

Accessible is Good, Inclusive is Better!

Shaikha Al Mazrouei, Education Specialist Sharjah Museums Department





In this session ..

- The topic of Social Inclusion within museums
- Stages of initiating Accessibility Service & Programmes in Sharjah Museums
- Needs analysis of individuals with disabilities
- Accessible services
- Accessible programmes
- Challenges and areas of improvements
- Questions/ Discussion



Introduction to Sharjah

- ▶ 3rd largest city in the United Arab Emirates
- Ruler: His Highness Sheikh Dr. Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qasimi, Ruler of Sharjah and Member of the Supreme Council
- Strong cultural identity and history
 - 'Cultural Capital of the Arab World' title by UNESCO, in 1998
 - Named the "Islamic Culture Capital" in 2014.





Introduction to Sharjah Museums Department

- Established in 2006
- Includes 16 museums of different themes
- Purpose: deliver the highest museum standards to preserve collections & enhance an appreciation of culture and learning through our exhibitions, educational and community programmes.



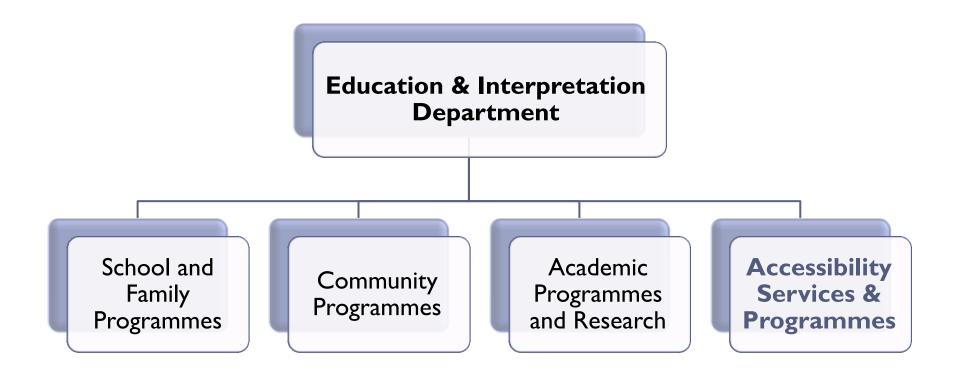
Social Inclusion

- Social inclusion of people with disabilities has emerged as a key concept within human services in the last decade
- "to promote the involvement in culture and leisure activities of those at risk of social disadvantage or marginalisation, particularly by virtue of the area they live in; their disability, poverty, age, racial or ethnic origin."



(Department for Culture, Media and Sport; 2000)

Initiating the Accessibility Division



Accessibility Services and Programmes Division

- Established in 2008
- Ultimate goal: make Sharjah museums ACCESSIBLE for ALL
- Zero audience!
- Dramatic shift to create an accessible environment: Staff Space Timings of visits

public visitors





Steps of initiating Accessibility Service & Programmes

- I. Observational visits
- 2. Assessing audience' needs
- 3. Evaluating museums physical environment
- 4. Enhancing the museums physical environment
- 5. Providing accessible services
- 6. Training museums' staff
- 7. Providing accessible programmes and workshops



Phase 1: Observational visits

Centers of disabilities and community centers

- orphans, elder centers, juvenile, centers for protection of women and children, ... etc.
- Outreach focused on Sharjah
- Getting closer to audience, gain their trust
- Time consuming \rightarrow almost a year



Phase 2: Assessing audience' needs

- Gathered information, data on basic required needs
- Interviews with concerned centers & individuals
- Provide "Standards": the accepted levels of attainment that we are expected to achieve





Phase 3: Evaluating the museums' physical environment

- Thorough evaluation of 16 museums
 - physical environment & facilities
- Every detail was taken into account
- How to adapt changes according to the needs of each disability/ category?



