

EXCLUSIONS, EXPULSION & REMOVAL POLICY

Review by: Head and Deputy Head
Last Review: August 2025
Next Review: August 2026

Also refer to:

Admissions Policy
Behaviour and Discipline Policy
Complaints Policy
Equal Opportunities Policy

CONTENTS

1.	Policy Statement	3
2.	Behaviour warranting exclusion	4
3.	Types of exclusion	5
4.	Stages of exclusion: Investigation	6
5.	Stages of exclusion: Decision by the Head	6
6.	Stages of exclusion: Review of Head's decision by Stage 3 panel	12
7.	Deleting a pupil from the school's roll	14
8.	Recourse after the panel's decision	15

POLICY STATEMENT

A pupil may be excluded for a fixed period of time (suspension), or parents may be asked to remove a pupil, or a pupil may be required to leave permanently for reasons of misconduct or excluded permanently from Godolphin.

This policy extends to behaviour outside of school which brings the school into disrepute and/or could have repercussions for the orderly running of the school.

Action will be taken following a single offence where that offence is deemed to be sufficiently serious. In most cases, temporary suspension will be the result of a first offence, although the Head may at their discretion permanently exclude any pupil for a first offence which is considered to warrant such a step.

In other instances, permanent exclusion may be the result of a series of less serious offences, where repetition of these offences indicates that pupils' unwillingness to conform to an acceptable pattern of behaviour. In such cases, parents will have been consulted before such a stage is reached in an attempt to correct the behaviour.

A pupil may also be required to leave if, after all appropriate consultation, the Head is satisfied that it is not in the best interest of the pupil, or of the school, that they remain at Godolphin.

The aim of this policy is:

- To ensure procedural fairness and natural justice.
- To promote co-operation between Godolphin and parents when it is necessary for a pupil to leave earlier than expected.

Godolphin seeks to implement this policy through adherence to the procedures set out in the rest of this document. Godolphin is fully committed to ensure that the application of the Exclusions, Removal, Expulsion and Review Policy is non-discriminatory, in line with the UK Equality Act (2010). Full details are available in the school's Equal Opportunities Policy document.

The policy applies to all pupils at Godolphin (whether or not in the care of the school), but does not cover cases when a pupil has to leave because of ill-health, non-payment of fees, or withdrawal by their parents.

FOR INFORMATION

References to “the Head” includes Deputy. “Parent” includes one or both parents, a legal guardian or education guardian. “Removal” means that a pupil has been required to leave, but without the stigma of expulsion. Subheadings are for ease of reading and not part of the policy.

This document is available to all interested parties on our website and on request from the School Office.

BEHAVIOUR WARRANTING EXCLUSION

The main categories of misconduct which may result in exclusion, removal or expulsion are:

- a serious breach of safety requirements likely to endanger other people or the pupil themselves;
- use of possession of or supply of alcohol or illegal drugs within the school premises or during school organised events;
- removal of, or damage to, school property;
- stealing from the school, employees of the school, or from other pupils;
- shoplifting;
- intentional damage to property;
- abuse of the school’s computer system and of the internet;
- online bullying, e.g. sending offensive messages/threats
- sexual misconduct, abuse or assault;
- serious actual or threatened violence or physical assault against another pupil, member of staff or worker in the school;
- carrying an offensive weapon (defined as any item made of adapted for causing injury);
- bullying and/or harassment including racial, sexual or homophobic harassment;
- wilful defiance of the properly exercised authority of the school and its staff;
- bringing the school into disrepute or acting in a manner deliberately to undermine the school’s principles or ethos;
- persistent attitudes or behaviour which are inconsistent with the ethos of Godolphin School;
- other serious misconduct towards a member of the school community.

TYPES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

There are two types of exclusion:

1. Fixed Term Exclusion (temporary suspension)

This is a temporary exclusion, usually for a **fixed number of days**. The pupil should remain at home during this period (during which time the pupil should complete schoolwork, but cannot join lessons). Fixed term exclusions may be, for example, for a period of between 1 and 5 days, where repeated punishment has proved ineffective or a serious indiscipline. If a fixed term exclusion is ineffective, the Head may be forced to permanently exclude the pupil, or to require them to be removed (as described below).

2. Permanent Exclusion

This is where the pupil is permanently removed from the school and the contract between the school and parents in relation to the excluded pupil is terminated. The decision should only be taken where the pupil has committed a serious breach or persistent breaches of the school's behaviour policy; and/or allowing them to remain in the school seriously harms the learning or welfare of the pupil or others in the school; and/or the parents have breached their contractual obligations with the school, including with regard to non-payment of fees.

