



HILDENBOROUGH CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL

"I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me," (Philippians 4:13) so that I can be the best that I can be, for myself, for others and for God.

EXCLUSIONS POLICY

May 2025

We aspire for our community to flourish as we journey together to fulfil our God given potential by encouraging a delight in the pursuit of wisdom and knowledge. We cherish each person as unique and special, and celebrate God's creation through providing rich experiences, which enlighten, challenge, shape and enhance life's opportunities for all.

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Introduction

At Hildenborough CE Primary School, we all have the right to feel safe, happy and respected. This applies to every member of our school community – children, staff, parents and visitors to our school. We believe children have the right to learn and teachers have the right to teach. Being clear about our expectations of each other and agreeing our responsibilities is a vital starting point for maintaining respectful relationships and positive behaviour at school.

The Exclusion Policy is in line with the DfE ‘Statutory Guidance for those with responsibilities in relation to exclusion.’

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/641418/20170831_Exclusion_Stat_guidance_Web_version.pdf

The DfE has changed the term suspension (FTE) to Suspension from September 1st 2021.

Our Exclusion Policy is based on the belief that:

- Expectations for good behaviour needs to be taught in school and supported by parents.
- Classroom behaviour can change and that we, as teachers, have a responsibility to assist children to manage their choices effectively.
- We will work together as a school to support the needs of our children.

Exclusion is an extreme sanction and is only administered as a last resort however; some circumstances may arise that lead to an exclusion e.g. a serious breach of the school’s Positive Relationships and Behaviour for Learning Policy or in order to protect the safety and best interests of the other children and staff in the school. The school will ensure that appropriate investigations have been carried out and witness statements are gathered by all parties involved. The headteacher will consider each case on its own merits.

The gravity of the incident, and the effect on the staff and pupils in the school will be taken into consideration. Schools have a legal duty not to discriminate against disabled pupils or those with special educational needs.

1. Aims

Our school aims to ensure that:

- We maintain a happy community providing equal opportunities, where pupils feel safe, valued and respected and can learn and succeed.
- All pupils are encouraged to be the best that they can be and make positive choices in line with our Positive Relationships and Behaviour for Learning Policy.
- The exclusions process is applied fairly and consistently applied
- The exclusions process is understood by governors, staff, parents and pupils
- Pupils in school are safe and happy
- Pupils do not become NEET (not in education, employment or training)

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2. Legislation and statutory guidance

This policy is based on statutory guidance from the Department for Education: [Exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units \(PRUs\) in England](#).

It is based on the following legislation, which outline schools’ powers to exclude pupils:

- Section 52 of the Education Act 2002, as amended by the Education Act 2011
- The School Discipline (Pupil Exclusions and Reviews) (England) Regulations 2012
- In addition, the policy is based on:
- Part 7, chapter 2 of the [Education and Inspections Act 2006](#), which looks at parental responsibility for excluded pupils
- Section 579 of the [Education Act 1996](#), which defines ‘school day’
- The [Education \(Provision of Full-Time Education for Excluded Pupils\) \(England\) Regulations 2007](#), as amended by [The Education \(Provision of Full-Time Education for Excluded Pupils\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2014](#)

3. The decision to exclude

Only the headteacher can exclude a pupil from school. A permanent exclusion will be taken as a last resort.

Our school is aware that off-rolling is unlawful. Ofsted defines off-rolling as:

“...the practice of removing a pupil from the school roll without a formal, permanent exclusion or by encouraging a parent to remove their child from the school roll, when the removal is primarily in the interests of the school rather than in the best interests of the pupil.”

We are committed to following all statutory exclusions procedures to ensure that every child receives an education in a safe and caring environment.

A decision to exclude a pupil will be taken only:

- In response to serious or persistent breaches of the school’s Positive Relationships and Behaviour for Learning Policy, **and**
- If allowing the pupil to remain in school would seriously harm the education or welfare of others

There are three types of exclusion that a school may use:

- **Permanent** – The pupil will not return to the school. This should usually only be used as a final step when a wide range of other strategies has been tried and failed. It is an acknowledgement by the school that it has exhausted all available strategies for dealing with the child. There may be occasions where it could be appropriate to exclude a pupil for a first or ‘one off offence’. This type of offence may need the school to consider police involvement.
- **Suspension** (previously known as Fixed term) – This is a temporary exclusion which can be between 0.5 and 45 school days in length. No pupil may be excluded for more than a total of 45 school days in any one academic year.
- **Lunchtime – Suspension** (previously known as Fixed-term exclusion) where the pupil is excluded from the school premises for one or more lunchtimes.

