

### Statement of intent

At Dussindale Primary School, we understand that good behaviour and discipline is essential for promoting a high quality of education.

Amongst other disciplinary sanctions, the school recognises that exclusion of pupils may be necessary where there has been a serious breach, or consistent breaches, of the school's Behavioural Policy. Excluding a pupil may also be required in instances where allowing the pupil to remain in school would be damaging to the education and welfare of themselves or others; in all cases, excluding pupils should only be used as a means of last resort.

Dussindale Primary School has created this policy to clearly define the legal responsibilities of the headteacher and governing board when responding to pupil exclusions, in order to ensure that they are dealt with both fairly and lawfully, and in line with DfE statutory guidance.

This policy also aims to secure a pupil's right to an education despite having been excluded, by ensuring that appropriate arrangements are in place.

### Legal framework

This policy has due regard to the related statutory legislation, including, but not limited to, the following:

- The Education Act 2002 (as amended by The Education Act 2011)
- The School Discipline (Pupil Exclusions and Reviews) (England) Regulations 2012
- The Education and Inspections Act 2006
- The Education Act 1996
- The Education (Provision of Full-Time Education for Excluded Pupils) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended 2014)
- The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
- The Equality Act 2010

This policy also has due regard to statutory and non-statutory guidance, including, but not limited to, the following:

- DfE (2017) 'Exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England'
- DfE (2016) 'Behaviour and discipline in schools'
- DfE (2015) 'Special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years'

## Grounds for exclusion

The school will only exclude a pupil where it is absolutely necessary, and where all other possible disciplinary sanctions, as detailed in the school's Behavioural Policy, have failed to be successful.

The following examples of behaviour may underline the school's decision to exclude a pupil:

- Any incident which poses a risk to other pupils or members of staff
- Any incidents which breach the law
- Persistent and severe bullying
- Verbal and physical abuse
- Constant disruption
- A single, serious and major incident

Pupils can be excluded on a fixed-period basis, i.e. up to 45 school days within a year, or permanently. Similarly, pupils can be permanently excluded following a fixed-period exclusion, where further evidence is presented.

In all cases, the headteacher will decide which exclusion period a pupil will be subject to, depending on what the circumstances warrant.

## The headteacher's power to exclude

Only the headteacher has the power to exclude a pupil from the school, and is able to decide whether this is on a fixed-period or permanent basis. All exclusions will only be issued on disciplinary grounds.

The headteacher is able to exclude pupils from the premises where their behaviour is disruptive during lunchtime. All lunchtime exclusions will be counted as half of a school day.

The headteacher is able to consider a pupil's disruptive behaviour outside of the school premises as grounds for exclusion, in accordance with the school's Behavioural Policy.

Any decision made to exclude a pupil will be lawful, proportionate and fair, with respect to legislation relating directly to exclusions and the school's wider legal duties, including the ECHR.

## All exclusions will be formally recorded.

When sending a pupil home following any exclusion, the headteacher will ensure that they exercise their duty of care at all times and will always inform the parents.

The headteacher will apply the civil standard of proof when responding to the facts relating to an exclusion, i.e. that 'on the balance of probabilities' it is more likely than not that the facts are true.



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The headteacher may withdraw any exclusion that has not already been reviewed by the governing board.

At all times, the headteacher will take into account their legal duties under the Equality Act 2010 and the special educational needs and disability code of practice: 0 to 25 years, ensuring that they do not discriminate on any grounds, e.g. race, sex, disability, and will not increase the severity of a pupil's exclusion on these grounds.

The headteacher will not issue any 'informal' or 'unofficial' exclusions, such as sending a pupil home to 'cool-off', regardless of whether or not the parents have agreed to this.

The headteacher will not use the threat of exclusion as a means of instructing parents to remove their child from the premises.

### **Factors to consider when excluding a pupil**

When considering the exclusion of a pupil, the headteacher will:

- Allow the pupil the opportunity to present their case.
- Take into account any contributing factors that are identified after a case of poor behaviour has occurred, e.g. if the pupil's wellbeing has been compromised, or they have been subjected to bullying.
- Take into consideration whether the pupil has received multiple exclusions or is approaching the legal limit of 45 excluded days per school year, and whether exclusion is serving as an effective sanction.
- Consider early intervention to address underlying causes of disruptive behaviour, including liaising with external agencies, to assess pupils who demonstrate consistently poor behaviour.

