

## **Accessibility.**

Accessibility is very important for the SMART Project.

Accessible means:

Everything must be barrier-free.

Barriers are obstacles.

Barriers make life difficult for people.

Barriers include:

Steps for wheelchair users.

So all museums in the SMART Project should be accessible.

People can go anywhere in an accessible museum.

All people can look at all the objects in the museum.

And also people with disabilities can look at all the objects in the museum.

And there must be information in clear language in an accessible museum.

Then also people with learning disabilities can understand all the information.

And there must also be information in different languages.

Then also visitors from other countries can understand the information.

The museums of the SMART Project thought:

How can we make barrier-free museums?

The museums of the SMART Project had many ideas.

Then all the museums changed many things together.

Now every visitor can decide for himself:

I want to visit the museum.

And I want to visit the museum in my own way.

Then the visit is easier for me.

For example:

The museums of the SMART Project have many games for children.  
So families with children can also discover many things in the museum.

All people should be able to visit the museums of the SMART Project.  
So the SMART Project uses many technologies.

Technology means: using new things.

For example:

People can visit the museums of the SMART Project virtually.

Virtual means:

People can visit the museum by using a computer or tablet.

The visitors can see all objects of the museum on the computer or tablet.

So the visitors feel like being inside the museum.

Then people can visit the museum from home.

And people **do not** have to go to the museum.

## **Innovation.**

An innovation is something new.

For example: an invention.

Small museums are very important.

But often **only a few** people know about small museums.

Or people **cannot** visit small museums.

Small museums are often far away from the cities.

Then the way is too far for many people.

Or the way is too difficult for many people.

The SMART Project wants to make visiting small museums easier for all.

So the SMART Project uses many new technologies.

Technology means: using new things.

Visiting small museums is easier with the new technologies.

And many more people get to know small museums.

For example:

- People can visit the museums of the SMART Project and say:
  - I want to read the information directly in the museum.
  - Or I want to listen to the information with a head·phone.
  - Or I want to watch videos.
- Some people **cannot** go to a small museum.

Sometimes the museum is far away.

Then these people can visit this small museum virtually.

Virtual means:

People can visit the museum by using a computer or tablet.

The visitors can see all objects of the museum on the computer or on the tablet.

So the visitors feel like being inside the museum.

And people **do not** have to go to the museum.

## **Participation.**

Small museums are important for all.

Small museums show interesting objects.

These interesting objects often come from the villages near the museums.

So small museums are important for the people in the villages.

Another word for the people in the villages is: villagers.

The SMART Project wants to talk to the villagers.

And the SMART Project wants to work with the villagers.

Small museums often tell the history of the villages.

The SMART Project wants to show to the villagers:

- Small museums are beautiful.
- And small museums are important.

So the villagers know:

Our village is beautiful.

Many objects in the museum are from our village.

And the history of our village is important.

The history is interesting for many visitors.

Then people take more care of their villages.

And people feel more at home.

Maybe the villagers tell their story to other people.

Then other people remember the history of the village and the people.

## **Strategy.**

The SMART Project works with many small museums in the Alps.

The Alps are mountains in Europe.

The mountains are for example:

- In Italy.
- Or in Austria.

And the SMART Project works with many people.

Often these people live in the villages near the museums.

The SMART Project knows:

It is easier for the countries and villages in the Alps to work together.

The countries and villages in the Alps often have the same problems.

The SMART Project will speak with many different villages in the Alps.

So the villagers get to know each other better.

Then the villagers can talk to each other about their ideas.

And the villagers can solve problems together.

## **The SMART Project.**

There are many small museums in the Alps.

The Alps are mountains in Europe.

The mountains are for example:

- In Italy.
- Or in Austria.

These small museums show:

- The history of their village.
- The lives of the people in this village.
- And the jobs of the people in this village.

Small museums are very important.

And small museums are very interesting.

Some people already visit these small museums.

Then these people learn about the history of the village.

And these people learn about the Alps.

The Alps are beautiful and interesting.

Small museums are often far away from the big cities.

So only a few people visit small museums in the Alps.

It is important for the SMART Project:

Many people should get to know the history and culture of the Alps.

And many people should visit the Alps.

Then people can get to know the history and the culture of the Alps.

The SMART Project works with 4 small museums in the Alps.

Another word for these 4 museums is: pilot sites.

Site is another word for: place

Pilot site means:

People test new things at these places.

These museums are:

- The Textile Machinery Museum in Valdagno.

This museum is in Veneto.

Veneto is a region in Italy.

- The "Ecomuseum Val Resia" in Resia.

This museum is in Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

Friuli-Venezia Giulia is a region in Italy.

- The museum "Schloss Ratzen" in Saalfelden.

Saalfelden is a small city in Austria.

- The Type·writer Museum in Parcines.

Parcines is in South Tyrol.

South Tyrol is a region in Italy.

The SMART Project wants to do a big information campaign.

Information campaign means:

Inform many people about a project.

The SMART Project wants to tell many people about the museums.

And the SMART Project wants to tell:

We do a lot for tourism in the Alps.

Tourism is another word for: travel and holidays.

For example:

The SMART Project does:

- Meetings with tour operators.

Tour operators are people and companies.

Tour operators plan holidays for other people.



- School visits to the small museums in the Alps.
- A public event about the small museums in the Alps.  
Public means:  
Everyone can come to this event.  
And people get information about the small museums.

The information campaign shows people:

This is how we can make offers for visitors accessible.

Accessible offers mean:

These offers are for all visitors.

Also people with disabilities can take part.

For example:

Wheelchair users and people with learning disabilities.

