



### **Dyslexia is a consequence of natural human neurodiversity**

- An alternative viewpoint about the nature of dyslexia is represented by a significant body of researchers who take a strong position based on the notion of 'neuro-diversity'.
- The [BRIAN.HE project](#) (2005), now being revised but with many web resources still active and available, hailed learning differences as a natural consequence of human diversity.
- Pollak's considerable contribution to *this* thesis about dyslexia, both through the establishment of BRIAN.HE and notably drawn together in a collection of significant papers (Pollak, 2009), expounds the idea that dyslexia, is amongst so-called 'conditions' on a spectrum of neuro-diversity which includes, for example, ADHD and Asperger's Syndrome.
- Particularly this view supports the argument that individuals with atypical brain 'wiring' are merely at a different place on this spectrum in relation to those others

who are supposedly more 'neurotypical'.

- The greater point here mustn't be missed: elegantly put a little earlier by Cooper (2006), drawing on the social-interactive model of Herrington & Hunter-Carch (2001), is the idea that we are *all* neurodiverse and that it remains society's intolerance to differences that conceptualizes 'neurotypical' as in the majority.
- This may be particularly apparent in learning contexts where delivering the curriculum through a largely inflexible, literacy-based system discriminates against particular presentations of neurodiversity (eg: Cooper, 2009).