

General Regulations for the Conduct of Boards of Examiners



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Regulation Summary

These general regulations, applicable to all programmes, set out the University's approach to the formal progression and award of students through the Board of Examiners process, including:

- The membership, quorum, powers, responsibilities and decisions of both Programme and Module Boards of Examiners.
- The role of External Examiners in the Board of Examiners process, including selection, appointment, responsibilities, period of service, and the criteria for appointment.
- Processes for Exceptional Circumstances & Absence Panels (ECAP), including submissions to ECAP and the powers of the panel.
- Student Representation Boards, students in Jeopardy and Academic Appeals procedures.
- The archiving of Boards of Examiners minutes and examination scripts.

Related Regulations, Policies, and Guidance

Boards of Examiners should be familiar with the set of [General Regulations](#) applicable to the programmes under their remit. The University's [Assessment Regulations](#) and [Examination Regulations for Candidates](#) provide further information on the assessment of student learning prior to the Board of Examiners meeting.

Version Control

Ref No	Version	Responsible Officer	Approved by	Approval Date	Effective Date
AU-RSC-18-1859	A	Adam Hewitt	ULTC	Jun 2019	Sep 2019
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1 GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR BOARDS OF EXAMINERS

Throughout these Regulations, the term “Executive Dean” may be interpreted to mean the person so designated by the Senate for inter-College or collaborative programmes.

1.1 Membership of Boards of Examiners

- 1.1.1 Members of Boards of Examiners other than the [External Examiner\(s\)](#) shall be appointed from among members of the Academic Staff or Visiting Academic Staff of the University, other categories of the teaching staff of the University and the Staff of Partner Institutions approved by the Senate for the purpose. Other Staff of the University or Partner Institutions may be in attendance.
- 1.1.2 Academic support officers/teaching fellows, research staff and academic-related staff who are involved in the teaching of modules are approved by the Senate as the other categories of teaching staff of the University that may be appointed as members of Boards of Examiners.
- 1.1.3 Membership of Boards of Examiners and the Chair and Deputy Chair thereof shall be appointed by the appropriate College Learning and Teaching Committee (or equivalent). Board membership should be finalised before the end of the first term of the academic year.
- 1.1.4 The Board of Examiners for the final stage of a programme shall include the [External Examiner\(s\)](#) for the programme.
- 1.1.5 Where a [Module Board](#) is appointed, it shall include the Internal Examiner responsible for every module within the remit of that Module Board.
- 1.1.6 A [Programme Board](#) shall include the Internal Examiner for any module of the relevant programme stage that does not fall within the remit of a Module Board.
- 1.1.7 In order to inform their decisions, Boards of Examiners may invite the attendance or comments of internal moderators, and appropriate tutors not already members in some other capacity, such attendance not conferring rights of membership. The right of attendance is limited to those who are formally approved as members of the Board unless otherwise specified in these regulations.

1.2 Chairs of Boards of Examiners

1.2.1 Appointment

The Chair is appointed from among the members of the Board of Examiners by the Senate on the recommendation of the appropriate College Learning and Teaching Committee on the recommendation of the appropriate Management Team. The Chair of each Board of Examiners should be appointed before the end of the first term of the session. The Executive Dean or their nominee must be a member of the relevant Board(s) of Examiners but does not necessarily need to be the Chair.

1.2.2 Responsibilities and Duties

- a The Chair is responsible for:

- i convening meetings of the Board. Dates for the meeting of each Final Board of Examiners should be arranged with the [External Examiner\(s\)](#) as early as possible after consultation with Student and Academic Services;
 - ii keeping a record of those present at each meeting and notifying this to Student and Academic Services;
 - iii keeping a record of the decisions and recommendations made by the Board of Examiners and notifying them to Student and Academic Services;
 - iv taking any other necessary action arising from the deliberations of the Board.
- b The Chair has a duty to ensure that all the relevant information on each student's performance is considered by the Board of Examiners, including any factors other than the marks which may have been brought to the Chair's notice.
- c The Chair also has a duty to consult with appropriate Tutors in advance of the meeting of the Board of Examiners if necessary.

1.3 Conflict of Interest

- 1.3.1 In order to avoid any suggestion of bias or favouritism, any member of staff who is a member of a Board of Examiners (or who is otherwise involved in the assessment of students' work) having a present or past relationship with a candidate beyond the usual academic one is obliged to declare such an interest in confidence to his or her Executive Dean and/or Chair of the appropriate Board of Examiners.
- 1.3.2 The Executive Dean or Chair of the appropriate Board of Examiners should consider whether the relationship might be seen as casting doubt on the Examiner's ability to evaluate the candidate's work with the appropriate degree of impartiality and objectivity. They should then decide whether the member of staff may continue to serve as a member of the Board or whether any special arrangements should be made. The Examiner's Executive Dean will consult the Chair of the Board of Examiners if the membership or operation of the Board of Examiners is likely to be compromised in any way.