For breach of school discipline by a pupil, in most cases, this will be after a wide range of alternative strategies have been tried without success. However, there will be exceptional circumstances where, in the Head's professional judgement, it might be appropriate to permanently exclude a child for a single serious breach (one-off or first offence).

STAGES OF EXCLUSION FROM SCHOOL

The exclusions process will usually fall into **three stages**:

1. Investigation
2. Decision by the Head
3. Consideration of the Head's decision by a Stage 3 Panel – **if requested by parents**.

The initial decision on whether to exclude is for the Head to take. As part of considering each permanent exclusion, the Head will consult with the Head of Independent Schools at United Learning before the decision is reached.

1. Investigation

The Head will apply sanctions fairly, and, where appropriate, after due investigative action has taken place. Parents will be informed in writing as soon as reasonably practicable if a complaint or allegation under investigation is of a nature that could result in the pupil being excluded.

In some cases, investigation may not be immediately possible if, for example, the incident is complex and a number of witness statements are required. In this case, the Head may issue a fixed term exclusion for a short period (a maximum of five school days is advised) as a neutral act:

- to allow investigation to take place; and/or
- to give opportunity for a reasoned decision.

In this case the letter informing parents of the fixed term exclusion will clearly state that the reason for the fixed term exclusion is **“to allow investigation into an incident which may result in permanent exclusion”**. The letter will not state that the fixed term exclusion is, in itself, punishment for the incident under investigation. Further information about the investigation process can be found below.

2. Decision by Head

Once the investigation is complete, a further letter should be sent containing one of the following:

- notification for the pupil to return to school;
- an extension to the fixed term exclusion (if reasonably required); or
- notification of a permanent exclusion.

Decisions should be reached on the balance of probabilities, e.g. it is more likely that the pupil committed a serious breach of school discipline. In exceptional circumstances, usually where further evidence not available at the time of the investigation has come to light, a fixed term exclusion may be extended and/or converted to a permanent exclusion. Similarly, the Head may choose to dismiss a fixed term exclusion in the light of new evidence.

Behaviour Outside School

The Head has the authority to make disciplinary decisions about behaviour taking place on trips, outings, sporting fixtures, or travel/movement in the vicinity of school. Subject to the requirements of this and the school's individual behaviour policy, the Head may discipline pupils even if the circumstances giving rise to exclusion occur when the pupil is out of school. By way of example. This may apply in the following circumstances:

Misbehaviour when the pupil is:

- taking part in any activity organised by the school, or related to the school;
- travelling to and from school
- wearing school uniform; or
- in some other way identifiable as a pupil of the school.

Misbehaviour at any time, whether or not the conditions above apply, that:

- could have repercussion for the orderly running of the school;
- pose a threat to another pupil or member of the public; or
- could adversely affect the reputation of the school.

In all cases, the above misbehaviour would apply whether it took place in person, over the telephone or online (including on social media).

Police involvement and parallel criminal proceedings

The process of exclusion from school and criminal proceedings can, and should, run parallel. However, in certain circumstances the school's own disciplinary process may need to be postponed pending the outcome of the police investigation. The school will liaise closely with the police in such cases to avoid jeopardising any police investigation. In such circumstances, an extended fixed term exclusion may be used (if appropriate).

The school will also take particular care if there are ongoing safeguarding concerns and ensure they follow their safeguarding procedures to avoid jeopardising any external investigation and that appropriate advice is sought before taking any disciplinary decision.

Required Removal

Any decision to require the removal of a pupil should also follow consultation with the Head of Independent School at United Learning before the decision is reached by the Head.

By way of example, the Head may require parents to remove a pupil when, in the professional opinion of the Head, there has been a breakdown in the relationship between the pupil and/or parent(s) and the school. This may arise through:

A breakdown of trust and confidence between the school and the parent(s). This may manifest itself in a number of ways, including:

- unreasonable behaviour or conduct of parents which adversely affects (or is likely to adversely affect) their child's or other children's progress at the school, or the wellbeing of staff and/or brings (or is likely to bring) the school into disrepute
- parent(s) not supporting the school in behaviour management
- vexatious behaviour, such as parents repeatedly bringing unsubstantiated claims
- abusive behaviour by parents to the school's staff, pupils or other parents (e.g. as a spectator at school fixtures).

