



Dame Alice Owen's School
The Dame Alice Owen Foundation - 1613

SUSPENSION AND PERMANENT EXCLUSION POLICY (Statutory)

Agreed by the Governing Body Curriculum Committee
To be reviewed
(reviewed every 2 years)

Summer 2024
Summer 2026

To be monitored by Deputy Head Pastoral, the Pastoral Team and the Senior Leadership Team (SLT)

Dame Alice Owen's School is an inclusive school, which seeks to encourage good attitudes to behaviour for learning and to modify poor and inappropriate behaviour by using positive methods of redress; this policy should therefore be read in conjunction with the school's Behaviour for Learning and Anti-Bullying Policy. Good discipline in schools is essential to ensure that all students can benefit from the opportunities provided by education. Schools have a legal right to impose reasonable sanctions if a student misbehaves. The Government supports headteachers in using exclusion or suspension as a sanction where it feels it is warranted.

The law also provides that behaviour of students outside of school can also be considered as grounds for exclusion.

1. Legislation and statutory guidance

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

Our school aims to:

- Ensure that the suspension/exclusions process is applied fairly and consistently
- Help governors, staff, parents and students understand the exclusions process
- Ensure that students in school are safe and happy
- Prevent students from becoming NEET (not in education, employment or training)
- Ensure all suspensions and permanent exclusions are carried out lawfully

A note on off-rolling

‘Off-rolling’ is a form of gaming and occurs where a school makes the decision, in the interests of the school and not the student, to:

- Remove a student from the school roll without a formal, permanent exclusion, or
- Encourage a parent to remove their child from the school roll, or
- Encourage a sixth-form student not to continue with their course of study, or
- Retain a student on the school roll but not allow them to attend the school normally, without a formal permanent exclusion or suspension

Accordingly, we will not suspend or exclude a student unlawfully by telling or forcing them to leave, or not allowing them to attend school without following the statutory procedure contained in the [School Discipline \(Pupil Exclusions and Reviews\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#), or formally recording the event.

Any suspension or exclusion will be made on disciplinary grounds, and will not be made:

- Because a student has special educational needs and/or a disability (SEND) that the school feels unable to support, or
- Due to a student’s poor academic performance, or
- Because the student hasn’t met a specific condition, such as attending a reintegration meeting
- If any student is suspended or excluded on the above grounds, this will also be considered as ‘off-rolling’.

2. Legislation and statutory guidance

This policy is based on statutory guidance from the Department for Education: [Suspension and permanent exclusion from maintained schools, academies and student referral units in England, including student movement - from September 2023](#).

It is based on the following legislation, which outlines schools’ powers to exclude students:

- Section 51a 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 sets out parental responsibility for excluded students
- 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](#)
- [The Equality Act 2010](#)
- [Children and Families Act 2014](#)

The [School Inspection Handbook](#), which defines ‘off-rolling’.

3. Definitions

Suspension - when a student is removed from the school for a fixed period. This was previously referred to as a ‘fixed-term exclusion’.

Permanent exclusion - when a student is removed from the school permanently and taken off the school roll. This is sometimes referred to as an ‘exclusion’.

Off-site direction - when a governing board of the school requires a student to attend another education setting temporarily, to improve their behaviour.

Parent - any person who has parental responsibility and any person who has care of the child.

Managed move - when a student is transferred to another school permanently. All parties, including parents and the admission authority for the new school, should consent before a managed move occurs.

4. Roles and responsibilities

4.1 The Headteacher

Deciding whether to suspend or exclude

Only the Headteacher, or acting Headteacher, can suspend or permanently exclude a student from school on disciplinary grounds. The decision can be made in respect of behaviour inside or outside of school. The Headteacher will only use permanent exclusion as a last resort.

