



# Mitigating Circumstances Policy

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# 1. Introduction and scope

This policy sets out the University's requirements for managing mitigating circumstances. The regulatory requirements are laid out in [Senate Regulation 7: Regulations governing the assessment of taught programmes](#). This policy specifically relates to regulations covered in sections 7.91-7.117.

It sets out the University's policy and responsibilities in respect of:

- Defining a mitigating circumstance and the criteria for submission of a claim
- The criteria by which a student should judge themselves as being suitably able to submit or attend an assessment
- Maintaining a single accessible solution for the submission, receipt, review and notification of a claim
- Having appropriately trained staff with access to all required information making decisions on claims
- Consistent application of recommendations and outcomes in line with Senate Regulations
- Application of the regulations consistently and fairly across all cohorts of students of the University at a Department and/or College level.

It applies to all students following taught programmes of study, or taught modules as part of research degrees, full-time or part-time, who wish to apply for mitigating circumstances in relation to an assessment or period of assessments.

The term assessment in this policy relates to any form of coursework, examinations, presentations, in-class tests, lab work, online activities, or other activity resulting in a mark and/or grade.

## 2. Principles

- All students are treated equitably and fairly in the consideration of their mitigating circumstances regardless of their programme of study;
- Outcomes on a claim should be reached based on the evidence and information presented in the best interests of the student;
- Students have a consistent experience of the mitigating circumstances process;
- The University fulfils its commitment to delivering an efficient student service;
- Any student who submits, or attends an assessment, on time is declaring themselves able to do so and normally no mitigating circumstance claim can be made for the assessment;
- Due recognition is given to the specific challenges facing students on distance learning and campus based programmes where distinctive modes of study can lead to a different set of circumstances that may result in a claim for mitigation;

- University staff will have access to information students have willingly shared as part of the claim, as required to perform their duties and support students;
- Students are provided with accurate information to make informed decisions about their assessments;
- Students should be required to provide evidence where appropriate, although it is recognised that students will not be disadvantaged in cases where the provision of evidence is not feasible;
- Responses to claims are made in a timely manner and not delayed due to internal structures;

## 3. Mitigating Circumstances

### 3.1. Explanation of a mitigating circumstance

Mitigating circumstances are defined as recognisably serious or significant event(s), affecting a student's health or personal life which are unforeseen and beyond the student's control. They are sufficiently serious enough in nature to result in the student being unable to attend (in person or virtually), complete, or submit an assessment on time.

A student who submits or attends an assessment on time, cannot normally claim mitigating circumstances. However, a student can claim if they feel their judgement was impaired in determining their fitness to complete the assessment, and they will need to demonstrate this with appropriate evidence.

Any student who does not present a mitigating circumstance claim within the given deadlines as outlined in [Section 3.4](#) cannot subsequently submit mitigating circumstances after the assessment results are known.

A student who believes their judgement was impaired in making the decision to attend or submit an assessment may submit a claim retrospectively after attending or submitting the assessment. The claim must include an explanation of the impairment and supporting evidence as per the requirements in [Appendix A](#). For example, evidence of a medical condition that prevented the student from making a balanced decision immediately before an assessment where reasonable adjustments were not already in place or were not adequate enough in advance of the assessment.

The University expects that most cases of mitigating circumstances would fall into one, or more, of the categories listed in [Appendix A](#). A student presenting a request under one of these headings might expect that the request would be accepted subject to appropriate supporting evidence as listed and demonstrable impact on an assessment within the defined timeframe.

The following will **not** normally be accepted as mitigating circumstances (this is not an exhaustive list). A student submitting a request based on one of these examples might normally expect that their request be declined:

- Medical circumstances that:
  - i) do not relate directly to the assessment period in question and/or cannot be attributed as having an impact on the assessment
  - ii) relate to minor illnesses that would not lead to equivalent absence from a work environment and can normally be treated with over the counter remedies (e.g. colds, sore throat, headaches, day to day ailments)
  - iii) are unsubstantiated or include retrospective evidence (e.g. doctors note after the illness has disappeared)
- Holidays/family events,
- Religious festivals and regular observance (these should be flagged to Schools in advance),
- Sporting fixtures (including those for University teams),
- Financial issues,
- Foreseeable and/or preventable circumstances,
- A long-term condition where treatment or additional support/arrangements are already in place to mitigate the impact and there has been no additional unforeseen flare-up,
- Transport difficulties that could have been anticipated or lack of contingency planning into travel time,
- Being reluctant to disclose circumstances (even brief, non-detailed accounts) at the time,
- Poor time management or personal organisation,
- Criminal conviction,
- Missing exams or assessment deadlines due to misreading of timetables or oversleeping,
- Loss of computer data/printer problems,
- Submitting the wrong work for assessment or draft version of the work.

### **3.2. Criteria for submitting a claim**

The following criteria should be applied to claims for mitigating circumstances, only assessments affected in one of the following ways will be considered. At the point of submitting a claim, all students will need to declare which criterion is applicable for the affected assessments.

- Assessment will be submitted late, but falls within the late submission of coursework penalty scheme (normally 8 working days after published submission deadline for postgraduate modules and 10 working days for undergraduate modules), anything submitted after these dates is assumed to be a non-submission and will be considered under criterion d below.
- Absence from a scheduled assessment which is time bound, such as an examination, class test, lab work or presentation;
- Taken ill during a scheduled assessment, such as examination or presentation;
- Non-submission of an assessment, including submission after maximum period for late penalties;
- Assessment attended or submitted on time but the student can provide medical evidence to support that they were incapable of determining whether or not they were able to undertake the assessment at the time of doing so.

If one of the above criteria is relevant then the claim should demonstrate it meets the additional criteria:

- ✓ **Beyond the control of the student:** the student must demonstrate that they could not have done anything to prevent the circumstances arising, that they were unforeseen and unpreventable.
- ✓ **Impact on assessment:** the claim must demonstrate a significant negative impact on the student's ability to submit/attend or complete an assessment by the deadline. It must make clear the duration of the circumstances and have the appropriate documentary evidence to support this claim.
- ✓ **Have timely relevance:** typically the circumstance must have occurred on the day the assessment was due to be submitted or attended or the week leading up to it. Where the serious or significant event falls before this time the student should be able to demonstrate that the impact (as above) it had can be linked to the assessment being claimed for (e.g. event significantly impacted revision/preparation for assessment that could not be recovered at another time and therefore the assessment could not be attempted or submitted on time).

### 3.3. Submission of a claim

The submission of a mitigating circumstance claim indicates that the student believes they are not in a position to complete the assessment by the given deadline. Should the request be approved, the student should no longer attempt the assessment, and instead an alternative deadline will normally be set.

- If the assessment is attempted or submitted after the mitigating circumstance request has been approved and the student informed, then the mitigating circumstance claim will no longer be valid and the assessment outcome will be final. No additional mitigating request can be submitted against the assessment.
- Where the assessment has been attempted on time before a decision has been communicated to the student then the mitigating circumstance request will take precedence and if accepted any attempt will be null and void and the student will be given a time in which to take the assessment again (see [Section 3.7](#)).

All claims should be submitted online, normally by the student, using the online submission tool in MyStudentRecord. In exceptional circumstances, such as where a student is incapacitated (e.g. hospitalised), it may be permissible for a submission to be made by a member of staff on behalf of the student.

All Departmental information on mitigating circumstances must refer to the regulations and policy and must signpost students to the online submission tool. Departments are not permitted to create their own mitigating circumstance submission process and must use the designated University tool supported by the Student Record System (SITS).

### **3.4. