

A parent's guide to the exclusion process

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1 What does Suspension or Permanent Exclusion mean?

It means that a pupil is not allowed to attend school or go on to school premises for a specific period of time – a **suspension** – or permanently – **permanent exclusion**. However, the Local Authority (LA) and schools work with parents, children or young people, and a wide range of other agencies to help prevent exclusions. Headteachers may use suspension or permanent exclusion as a way of managing the behaviour of pupils. It is also used as a way of giving clear messages to the pupil involved and the whole school community, that certain kinds of behaviour are unacceptable.

This can be a very upsetting, difficult, and worrying time for you and your child. This guidance explains:

- what you can do if you want to talk to the school about the suspension or permanent exclusion
- what you can do if you disagree with the suspension or permanent exclusion
- what you can do to prevent further suspensions
- where you can go for further advice and support.

The headteacher may cancel an exclusion that has already begun, but this should only be done where it has not yet been reviewed by the governing board. Where an exclusion is cancelled then the parents should be offered the opportunity to meet with the headteacher to discuss the circumstances that led to the exclusion being cancelled.

Suspension

- Will be for a fixed number of school days – Headteachers must not exclude for an indefinite number of days. An individual suspension should be for the shortest time necessary, bearing in mind that exclusions of more than a day or two make it more difficult for the pupil to reintegrate back into the school.
- Must not exceed 45 school days in an academic year – either issued as a single suspension or as a number of shorter suspensions added cumulatively together.
- May be for lunchtimes but not for too long a period – other ways of dealing with the problem should be worked out. A lunchtime exclusion counts as a half day suspension. If your child has free meals, the school must make other arrangements such as a packed lunch.
- In exceptional cases the Headteacher may issue a further, separate suspension or a permanent exclusion. If this happens, the Headteacher must write to you again giving the reasons for the change.
- You can ask for a suspension to be reviewed by Governors (see page 7 for your rights for different lengths of suspension).

Permanent Exclusion

- Means the Headteacher believes your child's behaviour, either over a period of time **or** in a one-off incident, was so serious that this is the most appropriate sanction, and that your child should not be allowed back to school.
- The Headteacher may issue a five-day suspension 'in the first instance' while they investigate the incident and decide whether to issue a permanent exclusion – the suspension letter must state that permanent exclusion could be an outcome of the investigation.
- The Headteacher's decision is reviewed by a panel of Governors, usually called a Governors Discipline Committee (GDC).
- You and your child have the opportunity to have your say at the meeting and you may be represented by someone who can speak on your behalf, or you can be supported by a friend if you wish.
- If applicable, your Family Support Worker, Social Worker or a representative from the Virtual School can be invited to the meeting.
- If the Governors agree with the Headteacher's decision to permanently exclude your child, you have a legal right to a review at an Independent Review Panel (IRP).

2 Should my child have been excluded?

Government guidance says that your child should only have been excluded:

- in response to serious or persistent breaches of the school's behaviour policy **and**
- where allowing them to remain in school would seriously harm the education of your child or of others in the school.

Government guidance is contained in a document called '***Suspension and Permanent Exclusion from maintained schools, academies and pupil referral units in England, including pupil movement***' (July 2022) [referred to as '*DfE Exclusions Guidance*'].

www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-exclusion

Your child must not be excluded:

- simply because they have additional needs or a disability that the school feels it is unable to meet
- for low academic attainment/ability
- for anything you, as a parent, have done or not done – eg: refused to attend a reintegration meeting following a suspension

- if they refuse to agree to specific conditions for a return to school following a suspension.

Your child can be excluded for behaviour outside school, even out of school hours and during the holidays, if the Headteacher feels there is a clear link between that behaviour and maintaining good behaviour within the school thus bringing the school into disrepute.

Only Headteachers (or the nominated member of staff in their absence) have the authority to exclude a pupil. The Headteacher should not exclude your child in the heat of the moment, unless there is an immediate threat to the safety of your child or of others in the school.

The Headteacher may exclude your child if they feel that on the “*balance of probability*” (not the criminal test of “*beyond reasonable doubt*”) your child did what they are alleged to have done. The more serious the alleged behaviour and the possible sanction, the stronger the evidence against your child needs to be.