1.4 Quorum

- 1.4.1 The quorum for meetings of a Board of Examiners shall be two-thirds of the internal members of the approved Board (rounded up to the next whole number), except for subsidiary meetings, where the quorum shall be one-third of the original membership of the Board of Examiners or a minimum of four, whichever is the greater; agreed subsidiary meetings include September Boards to consider referred assessment results.
- 1.4.2 The minimum attendance requirement for subsidiary meetings to hear the individual submissions of students in jeopardy of being required to withdraw (Representations Board) shall be four members of the Board, including the [Chair](#) (or Deputy Chair), up to a maximum membership of six. A Representations Board may also include a lay person in attendance where deemed appropriate by the Board of Examiners.
- 1.4.3 The quorum for all meetings shall include the Chair or Deputy Chair or a substitute approved by the Senate.
- 1.4.4 If a Board of Examiners or ECAP is inquorate with respect to internal membership the appropriate Associate Dean is empowered to permit the Board to continue, with full circulation of the record of the meeting to all members for approval afterwards.

1.5 Decisions and Voting Procedures

1.5.1 Decisions of a Board of Examiners may be taken by a simple majority of votes of those present who are members of the Board. Persons in attendance may not vote. The Chair does not vote in the first instance, but shall have a casting vote.

1.6 Powers and Responsibilities

1.6.1 [Module Boards](#) are responsible for the award of marks to students on individual modules; [Programme Boards](#) are responsible for recommendations for the conferment of University awards and decisions on progression on the basis of marks from Module Boards.

1.6.2 Boards of Examiners are the only bodies authorised to assess students and must act in accordance with [University General and Programme Regulations](#). Within these regulations, Boards of Examiners have discretion in reaching decisions on the marks and awards to be recommended for individual candidates.

1.6.3 Boards of Examiners may not vary those of their decisions or recommendations which have been arrived at with the agreement of the [External Examiner\(s\)](#) without the approval of the External Examiner(s).

1.6.4 The [Chair](#) is empowered to take action which is within the University's Regulations to take account of matters which have come to light after a meeting has been held. Members of the Board or Panel, including the External Examiners as appropriate, should be consulted in complex cases, especially if a precedent will be set by a decision taken by Chair's action.

2 EXTERNAL EXAMINERS

2.1 Purposes and Functions

2.1.1 The purposes of the external examiner system are to ensure that:

- University awards for taught programmes meet the minimum threshold standards defined by the appropriate UK Frameworks and Subject Benchmark Statements;
- the assessment of students is fair and is conducted in line with University Regulations;
- qualifications awarded in similar subjects are comparable in standard with those of other UK institutions with which the External Examiner is familiar.

2.1.2 In order to achieve these purposes, External Examiners need to be able to:

- a oversee the award of certificates, diplomas and degrees;
- b arbitrate or adjudicate on problem cases;
- c comment and give advice on course content, balance and structure, on certificate, diploma and degree schemes, and on assessment processes.

2.2 Collaborative Provision

2.2.1 The University recognises the important role played by External Examiners in assuring the standards and quality of programmes of study leading to an award of the University.

- 2.2.2 Senate is responsible for the academic standard of all awards granted in the name of the University. The academic standard of all awards made under a collaborative arrangement must be equivalent to that of any comparable awards for programmes delivered at or by the University.
- 2.2.3 Unless Senate resolves otherwise, the partner institution shall comply with all Senate Regulations that may apply to programmes of study leading to an award of the University including these regulations.

2.3 Formal Requirements

- 2.3.1 External Examiners are responsible to the Senate which approves their appointment and which awards certificates, diplomas and degrees.
- 2.3.2 No certificate, diploma or degree should be awarded without oversight by at least one examiner external to the University, who is a full member of the relevant Board of Examiners.
- 2.3.3 All University Boards of Examiners with External Examiners as part of the Board membership will request that the External Examiners endorse the decisions of the Board and the conduct of assessment processes. All Board minutes must explicitly record the views of each of the External Examiners.
- 2.3.4 Each External Examiner, on appointment, will be sent detailed information about the programme and/or modules to which they are appointed by the appropriate College(s).

2.4 Selection, Appointment and Period of Service

- 2.4.1 After discussion in Colleges, recommendations are made to the Senate for the appointment of particular persons as External Examiners. Scrutiny by the Colleges and Senate should have regard to the criteria for appointment of External Examiners, [Appendix 1](#).
- 2.4.2 External Examiners from outside the university system, for example from industry or the professions, may be appointed in appropriate circumstances.
- 2.4.3 The number of External Examiners for any particular module(s) must be sufficient to cover the range of studies in the degree programme. More than one External Examiner may be needed where there are a large number of students or where the degree programme covers a wide range of subjects.
- 2.4.4 In recommending External Examiners for appointment, Colleges should specify whether the appointment is to advise on the assessment of a module or group of modules or to advise on the assessment of a programme or group of programmes, or to advise on both.
- 2.4.5 The University can terminate an External Examiner's appointment at any time for failure by the external examiner to fulfil their obligations or if a conflict of interest arises which cannot be satisfactorily resolved. This includes failure to attend meetings as required ([Regulation 2.5.2](#)), failure to submit a report as required ([Regulation 2.10.1](#)) or failure to submit a report using the template approved by the University.

