Universal Design a Catalyst for Transformation

Dr Ger Craddock

Chief Officer

Centre for Excellence in Universal Design (CEUD)

National Disability Authority





"Grownups have failed US" FFF – Fridays For Future





Global Strike today

Greta has been diagnosed with Asperger syndrome, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), obsessive–compulsive disorder (OCD), and selective mutism

Greta Thunberg

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development





- 10 targets, 15 indicators (available at <u>https://unstats.un.org/</u>)
- Covering housing (including slum upgrading) and basic services
- Transport systems
- City & settlement planning
- Cultural and natural heritage
- Climate change, disaster resilience and preparedness
- Environmental impact of cities
- Access to green, public spaces
- Urban-rural linkages
- Support for LDCs via local building procurement

National Report on Student Mental Health in 3rd Level Education Aug 26th 2019 Ireland

Extreme Severe Anxiety % - 38% (two in five)

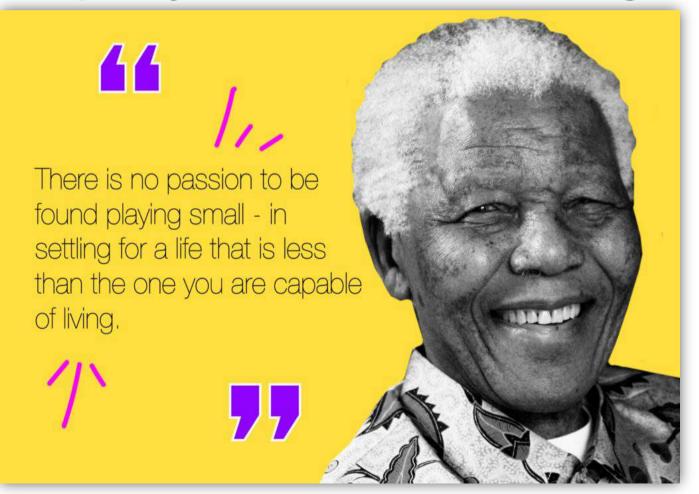
Depression % - 30% (one in three)

Stress % - 17% (one in six)

No one to Talk to % - 20% (one in five)

Affected their Studies % - 30% (one in three)

Universal Design offers an opportunity to realign and underpin current approaches with the Values, & Beliefs congruent with Equality, Justice and Human Rights.



Universal Design defined in Irish Legislation

Universal Design is the design and composition of an environment so that it can be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability.

(Synopsis from the Irish Disability Act 2005)





WWW.PEYTRAL.COM ILLUSTRATION BY KEVIN RUELLE 952-949-6707 GIANGRECO. PEYTRAL PUBLICATIONS, INC. a, MICHAEL 2002

Universal Design Approach

UD + UDL = Inclusive Education Environment for all

Universal design for learning (UDL) is a framework to improve and optimize teaching and learning for all people based on **New** scientific insights into how humans learn.

UDL at a Glance

UDL guides the design of instructional goals, assessments, methods, and materials that can be customized and adjusted to meet individual needs.

A Paradigm Shift

Accessibility:

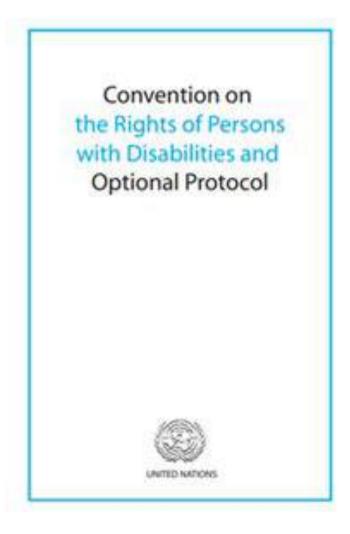
Provides basic access and usability of facilities, products and services for people with disabilities

Universal design:

Enables independence and social participation for all through continual improvement.

(World Disability Report 2011)

UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities 2006 (UNCRPD) Ratified by Ireland 2018



Convention: Article 4:

State Parties: to undertake or promote research and development of universally designed goods, services, equipment and facilities, which should require the minimum possible adaptation and the least cost to meet the specific needs of a person with disabilities, to promote their availability and use, and to promote universal design in the development of standards and guidelines;

Universal Design in Education

Traditional

- **Disability** as an impairment **Disability**: A component of \bullet or abnormality in the person
- Assessment: Assure students with disabilities are. included in high-stakes assessment

Universal Design

human diversity

Assessment: Assure that standardised assessments are designed to be accessible to the widest range of students

Standards

Education

Awareness

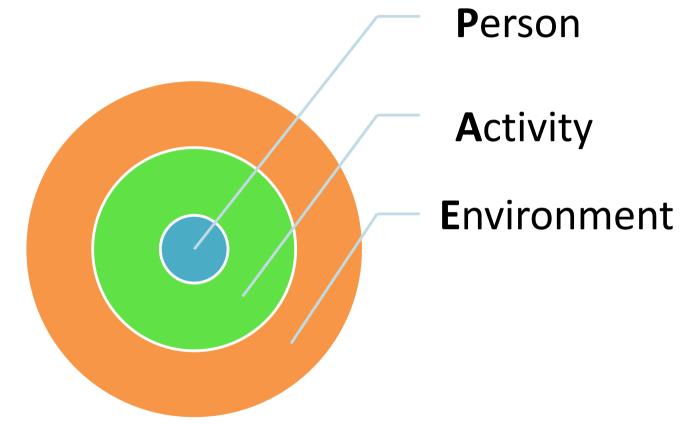


"Environment = buildings, public places, products, services and ICT"

Key Elements of Universal Design Approach

- Understanding Difference person centred
- Based on 7 Principles
- Process Iterative
- Multi-stakeholder participation
- Whole systems focused

Universal Design System Person, Activity and Environment (PAE)