Phase 4: Enhancing the museums' physical environment

- Changes and enhancements according to:
 - Audience' needs
 - Project Department
 - Concepts of "Universal Design"



- It targets design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design
- Main goal: serving ALL people

Continued.. Phase 4: Enhancing the museums' physical environment

- Excellent source of information
 - Parking
 - Ramps
 - Elevators
 - Doors

And much more!



Design for Accessibility A Cultural Administrator's Handbook

Number of Parking Spaces

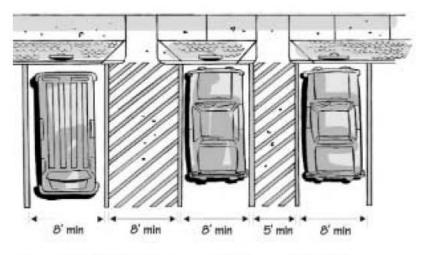
Total parking	Minimum # of
space	Accessible Spaces
	Required
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
501 to 1000	2% of total

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(The Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines "ADAAG" and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards "UFAS")

Location & measurements of the parking spaces

- Location: No more than
 50 m from a main building entrance
- Measurements: minimum width of 8 feet with a 5foot access aisle for wheelchair transfers



Accessible Parking Spaces with Accessible Aisles



Doorways and Ramps

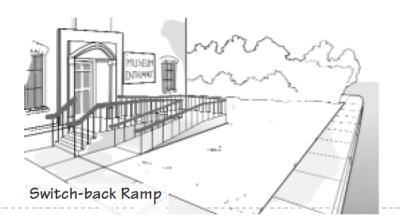
Doorways

 Must provide a minimum of 32 inches of clearance when the door is standing open at 90 degrees.



Ramps

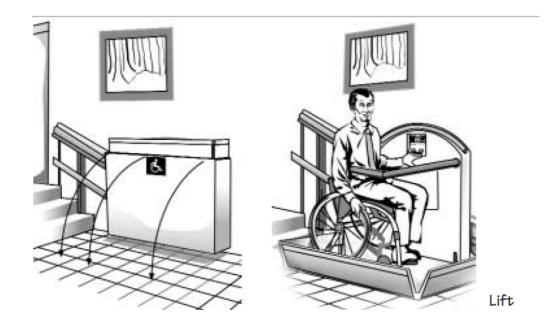
- Not too steep
- Minimum slope of 1:20
- Greater than 1:12 is considered a hazard
- Width: minimum is 1 m



32" Minimum Clear Width Door

Wheelchair lifts

- Mostly last-resort solution
- Should only be installed if there is not enough room for a ramp or another possible solution is not available

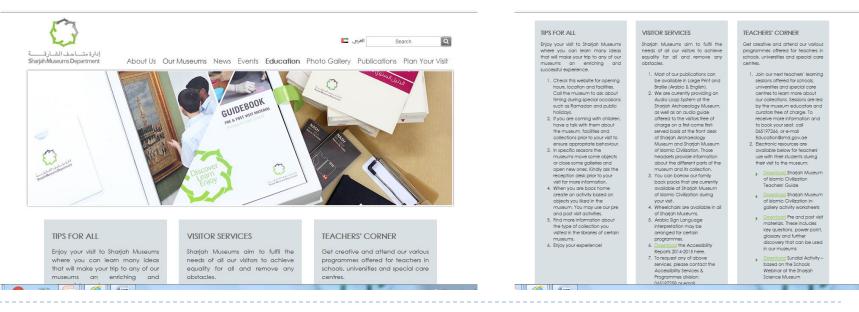


Wheelchair lift in Sharjah Aquarium

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Phase 5: Providing accessible services

- Audio guides for visitors with hearing disabilities
- Braille and Large Print publication for visitors with visual disabilities
- ► Challenge → enhancing existing museums!
- After evaluation \rightarrow providing "Physical Access Reports"



Physical Access Reports

- Reports on services and facilities of 16 museums
- Updated regularly
- Found in: <u>www.sharjahmuseums.ae</u>
- Transparency and truth are key
 - Old historic buildings are NOT fully accessible