2.5 Participation in Meetings

- 2.5.1 An External Examiner, as a full member of the relevant Board of Examiners, has the right to be present at all examiners' meetings at which significant decisions are to be taken.
- 2.5.2 External Examiners appointed to programmes are expected to attend final [Programme Boards](#) where degree classifications for the graduating cohorts are discussed and approved. External Examiners appointed to individual modules are expected to attend Module Boards where those marks contribute to the final Stage of an award. Attendance may be physical or virtual (e.g. video conferencing), though External Examiners are expected to attend in person a minimum of one meeting of the Board of Examiners each academic year.
- 2.5.3 If, due to unforeseen circumstances an External Examiner is unable to attend a meeting of the Board of Examiners they should, wherever possible, be available for consultation around the time the Board is held (e.g. by telephone). Under exceptional circumstances, for example serious illness of an External Examiner, Colleges may request that the [Regulation Sub-Committee](#) waive the attendance and/or consultation requirement ([Regulation 8.3.1 Waivers of Regulations](#)).

2.6 Sufficient evidence including Examination Papers and Scripts

- 2.6.1 All draft examination papers should be sent to the External Examiner(s) for approval well in advance of the examination. In appropriate cases External Examiners may be invited to set some questions or complete papers. In some subjects it may be essential for model answers to be prepared and scrutinised.
- 2.6.2 Programme Directors should agree with External Examiner(s) at the outset of their tenure which non-examination assessments are sent to them for approval. Details of identified non-examination assessments must be sent to the External Examiner(s) for approval in advance of the assessment being set.
- 2.6.3 An External Examiner has the right to see all final examination scripts. In those cases where it has been agreed that the College makes a selection of scripts to be sent to an External Examiner, the principles for such selection must be agreed with the External Examiner in advance.
- 2.6.4 The guiding principle for any selection of scripts is that External Examiners will have enough evidence to determine that internal marking and classifications are of an appropriate standard and are consistent. External Examiners must see a sample of scripts from the top, the middle and the bottom of the range.
- 2.6.5 An External Examiner has the right to see any work that contributes to degree classification or award grades. In some cases it may be agreed that the College makes a selection of such work to be sent to the External Examiner, the principles for such selection being agreed in advance with the Examiner.

2.7 Viva Voce

- 2.7.1 Examination Boards will agree clear criteria for how candidates for general *viva voce* will be chosen. A general *viva voce* will normally be conducted by an External Examiner who may be assisted by one or more Internal Examiner(s).
- 2.7.2 Where an oral examination is an integral part of the assessment scheme (e.g. for Modern Languages programmes) the External Examiner may determine those candidates, if any, whose examination they wish to attend.
- 2.7.3 For further information External Examiners should consult the [Assessment Regulations](#).

- 2.7.4 Examinations, including general *viva voce*, will not normally be held outside of Aston University's term-dates and other examination periods approved by the Senate unless there is a good reason to do so.
- 2.7.5 An exceptional *viva voce* examination may be required with the explicit approval of the relevant Associate Dean.

2.8 Examiners' Views and Comments

- 2.8.1 External Examiners must see the module specifications for all modules which contribute to degree classification or award grades (e.g. Master's programmes).
- 2.8.2 In the case of discussion of degree classification and/or award grades the views of the External Examiner should be influential. External Examiners' views are also significant in determining the appropriateness of the mark profile for modules including any adjustment needed due to unforeseen circumstances. External Examiners are not expected to act as markers for individual candidates or scripts.
- 2.8.3 External Examiners will be encouraged to comment on the assessment process and the schemes for marking and classification and encouraged to give advice to Internal Examiners, especially the inexperienced, either directly or through the Executive Dean or their nominee.

2.9 Discussion of Module and Programme Specifications

- 2.9.1 Colleges and External Examiners should use the opportunity afforded by the visits of External Examiners to discuss the structure and content of the curriculum, and the assessment procedures. Any comments or suggestions made by the External Examiners should be discussed by the Colleges and an explicit decision made about whether or not to introduce changes.

2.10 Reports

- 2.10.1 External Examiners are required to submit written annual reports to the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, or their nominee, within one month of the meeting of the relevant Examination Board. They are free to make any comments they wish, including observations on teaching methods, programme structure and course content.
- 2.10.2 The Senate has agreed that the payment of each External Examiner's fee will be contingent upon the receipt of his or her annual report. Payment of External Examiners' claims for expenses are not affected by this decision.
- 2.10.3 External Examiners' annual reports are regarded as public documents which will be provided to the University's student representatives (in line with the recommendations of the HEFCE). Reports will be made available to other External Examiners of the University. They may also be sent to certain external bodies such as the Research Councils or accreditation groups. In this regard, an External Examiner's consent to act will constitute the necessary implied licence to use their copyright.
- 2.10.4 If they wish to bring the University's attention to matters where confidentiality is an issue External Examiners may send an additional separate report to the Vice-Chancellor.
- 2.10.5 External Examiners' annual reports will be made available for wide discussion within the University. Each report will be submitted initially to the Deputy Vice Chancellor, or their nominee, who co-ordinates appropriate action for the University or the

Colleges to take in response to any significant issues raised by the External Examiner. Each report will also be copied to the relevant Associate Dean(s).