A decision to suspend or exclude a student will be taken only:

- In response to serious or persistent breaches of the school’s behaviour policy; and
- If allowing the student to remain in school would seriously harm the education or welfare of others

Before deciding whether to suspend or exclude a student, the Headteacher will:

- Consider all the relevant facts and evidence on the balance of probabilities, including whether the incident(s) leading to the exclusion were provoked
- Allow the student to give their version of events
- Consider whether the student has special educational needs (SEN)
- Consider whether the student is especially vulnerable (e.g. the student has a social worker, or is a looked-after child (LAC))
- Consider whether all alternative solutions have been explored, such as off-site direction or managed moves

The Headteacher will consider the views of the student, in light of their age and understanding, before deciding to suspend or exclude, unless it would not be appropriate to do so.

Pupils who need support to express their views will be allowed to have their views expressed through an advocate, such as a parent or social worker.

The Headteacher will not reach their decision until they have heard from the student, and will inform the student of how their views were taken into account when making the decision.

Procedures for investigating incidents

Incidents will normally be investigated by a student's Pastoral Director, Head of Department or members of the Senior Leadership Team. When investigating any incident the member of staff responsible will ensure that the following protocols are adhered to:

- statements, where relevant, will be taken from the students and adults involved in the incident. In addition, statements will be taken from as many students or adults as the member of staff investigating the incident feels is necessary to be satisfied that they have an accurate picture of what transpired. In order to ensure accuracy, occasionally students may need to be removed from lessons whilst an investigation is being completed. During removal, the rules that apply to 'internal inclusion' apply to ensure the integrity of the statements.
- If necessary, photos or CCTV footage of the incident will be viewed as part of the investigation.
- Any statements taken should be signed and dated by the student to confirm that they have written the statement themselves and are satisfied with what they have written.
- If a student is unable to write their own statement, they will dictate it to an appropriate adult. This could be, but will not be limited to, such people as a Pastoral Director or Manager, Form Tutor, Learning Mentor, a member of the Safeguarding Team or any member of the Senior Leadership Team.

- Where a statement is dictated to an appropriate adult, this will be indicated on the statement but the student will still sign the statement themselves to indicate that they agree with what has been written.

Once the investigation has been completed and if exclusion or suspension is felt to be appropriate, the Headteacher will review the evidence and make the final decision.

The standard of proof to be applied is the balance of probabilities, i.e. if it is more probable than not that the student did what they are alleged to have done, the Headteacher may exclude or suspend the student, as is their legal right.

A non-exhaustive list of what students can be suspended or excluded for can be found in our Behaviour for Learning and Anti-Bullying Policy.

Informing parents (or the student where they are 18 or older)

Once an investigation is complete, if the Headteacher decides to suspend or exclude a student, the parents/carers/student will be informed, in person or by telephone, of the period of the suspension or exclusion and the reason(s) for it, without undue delay.

The parents/carers/student will also be provided with the following information in writing, without undue delay:

- The reason(s) for the suspension or permanent exclusion
- The length of the suspension or, for a permanent exclusion, the fact that it is permanent
- Information about the parents'/student's right to make representations about the suspension or permanent exclusion to the governing board and, where the student is attending alongside parents, how they may be involved in this
- How any representations should be made
- Where there is a legal requirement for the governing board to hold a meeting to consider the reinstatement of a student, and that parents/the student have a right to attend the meeting, be represented at the meeting (at their own expense) and bring a friend
- That parents/the student have the right to request that the meetings be held remotely, and how and to whom they should make this request

If the student is of compulsory school age, the Headteacher will also notify parents, without undue delay, and by the end of the afternoon session on the first day that their child is suspended or permanently excluded, that:

- For the first 5 school days of an exclusion (or until the start date of any alternative provision or the end of the suspension, where this is earlier), the parents are legally required to ensure that their child is not present in a public place during school

hours without a good reason. This will include specifying on which days this duty applies

- 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, if possible:

- 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 the student needs in order to identify the person they should report to on the first day

If the Headteacher does not have all the information about the alternative provision arrangements by the end of the afternoon session on the first day of the suspension or permanent exclusion, they can provide the information at a later date, without undue delay, and no later than 48 hours 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 a suspension or permanent exclusion, in which case the school reserves the right to provide the information with less than 48 hours' notice, with parents' consent.

