



Behaviour Policy

Appendix – Exclusions Policy

September 2025

Fixed-term and permanent exclusions:

We do not wish to exclude any child from school, but sometimes this may be necessary.

The school has therefore adopted the new revised regulations and guidance for Exclusions which came into force in September 2012 and updated in September 2022. We refer to this guidance in any decision to exclude a child from school. The relevant guidance can be found here:

www.education.gov.uk/schools/pupilsupport/behaviour/exclusion

All decisions to exclude are serious and taken only as a last resort or where the breach of the school rules is serious. The Head Teacher will consider the nature of the misbehaviour when deciding upon the length of a fixed-term exclusion.

The following are examples that may lead to exclusions:

- Repeated failure to comply with a reasonable request from a member of staff
- Verbal abuse of staff, other adults or children
- Repeated use of bad language in school or in the school grounds
- Failure to comply with the consequences of bad behaviour
- Wilful damage to property
- Repeated bullying
- Dangerous acts or violence towards another child or adult
- Repeated fighting
- Theft
- Persistent defiance or disruption in the classroom

Only the Head Teacher (or the acting Head Teacher) has the power to exclude a child from school.

The Head Teacher may exclude a child for one or more fixed periods, for up to 45 days in any one school year. In extreme and exceptional circumstances, the Head Teacher may exclude a child permanently. It is also possible for the Head Teacher to convert a fixed-term exclusion into a permanent exclusion, if the circumstances warrant this.

If the Head Teacher excludes a child, s/he informs the parents immediately, giving reasons for the exclusion. At the same time, the Head Teacher makes it clear to the parents that they can, if they wish, appeal against the decision to the governing body. The school informs the parents how to make any such appeal.

The Head Teacher informs the LA and the governing body about any permanent exclusion, and about any fixed-term exclusions beyond five days in any one term.

The governing body itself cannot either exclude a child or extend the exclusion period made by the Head Teacher.

The governing body may convene an appeals panel which is made up of between three and five members. This panel considers any exclusion appeals on behalf of the governors. When an appeals panel meets to consider an exclusion, they consider the circumstances in which the child was excluded, consider any representation by parents and the LA, and consider whether the child should be reinstated.

If the governors' appeals panel decides that a child should be reinstated, the Head Teacher must comply with this ruling.

Return to school following a fixed term exclusion will require careful monitoring. A meeting between pupil and parents is expected during the first day back at school

where acceptable behaviour is discussed. Further monitoring / a behaviour plan may be required/implemented at the Head Teacher's discretion.

Monitoring and review:

The Head Teacher monitors the effectiveness of this policy on a regular basis. S/he also reports to the governing body on the effectiveness of the policy and, if necessary, makes recommendations for further improvements.

The school keeps records concerning incidents of misbehaviour. These records are completed following:

- A serious incident
- A physical intervention was used (see 2.6)
- The child presents behaviours we want to address

Individualised plans may be developed for children who require extra help with their behaviour.

The Head Teacher keeps a record of any child who is suspended for a fixed-term, or who is permanently excluded.

It is the responsibility of the governing body to monitor the rate of suspensions and exclusions, and to ensure that the school policy is administered fairly and consistently. The governing body will pay particular attention to matters of equality; it will seek to ensure that no child is treated unfairly because of gender, creed, race or ethnic background. The governing body reviews this policy every year. The governors may, however, review the policy earlier than this if the government introduces new regulations, or if the governing body receives recommendations on how the policy might be improved.