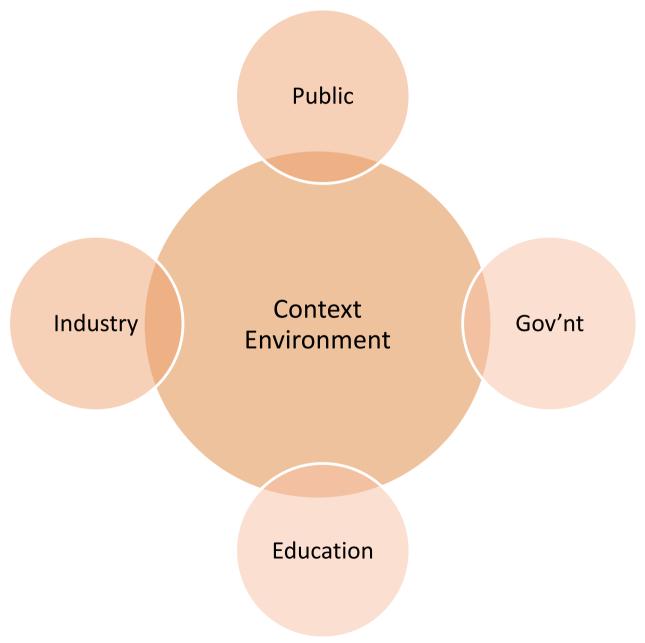


http://universaldesign.ie/UDsitefiles/Universal_Design_and_the_ICF-Guidance_Summary.Pdf

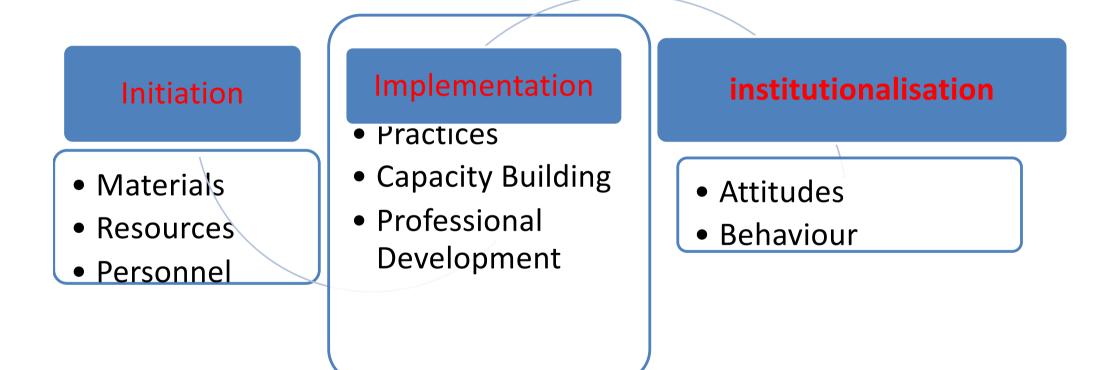


Meet the Normals

Stakeholders in the Irish Context



Systems Change Process 3 I's





DARE

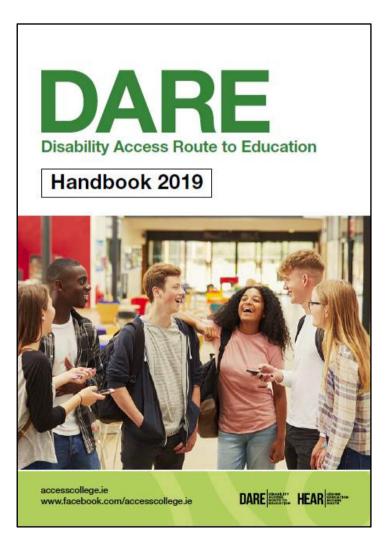
Disability Access Route to Education



The **Disability Access Route to Education** (**DARE**) is a third level alternative admissions scheme for school-leavers whose disabilities have had a negative impact on their second level education.



Handbook



Centre worked in 2018 with DARE to make the process and form more accessible, understandable and usable. Re-launched the Handbook.

NB:

Parents mainly fill out the form and many would not have 3rd level education

National Plan for Equity of Access to Higher Education 2015-2019

Principle Eight. Equity of access policies should be mainstreamed into the everyday life of higher education institutions to enhance the quality of the learning experience and progression outcomes for students

It is acknowledged that students from the target groups may require additional academic or other supports in order to complete, but this must be done in accordance with the **principles of universal design** for learning and should not label them in any negative way. Any such support measures must be transparently **available to all**

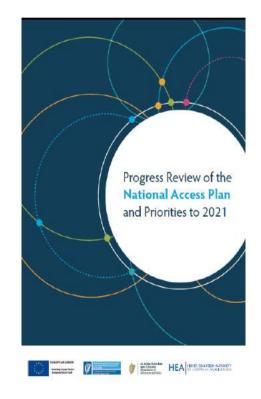


Progress Review National Plan for Equity of Access to Higher Education and Priorities to 2021

PROPOSED PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT PHASE OF NAP IMPLEMENTATION

Policy Implementation Priorities Mainstreaming:

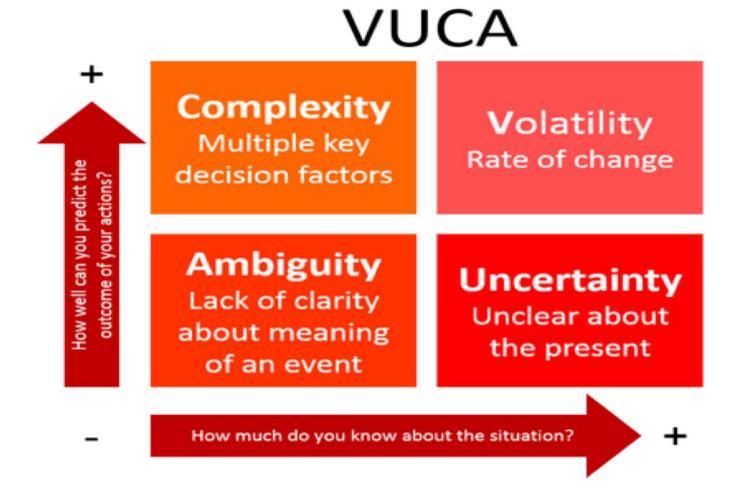
It is recommended that clear information on mainstreaming in practice and universal design is communicated to higher education institutions. The next phase of NAP implementation should develop a vision of what mainstreaming means so that there is a shared understanding across the higher education sector. Included in this work should be consideration of the feasibility of some actions, for example access champions in every faculty.



