



ACCESSIBILITY PLAN



SURREY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL

EDUCATING FOR WHOLENESS

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Section 1: Introduction

Territorial Acknowledgement

Surrey Christian School is grateful to be on the shared, unceded territory of the Katzie, Kwantlen and Semiahmoo People. We respect and commit to a deep consideration of their history, culture, stewardship, and voice.

About Our School Community

Surrey Christian School is a PreK-12 school of over 1,300 students located in Surrey, an ethnically diverse urban and suburban community just outside of Vancouver. Our mission statement, “Educating for wholeness by engaging God’s world in the servant way of Jesus”, shapes everything we do. Surrey Christian School is a growing community with a strong staff dedicated to learning that inspires students to become fully alive in God’s story. We are a non-denominational Christian school, and our enrolled families represent over 170 different churches. Surrey Christian School is governed by a board of directors representing the Surrey Christian School Society membership. Surrey Christian School was founded on a Reformed worldview of Christianity, and it is that distinct perspective that shapes our vision. Our confidence in this particular vision of God working in our world has inspired us to open our enrolment to families from other faiths.

Surrey Christian School employs approximately 200 staff members. Our senior leadership team consists of our superintendent, the principal from each campus, the director of learning, the director of learning support services, and the director of finance. Other staff include teachers, education assistants and support/non-teaching staff.

A Message from the Administrator

At Surrey Christian School, we are committed to providing a learning and working environment that supports all students and staff and provides equitable opportunities to support our diverse community. A key element to supporting our community is the development of a Three-Year Accessibility Plan. This plan identifies system needs, priorities, and action plans, and draws on feedback from our school community and the work of the Accessibility Committee to enhance equity of access to programming and our facilities.

Our Accessibility Committee is a diverse and multi-disciplinary team that meets regularly to affirm our commitment to identify priorities and develop and monitor action plans highlighted in the Three-Year Accessibility Plan. The plan identifies measurable actions across the pillars of the Accessibility Act, supporting equal opportunity for persons with disabilities by identifying, removing, and preventing barriers of access.

We recognize the importance of accessibility not only for those with disabilities but also for the benefit of the entire community. We are committed to advancing the efforts of the Accessibility Committee to improve equity and ease of access to services, as well as access to our facilities. Through the actions in this Accessibility Plan, we commit to continuous improvements in developing an environment that supports all students, staff, and the larger school community.

Definitions

Accessibility: The state of having programs, services and environments that allow all individuals to participate fully in society without encountering barriers.

Accessibility Committee: An official group formed by one or more organizations in collaboration with people with disabilities, to create an accessibility plan and feedback mechanism.

Accessibility Plan: A plan developed by an accessibility committee that identifies challenges and solutions for addressing accessibility barriers.

Barrier: Anything that prevents a person with a disability from fully participating in all aspects of society because of their disability. This includes architectural, attitudinal, information, communications, policy or practice, and technological barriers. Types of barriers:

1. **Architectural Barrier:** A barrier resulting from building design, the area adjacent to the building, shape of rooms, the size of doorways, and so on.
2. **Attitudinal Barrier:** A barrier that arises from the attitudes of staff, students and the school community, including discriminatory behaviours and a lack of disability awareness.
3. **Communication Barrier:** A barrier that arises from difficulties receiving information in person, by telephone or online, interacting with teachers, peers, receptionists or other staff, and receiving training.
4. **Information Barrier:** A barrier that arises from inadequate or incomprehensible signage, difficulties reading brochures, forms, manuals, websites, fax transmissions, equipment labels, computer screens, and so on.
5. **Policy or Practice Barrier:** Rules, regulations and protocols that prevent a person from performing their job satisfactorily or participating in society. Policy, practice, and procedures that prevent a student from accessing the curriculum and fully participating in the school community.
6. **Technological Barrier:** Barriers resulting from computers, photocopiers, fax machines, telephones, and switches, including the lack of assistive technologies.
7. **Temporal Barrier:** Barriers that occur during a specific time, such as busy times of day or during special events.
8. **Disability:** The state of being unable to participate fully and equally in society as a result of the interaction between an impairment and a barrier. (For more information about disability and types of disability and support, refer to Appendix A: Disabilities.)
9. **Impairment:** A physical, sensory, mental, intellectual, cognitive limitation, whether permanent, temporary, or episodic.

Section 2: Framework Guiding Our Work

The Surrey Christian School accessibility plan builds on global, national, provincial and school specific actions to promote and support accessibility.

Global Context – United Nations

In recent years, there has been an emphasis on increasing diversity, equity, and inclusion within the workplace and within the larger community. The United Nations has been instrumental in leading the importance of disability as a global health issue. In 2006, the United Nations led efforts to adopt the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). In 2010, Canada ratified the CRPD and described the CRPD as follows:

“The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is an international human right treaty aimed at protecting the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. Parties to the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are required to promote and ensure the full enjoyment of human rights of persons with disabilities including full equality under the law.”