- 2.10.6 The report made by an External Examiner at the conclusion of their term of office may be copied to the incoming External Examiner at the start of the new examiner's first year.
- 2.10.7 It is the responsibility of the Vice-Chancellor and Executive Deans to see that the reports are considered and appropriate action is taken by the College Learning and Teaching Committee or other bodies. Colleges are responsible for identifying the locus of responsibility for producing written responses to External Examiners' reports and ensuring this is made clear to all staff. Executive Deans are responsible for ensuring that External Examiners receive a written response to any issues raised in their formal reports by the time the annual monitoring process for the programme(s) has taken place, and that any actions identified are completed. Written responses to External Examiners are copied to the Deputy Vice Chancellor, or their nominee.
- 2.10.8 The University attaches considerable weight to the External Examiners' reports within quality assurance procedures and as an indicator of the health of programmes. Programme Committees are required within the University's annual monitoring procedures to report on issues raised by External Examiners, and actions taken/proposed in response to them. External Examiners' reports and written responses to them will also be required by the programme review panels set up by the Senate's University [Learning and Teaching Committee](#).
- 2.10.9 Where an external examiner has a serious concern relating to systemic failings with the academic standards of a programme or programmes and has exhausted all published applicable internal procedures, including the submission of a confidential report to the head of the institution (Regulation 2.10.4), they may invoke [QAA's](#) concerns scheme (and inform the relevant professional, statutory or regulatory body).

3 MODULE BOARDS

A Module Board may be established for a module contributing to a University award. Typically a Module Board will cover one or more modules within a cognate subject area. Where a separate Module Board has been established, the Board will meet and confirm marks before the meetings of relevant [Programme Boards](#).

3.1 Membership

- a A Module Board of Examiners shall be composed as follows:
- i a Chair appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of the College Learning and Teaching Committee;
 - ii at least one representative of the staff having a major responsibility for teaching and/or assessment of each module;
 - iii the Module External Examiner(s), where appointed.
- b The Chair (or their nominees) of Programme Boards serviced by the Module Board will have the right to attend Module Boards but will not be members, unless qualified by one of the conditions above.

3.2 Responsibilities of Module Boards

The responsibilities of Module Boards are:

- a to determine and report to Programme Boards the award of marks for all candidates in the context of overall averages, student performance and particular circumstances affecting the assessment and conduct of the module, and, where appointed, the comments of [External Examiners](#);
- b in cases of cheating and plagiarism affecting individual candidates, to report the mark actually achieved by the candidate and to provide the Chair of the [Programme Board](#) with any recommendation for consideration by the Programme Board;
- c to monitor the performance of the various cohorts of students from different programmes attending a particular module, and to report substantial differences in such performances to the appropriate Programme Boards and to the appropriate Programme Committees for annual monitoring purposes;
- d to indicate clearly and make recommendations concerning instances of module failure which may be condoned by a Programme Board in the light of the candidate's overall performance;
- e to act within their remit noting that it is the Programme Board which takes the final decisions on condonement for failure, progression, referral and deferral; confirmation of award and honours classification or grade (for a postgraduate taught programmes) of individual students in the context of their overall performance, on any allowances made for exceptional circumstances, and on the course of action following the application of penalties for academic offences (taking account of recommendations from Module Boards) in accordance with decisions of Academic Offences Officers or the Disciplinary Board as appropriate.

A Module Board may make recommendations on condonement, referral, substitution of modules, or any other module level issue including exceptional circumstances when applied to the whole module (e.g. problems with an examination which affect all students). A Programme Board (in light of the wider range of evidence available to it) may decide not to follow the Module Board's recommendation(s).

3.3 Publication of Results

- 3.3.1 Where all the relevant Programme Boards meet shortly after Module Boards, the marks awarded will be published by the Programme Board to individual students with their recommendations relating to progression or award.
- 3.3.2 It is accepted however that decisions on marks may be needed urgently in order for students to select study options (or to retrieve failure) for the following stage and where there is some delay between meetings of Module and Programme Boards, percentage marks may be released to students prior to a meeting of the Programme Board with the proviso that the marks are provisional and may be subject to amendment by the Programme Board.

4 PROGRAMME BOARDS

The main responsibility of a Programme Board is to make decisions about interim and final awards and about the progression of students on their programmes.

A Programme Board is the only body authorised to recommend the conferment of an award of the University upon a student who, in the judgement of the Board, has fulfilled the outcomes of the approved programme and achieved the standard required for the award.

4.1 Membership of Programme Boards

A Programme Board shall be composed as follows:

- a a Chairperson appointed by the Senate on the recommendation of the College Learning and Teaching Committee responsible for the programme;
- b representatives of the staff associated with programme management;
- c representatives of the appropriate [Module Boards](#), normally one per Board;
- d the Internal Examiner for any module of the relevant programme stage that does not fall within the remit of a Module Board;
- e appropriate Executive Dean(s) or his/her nominee, if not already members (ex officio);
- f the [External Examiner\(s\)](#).

