



# ORTON CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

## ACCESS TO THE CURRICULUM PLAN

**MAY 2026**

Approved by: Full Governors		
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<b>Date:</b>	May 2026	
<b>Review date:</b>	March 2029	



Orton CE School is a  
*happy* place to *learn*, *grow* and *thrive*.

*Our school vision is to be an excellent place to learn*

- *Rooted in the Christian values of love, hope and forgiveness*
  - *Growing strong in a caring and safe environment*
  - *Thriving and flourishing to go out into the world.*

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## 1. Introduction

The Equality Act 2010 replaced all previous equality legislation such as the Race Relations Act, Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) and Sex Discrimination Act.

The Equality Act 2010 provides a single, consolidated source of discrimination law, covering all the types of discrimination that are unlawful. It simplifies the law by removing anomalies and inconsistencies that had developed over time in the existing legislation, and it extends the protection from discrimination in certain areas.

The law on disability discrimination is different from the rest of the Act in several ways. The overriding principle of equalities legislation is generally one of equal treatment. However, the provisions in relation to disability are different in that you may, and often must, treat a disabled person more favourably than a non-disabled person.

There are some minor differences around disability in the new Act when compared with the previous legislation.

- The Equality Act does not list the types of day to day activities which a disabled person must be unable to carry out to meet the definition.
- Failure to make a reasonable adjustment can no longer be justified. The fact that it must be 'reasonable' provides the necessary test.
- Direct discrimination against a disabled person can no longer be justified (bringing it into line with the definition of direct discrimination generally).
- From September 2012 schools and local authorities are under a duty to supply auxiliary aids and services as reasonable adjustments where these are not being supplied through a statement of SEND.

As in previous legislation a school must not discriminate against a pupil because of something that is a consequence of their disability.

It is unlawful for a school to treat a disabled pupil unfavourably. Such treatment could amount to:

- Direct discrimination
- Indirect discrimination
- Discrimination arising from a disability
- Harassment

Direct discrimination can never be justified but a school could justify indirect discrimination against a disabled pupil, and discrimination arising from a disability, if the discrimination is the result of action that is a 'proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim'.

## 2. Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) (section 149 of the Equality Act) came into force on 5 April 2011. The Equality Duty applies to public bodies (including schools) and others carrying out public functions. It supports good decision-making by ensuring public bodies consider how different people will be affected by their activities, helping them to deliver policies and services which are efficient and effective; accessible to all; and which meet different people's needs.

The PSED is supported by specific duties, set out in regulations which came into force on 10 September 2011. The specific duties require public bodies to;

- Publish relevant, proportionate information demonstrating their compliance with the Equality Duty at least annually; and

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- Set and publish measurable equality objectives, at least every four years.

All information must be published in a way which makes it easy for people to access it and the published information must show that the public body had due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it; and
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

These are generally described as the three aims of the Equality Duty. Our accessibility plan has been developed to help us to effectively meet our obligations under the PSED and ensure that users of our service who have a disability are not disadvantaged when accessing our curriculum, physical environment or the information which we provide.

### 3. Definition of disability

Under the Equality Act 2010: a person has a disability if:

- They have a physical or mental impairment,
- The impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to perform normal day-to-day activities.

For the purposes of the Act, these words have the following meanings:

- 'Substantial' means more than minor or trivial.
- 'Long-term' means that the effect of the impairment has lasted or is likely to last for at least twelve months (there are special rules covering recurring or fluctuating conditions).
- 'Normal day-to-day activities' include everyday things like eating, washing, walking and going shopping.

People who have had a disability in the past that meets this definition are also protected by the Act.

It should be noted that this definition is *not just regarding physical difficulties* but also covers a wide range of:

- Sensory difficulties
- Learning difficulties
- Impairment resulting from, or consisting of, a mental illness

In addition, there is a range of 'hidden impairments' such as

- Dyslexia
- Speech and Language Impairments
- Autism
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

Impairment does not itself mean that a pupil is disabled, but rather it is the effect on the pupil's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities in one or more of the following areas that has to be considered:

- Mobility
- Manual dexterity

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- Physical coordination
- Continence
- Ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects
- Speech, hearing or eyesight
- Memory or ability to concentrate, learn or understand
- Perception of risk of physical danger

### **Progressive conditions considered to be a disability**

There are additional provisions relating to people with progressive conditions. People with HIV, cancer or multiple sclerosis are protected by the Act from the point of diagnosis. People with some visual impairment are automatically deemed to be disabled.

### **Conditions that are specifically excluded**

Some conditions are specifically excluded from being covered by the disability definition, such as a tendency to set fires or addictions to non-prescribed substances.

## **4. Reasonable adjustments**

We have a duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils:

- When something we do places a disabled pupil at a substantial disadvantage to other pupils, we must take reasonable steps to avoid that disadvantage.
- We will be expected to provide an auxiliary aid or service for a disabled pupil when it would be reasonable to do so, and where such an aid would alleviate any substantial disadvantage that the pupil faces in comparison to their non-disabled peers.

A failure to make a reasonable adjustment can no longer be justified. The test is whether the adjustment is reasonable, and if it is, then there can be no justification for why it is not made. We will not be expected to make adjustments that are not reasonable.