Before deciding to exclude your child the Headteacher should:

- make sure that a thorough investigation has been carried out
- your child should be encouraged to be involved in all stages of the exclusion process. They will have a chance to say what happened and, preferably, to write their own account in their own words
- ask staff and pupils who witnessed the incident, or were involved in it, to provide written accounts
- check whether your child was provoked into acting as they did
- think carefully about the evidence available
- ensure that the suspension is for as short a time as possible, or that permanent exclusion is an appropriate response to what your child did
- take into account the *DfE Exclusions Guidance* and all relevant school policies (eg: Behaviour, Exclusions, Special Educational Needs, Drugs) and, if appropriate the *Equalities Act 2010*
- if necessary, consult others, eg: Chair of Governors or the Local Authority, but **not** someone who may be involved in reviewing the exclusion.

3 The school will contact you about the exclusion

The Headteacher or their nominated representative will let you know immediately (generally by telephone) about the length of a suspension or permanent exclusion and the reason for it. If relevant, your Family Support Worker, Social Worker and Virtual School Headteacher will also be notified. This will be followed up as soon as possible with a letter which includes:

- the reason for the suspension/permanent exclusion
- length and time of the suspension/permanent exclusion and date for return for the former
- how your child's education will continue
- details for setting and marking work for your child to do during the first five days of any suspension or permanent exclusion
- details of alternative provision the school puts in place from Day 6 of longer suspensions, or details of the full-time education the LA must arrange from Day 6 of a permanent exclusion
- your right to challenge an exclusion, how to do this and how your child may be involved
- the phone numbers of the LA Inclusion Support Service (ISS) which can offer information and advice
- your rights under the *Equality Act*
- Child Law Advice contact details.

4 What should I do now?

If your child has been suspended you can support them to get back on track and to be successful. Work will be set by the school for your child to complete at home during the first five days of the exclusion – it is your responsibility to ensure completed work is returned to the school for marking.

During the first five days of the suspension (or permanent exclusion) you may receive a fixed-penalty notice from the LA if your child is present in a public place during school hours without good reason, eg: a doctor's appointment.

It is good practice for schools to arrange a reintegration meeting for you and your child following any suspension. The purpose of this meeting is to enable a successful return to school for your child. The school cannot refuse to allow your child back to school if you do not attend such a meeting, nor can it insist that you or your child agree to conditions before your child returns.

A reintegration meeting gives you the chance to support your child's return to school. Examples of how you can do this could include:

- getting involved in planning and setting targets for your child if they are suspended
- looking at a home-school book or report every evening which tells you how your child is doing, and you can also use it to let the school know about anything happening out of school which has upset your child, or about new/changed medication

- During a reintegration meeting, the school should communicate to the pupil that they are valued, and their previous behaviour should not be seen as an obstacle to future success.
- talking to your child about their learning and progress, and praising success
- making sure that you support the school's behaviour policy by using similar rules at home and letting your child know that you will not accept poor behaviour
- attending parents' meetings and contacting your child's tutor/teacher when problems arise
- letting the school know what strategies you use at home and what seems to work with your child.

5 What can I do if I disagree with the suspension?

Ask for an appointment with the Headteacher to talk about your concerns and ask them to reconsider the suspension/permanent exclusion.

Ask Governors to review the decision by writing to the Clerk to Governors at the school as soon as possible after you get the suspension letter: all permanent exclusions **must** be reviewed by Governors at a GDC.

- **0 to 5 days** of suspension in total in a term – the governing board must consider any representations made by parents. There is also no deadline for this meeting to be arranged, however, if this does occur then it should happen within a reasonable amount of time. In the absence of any representations from the parents, the governing board can consider reinstatement on their own.
- **5.5 to 15 days** of suspensions in total in one term – Governors must hold a formal GDC if you ask for one. Governors have 50 school days to hold this review.
- **15.5 + days** suspensions in total in one term – Governors must hold a review within 15 days of the date of the suspension which pushes the total to 15.5 days or more.

In either case, prepare what you want to say. You will have to write down your views on the suspension if you are not entitled to a formal meeting. If you go to a meeting with the Headteacher or with Governors, you might also find it helpful to write down your views about the exclusion. You can send this in writing before the meeting or take it with you to the meeting and read it out.

Attend a formal meeting if one takes place to show support for your child. It is up to you whether your child goes to the meeting and, if so, what part they will play, eg: are they willing/able to answer questions or make a statement on their own behalf to Governors? They do not have to speak at the meeting if they do not want to do so, nor do they have to sit through the whole meeting if you or they do not want to do this. If you or your child become upset during the meeting, you can ask for a short break.