4.2 Responsibilities of Programme Boards

Programme Boards will operate within the University's assessment regulations and within any approved programme-specific assessment regulations, and have the following specific responsibilities:

- a to receive confirmed marks as recommended by Module Boards;
- b to consider any communications from staff and/or students relevant to its work, and in particular submissions from individual students with any relevant information on personal circumstances, including exceptional circumstances, which may have affected their performance and which they were unable, for good reason, to submit to the appropriate Exceptional Circumstances and Absence Panel (see [Section 5](#) below). Programme Boards should not systematically adjust marks for all students taking a module where these marks have already been determined by a Module Board;
- c to decide on the course of action taking into account any changes to be made to reported marks in the light of proven academic offences. Programme Boards must have available full details of all such cases, together with any comments or recommendations from Module Boards;
- d to decide on the award of credit by condonement in accordance with the relevant [General Regulations](#);
- e to consider the achievement of students completing programmes and to recommend to the Senate the conferment of awards and the class or grade of such awards;
- f to recommend to the Senate the award of University prizes and other prizes as appropriate;
- g to make decisions about the progression of students on programmes of study and to ensure that students are informed of their results;
- h in the event of a student failing to meet the requirements for immediate progression, to make appropriate decisions in accordance with the General Regulations, Options in Case of Failure, taking account of the recommendations from Module Boards;
- i to review a decision or recommendation when required to do so under the terms of the University's Academic Appeal procedures;
- j to make recommendations to the Programme Committees on the assessment arrangements for the programme as a whole, and to report to the Programme Committees any significant issues;

k the development of precedents.

A Module Board may make recommendations on condonement, referral, substitution of modules, or any other module level issue including exceptional circumstances when applied to the whole module (e.g. problems with an examination which affect all students). A Programme Board (in light of the wider range of evidence available to it) may decide not to follow the Module Board's recommendation(s).

5 EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND ABSENCE PANEL (ECAP)

5.1 An Exceptional Circumstances and Absence Panel, chaired by a senior member of College staff, will meet each semester in advance of final module assessments. The role of the Panel is to facilitate timely consideration of and promote consistency of approach to student exceptional circumstances and absence from assessment. The Panel supports the work of Programme Boards of Examiners. Students will be notified of the date of the Panel in good time.

5.2 Exceptional Circumstances

Exceptional Circumstances are circumstances which cause a student to:

- a perform less well in coursework than might have been expected on the basis of other work, or
- b fail to meet submission deadlines.
- c fail to attend a timed assessment or examination.
- d be adversely affected by an incident or issue occurring during an examination.

In general, **exceptional circumstances** will be of a medical or personal nature significantly affecting the student at or during a relevant period of time and/or during the examination period and which can normally be corroborated by independent evidence.

5.3 Submissions to ECAP

5.3.1 A student's written statement of exceptional circumstances should give full details and should include supplementary evidence and testimony from independent or third parties, for example a medical certificate or letter from an employer, indicating the time, nature and probable effect of the circumstances.

5.3.2 All statements of exceptional circumstances will be treated as confidential and will not be disclosed outside the Panel and [Programme Boards of Examiners](#). Where circumstances are particularly sensitive students may request that they are disclosed only to the Chair of the Panel, the Chair and Secretary of the Programme Board and the Programme [External Examiner\(s\)](#). See [Appendix 2](#) on Requests made to the [Student Counselling Service](#) for letters/documentation as part of a student's Exceptional Circumstances claim.

5.4 Recommendations of ECAP

5.4.1 The Panel is empowered to make the following recommendations to the relevant Programme Board of Examiners on cases of Exceptional Circumstances in the light of available evidence including student submissions.

A Exceptional Circumstances for Absence (ECA) from an assessment/examination (specify assessment/examination) meet University Regulations.

B ECA from an assessment/examination (specify assessment/examination) do not meet University Regulations

C Exceptional Circumstances for Performance (ECP) in attended assessment/examination meet University Regulations

D Exceptional Circumstances for Performance in attended assessment/examination do not meet University Regulations

5.4.2 The Panel may make additional recommendations to the Programme Board of Examiners regarding:

- a the re-assessment, condonement or degree classification of individual students who require special consideration because of exceptional circumstances which meet [University Regulations](#), or assessment-related regulatory issues;
- b students whose enrolment is to be terminated, either by the University (on academic or non-academic grounds) or by the student (students in this position may be eligible for consideration for an intermediate award).
- c issues arising from the pattern of Leaves of Absences (LOA) which have been approved by the College. Leaves of Absences (LOA) (other than absence from assessment due to exceptional circumstances) are approved by the College. ECAP Panels receive a summary of approved LOA.

5.4.3 The meetings of the Panel must be minuted. If necessary an 'in confidence' record, accessible only to the Chair of the Panel, the Chair and Secretary to the relevant Programme Board, and the Programme External Examiner(s) will be kept which provides justification for the recommendations of the Panel to Programme Boards.

5.4.4 Students who have submitted a case for Exceptional Circumstances should be informed, in writing, of the recommendation that the Panel will make to the Programme Board of Examiners on their submission (the available recommendations are detailed in Regulation 5.4.1) as soon as possible after the Panel has met.

5.4.5 The Programme Board retains the responsibility for the final decision on matters listed under Regulation 5.4.1 but it is expected that recommendations of the Panel will normally be accepted. The Programme Board of Examiners may alter the recommendation of the ECAP if new evidence becomes available after the meeting of the Panel, for example if the student submits new evidence to support the claim or if a procedural error comes to light.

5.4.6 The submission of a claim of exceptional circumstances will not necessarily cause the Programme Board of Examiners to come to a different decision.

