



Accessibility Policy

2026/28

Effective Date: 1st September 2026

Last Reviewed: June 2026

Reviewed By: The Open Door Academy Team

Next Review Date: July 2028

Version: 2

Admission Policy 2026/28



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Aims

Schools are required under the Equality Act 2010 to have an accessibility plan. The purpose of the plan is to:

- Increase the extent to which disabled pupils can participate in the curriculum
- Improve the physical environment of the school to enable disabled pupils to take better advantage of education, benefits, facilities and services provided
- Improve the availability of accessible information to disabled pupils

The Open Door Academy aims to treat all its pupils fairly and with respect. This involves providing access and opportunities for all pupils without discrimination of any kind.

The Open Door Academy (TODA) is committed to the principle that every child has individual needs, has an entitlement to access the full curriculum offered. To be fully included in all aspects of the life at TODA, irrespective of ability, race, gender or need and should be respected and valued as individuals.

The Open Door Academy will address the needs of different groups of learners and deliver high quality learning and teaching practices, which will allow every learner to achieve their potential. Where required TODA will adapt the environment and equipment, as much as is practicably possible, as well as seeking specialist advice from outside the organisation to enhance its ability to support all learners. TODA will seek to remove all barriers to learning and achievement.

The plan will be made available online on the TODA website, and paper copies are available upon request.

The Open Door Academy is also committed to ensuring staff are trained in equality issues with reference to the Equality Act 2010, including understanding disability issues.

The Open Door Academy supports any available partnerships to develop and implement the plan.

Our provision's complaints procedure covers the accessibility plan. If you have any concerns relating to accessibility in TODA, this procedure sets out the process for raising these concerns.

Legislation & guidance

This document meets the requirements of schedule 10 of the Equality Act 2010 and the Department for Education (DfE) guidance for schools on the Equality Act 2010.

The Equality Act 2010 defines an individual as disabled if he or she has a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' adverse effect on his or her ability to undertake normal day to day activities.

Under the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Code of Practice, 'long-term' is defined as 'a year or more' and 'substantial' is defined as 'more than minor or trivial'. The definition includes sensory impairments such as those affecting sight or hearing, and longterm health conditions such as asthma, diabetes, epilepsy and cancer.

Schools are required to make 'reasonable adjustments' for pupils with disabilities under the Equality Act 2010, to alleviate any substantial disadvantage that a disabled pupil faces in comparison with non-disabled pupils. This can include, for example, the provision of an auxiliary aid or adjustments to premises.

This policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

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 a number of 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.

- 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 student because of something that is a consequence of their disability. It is unlawful for a school to treat a disabled student unfavourably.

Such treatment could amount to:

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

Definition of disability

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 with some visual impairment are automatically deemed to be disabled. 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 student is disabled but rather it is the effect on the student'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
- 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

Reasonable Adjustments

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

- When something we do places a disabled student at a substantial disadvantage to other students, we must take reasonable steps to avoid that disadvantage;
- We will be expected to provide an auxiliary aid or service for a disabled student when it would be reasonable to do so, and where such an aid would alleviate any substantial disadvantage the student faces in comparison to his 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. There is as yet no clarity on what may be 'reasonable' although the Code of Practice will include factors that should be taken into account. 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 students, 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 EHCP provisions, under which Local Authorities have to provide auxiliary aids and services where an EHCP details that provision. When a disabled student does not have an EHCP.

As in the previous legislation, we are not under a duty to make alterations to the physical environment though we should be planning to do so as part of our Accessibility planning.

Key Objectives

The key objectives of our Accessibility Plan are as follows:

- To reduce and eliminate barriers to access to the curriculum and to full participation in the school community for students, and prospective students, with a disability.
- We are committed to providing a fully accessible environment which values and includes all students, staff, parents and visitors regardless of their education, physical, sensory, social, spiritual, emotional and cultural needs. We are committed to challenging negative attitudes about disability and accessibility and to developing a culture of awareness, tolerance and inclusion.
- We are committed to providing all students with a broad and balanced curriculum, differentiated and adjusted to meet the needs of individual students and their preferred learning styles; and we endorse the key principles in the National Curriculum Framework which underpin the development of a more inclusive curriculum: - setting suitable learning challenges; - responding to a student's diverse learning needs; - overcoming potential barriers to learning and assessment for individuals and groups of students.

Contextual Information

Main building facilities:

Feature	quantity	Description	Further requirements
Number of storeys	1		
Lifts	0	Not required	
Disabled Parking bays	2	2 bays are situated in the front of the building.	
Entrances	1	Front entrance is operated by an entry system	
Ramps	0	Entrance is on level ground	
Disabled Toilets	1	One toilet is accessible	
Emergency escape routes	2	All escape routes are clearly identified	

Some of the key facilities include:

- Fully suited office area for 12 students
- Separate meeting room
- Separate Kitchen

Links to other policies

This accessibility plan is linked to the following policies and documents:

- Health and safety policy
- Special educational needs & Disabilities Policy
- Supporting pupils with medical conditions policy

Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed every two years as a minimum. In between reviews, the policy will be updated when necessary to reflect local and national changes. This is the responsibility of the Head of Provision and Directors.