A breakdown of trust between the school and the pupil. This may manifest itself in a number of ways, including:

- persistent misconduct such as unauthorised absence from school;
- unsatisfactory attendance and, in the reasonable opinion of the Head, the removal is in the school's best interests and that of the child or other children;
- when a pupil has brought a malicious or unjustified allegation against a member of staff;
- other circumstances where the Head (after appropriate consultation) is satisfied that it is not in the best interests of the pupil, or of the school, that the child remains at the school.

Investigatory procedures

All misbehaviour or disciplinary incidents must be dealt with by the school as soon as it is reasonably possible to do so.

In the event of an incident of serious misbehaviour, an investigation should be carried out to establish the facts. An investigation of a complaint or allegation about serious misbehaviour may be coordinated by a Deputy Head or an appropriate member of senior staff. It is important to ensure that parents are informed as soon as reasonably practicable if a complaint or allegation under investigation is of a nature that could result in the pupil being excluded.

To ensure a fair process, the pupil should be given the opportunity to give their account of events and to put forward any mitigating factors; this is important to establish where there are grounds for the reported complaint and/or formal investigation. The school should arrange for a member of staff to be present to support the pupil. A pupil who is waiting to be interviewed may be segregated and the school may confiscate a pupil's mobile phone or other personal belongings (as appropriate) for such a period as it is deemed necessary. Due regard should also be had to any vulnerability and/or SEND the pupil may have and whether any additional support should be put in place.

If other pupils and staff are involved, it may be appropriate to speak with them and/or ask them to prepare written statements as soon as possible after the incident has taken place. The findings of the investigation should be presented to the Head for consultation and consideration.

Suspension (pending an investigation)

While an investigation into a pupil's conduct is carried out, a pupil may be suspended from school and may be required to stay at home. Alternatively, the pupil may be placed under a segregated regime on school premises. When a pupil is suspended, teachers should set work to be completed by the pupil during their period of absence.

The school still owes a duty of care to any pupil who is suspended pending an investigation.

Search

The school reserves the right to search pupils and their possessions in line with guidance on searches and confiscation by the DfE [Searching, screening and confiscation in schools - GOV.UK](#) and the school's own behaviour policies.

Reports to the Police (and others)

The school will usually report to the police any activity which they reasonably suspect may amount to criminal activity which takes place either within the school grounds or outside of its grounds.

Possessions or items including (but not limited to) drugs, weapons or phones which are evidence of an offence must be passed to the police as soon as possible. Any article that is reasonably suspected to be an offensive weapon must also be passed to the police.

If school reasonably suspect a pupil may have taken drugs, then the school will seek immediate medical advice and involve the police and/or children's services, where necessary and appropriate.

In cases where a pupil is suspected or alleged to have committed an offence, such as rape, assault by penetration or sexual assaults, the starting point is that they should be passed to the police. This will often be a natural progression of making a referral to children's services. The school's Designated Safeguarding Lead (or a deputy) should be leading the school's response and should be aware of the local process for referrals to children's services and making reports to the police. The alleged victim's parents will usually also be informed (subject to data protection and safeguarding considerations) or the incident and be told that the police have been informed. See KCSIE for guidance.

The school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy will be followed, to ensure there is appropriate support in place for all pupils involved.

Disciplinary meeting

A formal disciplinary meeting should always follow where the investigation has identified a case for which permanent exclusion is a possible outcome.

Preparation for the meeting

The Head will convene a meeting to consider the matter and invite the pupil and their parents to attend the meeting. The Chair of the LGB should also be kept informed (but should **not** take part in the process). Prior to the meeting, certain documents should be

made available to the pupil (as appropriate to their age and understanding) and their parents, wherever possible. These documents may include, but are not limited to:

- a statement setting out the points of the complaint;
- written witness statements;
- notes of the evidence in support of the complaint;
- the relevant school policies and procedures; and
- the investigation report.

Due regard must be had to confidentiality owed to other pupils and/or families and compliance with the school's data protection obligations. Documents may therefore require redaction, or a summary provided instead. Any written submission provided by, or on behalf of the pupil, should be passed to the Head at least one full working day before the disciplinary meeting.

The pupil should be in attendance throughout the disciplinary meeting and may be accompanied by a trusted adult (which may be a member of staff). The pupil's parents may similarly be accompanied, should they wish. Legal representation is not appropriate and should not be permitted. (Parents may take their own notes of the meeting but electronic recordings should not be permitted). The Head should be informed of all attendees at least 24 hours before the disciplinary meeting.