EDUCATION COMPLEX PROBLEM

Context:

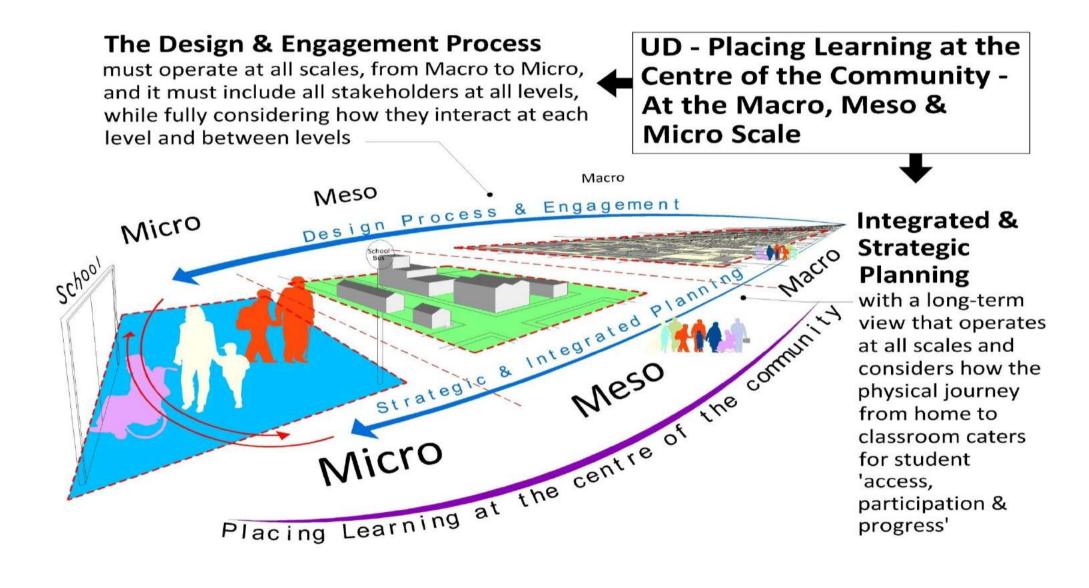
The Forces impacting on the Educational Eco-system



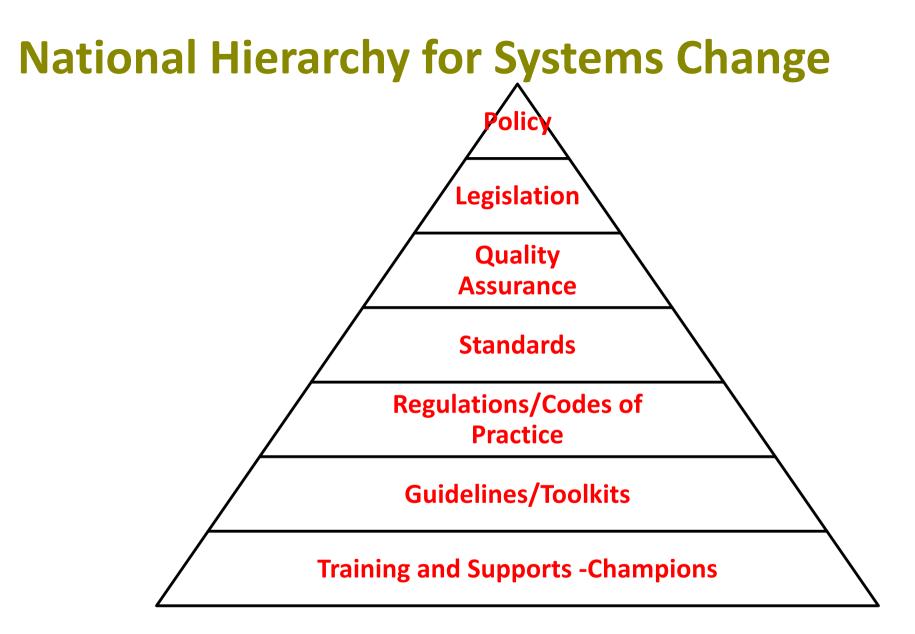
Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, Ambiguous