Canadian Context and Legislation – Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Canada-wide, around one in five people had some form of disability in 2017. Nationally, Canadian accessibility legislation started in 1985 where disability was included in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and in 1986, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) were included in the new federal Employment Equity Act. The Accessible Canada

Act (ACA) came into force in 2019, with the overarching goal to realize a barrier-free Canada by 2040. This act applies to federally regulated entities. The ACA has seven focus areas, and was developed based on the following guiding principles:

1. All persons must be treated with dignity regardless of their disabilities.
2. All persons must have the same opportunity to make for themselves the lives that they are able and wish to have regardless of their disabilities.
3. All persons must have barrier-free access to full and equal participation in society, regardless of their disabilities.
4. All persons must have meaningful options and be free to make their own choices, with support if they desire, regardless of their disabilities.
5. Laws, policies, programs, services, and structures must take into account the disabilities of persons, the different ways that persons interact with their environments and the multiple and intersecting forms of marginalization and discrimination faced by persons.
6. PWDs must be involved in the development and design of laws, policies, programs, services, and structures.
7. The development and revision of accessibility standards and the making of regulations must be done with the objective of achieving the highest level of accessibility for PWDs.

B.C. Context and Legislation - Accessible B.C. Act

The Accessible British Columbia Act was enacted in June 2021, and initially, the accessibility planning requirements only applied to provincial government organizations.

The Accessible British Columbia Regulation, under the Accessible British Columbia Act, came into force on September 1, 2022. These regulations identify schools as accessible organizations, and school districts and independent schools will be required to have an Accessibility Committee, an Accessibility Plan, and a tool to receive feedback on accessibility by September 1, 2023.

The goal of the act is to improve opportunities for people with disabilities and involve them in identifying, removing, and preventing barriers to their full participation in the life of the province.

Principles in the Accessible B.C. Act:

The Accessible B.C. Act includes a list of principles that must be considered as organizations develop an accessibility plan. The Definitions are adapted from the foundational document [BC Framework for Accessibility Legislation](#).

1. **Adaptability:** Accessibility plans should reflect that disability and accessibility are evolving concepts that change as services, technology, and attitudes change.
2. **Collaboration:** Promoting accessible communities is a shared responsibility and everyone has a role to play. Accessibility plans should create opportunities for Organizations and communities to work together to promote access and inclusion.
3. **Diversity:** Every person is unique. People with disabilities are individuals with varied backgrounds. Individual characteristics including race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, and lived experience greatly inform the experiences of individuals. Accessibility plans should acknowledge the principle of intersectionality and the diversity within the disability community.
4. **Inclusion:** All British Columbians, including persons with disabilities, should be able to participate fully and equally in their communities.

5. **Self-Determination:** Accessibility plans should seek to empower people with disabilities to make their own choices and pursue the lives they wish to live.
6. **Universal Design:** The Centre for Excellence in Universal Design defines Universal Design as “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.” An accessibility plan should be designed to meet the needs of all people who interact with the Organization.

Our Commitment to Accessibility:

Accessibility refers to the degree of ease with which people with disabilities can use and enjoy something such as a device, service, or place. At Surrey Christian School, we are committed to providing an environment that is accessible and practical for all members of our diverse community. We recognize the importance of conscious planning, design, and effort in ensuring that barriers are removed, and accessibility is increased.

Our school is committed to working collaboratively with the community to provide equitable treatment to people with disabilities in a way that respects their dignity. To achieve this goal, we have outlined the following commitments:

1. Engage with staff, community members and people with disabilities in the development and review of its accessibility plan.
2. Ensure that our school policies and procedures align with the principles of accessibility.,
3. Improve access to facilities, policies, programs, practices, and services for students, staff, parents/guardians, volunteers, and community members.
4. Continually improve accessibility for people with disabilities in our school community. disabilities.

Our Approach:

At Surrey Christian School, we believe that all members of our community have the right to be treated with dignity, given an opportunity to participate, and provided with access to learning and community. Our approach is grounded in the core provincial principles of accessibility, including adaptability, collaboration, diversity, inclusion, self-determination, and universal design.

In April 2023, SCSBC began the process of establishing an accessibility committee and identifying barriers to accessibility in our school community. This process involved:

1. Calling for applications for members of the Accessibility Committee
2. Assessing the current physical and architectural accessibility of our school.
3. Conducting surveys to understand the issues, challenges, and priorities of stakeholders within our school community
4. Holding key discussions to identify barriers to accessibility
5. Developing a school feedback tool
6. Prioritization of actions to be taken
7. Establishing a monitoring and evaluation process

Our approach is designed to recognize the gaps and opportunities to improve accessibility in our school community. By engaging in thoughtful planning, meaningful engagement, training, and direct action, we aim to deliver lasting accessibility improvements for all members of our community.

Section 3: The Accessibility Committee

Purpose of the Accessibility Committee

Under the Accessible B.C. Act, organizations must establish an Accessibility Committee to assist with identifying and preventing barriers to individuals in or interacting with the organization. The purpose of the accessibility committee is to work collaboratively to assess and improve community accessibility, focusing on the experiences of individuals with disabilities while encompassing the whole community. The Accessibility Committee also advises the school Administrator/Board on strategies to reduce social, physical, sensory and other barriers that prevent people from fully participating in all aspects of school community life.

Recruitment to the Accessibility Committee

Under the Accessible B.C. Act, the selection of accessibility committee members must, to the extent possible, align with the following goals:

1. At least half the members are persons with disabilities (PWD), or individuals who support or are from organizations that support PWDs;
2. At least one member is an Indigenous person; and
3. Members reflect the diversity of persons in B.C.

A callout for applications to the Accessibility Committee was conducted in May 2023 to recruit a diverse representation as outlined above. The Accessibility Committee was formally constituted in June 2023. Current members of the Accessibility Coordinating Committee are listed below.