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Before deciding whether to exclude a pupil, either permanently or for a fixed period (suspended), the headteacher will:

- Consider all the relevant facts and evidence, including whether the incident(s) leading to the exclusion were provoked
- Allow the pupil to give their version of events
- Consider if the pupil has special educational needs or a disability (SEND)

4. Definition

For the purposes of exclusions, school day is defined as any day on which there is a school session. Therefore, INSET or staff training days do not count as a school day.

5. Roles and responsibilities

5.1 The headteacher

Informing parents

The headteacher will immediately provide the following information, in writing, to the parents of an excluded pupil:

- The reason(s) for the exclusion
- The length of a fixed-term exclusion or, for a permanent exclusion, the fact that it is permanent
- Information about parents' right to make representations about the exclusion to the governing body and how the pupil may be involved in this
- How any representations should be made
- Where there is a legal requirement for the governing body to meet to consider the reinstatement of a pupil, and that parents have a right to attend a meeting, be represented at a meeting (at their own expense) and to bring a friend

The headteacher will also notify parents by the end of the afternoon session on the day their child is excluded that for the first 5 school days of an exclusion, or until the start date of any alternative provision where this is earlier, parents are legally required to ensure that their child is not present in a public place during school hours without a good reason. Parents may be given a fixed penalty notice or prosecuted if they fail to do this.

If alternative provision is being arranged, the following information will be included when notifying parents of an exclusion:

- The start date for any provision of full-time education that has been arranged
- The start and finish times of any such provision, including the times for morning and afternoon sessions, where relevant
- The address at which the provision will take place
- Any information required by the pupil to identify the person they should report to on the first day

Where this information on alternative provision is not reasonably ascertainable by the end of the afternoon session, it may be provided in a subsequent notice, but it will be provided no later than 48 hours

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before the provision is due to start. The only exception to this is where alternative provision is to be provided before the sixth day of an exclusion, in which case the information can be provided with less than 48 hours' notice with parents' consent.

Informing the governing body and local authority

The headteacher will immediately notify the governing body and the local authority (LA) of:

- A permanent exclusion, including when a fixed-period exclusion is followed by a decision to permanently exclude a pupil
- Exclusions which would result in the pupil being excluded for more than 5 school days (or more than 10 lunchtimes) in a term
- Exclusions which would result in the pupil missing a public examination

For a permanent exclusion, if the pupil lives outside the LA in which the school is located, the headteacher will also immediately inform the pupil's 'home authority' of the exclusion and the reason(s) for it without delay.

For all other exclusions, the headteacher will notify the governing body and LA once a term.

5.2 The governing body

Responsibilities regarding exclusions are delegated to the exclusions committee consisting of at least 3 governors.

The exclusions committee has a duty to consider the reinstatement of an excluded pupil (see section 6).

For a fixed-period exclusion of more than 5 school days, the governing body will arrange suitable full-time education for the pupil. This provision will begin no later than the sixth day of the exclusion.

5.3 The LA

For permanent exclusions, the LA is responsible for arranging suitable full-time education to begin no later than the sixth day of the exclusion.

The school's exclusion intervention adviser is Loveday Potter. They provide advice to schools, Governors, parents and support agencies on preventing exclusion and ensuring effective reintegration.

Kent are adapting their guidance in line with DfE guidance. The school uses the KCC guidance if required: <https://www.kelsi.org.uk/kent-PRU-and-attendance-service-KPAS/exclusion-and-reintegration/prevention-of-exclusion>

6. Considering the reinstatement of a pupil

The Exclusions committee will consider the reinstatement of an excluded pupil within 15 school days of receiving the notice of the exclusion if:

- The exclusion is permanent
- It is a fixed-term exclusion which would bring the pupil's total number of school days of exclusion to more than 15 in a term
- It would result in a pupil missing a public examination or national curriculum test

If requested to do so by parents, the Exclusions committee will consider the reinstatement of an excluded pupil within 50 school days of receiving notice of the exclusion if the pupil would be excluded from school for more than 5 school days, but less than 15, in a single term.

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Where an exclusion would result in a pupil missing a public examination, the Exclusions committee will consider the reinstatement of the pupil before the date of the examination. If this is not practicable, the chair of the governing body (or the vice-chair where the chair is unable to make this consideration) will consider the exclusion independently and decide whether or not to reinstate the pupil.

The Exclusions committee can either:

- Decline to reinstate the pupil, or
- Direct the reinstatement of the pupil immediately, or on a particular date

In reaching a decision, the Exclusions committee will consider whether the exclusion was lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair and whether the headteacher followed their legal duties. They will decide whether or not a fact is true ‘on the balance of probabilities’, which differs from the criminal standard of ‘beyond reasonable doubt’, as well as any evidence that was presented in relation to the decision to exclude.

Minutes will be taken of the meeting, and a record of evidence considered kept. The outcome will also be recorded on the pupil’s educational record.