Systems Response

Whole Eco-System: Universal Design in Education

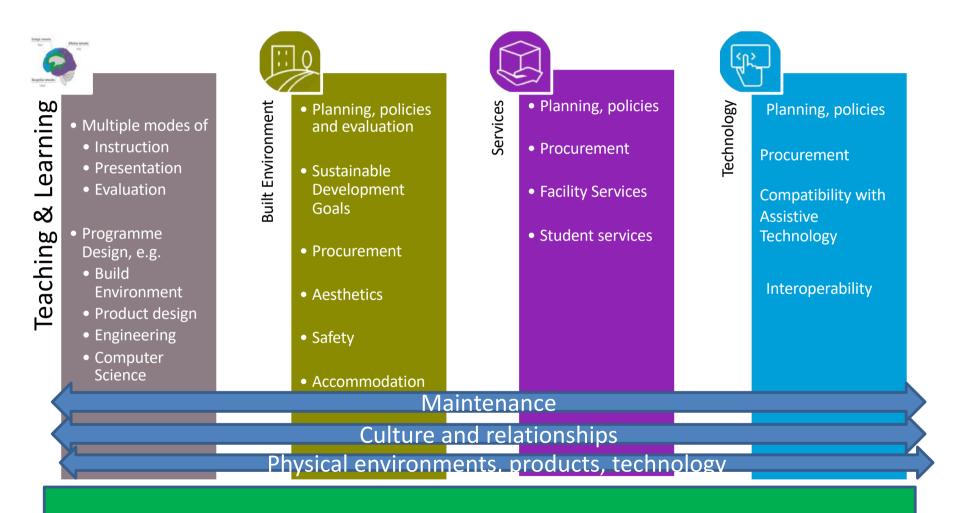


http://universaldesign.ie/Built-Environment/Shared-Education-Campuses/



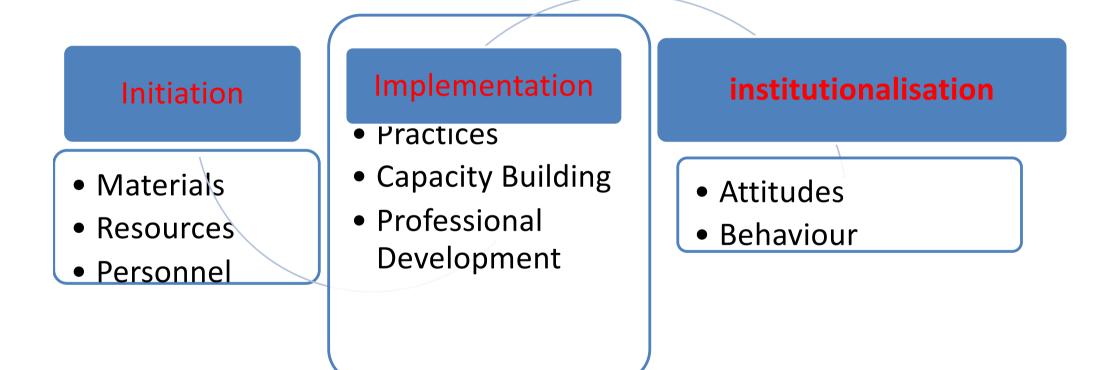
Adapted from NSW Gov Australia (with permission)

Legislation: policies, regulations, standards



Strategy: mission, vision, values, objectives

Systems Change Process 3 I's





Access and Inclusion Model (AIM) 2016 –

Provides supports designed to ensure that children with disabilities can access the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Programme.

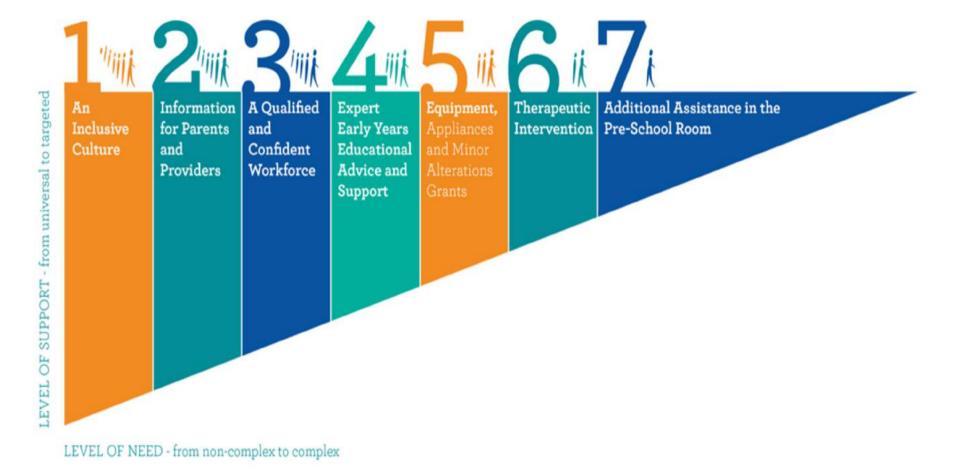
GOAL: Empower pre-school providers to deliver an **inclusive pre-school experience**, ensuring that every eligible child can meaningfully participate in the ECCE and reap the benefits of quality early years care and education.

AIM is a **child-centred model**, involving seven levels of progressive support, moving from the **universal to the targeted**, based on the needs of the child and the pre-school service.

Department of Children and Youth Affairs

A Model to Support Access to the ECCE Programme for Children with a Disability





Universal Supports (Levels 1 – 3 of AIM)

Universal supports are designed to promote and support an inclusive culture within pre-school settings through educational and capacity-building initiatives.

A new Inclusion Charter has been developed and pre-school providers are invited to sign-up to this Charter by producing and publishing their own Inclusion Policy. To support this process, updated Diversity, Equality and Inclusion. Guidelines for Early Childhood Care and Education have been produced and a national training programme on the Inclusion Charter and the Guidelines is being delivered A new higher education programme, "Leadership for Inclusion in the Early Years" (LINC), commenced in 2016. The Department of Children and Youth Affairs funds approx 900 places per annum, over 4 years, on this programme. Pre-school settings employing a LINC graduate (who has agreed to take on the role and responsibilities of Inclusion Co-ordinator within their pre-school setting) will attract an increase of €2 per child per week in the rate of ECCE capitation payable to that setting.

multi-annual programme of formal and informal training for pre-school staff in relation to disability and inclusion will be funded by the Department of Children and Youth Affairs and will be delivered by a number of agencies

Targeted Supports (Levels 4 – 7 of AIM

Expert advice, mentoring and support is available from a team of 60 Early Years Specialists in early years care and education for children with disabilities and are based in the Better Start National Early Years Quality Development Service.

The provision of **specialised equipment**, **appliances and grants towards minor building alterations (universal design guidelines)** which are necessary to support a child's participation in the ECCE Programme.

Therapy services, which are critical to a child's participation in the ECCE Programme, are available through AIM and will be provided by the HSE.

Additional funding for extra support in the classroom or to enable the reduction of the staff to child ratio.

Universal Design Guidelines for Early Learning and Care Settings

June 2019, the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs, Dr Katherine Zappone, launched the **Universal Design Guidelines for Early Learning and Care Settings.** These guidelines are an important step in making all Early Learning and Care services accessible to all children. This publication offers guidance on the refurbishment, renovation and building of centres for Early Learning and Care in Ireland.