Accessibility Committee Membership

Committee Member	Position/Representation
Darren Spyksma	Director of Learning, Society of Christian Schools in BC (SCSBC)
Jenny Williams	Director of Educational Support Services, Society of Christian Schools in BC (SCSBC)
Amanda Broadway	Student Support Services Coordinator, Duncan Christian School Parent of children with accessibility needs
Joyce Kwan	Co-Founder, BC Association for Advancing Communication Teacher, John Knox Christian School Parent of a child with accessibility needs
Robert Friesen	Architectural Technologist Parent of children with accessibility needs
Sylvia DeWeerd	Director Education Support Services

Section 4: Consultation Conducted

Barrier-identification Methodologies

The Accessibility Committee used the following barrier-identification methods:

Methodology	Description	Status
Audit of practices	A review of current practices that promote accessibility and inclusion was conducted by key staff members.	May 2023
Survey to Staff	An accessibility survey was developed and distributed to staff.	May 2023
Survey to Parents/Guardians	An accessibility survey was developed and distributed to parents/guardians.	May 2023
School Physical Accessibility Audit	An Assessment of School Physical Accessibility was developed. An audit team was identified, and they conducted the School Physical Accessibility Audit.	June 2023
Accessibility Committee	The Accessibility Committee reviewed the input and feedback from the survey, Physical Accessibility Audit, and the Universal Supports Checklist. The Committee collaborated to suggest priority areas to target in the Accessibility Plan. This was shared with committee members who refined the plan for the context of Surrey Christian School.	June 2023

Section 5: Accessibility Feedback Tool

Surrey Christian School developed an online feedback tool that included a series of questions about accessibility experiences that students, staff and members of the school community could complete. The tool was posted to the main page of the school website and an information announcement about the tool was provided to students, staff, and parents/guardians. Feedback could be anonymous, or people could add their name and contact information if they wished to be contacted.

The following are the contents of the online Accessibility Feedback Tool.

Report an Accessibility Barrier or Support

At Surrey Christian School, we want to learn about specific support and barriers that people face when they are trying to:

1. Access a school program, building or school information
2. Receive a service or support

The Accessibility Committee will review your feedback quarterly and it will be used for the revision of future accessibility planning. If you need accommodation for your student or if this is an urgent matter, please contact the school directly.

1. Which group(s) do you most identify with?
 - Individual with an accessibility need
 - Student with an accessibility need
 - Caregiver for an individual with an accessibility need
 - Service Provider/Therapist outside of school
 - Staff member
 - Other
2. Please provide the date the barrier was experienced.
3. Please select the location where the barrier was experienced.
4. What were you or someone you know trying to access?
5. Accessibility barrier details (be as specific as possible).
6. Do you have any recommendations for what would make it better?
7. What are some helpful supports you have experienced at school?
8. Is there anything else you'd like the adults at school to know?
9. Do you wish to be contacted about your responses? Yes No
10. If yes, please provide your name and email or phone number.

All responses submitted will be checked quarterly and considered for future versions of the Accessibility Plan. Thank you for providing your valuable feedback!

Section 6: Accessibility Accomplishments and Barriers

Key Discussion Themes – Accessibility Accomplishments Identified

The guiding principles of inclusive practice inform school programs, policies, practices, and services to reduce and minimize barriers to accessibility for people with disabilities. We strive to create an environment that is accessible and to ensure continuous improvement in accessibility.

There are several initiatives at our school to identify, remove and prevent barriers for people with disabilities. The following is a synopsis of some of the major achievements noted in the feedback:

Learning

1. Several key universal supports were identified as being successfully implemented in classrooms. These include building rapport with students, cooperative learning opportunities, extra time to complete assignments, extra time to complete written tests/quizzes, and group work.
2. The school's efforts toward inclusion and accessibility to learning was recognized by many respondents.

Physical and Architectural Environment

1. Our school conducted a Physical and Architectural Environment Audit to identify areas of physical accessibility and areas for improvement in the physical and architectural environment of the school.
2. The school has washroom accessibility, ramps and door operators, annually inspected elevators, fire alarms, and parking and curb cut enhancements to support main entrance access improvements.

Resources

1. The library maintains a suite of documents accessible to school staff outlining the various methods by which the librarian can support student and staff requests for accessible library resources such as audiobooks, high-interest/low-vocabulary books, and closed-captioned videos.
2. Students have access to technological support, including FM systems, access to technology devices such as Chromebooks and iPads. These resources contribute to enhancing the learning experience for students.

School Policy and Practice

1. Adaptations for Students:
 - a. The school continues to assess student accommodation requirements on a case-by-case basis and uses all relevant information to respond to each scenario.
 - b. The school has established practices and procedures by which adaptations are offered throughout the school.
2. Mental Health and Well-being Supports
 - a. The school recognizes the importance of the mental health and well-being of its students and staff. Initiatives have taken place to assess and improve the mental health and well-being of students and staff to ensure support and positive outcomes, including the hiring of a Child & Youth Care Worker and counsellor for our K-7 students.
 - b. Training programs are offered to staff to promote student mental health and improve personal mental health and well-being and reduce stigma associated with mental illness.
3. Universal Design for Learning Training
 - a. Ongoing training continues to be provided to staff and students that supports accessibility to learning.