If the Headteacher cancels the suspension or permanent exclusion, they will notify the parents/student without undue delay, and provide a reason for the cancellation.

Penalty Notice for excluded students

During the initial period of up to 5 school days of any exclusion, whether suspension or permanent, the parents of the excluded student must ensure that the excluded student is not present in a public place during normal school hours without reasonable justification. This requirement applies whether or not the student is in the company of the parent. A failure to comply with this requirement is an offence. Parents can be given a fixed penalty notice of £50 if they fail to do this. The penalty payable increases to £100 if unpaid after 28 calendar days, and if this is still unpaid after 42 calendar days the parent will be subject to prosecution for the original offence.

Informing the governing board

The Headteacher will, without undue delay, notify the governing board of:

- Any permanent exclusion, including when a suspension is followed by a decision to permanently exclude a student
- Any suspension which would result in the student being suspended for a total of more than 5 school days (or more than 10 lunchtimes) in a term

- Any suspension or permanent exclusion which would result in the student missing a National Curriculum test or public exam
- Any suspension or permanent exclusion that has been cancelled, including the reason for the cancellation

Informing the local authority (LA)

The Headteacher will notify the LA of all suspensions and permanent exclusions, without undue delay, regardless of the length of a suspension.

The notification will include:

- The reason(s) for the suspension or permanent exclusion
- The length of a suspension or, for a permanent exclusion, the fact that it is permanent

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

The Headteacher must notify the LA without undue delay of any cancelled exclusions, including the reason the exclusion was cancelled.

Informing the student's social worker and/or virtual school head (VSH)

If a:

- **Pupil with a social worker** is at risk of suspension or permanent exclusion, the Headteacher will inform **the social worker** as early as possible
- **Pupil who is a looked-after child (LAC)** is at risk of suspension or exclusion, the Headteacher will inform **the VSH** as early as possible

This is in order to work together to consider what factors may be affecting the student's behaviour, and what further support can be put in place to improve the behaviour.

If the Headteacher decides to suspend or permanently exclude a student with a social worker/a student who is looked after, they will inform the student's social worker/the VSH, as appropriate, without undue delay, that:

- They have decided to suspend or permanently exclude the student
- The reason(s) for the decision
- The length of the suspension or, for a permanent exclusion, the fact that it is permanent
- The suspension or permanent exclusion affects the student's ability to sit a National Curriculum test or public exam (where relevant)

- They have decided to cancel a suspension or permanent exclusion, and why (where relevant)

The social worker/VSH will be invited to any meeting of the governing board about the suspension or permanent exclusion. This is so they can provide advice on how the student's background and/or circumstances that may have influenced the circumstances of their suspension or permanent exclusion. The social worker should also help ensure safeguarding needs and risks and the student's welfare are taken into account.

Cancelling suspensions and permanent exclusions

The Headteacher may cancel a suspension or permanent exclusion that has already begun, or one that has not yet begun, but only where it has not yet been reviewed by the governing board. Where there is a cancellation:

- The parents (or the student if they are 18 or older), governing board and LA will be notified without undue delay
- Where relevant, any social worker and VSH will be notified without undue delay
- The notification must provide the reason for the cancellation
- The governing board's duty to hold a meeting and consider reinstatement ceases
- Parents (or the student if they are 18 or older) will be offered the opportunity to meet with the Headteacher to discuss the cancellation, which will be arranged without undue delay
- The student will be allowed back in school without undue delay

Any days spent out of school as a result of any exclusion, prior to the cancellation, will count towards the maximum of 45 school days permitted in any school year.