The Universal Design Guidelines for Early Learning and Care Settings

- 1) Literature Review
- 2) Guidelines
 - Introduction
 - Section 1 Site Location, Approach and Design
 - Section 2 Entering and Moving
 - Section 3 Key Internal and External Spaces
 - Section 4 Elements and Systems
 - Appendices, Case Studies and Design Brief
- 3) Audit Tool
 - **Self Audit Tool for ELC Settings**

Le ceannach díreach ó Foilseacháin Rialtais, 52 Faiche Stiabhna, Baile Átha Cliath 2. Teil 076 1106 834 nó Ríomhphost publications@opw.ie nó trí aon dioltóir leabhar.

To be purchased from

Government Publications, 52 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2. Tel 0/6 1106 834 or Email publications@opw.ie or through any bookseller.



Rialtas na hÉireann Government of Ireland

DCYA in collaboration with CEUD-NDA Universal Design Guidelines for Early Learning and Care Settings







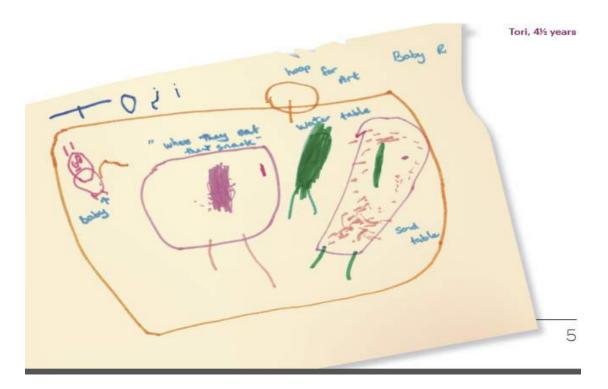


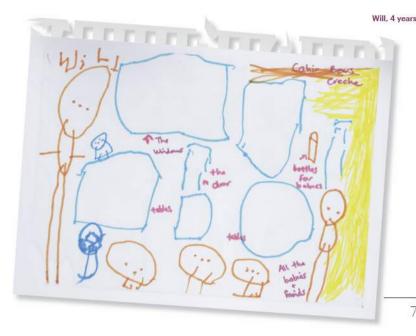






"In choosing a preschool for my daughter, the location with outdoor space to play and explore was very important."





"I think every age group is considered, both in the indoor and outdoor areas. There is something for them all to do, especially outdoor. Kids get to be kids and use their imagination."

Key Early Learning and Care Policy and Best Practice

Universal Design Guidelines for Early Learning and Care Settings

Key Design Issues as Framed by Selected Síolta Principles

The Siolta principles present a good framework to examine how UD can help to provide a built environment that supports the aims of inclusive, child-and-family centred Early Learning and Care policy in Ireland. While all 16 Siolta standards have some bearing on the built environment, there are **7 Standards** that are directly relevant to Universal Design. **Siolta Standard 2** pertains to **Environments** and this standard highlights how a child's physical environment has a direct impact on their well-being, learning and development. The Environments standard therefore underpins all aspects of these guidelines and provides the backdrop for the other 6 Siolta standards.

The standards are:

6	Rights of the Child	 Provide spaces and settings that are: designed so children can circulate and associate with their peers and with older or younger children in mixed age situations. facilitates children's choice. provides opportunities for children to express their voice and individuality. enables children to be appropriately independent.
S	Interactions	 Provide settings with: indoor and outdoor spaces where adults and children can interact with each other, or where children can be alone. a mixture of large and smaller indoor and outdoor spaces for children to navigate and explore to maximise children's talking, listening and overall engagement in learning. a range of experiences to provoke inquiry or stimulate the imagination placed in central spaces to support collaborative, inquiry-based learning for all children.
		 dining spaces that echo the home and position cutlery and delph at children's level to support independence. modify or eliminate environmental stimuli such as excessive noise, glare, or strong odours that may be problematic for some children and hinder their opportunities for interactions and relationship building.

The built environment implications of these Síolta Standards are discussed in the following pages.

	-	Create environments that:
6	Parents and Families	 provide accessible and welcoming spaces for parents and families.
		 reflect the diversity of the community and help build relationships between ELC practitioners and families.
		 make the curriculum visible and provide formal and informal staff-parent meeting spaces.
		 accommodate families including extended families for specific occasions.
10000		Support the important role of play through:
	Play	 adequate indoor and outdoor space for children to play.
		 accessible, usable and easily understood outdoor spaces with a good transition between indoor and outdoor.
		 covered outdoor space that can be used during inclement weather or by children who may be sensitive to outdoor conditions.
		 range of spaces and materials to attract and stimulate children's interests, promote communication and encourage problem-solving and critical thinking.
		 spaces that encourage free play, group and individual play for children of mixed ages, and allow children an easy transition between play activities.
	1000 1100 100 100	Support staff through:
	Professional Practice	 spaces that facilitate the role of adult-child interactions as part of the child's learning and development.
		 a physical environment that helps ELC practitioners adopt a reflective approach to their practice. This will be assisted by a calm, supportive environment with office, study areas, or staff rooms that support relaxation and reflection.
		 a flexible environment in terms of spaces and materials to support the ELC practitioner as environmental planner and evaluator.
8	Community	Promote a positive relationship between the child and the community through:
	Involvement	 spaces that connect and integrate the setting with the community in a safe and appropriate manner.
		 increased visibility or presence regarding the setting and the community.