Key Discussion Themes – Accessibility Barriers Identified

Learning Barriers:

1. Some staff indicated they needed more training to help them interact with students with specific disabilities.
2. Hearing and noise levels were rated highly by respondents as an area that interfered with both their learning and anxiety levels. Hearing announcements was one area that was indicated as a stressor to both students and adults. Another common theme was noisy classrooms and hallways that made it difficult for many students. Some respondents highlighted the need for additional resources, such as noise-canceling headphones, more regulation of noise in the classroom and hallways, and alternative quiet learning spaces in the school.
3. Some parents and students expressed that the students were not adequately taught how to study and prepare for tests.
4. Some respondents identified universal supports as a priority area needing focus in the classroom.
5. Some students are not engaging in the universal supports provided, in part due to not wanting to stand out as needing additional support.
6. Several student respondents indicated they had trouble initiating and knowing how to go about starting assignments and tasks required of them.

Physical and Architecture Environment Barriers

1. Some students require quieter environments or alternative workspaces, which are not always readily available.
2. Some respondents emphasized the desire for more automatic door openers and additional buttons to open doors, which could enhance accessibility within the school building(s).
3. Some respondents indicated that poor lighting contributed towards a learning barrier either by the lights being too bright, buzzing or too low lighting in certain areas such as stairways.
4. Heating and cooling can sometimes be an issue, so the physical comfort of students may not be optimal for learning.

Attitudinal Barriers

Some students identified that they felt misunderstood by staff who made assumptions that they were lazy or uncooperative or lacked motivation, when in fact they were dealing with mental health and other disabilities that made it difficult for them to work, learn and communicate.

Resource Barriers

Some teachers and students are not familiar with the accessibility features on school laptops/computers such as voice-to-text, text to voice, web readers and other features.

School Policy and Practice Barriers

1. There is ongoing staff training to understand and better support different learning needs.
2. Emergency evacuation protocols, individual plans and evacuation equipment are not in place for students with physical disabilities.

Section 7: Our Three-Year Plan (2023-2026)

Overview:

This Accessibility Plan outlines the measures SCSBC Schools will take to remove or prevent barriers to learning and participation and to promote the inclusion of individuals with disabilities in our school community. The Plan is based on the Accessibility Principles of Adaptability, Collaboration, Diversity, Inclusion, Self-Determination, and Universal Design, as set out in the Accessible B.C. Act and defined in Section 1.

Accessibility Priorities:

Information about accessibility was gathered from staff, parents/guardians, and students as well as from the Physical and Architectural Environment Audit. Based on this feedback the Accessibility Committee has identified the following areas as the top priority for improving accessibility in the school community.

Priority #1: Learning

Surrey Christian School will enhance access to learning for all individuals, including those with disabilities, through the following actions:

Objectives	Actions	Timeline
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<p>Plan priority universal supports to implement in the classroom and normalize accessing supports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key universal supports being implemented in the classroom (refer to the Universal Supports document in Appendix C). • Prioritize 3-5 priority universal supports to implement schoolwide. • Provide professional development on effectively implementing the priority universal supports identified above. • Normalize supports within the classroom and inform students how they can be helpful for all . 	<p>Implement by June 2024</p>
<p>Develop effective classroom processes for modulating noise levels in the classroom and hallways</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicitly teach and reinforce expected behaviours around noise levels (e.g., especially during announcements, when giving instructions, etc.). • Remind students ahead of time (pre-correction) about noise levels before students move into the hallway. • Consistently monitor noise levels in the hallway. 	<p>Implement June 2024</p>
<p>Develop a plan for teaching study skills in middle and high school classes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide direct instruction in developing mnemonic techniques for summarizing key ideas. • Assist in utilizing the ‘splashdown’ technique by encouraging students to write down their diagrams and memorized information prior to taking tests. • Facilitate anxiety reduction activities before test writing. 	<p>Phased-in implementation by June of 2027</p>
<p>Develop a plan for teaching executive function skills across grade levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional development for educators on how to effectively teach and reinforce various executive function skills. Executive Function Skills in the Classroom: Overcoming Barriers, Building Strategies • Professional development for staff on using the barriers-strategies protocol for teaching executive function skills using the Activated Learning website and resources. 	<p>Phased-in implementation by June of 2027</p>

Priority #2: Attitudinal

Surrey Christian School will seek to understand ableism and how it exists in society and in school. The school will reduce attitudinal barriers through the following actions:

Objectives	Actions	Timeline
Increase the understanding of ableism and disability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have class discussions about ableism and disability using literature in literacy instruction (refer to SCSBC Disability Literature Resources – available September 2023) Invite adults with disabilities to speak with students Provide professional development on Ableism https://www.bcaac.ca/services 	Implemented by June 2025

Priority #3: Physical and Architectural Environment

Surrey Christian School will improve the accessibility of the physical and architectural environment for all individuals, including those with disabilities. Grants for building and accessibility projects may be available (Refer to Appendix B for potential grant sources). The physical and architectural environment will be improved through the following actions:

Objectives	Actions	Timeline
Ensure soundproofing of surfaces where possible to reduce noise for students and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options for noise reduction devices (headphones, Loop quiet) Explore and install different soundproofing solutions (e.g., acoustic clouds, noise panels) for the classroom and other areas of the school 	Explore by June 2024
Increase opportunities for student access to alternative learning and calming spaces when needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the current needs of students who may require alternate learning spaces from time to time Conduct an audit of current alternate learning spaces that can meet the identified needs Create a plan and budget for the provision of additional alternative learning spaces or accommodations to address the needs identified 	Explore by June 2024