- 5.4.7 There is no formal right of appeal against ECAP recommendations to a Programme Board of Examiners. The decision of the Programme Board of Examiners is subject to appeal.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS

6.1 Assessments and Marking Schemes

- 6.1.1 Colleges should ensure that Programme and Module Specifications (including assessment weightings) are available to students at the beginning of each Stage of the programme.
- 6.1.2 Examination and coursework questions should appropriately reflect the Level of the credit to be assessed, and are expected to differ according to Level, either in the assessment question set, or in the mark scheme to be used.
- 6.1.3 Changes to assessment which have a retrospective effect on current students must not be introduced without full consultation with all students affected.

6.2 Moderation and Anonymous Marking

- 6.2.1 A minimum of 20% of final Stage/Master's written examination scripts will be moderated.
- 6.2.2 A minimum of 20% of final Stage/Master's coursework which contributes a significant percentage of marks to the overall module mark (i.e. 30% or more), or which assess a crucial aspect of the module, will be moderated.
- 6.2.3 All substantial final Stage projects (i.e. projects carrying 30 credits or more) and Master's dissertations will be blind double-marked.
- 6.2.4 Dissertations and major undergraduate projects will be blind double marked. Definitions of marking practices are available in the [Assessment Regulations](#) document.

6.3 Reconvening the Board

- 6.3.1 The Board should be reconvened if it is found that incorrect or incomplete information about a candidate's academic performance has been considered.
- 6.3.2 If, after a meeting of the Board of Examiners, it is found that a procedural error has affected any decision taken by the Board, the Board must be reconvened.
- 6.3.3 Within the provisions of the [General Regulations](#) and the Regulations for the particular programme, the decisions of the Board of Examiners shall be final (*Ordinance 5.6*) but a student wishing to request a formal review of the decision of a Board of Examiners may appeal on the grounds set out in the University's [Academic Appeals Procedure](#).

6.4 Notification of Decisions

- 6.4.1 The Colleges are responsible for arranging for final assessment results to be signed off by the appropriate Chair of the Examination Board and External Examiner(s) and, following this, for notifying Student and Academic Services of the decisions of Boards of Examiners.
- 6.4.2 Student and Academic Services arrange for final assessment results to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor or Deputy Vice Chancellor on behalf of the Senate.

6.5 Release of Results to Students

- 6.5.1 Results of all assessment whether of individual assignments, modules or overall averages should be released to students as percentage marks rather than grades.
- 6.5.2 Marks may be released to students prior to a meeting of the relevant Board of Examiners on condition that it is clearly indicated that the marks are provisional (not yet confirmed by a Board of Examiners) and may be subject to amendment by the Board of Examiners.

7 EXAMINATION RECORDS

7.1 Records of the Board's Meetings

- 7.1.1 The Board should keep notes of the factors taken into account when decisions were made, particularly to assist in the development of precedents.
- 7.1.2 Any notes on Boards of Examiners' meetings should remain confidential and should be kept securely.
- 7.1.3 As any notes on Boards of Examiners' meetings are confidential any relevant issues should be referred to Programme Committees (or other bodies as appropriate) by memo.

7.2 Storage of Examination Scripts

These guidelines are based on the retention schedule for records published by the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), taking into account relevant legislation such as the Data Protection and Freedom of Information Acts.

- 7.2.1 All assessments (examinations and coursework) which contribute to the final mark for a stage should be kept at least for one year following the year in which they were submitted (this includes L4 and L5 assessments). These data should be kept to allow the University to deal with any appeals/complaints from students that withdraw or leave with lesser awards, as well as meeting the JISC guidance.
- 7.2.2 For students that complete the full programme L5, LP and L6 assessments should be retained for one year following graduation. This work should be retained in case of complaints etc., which could occur during and after L6.
- 7.2.3 Professional body requirements should be taken into account. They may have additional record-keeping requirements.
- 7.2.4 Records of marks, exam board decisions, any evidence of exceptional circumstances or other factors influencing awards should be kept for at least six years after the year in which the assessment occurs.
- 7.2.5 If an appeal or complaint is notified (up to one year after graduation) it is advisable to retain the marked work for the individual student. The JISC guideline is that marked assessments should be retained for six years following notification of an appeal or complaint.

8 REGULATIONS

8.1 General and Programme Regulations

- 8.1.1 Where a programme has been revised and the Programme Regulations have been amended to reflect those revisions, the Board of Examiners may find that several different sets of Programme Regulations are needed to cover all the students in all Stages of the programme.
- 8.1.2 The Board of Examiners will therefore need to take care that they are referring to the correct set of Programme Regulations when considering a particular individual or group of students. This is particularly important when considering students who have repeated a Stage.

8.2 Interpretation of Regulations

- 8.2.1 If the Board of Examiners is in doubt about the interpretation of any University Regulation, the Chair should consult the Secretary or the Secretary to the [Regulation Sub-Committee](#) either before or during the meeting.

8.3 Waivers of Regulations

- 8.3.1 Where, in the opinion of the College Learning and Teaching Committee, there are exceptional circumstances affecting the Examination and/or Assessment processes which could not reasonably have been foreseen, for example illness of an External Examiner, the College may request that the [Regulation Sub-Committee](#) waive any relevant part of these Regulations on such conditions as it may deem appropriate.