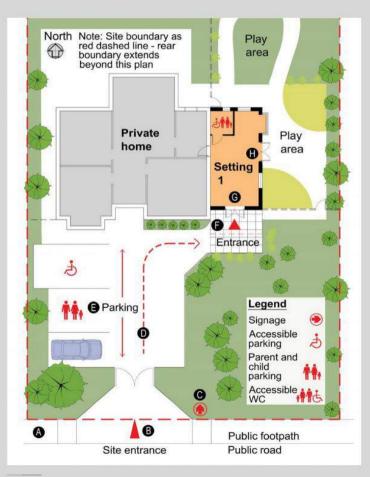
DCYA in collaboration with CEUD-NDA

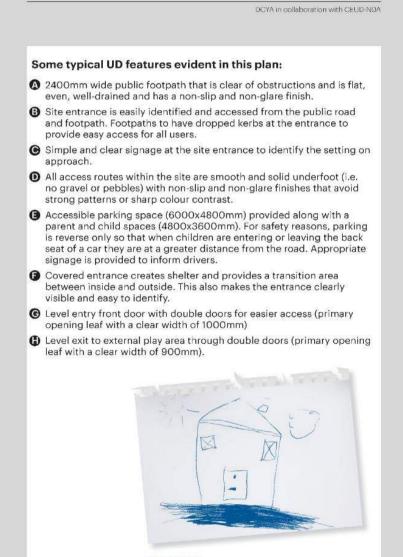
Universal Design supporting ELC - UD in Typical Settings

Universal Design Guidelines for Early Learning and Care Settings

1. Small scale single room setting attached to a private dwelling

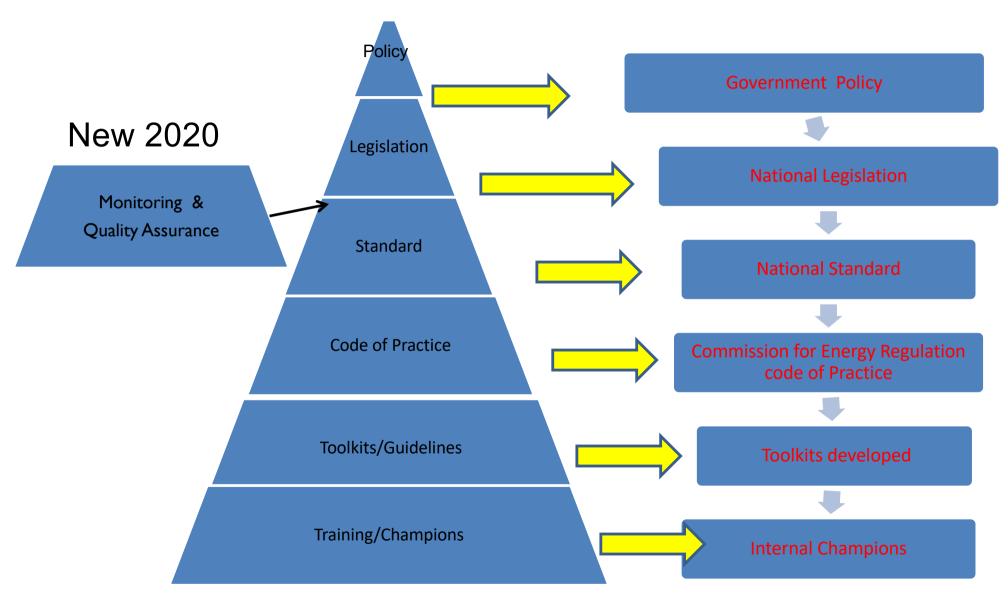
Setting 1 is a small single room sessional service with 14 children that is directly attached to a private home on a large rural site. The setting has an independent front entrance and a dedicated play area to the side that is enclosed with a fence.





Evie, 4½ years

National Utilities Suppliers – Gas, electricity, Water



Adopted from NSW Gov Australia (with permission)

Universal design and Higher Education in transformation congress

> https://www.udheit2018 .com/

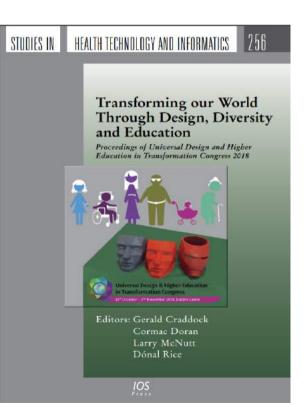


Universal Design & Higher Education in Transformation Congress

30th October - 2nd November 2018, Dublin Castle

Dublin Castle - Halloween 2018

120 Papers – 42 Workshops



Universal Design for Learning

The most pervasive learning disability in schools, and the number one challenge for Universal Design for Learning, isn't physical or cognitive,

it's **emotional**—turning around kids who are turned off by school.

 David Rose Keynote Speaker 2015 Dublin





<image><text>

We humbly request and give you permission to leave your "Mask" behind and lead with your hearts and souls.

Man is least himself when he talks in his own person. Give him a mask, and he will tell you the truth. Oscar Wilde