Ensure front entrance doors are accessible to all by having automatic door openers with a delayed closing	Source and install automatic door openers for the front doors of the school. Consider what inside doors or other outside doors may need the installation of automatic door openers. Ensure proper height, orientation, and location of the installation.	June of 2024
Ensure playground equipment and surfaces provide meaningful access for inclusion	Assess if some students are not able to access the playground (e.g., replace mulch and gravel with rubberized mats) Identify potential ways to increase student inclusion and participation in playground activities (e.g., accessible swings and picnic tables, a communication board in the playground to encourage communication between students with communication challenges and other students) Develop a plan and budget for implementing playground adjustments to be more inclusive Rick Hansen Foundation: A Guide to Creating Accessible Play Spaces	Implement by June of 2026
Ensure that emergency evacuation equipment is installed in the school	Install evacuation equipment at the top of each stairway (e.g., EVAC chair or sling) https://www.accessibleplaces.ca/evac-chairs-and-sleds/	June of 2025

Priority #4: School Policy and Practice

Surrey Christian School will review and revise policies and practices to ensure they align with the principles of accessibility, and to address any identified gaps in staff training or knowledge on accessibility issues. School policy and practice will be addressed through the following actions:

Objectives	Actions	Timeline
Identify and respond to areas needed for further staff training on universal design for learning (UDL) to increase student success through a.) increased engagement, b.) access to information, and c) various ways to express their learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop priorities for staff accessibility training and develop or identify training modules for staff. Develop an implementation plan to provide the accessibility training needed for current staff and new staff induction. 	Implement by June 2024
Ensure that emergency plans are in place for each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the students and staff who may require assistance with emergency 	Implement by June of 2025

<p>student with mobility or sensory needs. Provide staff training on transfers/lifts if part of the emergency plan.</p>	<p>procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop emergency procedures for evacuation of students/staff with disabilities and diverse needs • Provide staff training on the individualized evacuation procedures for students with disabilities and diverse needs • Develop evacuation procedures for students with other considerations (e.g., temporary injury, sensory needs, etc.) • Practice implementing individualized evacuation plans during emergency drills. Inform and prepare (frontload) students with sensory challenges in advance, so they can anticipate and be ready for the drills. • Refer to SCSBC Emergency Response Handbook (revised August 2023) 	
<p>Develop a plan for teaching self-regulation across grade levels and introduce self-regulation tools for all classes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify students requiring individualized regulation needs. • Provide information about self-regulation needs during year-to-year transition planning. • Obtain developmentally appropriate self-regulation toolkits for each. (Available fall 2023 from SCSBC) • Provide professional development on self-regulation and self-regulation tools 	<p>Implement by June 2024</p>

Priority #5: Resources

Surrey Christian School will increase awareness and training on assistive technology and other resources that promote accessibility through the following actions:

Objectives	Actions	Timeline
<p>Increase awareness of specific assistive technology needs for students with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct class reviews of technology needs for students • Provide training for staff on the various technology needs of students 	<p>Implement by March 2024</p>

Provide access to and training for the implementation of speech-to-text and text-to-speech technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional development for staff • Technology implementation plan for training and supporting students in technology use 	Implement by June 2025
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Section 8: Monitoring and Evaluation

The Accessibility Planning Committee meets three times yearly to review progress and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan’s implementation and plan for increased accessibility throughout the school. The committee will ensure the following steps are taken regarding the Three-Year Accessibility Plan:

1. Prepare an annual status report on the progress of the measures taken to implement the plan.
2. Review and update the Three-Year Accessibility Plan every three years in consultation with persons with disabilities and other relevant community members.

Section 9: How to Give us Feedback about the Plan

In addition to the public availability of the plan, Surrey Christian School will post an annual status report on the progress of the Three-Year Accessibility Plan on the school’s website. Accessible formats of the plan will be made available upon request. Questions, comments, or feedback regarding the Accessibility Plan may be directed to Sylvia DeWeerd.

Section 10: Appendices

Appendix A: About Disability

The Disability Continuum

Although there is no universally accepted meaning for the word "disability". However, the Ontario Human Rights Code provides definitions of disability that form our guiding principles. Definitions of disability can be placed on a continuum. At one end, disability is explained in terms of medical conditions (medical model). At the opposite end, disability is explained in terms of the social and physical contexts in which it occurs (environmental model).

The medical model focuses on deficiencies, symptoms and treatments. The World Health Organization's (WHO) 1976 definition for disability, for example, is "any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being." Medical model definitions promote the idea that disability is a deviation from the norm.

Many people with disabilities are troubled by definitions that regard disability as abnormal, preferring instead to portray disability as commonplace, natural, and in fact, inevitable. As people age, they experience gradual declines in visual acuity, auditory sensitivity, range of motion, bodily strength and mental powers. Significant functional limitations affect almost half of people between the ages of 55 and 79, and over 70% of people over 80 (World Health Organization (WHO) report titled "Ageing and health", 2015). Beyond middle age, disability is the norm.

The environmental model explains disability in relation to social and physical contexts. In this view, the environment, not an individual's medical condition, causes disability. For example, during an electrical blackout, a person who is completely blind can effortlessly navigate around the home, hammer nails, and, if a Braille user, read a novel.

A sighted person would be unable to perform these tasks easily, if at all. In this example, the environment disables the sighted person.