The information campaign also talks about the 4 pilot sites.

Then more people get to know the 4 pilot sites.

And more people visit these 4 pilot sites.

Today there are 4 small museums in the SMART Project.

There are many villages near the pilot sites.

This is why the information campaign is also important for the villagers.

Then the villagers understand:

We live in a very beautiful place.

And our history is important.

And then the villagers take care of their villages.

And the villagers feel more at home.

Then maybe the villagers will also take care of the small museums.

The money for the SMART Project comes from:

- The “European Regional Development Fund.”
- And from “Interreg Italy-Austria.”

The SMART Project started in September 2019.

And the SMART Project will end in June 2022.

## **Goals.**

### **Small museums in the Alps must be accessible.**

Accessible museums mean:

All people can visit these museums.

People with disabilities can also visit these museums.

For example:

Wheelchair users and people with learning disabilities.

So these museums use many new technologies.

Then the museums become accessible for all.

### **The SMART Project wants to use new technologies at the pilot sites.**

Today there are 4 small museums in the SMART Project.

Another word for these 4 museums is: pilot sites.

Site is another word for: place

Pilot site means:

People test new things at these places.

Then other people working in tourism will see:

How do these new technologies work?

Maybe these people want to use these technologies.

And then tourism becomes more and more accessible.

### **Many people will visit small museums in the Alps.**

Then people will see:

The history and culture of the Alps are very important.

Do more visitors come to the villages with small museums?

Then there are more jobs for the villagers.

And life in the villages is more beautiful.

## **Results.**

### **Many people visit the pilot sites.**

Today there are 4 small museums in the SMART Project.

Another word for these 4 museums is: pilot sites.

Site is another word for: place

Pilot site means:

People test new things at these places.

For example:

The museums do guided tours for:

- Students.
- People working in tourism.
- People from public offices.

For example: the mayors of other villages.

### **The SMART Project and the villagers work together.**

The SMART Project wants to work together with the villagers.

So the villagers will understand:

The small museum in our village is beautiful.

And the small museum in our village is important.

Then maybe the villagers will also take care of the small museum.

### **The SMART Project runs an information campaign for the pilot sites.**

The SMART Project wants to tell many people about the museums.

And the SMART Project wants to show:

We do a lot for tourism in the Alps.

That is why the SMART Project is running the campaign.

Then maybe many people will visit small museums.

And people can understand:

Small museums in the Alps are important.

### **The SMART Project writes a text about accessible tourism.**

Accessible tourism means:

All people should be able to go on holiday.

And people with disabilities should also be able to go on holiday.

Texts in clear language are important for people with learning disabilities.

Then also people with learning disabilities can read those texts.

And also people working in tourism can read these texts.

Then these people know:

This is how we can do accessible holidays.

### **The SMART Project makes a website.**

#### **All people can visit the pilot sites by using the website.**

Some people **cannot** visit a small museum.

Maybe the museum is too far away.

Then these people can visit the museums by using the website.

So people **do not** need to go to the museum.

These are just a few results from the SMART Project.

[Here](#) you can find all the results of the SMART Project in standard English.

## **Strategy.**

### **The SMART Project makes the pilot sites accessible.**

The SMART Project started with 4 small museums.

Another word for these 4 museums is: pilot sites.

Site is another word for: place

Pilot site means:

People test new things at these places.

The SMART Project does many things in these 4 museums.

For example:

Visitors can read the information in clear language.

Or visitors can listen to the information.

And each visitor can decide:

I want to read the information in clear language.

Or I want to listen to the information.

Or I want to watch videos.

Then the tour is easier for me.

There are also games at the museums.

The games are interesting for the children.

Then maybe families with children come to these 4 museums.

But there is much more information on the websites of the museums.

Sometimes people from other countries visit the 4 museums.

Then people from other countries can also read information in their languages on the tablets.

For example: German.

Now the SMART Project wants to do even more.

The SMART Project wants to use new technologies.

New technologies include virtual tours.

Virtual means:

People can visit the museum by using a computer or tablet.

The visitors can see all objects of the museum on the computer or tablet.

So the visitors feel like being inside the museum.

Then people can also visit the 4 museums from home.

And people **do not** need to go to the 4 museums.

### **The SMART Project works with the villagers.**

The villages are close to pilot sites.

And the villagers want to know:

What will happen with the museum in our village?

The SMART Project wants to talk to the villagers.

And the SMART Project wants to work with the villagers.

So the villagers understand:

Small museums are important.

And the history of our village is important.

The history is interesting for many visitors.

The SMART Project also wants to collect objects from the villages.

Maybe the villagers give old and interesting objects to the small museums.

And the small museums take care of these old and interesting objects.

Then these objects will **not** get lost.

And visitors of the museums can see those objects.

### **The work in the pilot sites.**

Today there are 4 small museums in the SMART Project.

Another word for these 4 museums is: pilot sites.

The SMART Project changes these 4 small museums.

These 4 museums must be accessible.

Visitors can go anywhere in an accessible museum.

And all visitors can look at all objects in the museum.

Also people with disabilities can look at all objects.

And the museums need space for the new technologies.

The museums are also changing the outdoor areas at the museums.

Outdoor areas mean:

- The villages.
- The paths and squares.
- And the meadows and forests.

For example:

The museums will put up signs.

These signs should be easy for the visitors to read.

And the museums also create walkways outside the museums.

The walkways always start at the museums.

Do visitors want to walk along these walkways?

Then the visitors get headphones in the museums.

The visitors can use these headphones on the walkway.

And the visitors can listen to stories on the headphones.

For example:

Stories about water.

Water is important for the people and animals in the Alps.