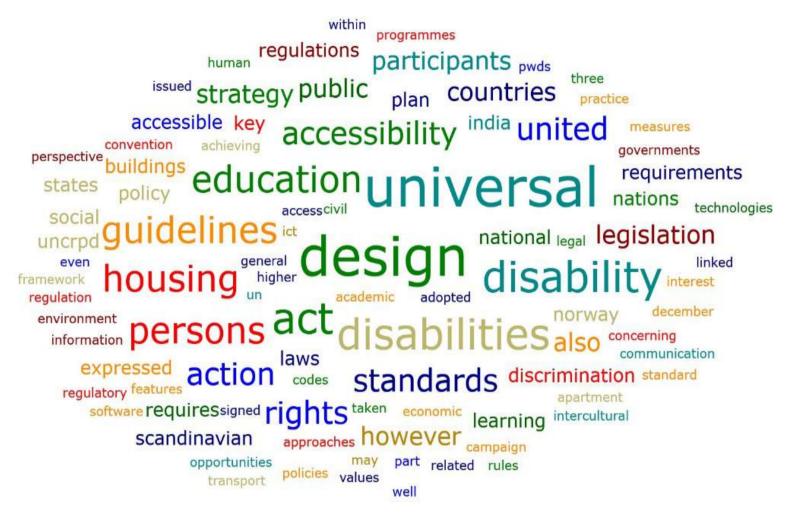


Thematic Analysis of the UDHEIT 2018

Transformation Required In Education

propose figure either half assignments institutional range feeling schools policies physical requires example part acuity sense system class opportunities prepared exploration instructions stress system likely critical talk left reduced engage difficulties interaction using kinds users goals school findings personal often imitating felt managers key offers provide argue will way strategic get asd services USe studymade environment practice direct political learners agenda empathic important inclusive learning higher take peer knowledge national gloves access challenge degree environments accessibility Career candesign designers colleagues third literature th give institution must firstal candesign accessibility and the introduction of the introductio much give institution must tudents level diverse introduce change ireland teaching student assessment small information onerace evel diverse different plan initiatives consider educational approach etfile university education academic campus greensboro inclusion university education avail around life order instructors feel course engagement identify administrative paper social success people college even awareness ud studies teachers skills architectural aspects increase new dynamic many universities approaches help diversity another benefits however postsecondary understanding focus amongst path persistence efforts respondents point prepare young designing gender programmes evidence career-related communication future number promote particularly plays provided problems professional

New or more inclusive Legislation Required



Legislation has to designed with clear Values and vision – equality and human rights (UNCRPD) – not just social model

Change - Macro Level

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Beijing Declaration, including the Action Plan 2017

Develop, adopt and implement laws and regulations to **promote universal design** and accessibility in the built environment, information and communications technology **ecosystems**, facilities and services at **all levels** of government and in the private sector, including by:

(iii) In collaboration with academic institutions, **providing training programmes** on universal design for policymakers, building inspectors and contractors, and integrating universal design and accessibility into higher education curricula related to architecture, urban planning, transport, civil engineering and other relevant academic branches; Moving from

Multiculturalism

То

Interculturalism

From Silos to Dialogue Across boundaries

Change - Macro Level

Norway:

;

Leadership and Active Role – political, administrative, professional and economic resources - 13 laws and 53 sets of regulations on UD – cross sectoral Education, transport, ICT etc..

Denmark: - Built Environment

Spatial **Quality** Versus Spatial **Equality** – Proposed solution - UD paradigm as a means to implement **spatial equality** as a feature of **spatial quality**

India – Modi – national campaign on universal Accessibility

Obstacles and Challenges

1][2][3][4][5

support significant rights reported strategy ability museum software studentmain difficulties understand participants municipal suggests worldwide trigger experiences user principles interaction implementation inclusion provision visiting way fundamental policy paper exclusion impaired architectural different problems university visitors limited resources based systems study population keyworlddesigning potential udl describes gloves within society means designed often environmenteducation rose evaluation work little addresses healthcare part built use body time cognitive must thinking 55bn guideline regarding 30kg/m² concerns format level building accessibility according interest process digital accessible universal well diversity act almost social ever goals still clients interface impairment value disabilities design experience human existing able can change will assessment need billion furthermore proportion increasing important made lack USErS starting able Can change will added obstacles rather knowledge face personal access however csc Ud defined stigmatising disabled glasses visually approach general people students many health encounter several point higher found acuity expressed points 63bn language taken solutions also requirements designers environments without organisation planning complies applied make barriers specific indian context content inclusive challenges danish literature regulations focus outcomes materials ensure using architects despite factors performance estimates needs engagement solve relied one give created information consideration may practice empathic qualities abandoned uponeveryone understanding developers disability informants order evidence hamraie independence since abilities places policies

Poor Design

Focus on Compliance







Moving Forward

dementia assessment architectural common attitudes specific means interaction success experiences ensure materials framework factors person value potential include policies range levels action courses built school software thinking personal value awareness study academic engagement disabled university well research take using user course webpersons key understanding challenges identify perspective order way cultural population humanhousing level process role individuals performance services professional since activities environment project policy areas solutions lack however students universal one rights access society vision campus first significant considered norway education al may disability must career rather benefits practices help work often focus new can design part higher building training example even designers text disabilities future countries different, time accessibility ud social life requirements users diversity ud digital world diversity ud participants art provide Curriculus art p change future countries different legislation standards used inclusive time artprovide curriculum implementation age practice due approach will accessible point language within physical experience public based many mational college make quidelines benefit individual including educational found related information environments critical general community paper terms inclusion members develop concept plan engineering market designed requires numberchildren studies amongthus reported difficulties abilities diverse literature participation stroke problems multiple others healthcare defined principles reading

Change - MESO Level – Organisation

University Of Brescia: - implementation requires a number of conceptual and operational shifts on multiple levels:

1) designing learning environments that take **student diversity** as a starting point,

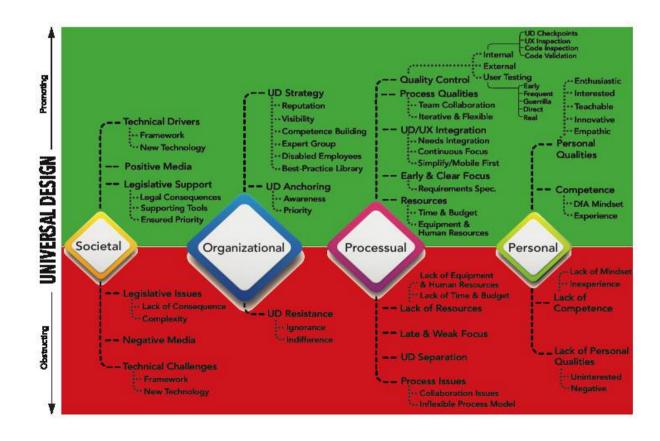
2) **Dynamic** interaction between people and their biological, physical, social, technological environments

3) governance and policies, physical, administrative,

instructional, technical, and communicative environments and policies need to be systematically described and assessed in order to either plan their initial development or transformation.

Ensuring Universal Design of ICT: Triggering the Triggers!

