of Bologna

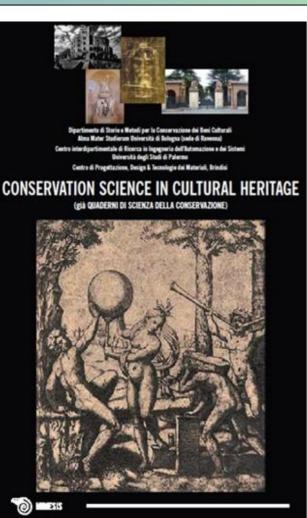
The following are actively involved:

- Cultural Units (Museums, Libraries, Archives, Foundations)
- Research Centres (Centre for Planning, Design and Materials Technologies, Brindisi; Interdepartmental Research Centre for Automation Systems Engineering, University of Palermo)
- Productive Units (Banks, Companies, Firms)
- Ministries (Ministry for Education, University and Research, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities)

The Master is designed for all those who for work or for personal interest wish to improve their knowledge related to technical, legal, managerial, economic, and marketing issues in the specific sector.

Historical-techincal Journal "Conservation Science in Cultural Heritage"

available in hardcopy and online



edited by:

- •Department of Histories and Methods for the Conservaton of Cultural Heritage
- Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna, Italy;
- Interdepartmental Research Centre for Automation and Systems Engineering, University of Palermo;
- •Centre for Planning, Design and Materials Technologies, Brindisi

It has responded to issues regarding both interdisciplinarity and internationalisation.

The Journal has a Creative Commons License and has been given the opportunity of applying the SPARC "seal" (Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition): important certification for "open access" journals.

The Journal is accessible online and has been included in several international websites and platforms EBSCO Publishing and HW Wilson Company (USA)