The Act does not set out what would be a reasonable adjustment or a list of factors to consider in determining what is reasonable, however, the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) provides further guidance in its publication [EHRC Reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils](#). It will be for us to decide the reasonableness of adjustments based on the individual circumstances of each case. Factors to consider may include the financial or other resources available, the effectiveness of the adjustment, its effect on other pupils, health and safety requirements, and whether aids have been made available through the SEND route.

The reasonable adjustments duty is intended to complement the accessibility planning duties, and the existing SEND statement provisions, under which Local Authorities are required to provide auxiliary aids and services where a statement details that provision. When a disabled pupil does not have a statement of SEND (or the statement does not provide the necessary aid) then the duty to consider reasonable adjustments and provide such auxiliary aids will fall to the school.

Under the Equality Act we do not have a duty to make alterations to the physical environment though we should be planning to do so as part of our accessibility planning.

## **5. Vision and values**

Orton CE Primary School:

- Has high ambitions for its disabled pupils and expects them to participate and achieve in every aspect of school life.

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- Is committed to identifying and then removing barriers to disabled students in all aspects of school life.
- Values the individual and the contribution they make to all aspects of school life.
- Will strive to ensure that its disabled pupils have access to all areas of the curriculum and teaching resources so as to develop fully in their education.
- Acknowledges a commitment to embrace the key requirements set out in the National Curriculum Inclusion Statement.
- Will continue to focus on removing barriers in every area of the life of the school.
- Is committed to embracing equal opportunities for all members of the school community.

## 6. Principles of an Accessibility to the Curriculum Audit and Plan

We strive to ensure that the culture and ethos of the school are such that, whatever the abilities and needs of members of the school community, everyone is equally valued and treats one another with respect. Pupils should be provided with the opportunity to experience, understand and value diversity.

In Orton C of E School, we have a commitment to equal opportunities for all members of the school community and our Accessibility to the Curriculum Plan outlines our intention to remove barriers for disabled pupils and to:

- Increase the extent to which disabled pupils can participate in the different areas of the national curriculum.
- Increase access to extra-curricular activities and the wider school curriculum.

Please note that a separate document deals with physical accessibility. The purpose of that Access Audit is to assess the suitability of a building for use by people who have physical, sensory, or mental impairments.

## 7. Key objectives of the Accessibility to the Curriculum Audit and Plan

The key objectives of the Accessibility to the Curriculum Audit and Plan are as follows:

- To reduce and eliminate barriers to access to the curriculum and to full participation in the school community for pupils, and prospective pupils, with a disability.
- We are committed to providing all pupils with a broad and balanced curriculum, differentiated and adjusted to meet the needs of individual pupils and their preferred learning styles; and we endorse the key principles in the National Curriculum Framework ([Click here to access](#)) which underpin the development of a more inclusive curriculum:
  - Setting suitable learning challenges.
  - Responding to a pupil's diverse learning needs.
  - Overcoming potential barriers to learning and assessment for individuals and groups of pupils.

## 8. Process for carrying out the audit, formulating the plan and accountability

1. Representatives of the Governing Body will undertake a disability audit using a cross section of staff, pupils and parents, and any sources of evidence thought appropriate.
2. They will produce a draft report and action plan.

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3. They shall present the draft audit and plan to the Headteacher for their comments and amendments.
4. They shall present the drafts to the Governing Body for their discussion and, if appropriate, approval.
5. Senior staff and Governors shall regularly review the plan and the associated action plan to ensure milestones are being met and actions being carried out.
6. This plan will be reviewed and adjusted as necessary every three years.

## 9. Financial planning and control

The Head teacher with Senior Management Team, together with the Finance Committee will review the financial implications of the School Accessibility Plan as part of the normal budget review process. The objective is that over time School Accessibility Plan actions will be integrated into the School Development Plan.

We will finance the plan by identifying costs and incorporating them into current and future budget commitments.

## 10. Reporting to parents

Governors will be required to comment in their annual report to parents on the accessibility plan and identify any revisions as necessary. This report may include:

- success in meeting identified targets
- changes in physical accessibility of school buildings
- questionnaires, responses from stakeholders e.g. parents, pupils and staff, indicate increased confidence in the school's/setting's ability to promote access to educational opportunities for pupils with disabilities
- improved levels of confidence in staff in reducing the obstacles to success for pupils with additional needs
- recorded evidence that increased numbers of pupils with disabilities are actively participating in all areas of the school
- recorded evidence that fewer pupils are being excluded from school opportunities as their needs are being more effectively addressed through the application of strategies and procedures
- increased levels of achievement for pupils with disabilities
- pupil responses: verbally, pictorially and written that indicate that they feel themselves to be included
- Ofsted inspections that identify higher levels of educational inclusion.

## 11. Keeping data up to date

In order to ensure that our data is up to date and accurate we will:

- implement a system that allows parents to inform us if they themselves have a disability;
- identify early on in their school career any obstacles to the effective learning of disabled students;
- use all available data to inform the planning of individual student learning patterns;

## 12. Accessing the school's plan

The school will ensure that the plan is published on the school website and is available in different formats, when requested.

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### 13. Related policies

The Accessibility Plan should be read in conjunction with the following policies, strategies and documents:

- Curriculum details
- Equality Policy, Action Plan and Objectives
- Staff Training and Development Plan
- Governor Training Plan
- Health & Safety Policy and procedures
- Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Policy, Local Offer Response and Information Report
- Off-Site Visits Procedures
- School Behaviour Policy & Procedures
- School Development Plan
- Asset Management Plan
- Complaints Procedure