The environmental model emphasizes that people with disabilities are capable individuals, and it is the barriers in the built and human environments, not their medical conditions, that create disability. Disability occurs when the world is designed only for a certain way of living, without considering the natural variation among human beings. Barriers are created by humans, and modifying how we live, the tools we use, and our understanding of the proper way to do things can eliminate or minimize design problems that cause barriers. Systematic barriers can be eliminated by modifying policies, plans, and processes. Attitudes that cause barriers can be addressed through disability awareness, respect, and positive interactions with people with disabilities.

Types of Disability and Functional Limitations

A person's disability may make it physically or cognitively challenging to perform everyday tasks such as operating a keyboard, reading a sign, differentiating colours, distinguishing sounds, climbing stairs, grasping small items, remembering words, or doing arithmetic.

There are many kinds of disabilities, including physical, sensory, hearing, mental health, developmental and learning. Disabilities can be visible or invisible.

Visual Disabilities

Visual disabilities reduce one's ability to see clearly. Very few people are totally blind. Some have limited vision such as tunnel vision, where a person has a loss of peripheral or side vision, or a lack of central vision, which means they cannot see straight ahead. Some can see the outline of objects while others can see the direction of light. Impaired vision can restrict a person's ability to read signs, locate landmarks or see hazards. In some cases, it may be difficult to tell if a person has a visual disability. Others may use a guide dog or white cane.

Here are some suggestions to help you interact with people with visual disabilities:

1. Identify yourself when you approach the person and speak directly to them.
2. Speak normally and clearly.
3. Avoid referring to the disability or using phrases like "handicapped".
4. Unless it is an emergency, only touch the person if you have been given permission.
5. If you offer assistance, wait until you receive permission.
6. Offer your arm (the elbow) to guide the person and walk slowly.
7. Service animals are working and have to pay attention at all times. Refrain from engaging with the animal.
8. If you're giving directions or verbal information, be precise and clear. For example, if you're approaching a door or an obstacle, say so. Don't just assume the individual can't see you.
9. When entering a room, show the individual to a chair, or guide them to a comfortable location.
10. Identify landmarks or other details to orient the person to the environment around them.
11. Ensure you say good-bye prior to leaving the individual.
12. Be patient. Things may take a little longer.

Hard of Hearing and Deafness

People who have hearing loss may be deaf or hard of hearing. Like other disabilities, hearing loss has a wide variety of degrees. People who are hard of hearing may require assistive devices when communicating. While some people may use sign language, notes or hearing aids when communicating, others may also use email, pagers, TTY telephone service or Bell Canada Relay Service.

Here are some suggestions to help you interact with people who are deaf or hard of hearing:

1. Always ask how you can help. Don't shout.
2. Avoid referring to the disability or using phrases like "handicapped".
3. Attract the person's attention before speaking. The best way is a gentle touch on the shoulder or gently waving your hand.
4. Make sure you are in a well-lighted area where the person can see your face.
5. Look at and speak directly to the person. Address the person, not their interpreter.
6. If necessary, ask if another method of communicating would be easier, for example a pen and paper.
7. Keep your face clearly visible when speaking.
8. Be clear and precise when giving directions and repeat or rephrase if necessary. Make sure you have been understood.
9. Service animals are working and have to pay attention at all times. Refrain from engaging with the animal.

10. Any personal (e.g., financial) matters should be discussed in a private room to avoid other people overhearing
11. Be patient. Communication for people who are deaf is different because their first language may not be English. It may be American Sign Language (ASL).
12. If the person uses a hearing aid, try to speak in an area with few competing sounds.

Physical Disabilities

There are many types and degrees of physical disabilities and not all require a wheelchair. For example, people who have arthritis, heart or lung conditions, or amputations may also have difficulty moving, standing or sitting. It may be difficult to identify a person with a physical disability.

Here are some suggestions to help you interact with people with physical disabilities:

1. Speak normally and directly to the person rather than someone who is with them.
2. People with physical disabilities often have their own ways of doing things. Ask before you help.
3. Avoid referring to the disability or using phrases like “handicapped”.
4. Be patient and be sure you understand their needs.
5. Unless it is an emergency, refrain from touching any assistive devices, including wheelchairs.
6. Provide the person with information about accessible features of the immediate environment (automatic doors, accessible washrooms, etc.).

Intellectual Disabilities

People with intellectual or developmental disabilities may have difficulty doing many things most of us take for granted. These disabilities can mildly or profoundly limit one’s ability to learn. You may not be able to know that someone has one of these disabilities unless you are told, or you notice the way people act, ask questions or body language.

Here are some suggestions to help you interact with people with intellectual disabilities:

1. As much as possible, treat the person with an intellectual disability like anyone else. They may understand more than you think, and they will appreciate you treating them with respect.
2. Don’t assume what a person can or cannot do.
3. Avoid referring to the disability or using phrases like “handicapped”.
4. Use simple words and short sentences.
5. Make sure the person understands what you’ve said.
6. If you can’t understand what’s being said, ask again.
7. Give one piece of information at a time.
8. Be polite and patient.
9. Speak directly to the person, not to someone who is with the person.

Learning or Cognitive Disabilities

Learning or cognitive disabilities can result in a host of different communications difficulties for people. They can be subtle, as in having difficulty reading, or more pronounced, but they can interfere with the person’s ability to receive, express or process information. You may not be able to know that someone has one of these disabilities

unless you are told, or you notice the way people act, ask questions or body language.