The Exclusions committee will notify, in writing, the headteacher, parents and the LA of its decision, along with reasons for its decision, without delay.

Where an exclusion is permanent, the Exclusions committee decision will also include the following:

- The fact that it is permanent
- Notice of parents’ right to ask for the decision to be reviewed by an independent review panel
- The date by which an application for an independent review must be made
- The name and address to whom an application for a review should be submitted
- That any application should set out the grounds on which it is being made and that, where appropriate, reference to how the pupil’s SEND are considered to be relevant to the exclusion
- That, regardless of whether the excluded pupil has recognised SEN, parents have a right to require the [LA/academy trust] to appoint an SEND expert to attend the review
- Details of the role of the SEND expert and that there would be no cost to parents for this appointment
- That parents must make clear if they wish for an SEN expert to be appointed in any application for a review
- That parents may, at their own expense, appoint someone to make written and/or oral representations to the panel, and parents may also bring a friend to the review
- That if parents believe that the exclusion has occurred as a result of discrimination, they may make a claim under the Equality Act 2010 to the first-tier tribunal (special educational needs and disability), in the case of disability discrimination, or the county court, in the case of other forms of discrimination. A claim of discrimination made under these routes should be lodged within 6 months of the date on which the discrimination is alleged to have taken place

7. An independent review

If parents apply for an independent review, the [LA/academy trust] will arrange for an independent panel to review the decision of the governing body not to reinstate a permanently excluded pupil.

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Applications for an independent review must be made within 15 school days of notice being given to the parents by the Exclusions committee of its decision to not reinstate a pupil.

A panel of 3 or 5 members will be constituted with representatives from each of the categories below. Where a 5-member panel is constituted, 2 members will come from the school governors category and 2 members will come from the headteacher category.

- A lay member to chair the panel who has not worked in any school in a paid capacity, disregarding any experience as a school governor or volunteer
- School governors who have served as a governor for at least 12 consecutive months in the last 5 years, provided they have not been a teacher or headteacher during this time
- Headteachers or individuals who have been a headteacher within the last 5 years

A person may not serve as a member of a review panel if they:

- Are a [member/director] of the [LA/academy trust], or governing body of the excluding school
- Are the headteacher of the excluding school, or have held this position in the last 5 years
- Are an employee of the [LA/academy trust], or the governing body, of the excluding school (unless they are employed as a headteacher at another school)
- Have, or at any time have had, any connection with the [LA/academy trust], school, governing body, parents or pupil, or the incident leading to the exclusion, which might reasonably be taken to raise doubts about their impartiality
- Have not had the required training within the last 2 years (see appendix 1 for what training must cover)

A clerk will be appointed to the panel.

The independent panel will decide one of the following:

- Uphold the governing body’s decision
- Recommend that the governing body reconsiders reinstatement
- Quash the governing body’s decision and direct that they reconsider reinstatement (only when the decision is judged to be flawed)

The panel’s decision can be decided by a majority vote. In the case of a tied decision, the chair has the casting vote.

8. School registers

A pupil's name will be removed from the school admissions register if:

- 15 school days have passed since the parents were notified of the exclusion panel’s decision to not reinstate the pupil and no application has been made for an independent review panel, or
- The parents have stated in writing that they will not be applying for an independent review panel

Where an application for an independent review has been made, the governing body will wait until that review has concluded before removing a pupil’s name from the register.

Where alternative provision has been made for an excluded pupil and they attend it, code B (education off-site) or code D (dual registration) will be used on the attendance register.

Where excluded pupils are not attending alternative provision, code E (absent) will be used.

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9. Returning from a suspension

Following a suspension, a re-integration meeting will be held involving the pupil, parents, a member of senior staff and other staff, where appropriate.

The following measures may be implemented when a pupil returns from a fixed-term exclusion:

The points below are suggestions only and should be adapted to your school’s specific circumstances.

- Agreeing a behaviour contract
- Putting a pupil ‘on report’
- Internal isolation

10. Monitoring arrangements

The Chair of Governors monitors the number of exclusions every term and reports back to the Governing Body. They also liaise with the local authority to ensure suitable full-time education for excluded pupils.

Appendix 1: Independent review panel training

The LA must ensure that all members of an independent review panel and clerks have received training within the 2 years prior to the date of the review.

Training must have covered:

- The requirements of the primary legislation, regulations and statutory guidance governing exclusions, which would include an understanding of how the principles applicable in an application for judicial review relate to the panel’s decision making
- The need for the panel to observe procedural fairness and the rules of natural justice
- The role of the chair and the clerk of a review panel
- The duties of headteachers, governing bodies and the panel under the Equality Act 2010
- The effect of section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (acts of public authorities unlawful if not compatible with certain human rights) and the need to act in a manner compatible with human rights protected by that Act.