

There are several important things missing from this treaty we would like to highlight in this introductory document.

More details of some of these ideas are available in LARMBUILD5.rtf (available on request from neurodiversityinternational@gmail.com; or larm2008@gmail.com or adrianwhyatt2@gmail.com).

In brief:

1. The concept of neurodiversity altogether. And, linked to this,
2. Any real attempt to list the main differences including impairments and disabilities meant to be covered by this treaty. Either in the treaty itself, or in any appendix or annexe (of which there are none). Let alone any real attempt to tackle the hierarchy of impairments.
3. In terms of the concept of universal design, there has been no statement in the treaty, or any directly linked document, of the estimated NUMBERS affected by particular impairments or disabilities, or of the estimated NUMBERS who have particular access requirements or needs (from a social model of disability perspective).

If there were any such estimate the treaty would explicitly recognise that amongst the most common type of differences, including disability, are

neurodiverse differences (aka conditions) such as dyslexia (22+% of the population, according to some estimates); dyspraxia (10%+); attention deficit (hyperactivity) disorder (ad(h)d) (5+%)). These far outweigh (global) Learning Difference (aka Difficulty or Disability).

4. Some of the access requirements include:
 - a. Sans Serif fonts (e.g. Arial)
 - b. Minimum point size 14 (or in terms of universal design, to meet the needs of partially sighted people and people with global learning difference size 18).
 - c. Dyslexia and scotopic sensitivity friendly colours (with a default of 75% grey type on a light blue background (see the Trades Union Congress (TUC) Guide to Disability in the Workplace.
 - d. Low arousal backgrounds, including quiet non-open plan areas.
 - e. Memory aids. These are often things which are now used to help blind and partially sighted people to find things.
 - f. Warning aids (for crossing the road), e.g. the white sticks currently used by blind people would also be useful, or something similar, for neurodiverse people who have difficulty judging distances.
5. This applies to all environments (online, built, landscape, transport)