Phase 6: Training museums' staff

Making PEOPLE within museums accessible

- receptionists, guides, curators and education specialists
- First impression lasts forever!
- Continuous training for the new employees and other employees as well

"The Art of Dealing with Different Disabilities"

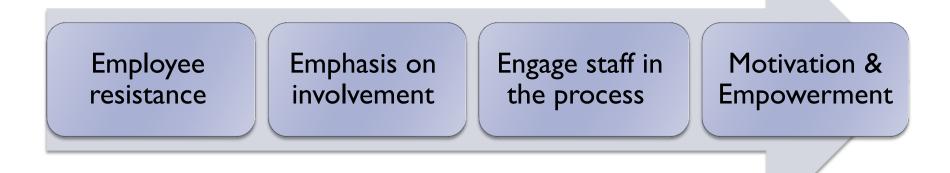






The Art of Dealing with Different Disabilities (ADDD)

- Overview of our section and our target group
- How to host them
- What's appropriate and what's not
- Tips and etiquettes with practical activities



ADDD: Using the appropriate terminologies

disability" vs. "special needs"

Which one is the correct terminology?

Dos and Don'ts !

Don't	Do
The handicapped	People with disabilities
The impaired	A disability
The disabled	
The unfortunate	
A blind person (never use a disability	A person who is blind
as an adjective)	A person who is partially sighted or
	has low vision (focus on the person,
	not the disability)
The deaf	Person who is deaf
Suffers a hearing loss ("Suffers"	Person who is hard-of-hearing
dramatizes a disability)	
Wheelchair bound	Person who uses a wheelchair
Confined or restricted to a	Person with limited mobility
wheelchair	
The retarded	Person with mental retardation
The learning disabled	Person with learning disabilities

Dividing the categories of our audience

- Previous division of categories: physical, hearing, mental, and visual disabilities
- Current division of categories (agreed by latest literature)2:
- I. Communication and interaction; (e.g. deaf, blind, non-verbal, speech impediment)
- 2. Cognition and learning; (e.g. dyslexia, autism spectrum disorder)
- 3. Social, emotional and mental health; (e.g. depression, attention deficit disorder (ADD), or anxiety disorders)
- 4. Sensory and/or physical needs; (e.g. wheelchair users, down syndrome)

Hearing Disability

- Have several degrees (hard-of-hearing & deafness)
 - appropriate tools to be used
- Arabic Sign Language training course
- Practical Activity!



Training for Arabic Sign Language

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Wheelchair Users

• Emphasis on importance of wheelchair to the visitor

Staff must check the condition & location of the wheelchairs within museums





Visual Disability

- Publications in Braille & Large print
- Touch pool "marine animals"
- Challenge \rightarrow drop in number of visits
 - Touch tours
 - Replicas of masterpieces "touchable objects"

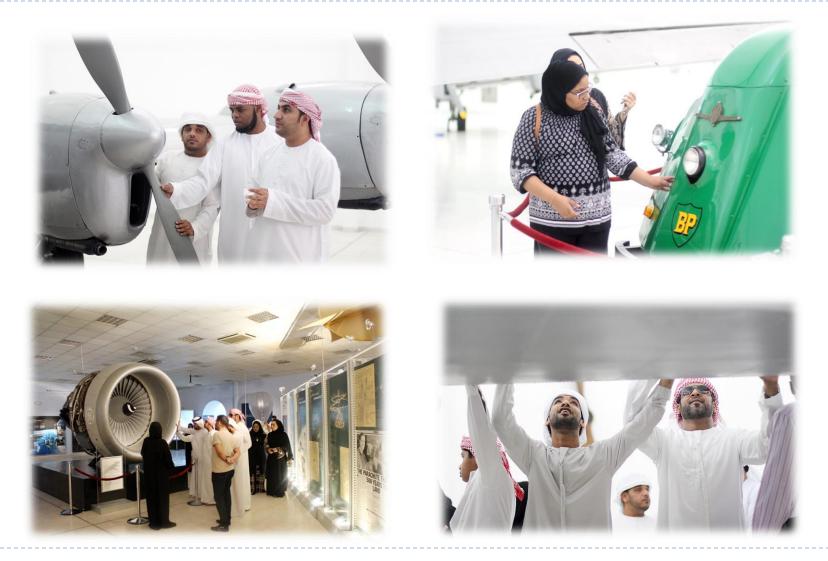




Touch tours in Sharjah Museums



Touch tours in Sharjah Museums



Touchable objects in Sharjah Museums









Touch tours ..