9 REPRESENTATIONS BY STUDENTS

9.1 Students Required to Withdraw from a Programme

- 9.1.1 Before reaching the decision that a student should withdraw from a programme, the Board of Examiners⁺ shall give the student concerned, aided by a member of the University, a Welfare Adviser in the Students' Union or by a member of staff acceptable to the Senate, if so desired, an opportunity to make representations, in writing or in person or both, of any circumstances that were unknown to the Board when the first decision was made which might have affected his/her performance. (*General Regulations: Undergraduate Regulation 7.6. Foundation Degree Regulation 7.6, Graduate Diploma Regulation 7.5 and Postgraduate Taught Regulation 8.4*)

9.2 Inviting Representation: the Jeopardy letter

- 9.2.1 The jeopardy letter is used to invite representation from a student when a student's membership of the University is in jeopardy. An example is given in [Appendix 2](#).

⁺ see Section 4.1 above, concerning membership of the Board.

9.3 Academic Appeals Procedure

- 9.3.1 A student wishing to request a formal review of the decision of a Board of Examiners may appeal on the grounds set out in the University's [Academic Appeals Procedure](#). The decisions of the Board of Examiners in all matters relating to academic judgement shall be final.

10 EXAMINATIONS

10.1 Abandonment of an Examination

- 10.1.1 The University's Guidance to Colleges on the Abandonment of Assessments and Lost Assessment Papers provides Colleges and Examination Boards with a range of advice on action that may be taken in the event of an examination or in-situ assessment being abandoned.

10.2 Examination Malpractice

- 10.2.1 As far as possible the roles of the Board of Examiners and the Disciplinary Board are intended to be separate. In any case where alleged malpractice has been reported, the Board of Examiners should follow the [Regulations on Student Discipline: Section B6](#).

- 10.2.2 Cases of alleged examination malpractice should be reported by the invigilator to the Chief Operating Officer, or their nominee. Any member of staff who suspects examination malpractice where there is no formal invigilator (e.g. in continuous assessment) should report the matter to the Executive Dean.

10.3 Misconduct in Coursework

- 10.3.1 Misconduct in any assessment which does not contribute to a mark for a module falls within the jurisdiction of the Executive Dean concerned. (*Regulations on Student Discipline, A1.3.*)

Appendix 1

Criteria for the appointment of external examiners

- 1 Every external examiner will be expected to have:
 - competence and experience in the field covered by the programme
 - academic qualifications/professional qualifications to at least the level of the qualification being externally examined
 - experience of setting examinations and running assessment procedures (either externally or internally)
 - sufficient standing, credibility and breadth of experience within the discipline to be able to command the respect of colleagues
 - familiarity with the standard to be expected of students in the programme to be examined
 - fluency in English
 - met the criteria set out by professional and accrediting bodies
 - awareness of modern developments in the design and delivery of the flexible curriculum
 - expertise in the enhancement of the student experience
- 2 In addition to the required subject expertise, does the proposed External Examiner have a suitable profile in relation to learning and teaching and are they also likely to have good awareness of the Revised UK Quality Code?
- 3 Former staff and students can only be appointed as external examiners for the University after a period of not less than five years has passed since leaving Aston.
- 4 Retirees can be considered provided they have sufficient evidence of continuing involvement in the academic area in question.
- 5 External examiners should hold no more than two external examiner appointments at any point in time.
- 6 To avoid potential conflicts of interest, external examiners should not be appointed if they are covered by any of the following categories:
 - member of Council
 - near relative of a member of staff or student involved with the programme of study
 - anyone closely associated with the sponsorship of students on the programme
 - anyone closely associated with placements or training
 - anyone required to assess colleagues who are recruited as students to the programme of study
 - anyone in a position to influence significantly the future of students on the programme of study
 - anyone involved in collaborative research activities with a member of staff
 - anyone who has been directly involved as an external advisor/member of the programme approval panel for the programme, until a period of not less than five years has elapsed

- 7 Reciprocal arrangements involving cognate programmes at another institution are not allowed. An appointment will not be considered reciprocal after a period of five years has elapsed since the onset of the original appointment.
- 8 The replacement of an external examiner from an institution by a colleague from the same department in the same institution is not allowed.
- 9 No more than one external examiner should be appointed from an institution to a programme or programmes which are considered at the same Module and/or Programme Board.
- 10 The duration of an external examiner's appointment will be four years.
- 11 An external examiner may be reappointed in exceptional circumstances but only after a period of five years has elapsed since their last appointment.
- 12 The appointment of an external examiner can be terminated by the University, approved at a senior level, if they fail to fulfil their obligations at the end of any single year of appointment.
- 13 Colleagues who are new to external examining or have professional experience relevant to a professional or vocational programme can be appointed provided they are given appropriate support (e.g. part of a team and mentored by an external examiner that meets the criteria outlined above).
- 14 Once appointed, the University and College will make it clear to external examiners what their duties and obligations are, including those relating to attendance and feedback, and any legal obligations.