Below are things that you might want to consider when preparing what you want to say at a meeting or to put in writing beforehand.

What does your child say about the suspension or permanent exclusion?

Talk to your child as soon as possible and take down what they say, in their own words. If you need more details, ask questions such as:

- Where were you when the incident happened?
- What led up to your doing what you did?
- Who else was involved?
- Who saw what happened?
- What did the teacher(s) say?

Was this a serious breach of the school's behaviour/discipline policy?

If you don't think it was, explain why. Your child's view of the incident is very important, and your child should have been given the chance to write an account of what happened before the Headteacher made the decision to suspend or permanently exclude them. If your child wants to use this as a chance to apologise for something, they could do so in writing and/or do so at the meeting if you and your child are attending. Your child may need to think of ways of putting things right if possible.

What do others say?

You have the right to see all the written accounts made by staff and by other pupils. Look at what the Headteacher says, look at what others say. Did the school take statements from your child and witnesses before your child was excluded? Do any of the accounts support your child's version of events? If there are important disagreements between the statements, highlight them. Has there been a misunderstanding?

You may want to say a little about your child

What sort of person is your child? Imagine you are describing them to a stranger. Remember their good points. Are there any positive reports about your child? Is there someone official, like a playgroup leader, youth worker or employer who might write a letter about them? Describe your child and add anything that explains why your child behaved as they did or which you think shows that the suspension or permanent exclusion may not be fair, reasonable or proportionate in all the circumstances.

Think about your child at the time of the suspension or permanent exclusion

Was anything upsetting your child at school or at home? Was there pressure from others? Could anything else have affected their behaviour? Have they been bullied, racially or sexually harassed, or faced discrimination inside or outside of school? If drugs are involved, is your child more likely to be in contact with drugs through not being in school? If your child was at school instead of being excluded would this seriously harm the education and welfare of your child or of others?

Think about the incident

If others were involved in the same incident, the GDC will consider the fairness of the sanction of your child **and** of others involved in the incident. It is for the Headteacher to decide in each individual's case, and taking all their respective circumstances into account, what sanction(s) are fair, reasonable and proportionate – which may mean that the pupils receive different sanctions.

Check your child's school record

You have the right to see your child's full school record. Does it include information which is new to you and may affect your case? There may be information relating to your child that is confidential to the school (for example, Police Intelligence which is not part of your child's record and which cannot be shared with you or a GDC).

Consider any special circumstances

The *DfE Exclusions Guidance* says that certain groups of pupils are more at risk of suspension or permanent exclusion and Headteachers have to consider whether pupils in those groups need extra support in school. These groups include pupils:

- starting primary or secondary school
- with special educational needs or who have an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP)
- from minority ethnic backgrounds
- in care (looked-after)
- in receipt of free school meals
- from the Traveller community
- who are Young Carers
- in families under stress
- who are pregnant or become mothers
- who are unaccompanied asylum seekers.

Even if your child is in one of these groups, they may still be suspended or permanently excluded if the incident is so serious that the Headteacher decides there is no appropriate alternative.

Does your child have emotional and behaviour difficulties and/or a learning difficulty?

If your child's behaviour is very challenging and disrupts their school work, they may have emotional and behavioural difficulties which are affecting their learning and they may need extra support at school. If your child does not get the support they need, this may lead to poor or worsening behaviour. Further information is in the *Special Educational Needs Code of Practice*, which is available at:

[SEND code of practice: 0 to 25 years - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/send-code-of-practice-0-to-25-years)

If your child has SEN, schools should use their best endeavours to put all reasonable adjustments in place to avoid exclusion. If your child already has an EHCP and the school has tried all alternatives to suspension or permanent exclusion, the Headteacher should liaise with the LA's Special Education Needs & Disability (SEND) Team about holding an interim annual review.

If the Headteacher does decide to permanently exclude your child, they should use the time between the initial decision and the GDC meeting to see whether more support could and needs to be put in place.

Were drugs involved?

Check the school's policy on drugs. The Headteacher should consult the school's drugs co-ordinator and take account of the school's Drug Policy and the precise circumstances of your child's case.

Was discrimination, harassment or bullying involved?

Check the school's Behaviour and Equality Policies. If you feel bullying, discrimination or harassment were involved in the incident, give details.

Does your child have a recognised disability?

If so, do you believe that the suspension or permanent exclusion was as a result of behaviour related to that disability?