Here are some suggestions to help you interact with people with learning disabilities or disabilities:

1. Patience and a willingness to find a way to communicate are your best tools.
2. Recognize that some people with communication difficulties use augmentative communication systems such as Signed English and Picture Exchange System.
3. When you know that someone with a learning disability needs help, ask how you can best help.
4. Speak normally and clearly, and directly to the person
5. Take some time — people with some kinds of disabilities may take a little longer to understand and respond.
6. Try to find ways to provide information in a way that works best for them. For example, have a paper and pen handy.
7. If you're dealing with a child, be patient, encouraging and supportive.
8. Avoid referring to the disability or using phrases like "handicapped".
9. Be courteous and patient and the person will let you know how to best provide service in a way that works for them.

Mental Health Disabilities

People with mental health disabilities look like anyone else. You won't know that the person has a mental health disability unless you're informed of it. But if someone is experiencing difficulty in controlling their symptoms or is in a crisis, you may need to help out. Be calm and professional and let the person tell you how you can best help.

Here are some suggestions to help you interact with people with mental health disabilities:

1. Treat people with a mental health disability with the same respect and consideration you have for everyone else.
2. Be confident and reassuring and listen to persons with a mental health disability and their needs.

If someone appears to be in a crisis, ask him or her to tell you the best way to help.

Take the person with a mental health disability seriously, and work with them to meet their needs.

Speech and Language Disabilities

Some people have communication challenges. It could be the result of cerebral palsy, hearing loss, or another condition that makes it difficult to pronounce words, causes slurring or stuttering, or not being able to express oneself or understand written or spoken language. Some people who have severe difficulties may use communication boards, sign language or other assistive devices.

Here are some suggestions to help you interact with people with speech and language disabilities:

1. Just because a person has one disability doesn't mean they have another. For example, if a person has difficulty speaking; make no assumption they have an intellectual disability as well.
2. If you don't understand, ask the person to repeat the information.
3. Avoid referring to the disability or using phrases like "handicapped".
4. If you are able, ask questions that can be answered 'yes' or 'no'.
5. Take some time. Be patient and polite and give the person whatever time they need to get their point

across.

6. Allow the individual to finish their sentences themselves without interruption.
7. Patience, respect and a willingness to find a way to communicate are your best tools.

Deaf-Blind Disabilities

A person who is deafblind cannot see or hear to some extent. This results in greater difficulties in accessing information and managing daily activities. Most people who are deafblind will be accompanied by an intervener, a professional who helps with communicating. Interveners are trained in special sign language that involves touching the hands of the client in a two-hand, manual alphabet or finger spelling, and may guide and interpret for their client.

Here are some suggestions to help you interact with people who are deafblind:

1. Make no assumptions about what a person can or cannot do. Some deaf-blind people have some sight or hearing, while others have neither.
2. Avoid referring to the disability or using phrases like “handicapped”.
3. A deaf-blind person is likely to explain to you how to communicate with them or give you an assistance card or a note explaining how to communicate with them.
4. Speak directly to the person, as you normally would, not to the intervener.
5. Identify yourself to the intervener when you approach the person who is deaf-blind.
6. Don’t touch service animals – they are working and have to pay attention at all times.
7. Unless it’s an emergency, refrain from touching a deaf-blind person without permission.

Appendix B: Suggested References/Resources

Global, Canadian, and Local Accessibility Context and Legislation

1. [Accessible British Columbia Act](#)
2. [BC Accessibility Legislation Plan Language Summary](#)
3. [British Columbia Framework for Accessibility Legislation](#)
4. [Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms](#)
5. [Canada Ratifies the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#)
6. [United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities](#)

Accessibility Planning Resources for Schools

1. [A Guide to Creating Accessible Play Spaces](#) (Rick Hansen Foundation)
2. [Accessible Resource Centre - BC](#)
3. [BC Accessibility Hub](#)
4. [BC Association for Advancing Communications](#)
5. [Brain Injury Canada](#)
6. [Canadian National Institute for the Blind \(CNIB\)](#)
7. [Canadian Hard of Hearing Association](#)

8. [Canadian Hearing Services](#)
9. [Comprehensive literacy for all: Teaching students with significant disabilities to read and write](#)
10. [Creating an Accessibility Committee](#)
11. [Gifted Children's Association of BC](#)
12. [Kelty Mental Health](#) (BC Children's Hospital)
13. [Learning Disabilities Association of Canada](#)
14. [Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada](#)
15. [Rick Hansen Accessibility Advisory Services](#)
16. [Rick Hansen Accessibility Resources for Building Accessibility](#)
17. [Specialist Association of Gifted Educators in BC](#)
18. [Spinal Cord Injury Canada](#)
19. [Tourette Canada](#)
20. [Undoing Ableism: Teaching about disability in K-12 Classrooms](#)
21. [Universal Design](#)

BC Provincial Resource Programs

1. [Auditory Outreach Provincial Resource Program](#)
2. [Provincial Inclusion Outreach Program](#) (Complex Needs)
3. [Provincial Resource Centre for the Visually Impaired](#) (PRCVI)
4. [Provincial Outreach Program for Autism and Related Disorders](#)
5. [Provincial Outreach Program for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing](#) (POPDHH)
6. [Provincial Outreach Program for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder](#)
7. [Provincial Outreach Program for Students with Deafblindness](#)
8. [Special Education Technology BC](#) (SET BC)