The headteacher will consider what extra support may be available for vulnerable pupil groups whose exclusion rates are higher, in order to reduce their risk of exclusion, including the following:

- LAC
- Pupils eligible for free school meals
- Pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)
- Certain ethnic groups

In light of the above, the headteacher will consider avoiding permanently excluding LAC pupils or pupils with an education, health and care (EHC) plan. For other vulnerable groups, additional support will be considered.

Where any member of staff has concerns about vulnerable pupil groups and their behaviour, they will report this to the headteacher who will consider what extra support or alternative placement is required.



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The headteacher will work in conjunction with the parents of any pupil with additional needs, in order to establish the most effective support mechanisms.

### **Duty to inform parents**

Following the headteacher's decision to exclude a pupil, they will immediately inform, in person or by telephone, the parents of the period of the exclusion and the reasons behind this.

The headteacher will inform the parents in writing (electronically if written permission has been received from the parents for notices to be sent this way) of the following:

- The reason(s) for the exclusion
- The length of the fixed-period exclusion or, for a permanent exclusion, the fact that it is permanent
- Their right to raise any representations about the exclusion to the governing board, including how the pupil will be involved in this and how the representations will be made
- Their right to attend a meeting where there is a legal requirement for the governing board to consider the exclusion, and the fact that they are able to bring an accompanying individual
- The arrangements that have been made for the pupil to continue their education prior to the organisation of any alternative provision, or the pupil's return to school
- Relevant sources of free, impartial information

Where the pupil is of compulsory school age, the headteacher will inform the parents by the end of the afternoon session that:

- For the first five days of the exclusion (or until the start date of any alternative provision or the end of the exclusion where this is earlier), parents are legally required to ensure that their child is not present in a public place during school hours without justification, and that parents may receive a penalty fine if they fail to do so.

Where the headteacher has arranged alternative provision, they will also inform the parents of the following:

- The start and end date for any provision of full-time education
- The address at which the provision will take place
- Any information necessary for the pupil to identify the person they should report to on the starting date

Where the headteacher is unable to provide information on alternative provision by the end of the afternoon session, they will provide the information in a subsequent written notice without further delay, and within 48 hours of the pupil beginning the provision.

If the alternative provision is due to begin before the sixth day of exclusion, the headteacher is able to give less than 48 hours of notice, with parental consent.



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If the headteacher has decided to exclude the pupil for a further fixed period following their original exclusion, or to permanently exclude them, they will notify the parents without delay and issue a new exclusion notice to parents.

### **Duty to inform the governing board and LA**

The headteacher will inform the governing board and LA, without delay, of the following:

- Any permanent exclusions (including where a fixed-period exclusion is followed by a decision to permanently exclude the pupil)
- Any exclusions which would result in the pupil being excluded for more than five school days in a term (or more than 10 lunchtimes)
- Any exclusions which would result in the pupil being absent from an examination or national curriculum test.

For any exclusions, other than those above, the headteacher will notify the governing board and LA once per term.

All notifications to the governing board and LA will include the reasons for exclusion and the duration of any fixed-period exclusion.

If the pupil who is excluded lives outside the LA in which the school is located, the headteacher will notify the pupil's 'home authority'.

### **Considering exclusions**

The governing board will consider any representations made by parents in regard to exclusion.

Parents and, where requested, a friend or representative, the headteacher and a member of the LA will be invited to attend any consideration of exclusions and will be able to make representations.

Any meeting to consider reinstatement of a pupil will be arranged at a date and time convenient for all parties, and in compliance with any statutory time limits.

The governing board will consider the reinstatement of an excluded pupil, where:

- The exclusion is permanent.
- The exclusion is fixed-period, and would bring the pupil's total number of excluded school days to more than 15 in any given term.
- The exclusion would result in the pupil missing a public examination.

In the case of a fixed-period exclusion where the pupil's total number of excluded days is more than five but less than 15 school days within a term, if requested by the parents, the governing board will consider exclusions within 50 school days of receiving notification.



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In the case of a fixed period exclusion, where the pupil's total number of excluded school days does not amount to more than five, in the absence of any such representations, the governing board is not required to meet and cannot direct the reinstatement of the pupil.

Where exclusion would result in a pupil missing a public examination, the governing board will consider the exclusion before the test to decide whether the pupil should be reinstated in time to take the examination.

If it is not practicable for a sufficient number of governors to consider the decision before the examination, a smaller sub-committee will consider the exclusion and decide whether or not to reinstate the pupil.

In light of the above, the governing board will also consider whether it would be appropriate to allow the excluded pupil to enter the premises to take the examination.

When considering the reinstatement of an excluded pupil, the governing board will:

- Only discuss the exclusion with the parties present at the meeting.
- Ask for any written evidence prior to the meeting.
- Circulate any written evidence and information to all parties, at least five school days in advance of the meeting.
- Allow pupils and parents to be accompanied by a person of their choice at the meeting.
- Consider what reasonable adjustments need to be made to support the attendance and contribution of parties at the meeting.
- Identify the steps needed to enable and encourage the excluded pupil to attend the meeting and speak on their behalf, or how they may contribute personal views by other means if attendance is not possible.
- Consider the interests and circumstances of the excluded pupil, including the grounds for exclusion.

## Reaching a decision

After considering exclusions, the governing board will either:

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

If reinstatement would make no practical difference, e.g. if the pupil has already returned to school following a fixed-period exclusion or the parents make clear they do not want their child reinstated, the governing board will still consider whether the pupil should be officially reinstated, and whether the headteacher's decision to exclude the pupil was fair, lawful and proportionate, based on the evidence presented.

The governing board will apply the civil standard of proof when responding to the facts relating to an exclusion, i.e. that 'on the balance of probabilities' it is more likely than not that the facts are true.



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In order to reach a decision, the governing board will:

- Identify the steps they intend to take to ensure that all parties involved will have the opportunity to participate and present their views.
- Ensure that minutes are taken of the meeting as a record of the evidence that was considered.
- Ask all parties to withdraw from the meeting before concluding their decision.
- Consider whether the exclusion of the pupil was lawful, proportionate and fair, taking into account the headteacher's legal duties and any evidence that was presented to the governing board in relation to the decision to exclude.
- Record the outcome of the decision on the pupil's educational records, along with copies, which will be kept for at least six months.
- Make a note of their findings, where they have considered an exclusion but cannot reinstate the pupil.

### Notification of considered exclusions

The governing board will notify the parents of the excluded pupil, the headteacher and the LA of their decision following the consideration of an exclusion, in writing and without delay.

In the case of a permanent exclusion, where the governing board decides not to reinstate the pupil, they will notify the parents:

- That it is permanent, and their right for it to be reviewed by an independent review panel.
- Of the date by which an application for review must be made.
- Of the name and address of whom the review application should be submitted to.
- That any application should set out the grounds on which it is being made and that, where appropriate, this should include reference to how a pupil's SEND are considered relevant to the exclusion.
- That, regardless of whether a pupil has been identified as having SEND, the parents have a right to require the governing board to ensure a SEND expert attends the review.
- Of the role of the SEND expert that will attend the review, and that the parents will not be charged for this.
- That they are required to make it clear if they wish for a SEND expert to attend the review.
- That they may appoint someone at their own expense to make representations to the panel.

The governing board will also notify parents that, if they believe an exclusion has been issued as a result of discrimination, then they are required to make a claim under the Equality Act



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2010 to the First-tier Tribunal (SEND), and that this should be within six months of when the discrimination allegedly took place.

After any conclusion, the governing board will notify the parents, and all other parties involved, of the decision that was made and the reasoning for this, in sufficient detail.

### **Removing permanently excluded pupils from the school register**

The headteacher will remove pupils from the school register if:

- 15 school days have passed since the parents were notified of the governing board's decision not to reinstate the pupil and no application for an independent panel review has been received.
- The parents have stated in writing that they will not be applying for an independent panel review following a permanent exclusion.

If an application for an independent panel review has been made within 15 school days, the headteacher will wait until the review has been determined, or abandoned, and until the governing board has completed any reconsideration that the panel recommended or directed it to carry out, before removing the pupil from the school register.

If a pupil's name is to be removed from the register, the headteacher will make a return to the LA, which will include:

- All the particulars which were entered in the register.
- The address of any parent with whom the pupil normally resides.
- The grounds upon which the pupil's name is to be removed from the register.

Any return to the LA will be made as soon as the grounds for removal are met and no later than the date in which the pupil's name was removed.

If a pupil's name has been removed from the register and a discrimination claim is made, the pupil may be reinstated following a decision made by the First-tier Tribunal (SEND) or County Court.

Whilst a pupil's name remains on the admissions register, the appropriate code will be used to mark the pupil's attendance:

- Code B: Education off-site
- Code D: Dual registration
- Code E: Absent and not attending alternative provision

### **Independent review panel**



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An Independent Review Panel from the Yare Education Trust will review the governing board's decision not to reinstate a permanently excluded pupil, if the parents submit their application for this within the required time frame.

Parents are required to submit their applications within:

- 15 school days of the governing board's notification of their decision.
- 15 school days of the final determination of a discriminatory claim made under the Equality Act 2010.

Any application made outside of this timeframe will not be reviewed.

Parents are able to request an independent panel review even if they did not make a case to, or attend, the governing board's initial consideration of the exclusion.

12.5. The [LA/academy trust] will adhere to all statutory guidelines when conducting an independent panel review, as outlined in the DfE's statutory guidance document 'Exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England' 2017.

### **The role of a clerk**

The Yare Education Trust will decide whether to appoint a clerk to the independent review panel, or to make alternative arrangements to administer the panel.

The role of a clerk

- The clerk's role is to provide advice to the panel and parties to the review on procedure, law and statutory guidance on exclusions.
- Identify, in advance of the meeting, whether the excluded pupil wishes to attend the panel hearing, taking reasonable steps to enable the pupil to feedback their views, irrespective of their attendance.
- Identify, in advance of the meeting, whether any alleged victims of the incident(s) leading up to the exclusion wish to attend the panel hearing, taking reasonable steps to enable them to feedback their views, irrespective of their attendance.
- Ensure that the panel is able to hear from any witnesses to the incident(s) leading to the exclusion, taking into account the fact that some of these people may be pupils at the school (Pupils under 18-years-old will not be allowed to appear in person without parental consent).
- Inform the parents, headteacher, governing board and the LA, that they are entitled to: make oral and written representations to the panel; attend the hearing; and be represented.
- Ensure that all parties are:



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- Provided with copies of relevant papers at least five school days before the review, notifying the panel if any requested documents have not been provided in case the panel wishes to adjourn until a later date.
- Informed about who is attending the meeting, and what their roles are.
- Attend the review and ensure that minutes are produced in accordance with instructions from the independent review panel.

### **The duties of independent review panel members in the conduct of a review panel**

The role of the panel is to review the governing board's decision not to reinstate a permanently excluded pupil. In reviewing the decision, the panel will consider the interests and circumstances of the excluded pupil, including the circumstances in which the pupil was excluded, and have regard to the interests of other pupils and people working at the school.

The panel will apply the civil standard of proof, (i.e. 'on the balance of probabilities' it is more likely than not that a fact is true) rather than the criminal standard of 'beyond reasonable doubt'.

Following the review, the panel will do one of the following:

- Uphold the decision.
- Recommend that the governing board reconsiders reinstatement.
- Quash the decision and direct that the governing board reconsiders reinstatement.

The panel's decision does not have to be unanimous and can be decided by majority vote. It is binding on the pupil, parents, the governing board, headteacher and the LA.

### **Reconsidering reinstatement following a review**

Where the independent review panel instructs the governing board to reconsider their decision not to reinstate a pupil, they will do so within 10 school days of being given notice of the review panel's decision.

Dussindale Primary School is aware that if the governing board does not offer to reinstate the pupil, then the school will be required to make a payment of £4,000 directly to the LA in which the school is located.

If, following reconsideration, the governing board offers to reinstate the pupil but the parents decline, no adjustment will be made to the school's budget.

Following reconsideration, the governing board will notify the parents, the headteacher and the LA of their reconsidered decision and the reasons for this.

### **Criminal investigations**



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The headteacher will not postpone taking a decision to exclude a pupil due to a police investigation being underway, or any criminal proceedings that are in place.

The headteacher will give particular consideration when deciding to exclude a pupil where evidence is limited by a police investigation, to ensure that any decision made is fair and reasonable.

If the governing board is required to consider the headteacher's decision in these circumstances, they will not postpone the meeting and will make a decision based on the evidence available.

### **Training requirements**

Dussindale Primary School will ensure that all independent review panel members and clerks have received training within the two years prior to the date of the review.

Training will cover:

- The requirements of the legislation, regulations and statutory guidance governing exclusions.
- The need for the panel to observe procedural fairness and the rules of natural justice.
- The role of the chair of a review panel.
- The role of the clerk to a review panel.
- The duties of headteachers, governing boards and the panel under the Equality Act 2010.
- The effect of section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 and the need to act in a manner compatible with human rights protected by that Act.

Clerks will also have an up-to-date understanding on developments in case law which are relevant to exclusion.

This policy should be read in line with all other school policies.



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