A permanent exclusion cannot be cancelled if the student has already been excluded for more than 45 school days in a school year or if they will have been so by the time the cancellation takes effect.

Providing education during the first 5 days of a suspension or permanent exclusion

During the first 5 days of a suspension, if the student is not attending alternative provision (AP), the Headteacher will take steps to ensure that achievable and accessible work is set and marked for the student. Online pathways such as (Google Classroom/Oak Academy) may be used for this. If the student has a special educational need or disability, the Headteacher will make sure that reasonable adjustments are made to the provision where necessary.

If the student is looked after or if they have a social worker, the school will work with the LA to arrange AP from the first day following the suspension or permanent exclusion. Where this isn't possible, the school will take reasonable steps to set and mark work for the student, including the use of online pathways.

The governing board - Exclusion Process and Timescale

Responsibilities regarding suspensions and exclusions are delegated to the Governors' Disciplinary Committee.

Suspensions of five days or less:

- governors will consider any representation from parents but do not have to meet
- governors have no power to reinstate or overturn a decision (but can place findings in the student's record)
- if a public exam will be missed- the group should convene immediately if requested (the Chair of Governors may consider the issue alone)
- All suspensions are shared with the LA

Suspension of 6 - 15 days in one term (single event or cumulative)

- can be considered by the governors only if the parents request a meeting; governors can uphold a suspension or reinstate the student (earlier or immediately)
- governors meet within 50 school days (after receiving notice of the suspension)
- in the absence of any representations by the parents the governing body is not required to meet and cannot direct reinstatement

Suspension exceeding 15 day limit

Once a 15 day limit is exceeded (in any one term) and in all permanent exclusion cases the governors must meet between the 6th and 15th school day after the date of receipt of notice to consider the exclusion as per below.

Meeting the Governing Board

- Members of the Governing Body (usually 3-5 members) who have received exclusions and suspensions training within the 2 years prior to the Governors Disciplinary Committee hearing.
- A clerk who is preferably not a member of the governing body or member of the staff
- The headteacher and appropriate staff member
- The parents and student (should be encouraged)
- A friend or representative of the parent (if wanted)
- A representative of the LA (CSF)
- Social Worker of the student (if applicable)
- The Virtual School Head (if the student is a CLA)

Decision making

- Governors make their decision alone (only the clerk may stay)
- They make the decision based on evidence provided at the hearing and the papers supplied
- They must be satisfied that the exclusion procedures have been followed and all relevant strategies have been tried
- Have regard to the guidance
- Must inform the parent, the Headteacher and the LA of its decision in writing within one school day

Monitoring and analysing suspensions and exclusions data

The governing board will review, challenge and evaluate the data on the school's use of suspension, exclusion, off-site direction to alternative provision, and managed moves.

The governing board will consider:

- How effectively and consistently the school's behaviour policy is being implemented
- The school register and absence codes
- Instances where students receive repeat suspensions
- Interventions in place to support students at risk of suspension or permanent exclusion
- Any variations in the rolling average of permanent exclusions, to understand why this is happening, and to make sure they are only used when necessary
- Timing of moves and permanent exclusions, and whether there are any patterns, including any indications which may highlight where policies or support are not working
- The characteristics of suspended and permanently excluded students, and why this is taking place
- Whether the placements of students directed off-site into alternative provision are reviewed at sufficient intervals to assure that the education is achieving its objectives and that students are benefiting from it.
- The cost implications of directing students off-site

4.3 The Local Authority (LA)

For permanent exclusions, the LA will arrange suitable full-time education to begin no later than the sixth school day after the first day of the exclusion.

For students who are looked after or have social workers, the LA and the school will work together to arrange suitable full-time education to begin from the first day of the exclusion.