Schools have a legal duty not to discriminate against disabled pupils by suspending or permanently excluding them from school because of behaviour related to their disability. A person does not have to have a formal diagnosis to be considered disabled under the *Equality Act 2010*.

Suspension or permanent exclusion of a disabled pupil for a reason related to their disability can only be justified if there is a material and substantial reason for one of those sanctions. If reasonable adjustments could have been made by the school and were not, the school may not be able to justify such a sanction.

Where there is an allegation of discrimination under the *Equality Act 2010* in relation to a suspension or permanent exclusion, you may make a claim to the

First-Tier Tribunal (disability discrimination) or a County Court (other forms of discrimination).

Consider strategies used to improve behaviour

Schools should work with you and your child to avoid suspension or permanent exclusion. Any problems should be discussed with you at an early stage and an action plan to improve behaviour agreed with you and your child. Other strategies, such as a managed move, referral to an Education Centre (EC) or other form of Alternative Provision (AP), restorative justice, mediation, and internal suspension, should have been considered and discussed with you. Has the school done all it could to support your child and avoid suspension or permanent exclusion?

If, despite using strategies to change behaviour, your child had several suspensions and was at risk of permanent exclusion, the school should put in place a Pastoral Support Plan (PSP) or an Individual Behaviour Plan (IBP) and talk to you about the risk of permanent exclusion. You should be involved in the setting up of a PSP or an IBP. The school can also seek advice from the LA Inclusion Support Service and, for primary pupils, the local Primary Behaviour Support Unit or, for secondary pupils, the local Education Centre.

Sources of further advice and guidance are listed on page 17 of this booklet.

6 The Governors Discipline Committee meeting

The role of the GDC is to review the Headteacher's decision to suspend or permanently exclude your child. Suspensions or permanent exclusions are very serious, and Governors will consider whether the suspension or permanent exclusion has been carried out correctly and that the decision takes account of your child's needs. The GDC's role is **not** to rubber stamp the Headteacher's decision.

The Clerk to the GDC will write to you confirming the date and time of the meeting and will send the school's evidence pack to you and everyone else attending the GDC. The evidence pack should arrive at least five days before the meeting and will include all or some of the following:

- a written summary by the Headteacher
- written accounts by staff and pupils who saw, or who were involved in, the incident for which your child was suspended or permanently excluded
- a written account by your child of what happened
- a behaviour log
- academic reports

- details of any special educational needs your child may have
- an Individual Education Plan, if relevant, setting out your child's needs and the strategies and support in place to address these, as well as information about any other services or agencies involved
- a copy of any PSP or IBP, which may include the involvement of other agencies for children or young people who have been, or are at risk of being, permanently excluded
- attendance records
- relevant school policies.

The following people will attend the meeting:

- Governors, one of whom will act as Chair of the GDC (there must be at least three Governors – if there are more, it must be an uneven number)
- a Clerk to take minutes and advise on procedure if necessary
- the Headteacher and any other relevant staff members (eg: SENDCo or Head of Year, who may be able to answer very detailed questions about your child's school history)
- an LA representative will attend permanent exclusions meetings and some suspension meetings of 15.5 days or more in one term at mainstream schools, but can only attend an Academy GDC if invited by the Academy. However, you can ask for an LA representative to be present, but the Academy can ask that the LA representative is only there as an observer
- if applicable, your Family Support Worker, Social Worker or a representative from the Virtual School can also attend
- an Innovation Volunteer from the LA if you want one to attend either as support or to represent you (usually they only attend GDCs for permanent exclusions)
- your child – if they want to give their views and you, and your child, are comfortable doing that – you may want to agree with them before the meeting what part they will take if they do attend, eg: do they want to answer questions, make a statement, or just be present
- witnesses may be called to give evidence – this rarely happens, and they do not usually stay for the whole meeting.

The meeting will follow a clear agenda which will be sent to you with the invitation to the meeting. The LA has a standard agenda, which most GDCs follow but may alter the order of questions:

- presentation by Headteacher or nominated representative
- questions to Headteacher by parents, Governors and LA representative about the school's presentation
- presentation by parents or their representative
- questions to parents by Headteacher, Governors and LA representative
- presentation by LA representative
- questions to LA representative by parents, Headteacher and Governors

- summing up by Headteacher
- summing up by parents
- this marks the end of the formal/open part of the meeting, and parents and their support/representatives/child, the Headteacher and any other school staff, and the LA representative will **all leave** the meeting at this point.