Proceedings

The process to be followed at the disciplinary meeting shall be determined by the Head but should be as informal as possible. The meeting will be conducted in a manner appropriate to the age, understanding and maturity of the pupils/s involved, taking into account any additional needs of the pupil/s in all circumstances. Notes should be taken by the school during the disciplinary meeting. The meeting should be followed up in writing, to confirm what was discussed. A copy of the notes can be provided to the parents, if they request this.

The pupils should have an opportunity to provide their account and both the pupil, and their parents should be able to ask questions. The pupil/parents should also be able to address the Head/School on the issue of sanctions.

If the Head considers that further investigation is needed, the disciplinary meeting may be adjourned, and the reason for this adjournment should be explained to the pupil and their parents. If an adjournment is not necessary, the Head should communicate their decision in writing as soon as reasonably practicable following the meeting and in accordance with any timeframe(s) set out in school policies. The Head should include the reasons for their decision and the appropriate sanction. The pupil's previous disciplinary history may be considered, when reaching a decision.

Due regard must be had to any SEND the pupil may have and whether this may have contributed to the misconduct in question. Consideration must also be had to the school's obligations under the Equality Act 2010 where the pupil may be considered as having a disability.

Leaving Status

If the Head decides that a pupil should leave the school, the pupil's parents *may* be consulted to determine the appropriate leaving status for the pupil (i.e. permanent exclusion, required removal or voluntary withdrawal by the parents). There is no obligation on the Head to consult with parents. If the decision is made by the parents to withdraw the pupil, there should be no right to appeal.

Pupils who have permanently left the school, irrespective of leaving status, should not be permitted to re-enter school premises without prior consent from the Head and may not be permitted to sit public examinations at the school, irrespective of the timing of the offence(s).

Additional points of leaving status include:

- The form of letter which will be written to the parents and the form of announcement in the school that the pupil has left.
- The form of reference which will be supplied for the pupil.
- The entry which will be made on the school record and the pupil's status as a leaver
- Arrangements for transfer of any course and project work to the pupils, their parents or another school.
- Whether (if relevant) the pupil will be eligible for membership of the Old Pupil's Association and, if so, from what date.
- The conditions under which the pupils may re-enter premises in the future.
- Financial aspects: payment of any outstanding fees and extras; whether the deposit will be returned or credited; refund of prepaid fees.

Decision letter

The Head's decision letter should make clear to parents the disciplinary sanction that has been applied, the reasons for the decision (with reference to appropriate school policy and/or the terms of the contract, where applicable) and any right of appeal and how parents may exercise this.

Where a pupil is permanently excluded, the sanction that will be applied to the pupil will be that of a permanent exclusion. This means that the pupil is permanently excluded *unless and until* the decision is overturned (such as following a review by Stage 3 Panel on appeal).

This means that the excluded pupil will not be allowed back into school *unless* the permanent exclusion is reversed.

Appeal Hearing - Consideration of the Head's decision by a Stage 3 Panel

An appeal process is available to parents of a permanently excluded pupil or where the pupil is required to leave the school. The right to appeal does not extend to suspensions (whether pending an investigation or as a sanction) or where the pupil is withdrawn by the parents. Schools will use the final (panel) stage of the Complaints Procedure (Stage 3).

If parents wish to appeal the Head's decision to exclude/require removal, an application should be received by the Clerk to the LGB. Parents must do so within 72 hours of notification to parents of the Head's decision, clearly setting out the grounds on which parents are asking for a review and the outcome they seek. This timescale supersedes the one provided for in the Complaints Procedure when it relates to an appeal against the permanent exclusion/required removal of a pupil. This is important to provide certainty and to avoid matters becoming protracted. If a request is made outside the specified period, the school is not obliged to arrange an appeal, but it is recognised that there may be exceptional circumstances where an appeal may be accommodated; in such circumstances, the school may exercise their discretion and arrange a Stage 3 Panel hearing to take place outside the normal timescales.

Review Hearing (under Stage 3 of the Complaints Procedure)

The review should be undertaken by two members of the LGB and at least one person that is independent of the school, as per Stage 3 of the Complaints Policy. None of the panel should have detailed prior knowledge of the case. Parents should be notified in advance of the names of the members making up the review panel. The meeting should take place at the school premises and within the timeframes set out in the complaints policy.

