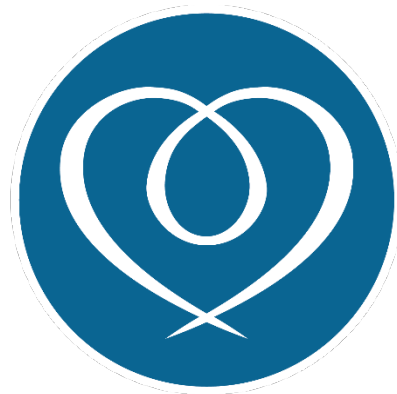




LIONHEART
EDUCATIONAL
TRUST

SUSPENSION AND EXCLUSIONS POLICY

**This policy applies to all schools within
the Lionheart Educational Trust**

Approved by the Trust

September 2026 – September 2028



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1. Aims

Our Trust aims to ensure that:

- The suspension and exclusions process is applied fairly and consistently
- The suspension and 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)

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 pupil referral units in England, including pupil management](#)

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

- 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 looks at parental responsibility for suspended/excluded pupils
- Section 579 of the [Education Act 1996](#), which defines the '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 Education \(Educational Provision for Improving Behaviour\) Regulations 2026](#)

This policy should also be read alongside statutory safeguarding guidance, including:

- *Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE)* (latest version)
- *Working Together to Safeguard Children*

The school recognises that suspension and exclusion decisions may engage safeguarding duties, particularly where there are concerns about harm to other pupils, including incidents of child-on-child abuse (also referred to as peer-on-peer abuse).

This policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

3. The decision to suspend/exclude

Only the Principal (Executive/Associate), or acting Principal, can suspend/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 suspension and exclusions procedures to ensure that every child receives an education in a safe and caring environment.

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

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

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

- Consider all the relevant facts and evidence, including whether the incident(s) leading to the suspension/ exclusion were provoked
- Allow the pupil to give their version of events
- Consider if the pupil has special educational needs (SEN) and whether reasonable adjustments have been made and appropriate support and interventions have been implemented prior to suspension/exclusion

Where further evidence emerges following an initial suspension, a further suspension or permanent exclusion may be issued, provided the decision is lawful, reasonable, and procedurally fair.

3.1 Safeguarding Considerations and Child-on-Child Abuse

Safeguarding considerations and child-on-child abuse

The school will always consider its statutory safeguarding duties when making decisions about suspension or permanent exclusion. The safety and welfare of all pupils is paramount.

Where a pupil’s behaviour involves child-on-child abuse, including but not limited to:

- physical abuse
- sexual violence or sexual harassment
- harmful sexual behaviour
- bullying (including cyberbullying)
- abuse within intimate personal relationships

the school will respond in line with *Keeping Children Safe in Education* and the school’s safeguarding policy.

In such cases, the Principal will:

- Work closely with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) to ensure appropriate risk assessment and safeguarding response



- Consider the needs and protection of the victim(s) and any other affected pupils
- Take into account advice from external agencies where appropriate (e.g. social care, police)

Where it is necessary to protect the safety and welfare of other pupils, the school may:

- Suspend or permanently exclude the alleged perpetrator, where the legal tests for exclusion are met; and/or
- Forbid a pupil from attending school premises for a temporary period (for example while an investigation or risk assessment is ongoing), to manage safeguarding risk

Any such action will:

- Be lawful, reasonable and proportionate
- Be kept under regular review
- Ensure that education continues to be provided, where appropriate

The school recognises that in some safeguarding cases, particularly those involving allegations of sexual violence or serious harm, it may be necessary to take immediate action to separate pupils to ensure safety, even before a full investigation is complete.

The school will ensure that:

- Victims are supported, protected, and listened to
- Alleged perpetrators are treated fairly, with decisions based on the balance of probabilities
- All actions are consistent with both safeguarding law and exclusion legislation

Headteachers should consider Direction Off Site and/or a Managed Move as preventative measures to permanent exclusion. The school will ensure that the pupil's voice is heard and considered, where age and understanding allow, particularly in decisions relating to off-site direction and managed moves.

3.2 Direction Off Site

The school may direct a pupil off-site to improve behaviour in line with the Education (Educational Provision for Improving Behaviour) Regulations 2026.

The school will:

- Ensure the placement is lawful, proportionate and in the pupil's best interests
- Provide written notification to parents with required details
- Review placements regularly with parents and relevant professionals
- Share relevant information with the receiving provider in advance

Parental consent is not required, but parents' views will be considered.

3.2 Managed Moves

Managed moves will:



- Be voluntary and agreed by all parties
- Comply with the School Admissions Code
- Not involve trial periods
- Never be used as a basis for exclusion if refused

4. Definition

For the purposes of suspensions/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.

For the purposes of this policy, an exclusion (suspension or permanent exclusion) is a disciplinary sanction. Any action taken to forbid attendance for safeguarding reasons is not an exclusion and will be managed separately in line with safeguarding duties.