Only Governors remain to discuss the evidence they have seen and heard during the meeting and make their decision. None of those attending the meeting should be on their own with Governors before, during or after the meeting, except the Clerk who stays to record the decision and reasons for it, and then sends you a letter giving that information. The letter should be sent first-class post and without delay

The GDC must consider:

- whether, on the balance of probability, your child did what they are alleged to have done, and which school policies were not followed by your child
- whether the correct procedures were used by the school and whether the school applied its own policies and the *DfE Exclusions Guidance*
- the seriousness of the incident and whether the length of the suspension or the permanent exclusion was in proportion to what your child did and to any sanction given to others involved in the incident
- whether, in the case of a permanent exclusion, your child's return to school would seriously harm the welfare or education of your child or of others in the school community
- any relevant previous breaches of school policies
- the support provided by the school, when it was put in place and whether it had been in place long enough to have had a significant impact on your child's behaviour
- any special education needs and/or disability your child may have
- whether your child is in a vulnerable group, as defined by the *DfE Exclusions Guidance*
- any reasonable adjustments the school should have had in place for your child
- any mitigating circumstances, such as being provoked or having had new medication prescribed or a change of medication.

The GDC can only choose between two decisions:

- uphold the suspension or permanent exclusion
- or**
- direct reinstatement.

If your child is suspended rather than permanently excluded, the second choice will usually be made after your child has returned to school at the end of the

suspension. In that case, Governors may choose to add a note to your child's school record giving their decision.

7 What happens next?

Suspensions

You do not have the right to any further review for suspensions if you do not agree with a Governors' review, whether that was a whole Governing Body review or a formal GDC.

A reintegration meeting with you and your child, during or following the end of any suspension is good practice but is not a legal requirement. However, putting an agreed plan in place for your child's return to school can be helpful in preventing further suspensions, as can the following:

- keep in regular contact with your child's class teacher, tutor or SENDCo
- ensure that you and your child are involved in any meetings, especially those to agree or review an Individual Education Plan (IEP), IBP or PSP
- find out from your school whether there are any other agencies who could assess and support your child with their behaviour. These agencies might include:

From the LA:

- Primary Behaviour Service (PBS) (primary schools only) which has staff who can support your child either in school or at the local PBS centre
- Inclusion Support Service
- Education Centre (secondary schools only) which has staff who can support your child either in school or at your local centre
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Education Psychology Service (HIEPS)
- Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Team
- Early Help Hub.

From the National Health Service:

- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) via your family doctor. CAMHS provide family support and counselling and can refer for assessments of underlying mental or physical health issues.

Permanent Exclusion

If the decision is to reinstate, the GDC has the power to set a date for your child's return to school. This should be as soon as possible but, if it is not immediately

following the GDC, there may be a delay to allow enough time for you, your child, school staff and any other agencies involved to agree a plan to support your child's return and help it to be as successful as possible.

If the Governors uphold the permanent exclusion, you will have 15 school days from the date you are notified of their decision to ask for a further review by an Independent Review Panel (IRP). The details on how you request a review will be contained within a letter from the school and/or the Inclusion Support Service. This form gives you the choice of asking for an IRP or of saying you do not want an IRP. If you return the form, signed, to say that you do not want an IRP, the school can remove your child from the school roll on the date the form is received.

If you ask for an IRP, your child must remain on the excluding school's roll until you have been notified of the IRP decision. This remains the case even if you do not wish your child to return to that school and/or your child has gone on roll at another school since being permanently excluded.

Whether or not a school recognises that a pupil has SEND, you (or your child if they are aged 18 or over) have the right to ask for a SEND Expert Witness at the IRP. The SEND Expert Witness's role is to provide impartial advice to the panel about how SEND could be relevant to the exclusion and whether the school acted reasonably in relation to its legal duties when excluding the pupil.

Independent Reviews

You have 15 school days from the date you receive notification of the GDC decision to write to ask for an IRP.

You must put in writing your reasons for requesting the review and the form **MUST** be received by the deadline given or you lose the right to an IRP.

The IRP must be held no later than **15** school days from the date your request is received. However, as with a GDC, if the IRP has to be postponed for any reason, the decision it reaches is still legally binding.