Appendix 2

Students in Jeopardy Guidance Notes

When a Board of Examiners has identified that a student is in jeopardy, the following procedure should be followed:

1. Priority should be given to processing the results of those students who are in jeopardy.
2. The progression procedure will include displaying the following message on MAP:
The Board of Examiners for (programme title) has met to consider your examination results.
You have failed a substantial proportion of the modules for your programme and the Board of Examiners may therefore require you to leave the programme. A transcript of your results is available to view on MAP and a full copy of the transcript will also be sent by post to your home address.
Before making a final decision on whether you must leave the programme, the Board of Examiners will give you an opportunity to explain any circumstances that were previously unknown to the Board and might have affected your performance. You may put your case to the Board of Examiners in writing and/or in person. Full details about this and how you may obtain further help and advice will be sent to your Aston University email account and to your home address.
In the meantime if you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact (*name*) on (*telephone no. and email address*).
3. The email and letter **must** be generated from SITS using SRL. A sample of the email and letter to be sent is shown below.
4. All students have a Personal Contact (usually Personal Tutor or in the case of ABS the generic student advisor details) recorded on MAP, this contact will be included in the email/letter below for students to contact for help with the jeopardy process.
5. Normally, all students must be given a minimum of two weeks from the date of email to indicate his/her intention to appeal.
6. After receiving the email/letter below, if a student indicates his/her intention to attend the reconvened Board, a further email should be sent to give the student full details of the date, time and venue of the Board, a copy of the email should be sent to ARC. Students should be given an indication of the time that their case will be heard.

Example Jeopardy Email

Destination
(Aston email address, cc ARC + Personal contact)

Reference: (Student No.)

Date

Dear (*name*)

The Board of Examiners for (programme title) has met to consider your examination results. You have failed a substantial proportion of the modules for your programme and the Board of Examiners may therefore require you to leave the programme. A transcript of your results is available to view on MAP and a full copy of the transcript will be sent by post to your home address.

Before making a final decision on whether you must leave the programme, the Board of Examiners will give you an opportunity to explain any circumstances that were previously unknown to the Board and might have affected your performance. You may put your case to the Board of Examiners in writing and/or in person. You may be aided by another member of the University if you wish. Your personal contact is (*Personal contact details from SITS*) who is available on (*email address*).

The Board of Examiners will meet to decide whether you must leave the programme at (*reconvened time*) on (*reconvened date*). The Board of Examiners may consider a transfer to the Ordinary Degree route if available for your programme. Any written case you may wish to make to the Board and/or an indication of an intention to appear in person should reach me no later than (*reply time*) on (*reply date*).

If you require any further information or advice, please contact me as soon as possible (*email and telephone number*). Alternatively you may wish to contact the Advice and Representation Centre (ARC) on the first floor of the Students' Union (email: advice@aston.ac.uk or telephone 0121 204 4848). I have sent a copy of this email to ARC so they will be prepared for you to contact them.

Yours sincerely
(*name*)

Example Jeopardy Letter



Destination
(Home address)

Reference: (Student No.)

Date

Dear (*name*)

The Board of Examiners for (programme title) has met to consider your examination results. You have failed a substantial proportion of the modules for your programme and the Board of Examiners may therefore require you to leave the programme. A full copy of your transcript is enclosed.

Before making a final decision on whether you must leave the programme, the Board of Examiners will give you an opportunity to explain any circumstances that were previously unknown to the Board and might have affected your performance. You may put your case to the Board of Examiners in writing and/or in person. You may be aided by another member of the University if you wish. Your personal contact is (*Personal contact details from SITS*) who is available on (*email address*).

The Board of Examiners will meet to decide whether you must leave the programme at (*reconvened time*) on (*reconvened date*). The Board of Examiners may consider a transfer to the Ordinary Degree route if available for your programme. Any written case you may wish to make to the Board and/or an indication of an intention to appear in person should reach me no later than (*reply time*) on (*reply date*).

If you require any further information or advice, please contact me as soon as possible (*email* and *telephone number*). Alternatively you may wish to contact the Advice and Representation Centre (ARC) on the first floor of the Students' Union (email: advice@aston.ac.uk or telephone 0121 204 4848). I have sent a copy of this email to ARC so they will be prepared for you to contact them.

Yours sincerely
(*name*)

Appendix 3

ASTON UNIVERSITY
LEARNING AND TEACHING COMMITTEE

REG/04/235

Requests made to the Student Counselling Service for letters/documentation as part of a student's Exceptional Circumstances claim

It is appropriate to seek documentation from the Counselling Service to support a claim of Exceptional Circumstances only when the student has an existing relationship with the Counselling Service. An existing relationship is indicated in cases where, *prior* to a request for documentation to support an exceptional circumstances claim, the student will have had at least one consultation with a counsellor *during* the academic year in which the request is made. If the student does not have an existing relationship with the Counselling Service, the Service is not in a position to provide documentation, and should not be requested to do so.

The Counselling Service is able and willing to supply, with the student's consent, supportive documentation to the College/Board of Examiners if there is an existing relationship with the student, and where personal factors exist which are adversely affecting their academic performance.

Requests from students who have had no prior contact with the Service for documentation confirming a current set of personal circumstances are generally inappropriate. In such instances, the student is rarely seeking counselling, and the Counselling Service is not able to supply any documentation in support of an exceptional circumstances claim in these circumstances.

The Counselling Service
August 2019