Visitors with socio-emotional problems

- Staff must be assertive
- Staff used to confuse this kind of visitors with mentally disabled individuals
 - Training increases awareness





The Juveniles

- Internal "inside the center" & external educational programmes "within museums"
- Identities must remain confidential
- Part of social rehabilitation program, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Interior



Phase 7: Providing accessible programmes and workshops

- Research results: urgent need of social activities for people with disabilities & marginalised groups
- Common issue with centers and families
- After training, a series of permanent accessible programmes was created
 - Special care centers
 - Families





Accessible educational programmes & workshops

Special Care Centers

- Launched in 2010
- Weekly basis
- Requires prior booking
- Free of charge
- Maximum number of 15 participants "visual disability & autism 7"

Families

- Launched in 2012
- Monthly basis
- Requires prior booking
- Free of charge
- Maximum number of 25 participants

Challenges in educational programmes

- Number of objects being taught
- Timings of workshops
- Increased number of participants in educational workshops & programmes
 - Requires more resources, more staff
- Still low number of visits from Emiratis
 - Cultural difference



The challenge with autism

- Drop in number of visits of families who have children with autism
- Focus groups, interviews to underlie reasons and come up with solutions
 - Quite corners within museum's galleries
 - Less verbal communication
 - More visual aids \rightarrow visual cards





Exceeding visitor's expectations

- Continuous evaluations & feedback from audience
- Introduced "Loyalty Card for Friends of Sharjah Museums"
 - range of privileges inside & outside of museums
 - helped in increasing museums visits
- Training individuals with disabilities & future job opportunities

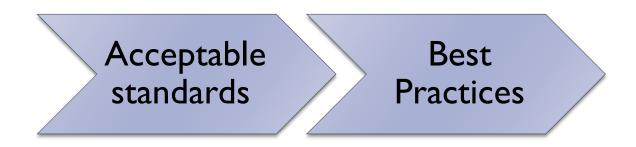
What's next?

- Continuous CHANGE
- Training and benchmarking
- Visits to other museums and institutes, locally and internationally
 - Learn new practices & approaches
 - Meet new people



Standards vs. Best Practices

Started with acceptable standards



 Best Practices: commendable actions & philosophies demonstrating awareness of standards, solve problems, can be replicated and that museums may choose to emulate if appropriate to their circumstances

Continued .. Standards vs. Best Practices

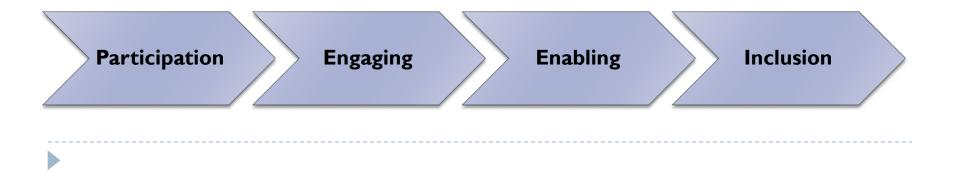
- Competition is fierce for disability-friendly environments
- Accessibility is a necessity, NOT a trend
- One of the basic rights



Accessibility is all about enabling individuals

- Accessibility is not show and tell
- Spread an awareness, change stereotypes, deliver a message

They are really talented ! They have great potentials ! They are definitely able !



Summary

- Social inclusion is reflected in the opportunities, services, and attitudes
- opportunities in education, employment, recreational activities, and leisure activities
- Social inclusion enhances quality of life

We want to make a difference in the society!

References

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Questions?

Thank you ..