The role of the panel is to review the GDC decision and the way it was reached **NOT** the decision made by the Headteacher. In reviewing the GDC decision, the panel must consider the interests and circumstances of your child and the circumstances in which they were excluded, and also consider the interests of the rest of the school community.

The IRP will have three panel members, all of whom must be independent of the school or the Academy, none of whom can have any prior knowledge of the exclusion or have any connection with anyone involved in the GDC, whether

Governors, school staff or you as parents. The panel members consist of a lay (non-education) member who acts as Chair, a serving or recently-retired Governor of a maintained school, and a serving or recently-retired Headteacher.

An IRP does not have the power to direct a governing body to reinstate an excluded pupil. However, it can come to the following conclusions:

- uphold the exclusion decision and your child will remain permanently excluded (see paragraph 8 below)
- recommend that a Governing Body reconsiders its decision: a GDC does not have to reconsider the decision but if it does, this must be done within 10 school days of being given notice to reconsider
- quash the decision of the Governing Body where it considers that the decision was flawed in light of the principles applicable on an application for Judicial Review and direct that the GDC reconvene within 10 school days of being given notice to reconsider their decision.

Discrimination

However, if you consider that your child has a disability and you feel that they have been discriminated against by being excluded, you may make a claim under the *Equality Act 2010* to the First-Tier Tribunal (Special Educational Needs and Disability):

☎ 01325 289 350 or at: <http://www.justice.gov.uk/tribunals/send>

or the County Court, in the case of other forms of discrimination.

A claim of discrimination made under either of these routes should be made within six months of the date on which the discrimination is alleged to have taken place, eg: the day on which the pupil was excluded.

In addition, advice and support about this is available through the Equality Advisory Support Service:

☎ 0808 800 0082 or at: <http://www.equalityadvisoryservice.com/>

8 What happens if my child remains permanently excluded?

Your child will have been receiving full-time-equivalent education from Day 6 of the exclusion at your local Education Centre if they are a secondary pupil. This will continue, alongside an assessment of your child's needs, until your child goes on roll at another school. Your child may be ready to return to a school immediately or might benefit from further support to address their behaviour before going back to a school.

When your child is ready to return to a school, this will be discussed with you and you will be asked which school(s) you have a preference for. This can be discussed at a Local Inclusion Partnership Meeting. This is a meeting made up of senior staff from local schools, a representative from the local EC and an LA representative, who meet at least every half term. At other times, the Education Centre will work with you and directly contact suitable schools whereby your preferences and the needs of your child are considered before a place is confirmed.

If your child is at primary school, ISS will work with you, PBS and the LA Admissions Team (and Hampshire SEND Service if relevant) to identify a new school place, as soon as possible.

Legally you have the right to apply to a new school place but consideration needs to be given if this is in the best interest of your child at this time. If your child has an EHCP, you need to work with the SEND Team to identify a new school through the LA Admissions Team at:

<https://hants.gov.uk/educationandlearning/admissions>

or

You can apply directly to an Academy if it is its own Admissions Authority. Check the website for any Academy you are interested in for details of how to apply.

9 Further information, advice and guidance

The Inclusion Support Service

☎ 01962 876280 / 02392 441527 / 01962 876311 / 01962 876259 or at:

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/educationandlearning/educationinclusionservice>

Innovation Volunteers

This is a service which HCC offers to parents when a child or young person is permanently excluded. A Volunteer contacts you by phone to ask if you would like an appointment to talk about the permanent exclusion and to get your views and those of your child. The Volunteer can offer support with writing a submission for the GDC and/or attending the GDC.

Special Educational Needs and Disability

Special Educational Needs and Disability Support Service (SENDIASS) offers advice and support on SEND issues:

☎ 01962 845870

<https://hampshiresendiass.co.uk>

Child Law Advice

☎ 0300 330 5485

<http://childlawadvice.org.uk/information-pages/school-exclusion/>

Department for Education

The Department for Education (DfE) has published guidance to schools, Governors and Local Authorities on handling behaviour and procedures for exclusion. The guidance, together with other online documents and guidance, can be found at:

[Behaviour in Schools - Advice for headteachers and school staff](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/guidance/behaviour-in-schools)
(publishing.service.gov.uk)

Other useful contacts:

Advisory Centre for Education (ACE)
Equality Advisory Support Service
SEN and Disability Discrimination Tribunal
Talk to Frank drugs helpline

☎ 0300 0115 142
☎ 0808 800 0082
☎ 01325 289 350
☎ 0300 123 6600