Potential Grant Sources

1. [BC Gaming Grants](#)
2. [Disability Alliance BC Accessibility Projects](#)
3. [Enabling Accessibility Fund](#)
4. [Rick Hansen Accessibility Grant](#)

Accessibility Products

1. [Accessible Places](#) (B.C. Distributor of Evac Chairs/Slings)
2. Advice about Placement of Automatic Door Openers alfred@accessibleplaces.ca

Appendix C: Universal Supports

<u>Universal Classroom Supports/Differentiation</u>		
These are building level supports and strategies that promote a positive effective learning environment. The universal supports foster greater inclusion in the classroom. While some students need these supports to be successful or to access the curriculum, they are available to all students.		
Multiple Means of Engagement Why we are doing this - the self-regulation, the engagement, the persistence and the grit	Multiple Means of Representation How we present information. - symbols, visuals, written, videos	Multiple Means of Expression and Action How students can express their learning. What goals they need to set and how will they approach a problem
Assessment and Response		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner/Group work • Regular student feedback • Assign groups and roles • Limit group size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternatives to print (audiobooks, movies, videos, digital media etc.) • Graphic organizers/Visual Supports • High-contrast materials with minimal visual clutter • Large print • Lesson outlines • learning targets, rubric, visual instructions • Oral instructions / reader • Sound field system in the classroom/gymnasium • Use of a calculator, table of math facts, number line, manipulatives, formulas • Use of a spelling dictionary word banks, proof reading checklist, etc. • Use simplified language/directions • Visual presentations of verbal material (word webs, visual organizers) • Explicit instructions • Repeat instructions to individuals • Front-loading using outlines for chapters and tests • Give vocabulary at start of units/lessons • Provide cues/mnemonics as a memory tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternate ways of responding (oral, dictation, scribe, written, drawing, word processor, media, etc.) • Alternatives to assessments / essays demonstrations, conferences, projects, etc. • Note taking apps • Rubric • Ongoing formative assessments • Benchmark assessments • Exit tickets
Social-Emotional		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calm space in the classroom • Check & Connect • Check – ins • Restorative Practices • Acknowledge flexibility and self- control • Positive praise and rapport • Clear, specific rules consistent across settings 		
Timing		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional time for tasks and assignments • Additional time to process oral information and direct. • Front loading • Return to assignments later • Use of a timer (visual, auditory) or countdown 		
Content/Process		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow self-selected content/opportunities to pursue individual interests • Differentiated content process product and learning environment • Flexible pacing • Increase complexity/abstractness of content • Reduce complexity of content (more concrete, simplified vocabulary etc.) • Reduce workload (fewer questions, shorter assignments etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternatives to note-taking (scribe, audio recording, teacher notes provided, photo, PowerPoint, etc.) • Audio/video recordings • Differentiated content process product & env • Multiple ways of representation (visual, aud.) • Learning targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternatives to note-taking (scribe, audio recording, teacher notes provided, photo, PowerPoint, etc.)

Environmental	Instructional and Presentation/Representation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to move around indoor and outdoor spaces easily to access materials • Classroom zones/alternate workspaces (i.e., quiet spaces, collaborative spaces) • Good sight lines and placement and illumination to facilitate communication for oral and visual language • Preferential / flexible seating • Sensory tools: fidget items, wiggle cushion, standing desks, headphones • Separate settings • Sound field system • Special lighting (dark/light spaces) or acoustics (quiet/noisy) • Vertical surfaces • Student accessible materials (manipulatives/graphic organizers) • Reduce visual noise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternatives to print (audiobooks, movies, videos, digital media etc.) • Calculator • Described video • Graphic organizers/Visual Supports • High-contrast materials with minimal visual clutter • Large print • Lesson outlines • Oral instructions / reader • Provide captioning (open and closed captioning) • Sound field system in the classroom/gymnasium • Technology: *must specify (Text-to-speech, Speech-to-text, .pdf to speech, BrailleNote Touch) • Text-to-speech and Speech-to-text • Use simplified language/directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow for text previews or retests Allow for re-teaching of key concepts, notes provided Provide alternate materials at student's level Use cooperative learning Use small group instruction/peer tutoring Provide immediate/frequent feedback Extra time to complete assignments Simple, concise instructions Visual presentations of verbal material (word webs, visual organizers, word walls) Reference guide (multiplication tables, number lines etc.) Adjust expectations "quality vs quantity" Reduce assignment length Provide samples at the beginning Provide rubric or scoring guide Materials available at independent reading level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternatives to note-taking (scribe, audio recording, teacher notes provided, take a photo etc.) • Alternatives to print (audiobooks, movies, videos, digital media etc.) • Assignment options • Calculator • Graphic organizers/Visual Supports • Technology: *must specify (Text-to-speech, Speech-to-text, .pdf to speech, BrailleNote Touch) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chunk assignments Reduce assignments Mini due dates to ensure task completion 		
Scheduling				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional time • Calendars with special events • Choice zone • Front-load schedule changes • Personal visual schedule (e.g., First/Then; First/Next) • Provide breaks • Provide choice • Scheduled sensory/movement breaks • Visual classroom schedule • Weekly, daily schedules • Work/Break schedule • Consistent, structured, classroom routines 				
Self-Management/Organization				
<p>Checklists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom visual supports • Digital storage (folders) • Highlighters • Planner • Post-it notes • Study space • Work organization system (Colour coded files, binder etc.) 	<p>home/school communication book</p> <p>take pictures of notes and homework board</p>			