Miriam Eileen Nes BEGNUM NTNU Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Department of Design



15 Critical Factors

Hygiene Factors or Critical Success Criteria (CSC)

- 1. Legislative Support (Societal)
- 2. UD Awareness, (Organizational)
- 3. UD Priority (Organizational)
- 4. Continuous Focus (preferably iterative, Processual)
- 5. Cross-disciplinary Team Collaboration (Processual)
- 6. Enough Time & Budget (Processual)
- 7. Enough Equipment & Human Resources
- 8. UD Mindset (Personal)
- 9. Interest in UD (Personal)
- 10. Enthusiasm about UD (Personal)

Motivators

- 1. Strategic UD Competence Building (Organizational)
- 2. Requirement Specification of UD (Processual)
- 3. UD/UX Needs Integration (Processual)
- 4. User Testing (preferably with real and disabled users, (Processual)
- 5. Internal quality control (code validation, inspections etc.) (Processual)

Ensuring Universal Design of ICT: Triggering the Triggers!

Micro Level - Practice "Know- Do Gap"

Educating the Educators on Diversity and participation

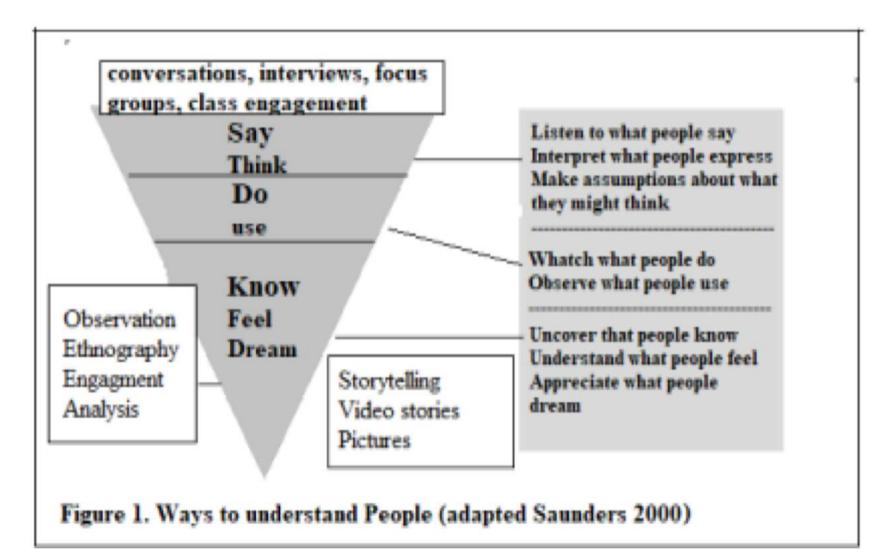
Supporting teachers through UDL

- Lack of knowledge of educators on how diverse student groups actually learn
- Tendency to promote accessibility rather than inclusion
- Good supports for students with documented disabilities but stigmatizing
- Spatial awareness Training for educators –redesign classroom
- => developing course modules through UDL
- => need to provide technical design solutions

"Greensboro College – a Model of UDL in the Curriculum"

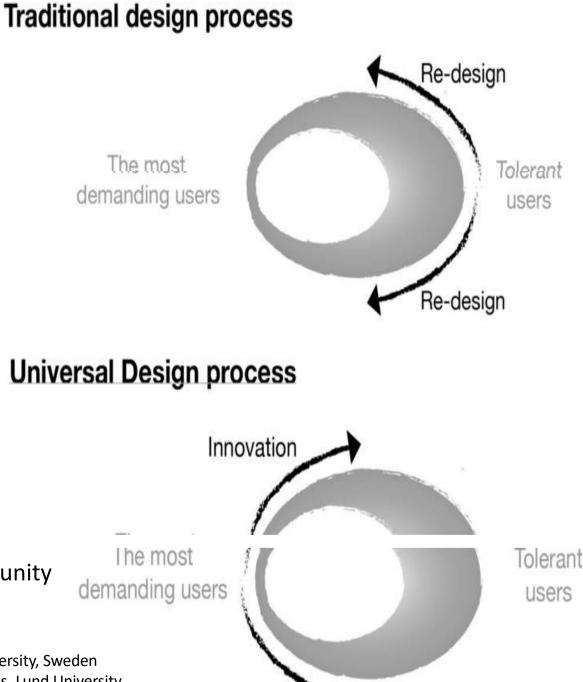
- Fully committed to embracing UDL e.g. Forensic Anthropology, Criminal Justice department
- Uses multiple means of representation, expression, and engagement
- => 'process is labor intensive and messy but the product is worth it'

Can't be taught has to be facilitated



Elizabeth Sanders Keynote and workshop

'Bringing Human Diversity into Design Processes Through *Empathic* Modelling'



Innovation

- Designing for the extremes
- Simulating diversity
- Co-designing
- Engaging with people in the community

Lena LORENTZEN, Design Department, Mid Sweden University, Sweden Per-Olof HEDVALL, Certec, Department of Design Sciences, Lund University, Sweden

Whole Systems Change

- Inclusion to be adapted at a systems level linked across silos
- Adapting Universal Design is the 'highest expression of a personcentred planning philosophy' – Students at the core
- Person centred classification system for all learners ICF (WHO International Classification of Functioning) – describes who the learners are entering Education
- Creativity and Imagination achieve breakthrough UD concepts As well as adapting and adjusting Exiting products , services and facilities

Whole Systems Change

- "Mind your Language"
- Constant improvement –
 'its messy but worth it'

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https://www.udheit2018.com/

Legacy of UDHEIT 2018

IOS Conference Proceedings Arrow Publications

Book of Abstracts - Paper Sessions

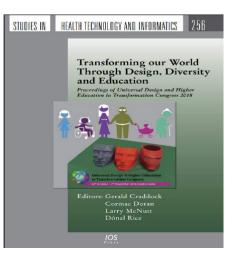
Book of Abstracts - Workshops

Conference Keynote Recordings



Universal Design & Higher Education in Transformation Congress

30th October - 2nd November 2018, Dublin Castle



5th International UD Conference 15-17th June 2020 Helsinki



Ud2020.aalto.fi

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