5. Roles and responsibilities

5.1 The Principal

Informing parents

The principal will immediately provide the following information, in writing, to the parents of a suspended/excluded pupil:

- The reason(s) for the suspension/exclusion
- The length of a fixed-term suspension or, for a permanent exclusion, the fact that it is permanent
- Information about parents' right to make representations about the suspension/exclusion to the governing board and how the pupil may be involved in this
- How any representations should be made
- Where there is a legal requirement for the governing board 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 principal will also notify parents by the end of the afternoon session on the day their child is suspended/excluded that for the first 5 school days of a suspension/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.

The Principal will ensure that all decisions are fully documented, including:

- The reasons for the decision
- Evidence considered
- Interventions and support previously implemented
- Safeguarding and equality considerations



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 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/exclusion, in which case the information can be provided with less than 48 hours' notice with parents' consent.

In safeguarding cases, including those involving child-on-child abuse, the Principal will ensure that:

- The Designated Safeguarding Lead is fully involved in decision-making
- Appropriate risk assessments are completed and recorded
- Decisions about suspension, exclusion, or restricting attendance are clearly documented with safeguarding rationale
- Relevant agencies are informed where required

The Principal will ensure that any decision to prevent a pupil from attending school for safeguarding reasons is clearly distinguished from formal exclusion, unless the legal threshold for suspension or permanent exclusion is met.

Informing the governing board and local authority

The principal will immediately notify the governing board and the local authority (LA) of:

- A permanent exclusion, including when a fixed-period suspension is followed by a decision to permanently exclude a pupil
- All Suspensions regardless of the length of the suspension/exclusion.
- Suspensions/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.

Informing Social Workers and Virtual School Heads

The principal will without delay notify social workers and virtual school heads of suspensions or permanent exclusions and share information to help identify, assess and respond to risks or concerns about the safety and welfare of children.

5.2 The governing board

The governing board has a duty to consider the reinstatement of a suspended/excluded pupil (see section 6).



Within 14 days of receipt of a request, the governing board will provide the secretary of state with information about any exclusions in the last 12 months.

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

Provision does not have to be arranged for pupils in the final year of compulsory education who do not have any further public examinations to sit.

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.

6. Considering the reinstatement of a pupil

The governing body 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 suspension 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 governing body will consider the reinstatement of a suspended pupil within 50 school days of receiving notice of the suspension if the pupil would be excluded from school for more than 5 school days, but less than 15, in a single term.

Where a suspension/exclusion would result in a pupil missing a public examination, the governing body will consider the reinstatement of the pupil before the date of the examination. If this is not practicable, the governing body will consider the suspension/exclusion and decide whether or not to reinstate the pupil.

The governing body 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 governing body will consider whether the suspension/exclusion was lawful, reasonable and procedurally fair and whether the principal 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 governing body will notify, in writing, the principal, parents and the LA of its decision, along with reasons for its decision, without delay.

Where an exclusion is permanent, the governing body 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, and:
 - 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 SEN 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 academy trust to appoint an SEN expert to attend the review
 - 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 suspension/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 trust will arrange for an independent panel to review the decision of the governing board not to reinstate a permanently excluded pupil.

Applications for an independent review must be made within 15 school days of notice being given to the parents by the governing body 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 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/trustee of the academy trust], or local governing body of the excluding school
- Are the principal of the excluding school, or have held this position in the last 5 years



- Are an employee of the Lionheart Educational Trust or the local governing body, of the excluding school
- Have, or at any time have had, any connection with the school, Lionheart Educational Trust, local 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 board's decision
- Recommend that the governing board reconsiders reinstatement
- Quash the governing board'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 board 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.

9. Returning from a fixed-term suspension

Following a fixed-term 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 suspension:

- Agreeing a behaviour contract/pastoral support plan
- Putting a pupil 'on report'
- Internal isolation



Where a suspension relates to safeguarding concerns, including child-on-child abuse, the reintegration process will:

- Be informed by a risk assessment led by the DSL
- Include measures to protect victims and other pupils (e.g. timetable adjustments, supervised movement, separation strategies)
- Ensure appropriate ongoing support for all pupils involved

Reintegration will only take place where the school is satisfied that it is safe and appropriate to do so.

10. Monitoring arrangements

The Deputy CEO monitors the number of suspensions/exclusions every term and reports back to the Lionheart Educational Trust (School and Trust level). They also liaise with the local authority to ensure suitable full-time education for excluded pupils.

This policy will be reviewed by the Deputy CEO every two years. At every review, the policy will be approved by the Chair of the Trust.

11. Links with other policies

This exclusions policy is linked to our

- Behaviour policy
- SEN policy and information report
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy



Appendix 1: Independent review panel training

The Lionheart Educational Trust 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 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