5. Considering the reinstatement of a student

The Governors' Disciplinary Committee will consider and decide on the reinstatement of a suspended or permanently excluded student within 15 school days of receiving the notice of the suspension or exclusion if:

- The exclusion is permanent
- It is a suspension which would bring the student's total number of days out of school to more than 15 in a term; or
- It would result in a student missing a public exam or National Curriculum test

Where the student has been suspended, and the suspension does not bring the student's total number of days of suspension to more than 5 in a term, the Governor Disciplinary Committee must consider any representations made by parents (and the student (if they are 18 or older)). However, it is not required to arrange a meeting with parents (and the student) and it cannot direct the Headteacher to reinstate the student.

Where the student has been suspended for more than 5, but not more than 15 school days, in a single term, and the parents (and student if over 18) make representations to the board, the Governor Disciplinary Committee will consider and decide on the reinstatement of a suspended student within 50 school days of receiving notice of the suspension. If the parents (and student if over 18) do not make representations, the board is not required to meet and it cannot direct the Headteacher to reinstate the student.

Where a suspension or permanent exclusion would result in a student missing a public exam or National Curriculum test, the Governors' Disciplinary Committee will, as far as reasonably practicable, consider and decide on the reinstatement of the student before the date of the exam or test. If this is not practicable, the Governors' Disciplinary Committee may consider the suspension or permanent exclusion and decide whether or not to reinstate the student.

The following parties will be invited to a meeting of the governing board and allowed to make representations or share information:

- Parents (or the student if they are 18 or older)(and, where requested, a representative or friend)
- The student, if they are aged 17 or younger and it would be appropriate to their age and understanding
- The Headteacher
- The student's social worker, if they have one
- The Virtual School Head (VSH) , if the student is looked after
- LA representative

The Governors' Disciplinary Committee meetings can be held remotely at the request of parents (or students if they are 18 or older). See section 9 for more details on remote access to meetings.

The governing board will try to arrange the meeting within the statutory time limits set out above and must try to have it at a time that suits all relevant parties. However, its decision will not be invalid simply on the grounds that it was not made within these time limits.

The Governors' Disciplinary Committee can either:

- Decline to reinstate the student, or
- Direct the reinstatement of the student immediately, or on a particular date (except in cases where the board cannot do this - see earlier in this section)

In reaching a decision, the Governors' Disciplinary Committee will consider:

- Whether the decision to suspend or permanently exclude was lawful, reasonable, and procedurally fair
- Whether the Headteacher followed their legal duties
- The welfare and safeguarding of the student and their peers
- Any evidence that was presented to the governing board

They will decide whether or not a fact is true 'on the balance of probabilities'. The clerk will be present when the decision is made.

Minutes will be taken of the meeting, and a record kept of the evidence that was considered. The outcome will also be recorded on the student's educational record, and copies of relevant papers will be kept with this record.

The Governors' Disciplinary Committee will notify, in writing, the following stakeholders of its decision, along with reasons for its decision, without undue delay:

- The parents (or the student if they are 18 or older)
- The Headteacher
- The student's social worker, if they have one
- The VSH, if the student is looked after
- The local authority
- The student's home authority, if it differs from the school's

Where an exclusion is permanent and the Governors' Disciplinary Committee has decided not to reinstate the student, the notification of decision will also include the following:

- The fact that it is a permanent exclusion
- Notice of parents' (or the student's (if they are 18 or older) 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 (15 school days from the date on which notice in writing of the governing board's decision is given to parents)

- The name and address to which an application for a review and any written evidence should be submitted
- That any application should set out the grounds on which it is being made and that, where appropriate, it should include reference to how the student's special educational needs (SEN) are considered to be relevant to the permanent exclusion
- That, regardless of whether the excluded student has recognised SEN, parents have a right to require the academy trust to appoint an SEN expert to advise the review panel

Details of the role of the SEN 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 permanent exclusion has occurred as a result of unlawful 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. Also that any 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

6. Independent review

If parents (or the student (if they are 18 or older)) apply for an independent review within the legal timeframe, Dame Alice Owen's School will, at their own expense, arrange for an independent panel to review the decision of the governing board not to reinstate a permanently excluded student.