A review meeting is an internal procedure and all those involved, or who are concerned in the procedure, should be reminded to keep its proceedings confidential. Those present at the hearing will usually be:

- members of the review hearing and the Clerk to the LGB;
- the Head and any relevant members of staff whose presence the Head considers to be necessary to secure a fair outcome for the pupil; and
- the pupil (where appropriate);
- the pupil's parents and, if they wish, the parents may be accompanied by a friend or relation who is not legally qualified.

Conduct of the review hearing

The Stage 3 Panel hearing will be conducted as set out in the school's Complaints Policy. The following arrangements apply:

- The review hearing will be chaired by one member. As with the disciplinary meeting, the hearing should be conducted in an informal, non-adversarial manner appropriate

to the age, understanding and maturity of the pupil involved, taking into account any additional needs of the pupil in all circumstances.

- Someone should be asked to take minutes of the hearing. This will usually be the Clerk to the LGB. A copy of the minutes can be provided to the parents after the meeting, if the parents so request.
- Parents may take their own notes of the meeting, but electronic recordings should not be permitted.
- The Chair of the Panel should ensure that all those present have the opportunity to ask questions and make appropriate comment.
- The Chair of the Panel may at his/her discretion adjourn or terminate the hearing. If the hearing is terminated without a conclusion being reached, the original decision of the Head will stand.

Decision

The Panel will consider the grounds for the review and may decide to either:

- uphold the decision of the Head and, if minded to do so, with agreement of the Head, discuss the pupil's leaving status (i.e. permanent exclusion, required removal, or withdrawal) with a view to reaching an agreement; or
- if they wish, recommend the decision of the Head to be reviewed and, if minded to do so, recommend the Head reviews their decision including recommending an alternative sanction.

The decision should be notified, together with the reasons for the decision, to the parents by the Chair of the review hearing in writing within the timescale set out in school policy.

Confidentiality

All those participating in the application of this policy, including parents and pupils, are required to keep all statements, correspondence, notes and documents confidential except where legally required to disclose them.

Role of the LGB (Local Governing Body)

The United Learning Trust Charity Board has delegated powers to the LGB to review the Head's decision to exclude. Where parents request an appeal, two members of the LGB and independent panel member should consider any representation(s) about an exclusion made by the parents of the excluded pupil.

As noted above, the panel may decide to uphold an exclusion or recommend reconsideration by the Head. Only in *very rare* circumstances may a panel decide to overturn the Head's decision and order reinstatement (either immediately or by a particular date).

The panel must inform the parent and the Head of their decision, in writing without delay and within the timescales set out in school policy, stating their reasons. A note of the panel's decision should be placed on the pupil's school record with copies of relevant papers.

Role of the Clerk to the LGB

The panel may appoint a Clerk. The Clerk should not be a member of the governing body or the Head's executive assistant. The role of the Clerk is to handle administrative arrangements for considering exclusions. The Clerk should not contribute to the meeting other than in administrative capacity. Where possible, the Clerk should be experienced in exclusion matters so that the meeting can progress smoothly.

The Role of United Learning

UL does not have a decision-making role in exclusions for any school. The Charity Board has delegated this responsibility to the Head of each school. As part of considering each permanent exclusion, however, the Head must consult fully with the Education Director of United Learning (or delegated executive) before a decision is reached. It is the panel which has the duty to review the Head's decision to exclude, when requested by the parents.

Deleting a pupil from the school roll

When a pupil is permanently excluded or is required to leave, the pupil should not be removed from the roll until such time as the timeframe for appealing the Head's decision has passed and/or the outcome of any Stage 3 panel review is known. This is important because a pupil can only lawfully be deleted from the admission register on the grounds prescribed in the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 as amended. These Regulations list the limited lawful grounds for removing a pupil from the roll. These include:

- The pupil has been registered at another school (unless it is agreed that the pupil should be registered at more than one school)
- The pupil is registered at more than one school, but has ceased to attend the school in question and a school at which the pupil is registered has given consent to the removal
- Written notification has been received from the parents that the pupil will be receiving education otherwise than at school
- The pupil has been permanently excluded
- The pupil, who is *not* of compulsory school age, has ceased to attend the school

Recourse after the panel's decision

There are various courses of action disgruntled parents could take if they are unhappy with the decision to exclude and/or the management of the exclusions process. By way of example, these could include:

1. A complaint to the Department of Education, ISI and/or Ofsted if parents consider there are whole school issues that have not been addressed.
2. **Breach of contract** – if parents believe the school has acted in breach of the Terms and Conditions of the contract
3. **Equality Act 2010 claim** – if parents are of the view the decision is discriminatory and/or otherwise in breach of the Equality Act 2010