Applications for an independent review must be made within 15 school days of notice being given to the parents / Carers (or the student if over 18) by the Governors' Disciplinary Committee of its decision to not reinstate the student **or**, if after this time, within 15 school days of the final determination of a claim of discrimination under the Equality Act 2010 regarding the permanent exclusion. Any applications made outside of this timeframe will be rejected.

Independent reviews can be held remotely at the request of parents (or the student if over 18). See section 9 for more details on remote access to meetings.

A panel of 3 or, in exceptional cases, 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 governor category and 2 members will come from the

Headteacher category. At all times during the review process there must be the required representation on the panel.

- 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
- Current or former school governors who have served as a governor for at least 12 consecutive months in the last 5 years, provided they have not been teachers or Headteachers 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 of the local authority, if the excluding school is a maintained school or PRU;
- are a director of the academy trust 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 academy trust, or the governing board, 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 academy trust, school, governing board, parents or student, 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)

The panel must consider the interests and circumstances of the student, including the circumstances in which the student was permanently excluded, and have regard to the interests of other students and people working at the school.

Taking into account the student's age and understanding, the student or their parents will be made aware of their right to attend and participate in the review meeting and the student should be enabled to make representations on their own behalf, should they desire to.

Where a SEN expert is present, the panel must seek and have regard to the SEN expert's view of how SEN may be relevant to the student's permanent exclusion.

Where a social worker is present, the panel must have regard to any representation made by the social worker of how the student's experiences, needs, safeguarding risks and/or welfare may be relevant to the student's permanent exclusion.

Where a VSH is present, the panel must have regard to any representation made by the social worker of how any of the child's background, education and safeguarding needs were considered by the Headteacher in the lead up to the permanent exclusion, or are relevant to the student's permanent exclusion.

Following its review, the independent panel will decide to do 1 of the following:

- Uphold the governing board's decision
- Recommend that the governing board reconsiders reinstatement
- Quash the governing board's decision and direct that they reconsider reinstatement (only if it judges that the decision was flawed)

New evidence may be presented, though the school cannot introduce new reasons for the permanent exclusion or the decision not to reinstate. The panel must disregard any new reasons that are introduced.

In deciding whether the decision was flawed, and therefore whether to quash the decision not to reinstate, the panel must only take account of the evidence that was available to the governing board at the time of making its decision. This includes any evidence that the panel considers would, or should, have been available to the governing board and that it ought to have considered if it had been acting reasonably.

If evidence is presented that the panel considers it is unreasonable to expect the governing board to have been aware of at the time of its decision, the panel can take account of the evidence when deciding whether to recommend that the governing board reconsider reinstatement.

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

Once the panel has reached its decision, the panel will notify all parties in writing without undue delay.

This notification will include:

- The panel's decision and the reasons for it
- Where relevant, details of any financial readjustment or payment to be made if the governing board does not subsequently decide to offer to reinstate the student within 10 school days
- Any information that the panel has directed the governing board to place on the student's educational record

7. School registers

A student's name will be removed from the school admission register if:

- 15 school days have passed since the parents (or student if over 18) were notified of the Governors' Disciplinary Committee decision to not reinstate the student and no application has been made for an independent review panel, or

- The parents (or student if over 18) 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 within 15 school days, the governing board will wait until that review has concluded before removing a student's name from the register.

While the student's name remains on the school's admission register, the student's attendance will still be recorded appropriately. Where alternative provision has been made for an excluded student and they attend it, code B (education off-site) or code D (dual registration) will be used on the attendance register.

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

Making a return to the LA

Where a student's name is to be removed from the school admissions register because of a permanent exclusion, the school will make a return to the LA. The return will include:

- The student's full name
- The full name and address of any parent with whom the student normally resides
- At least 1 telephone number at which any parent with whom the student normally resides can be contacted in an emergency
- The grounds upon which their name is to be deleted from the admissions register (i.e. permanent exclusion)
- Details of the new school the student will attend, including the name of that school and the first date when the student attended or is due to attend there, if the parents have told the school the student is moving to another school
- Details of the student's new address, including the new address, the name of the parent(s) the student is going to live there with, and the date when the student is going to start living there, if the parents have informed the school that the student is moving house

This return must be made as soon as the grounds for removal is met and no later than the removal of the student's name.

8. Returning from a suspension

8.1 Reintegration strategy

Following suspension, or cancelled suspension or exclusion, the school will put in place a strategy to help the student reintegrate successfully into school life and full-time education.

Where necessary, the school will work with third-party organisations to identify whether the student has any unmet special educational and/or health needs.

Part-time timetables will not be used as a tool to manage behaviour and, if used, will be put in place for the minimum time necessary.

The strategy will be regularly reviewed and adapted where necessary throughout the reintegration process in collaboration with the student, parents, and other relevant parties.

8.2 Reintegration meetings

After a suspension students must attend a reintegration meeting with their parents / Carers and a member of the Senior Leadership or Pastoral Team. The terms of the reintegration are discussed and agreed at such meetings and provision for continued support for the student is arranged at this time.

The purpose of the reintegration meetings is to assist with the reintegration of the student and promote the improvement of their behaviour. It provides an opportunity to:

- Emphasise the importance of parents working with the school to take joint responsibility of their child's behaviour
- discuss how behavioural challenges can be addressed
- explore wider issues and any circumstances that might be affecting the child's behaviour
- reach agreement on how the child's education should continue, how best they can be reintegrated and what measures could be put in place to prevent further misbehaviour

9. Remote access to meetings

Parents (or students if they are 18 or older) can request that a Governors' Disciplinary Committee meeting, or independent review panel be held remotely. If the parents (or student if over 18) don't express a preference, the meeting will be held in person.

In case of extraordinary or unforeseen circumstances, which mean it is not reasonably practicable for the meeting to be held in person, the meeting will be held remotely.

Remotely accessed meetings are subject to the same procedural requirements as in-person meetings.

The governing board and the School should make sure that the following conditions are met before agreeing to let a meeting proceed remotely:

- All the participants have access to the technology which will allow them to hear, speak, see and be seen
- All the participants will be able participate fully
- The remote meeting can be held fairly and transparently
- Social workers and the VSH always have the option of joining remotely, whether the meeting is being held in person or not, as long as they can meet the conditions for remote access listed above.

The meeting will be rearranged to an in-person meeting, without undue delay, if technical issues arise that can't be reasonably resolved and:

- Compromise the ability of participants to contribute effectively, or
- Prevent the meeting from running fairly and transparently

10. Monitoring arrangements

The school will collect data on the following:

- Attendance, permanent exclusions and suspensions
- Use of student referral units, off-site directions and managed moves
- Anonymous surveys of staff, students, governors and other stakeholders on their perceptions and experiences
- The data will be analysed every term by The Deputy Headteacher (Pastoral). The Deputy Headteacher will report back to the Full Governing Body and the Headteacher
- The data will be analysed from a variety of perspectives including:
 - At school level
 - By age group
 - By time of day/week/term
 - By protected characteristic

The school will use the results of this analysis to make sure it is meeting its duties under the Equality Act 2010. If any patterns or disparities between groups of students are identified by this analysis, the school will review its policies in order to tackle it.

This policy will be reviewed by The Deputy Headteacher (Pastoral) every 2 years or when new guidance is issued by the Government. At every review, the policy will be approved by the Curriculum Committee of the governing body.

11. Links with other policies

This policy is linked to our:

- Behaviour for Learning and Anti-Bullying Policy

- SEND policy
- SEN information report

Appendix 1: Independent Review Panel training

The School must make sure 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 suspensions and permanent exclusions on disciplinary grounds, 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 boards 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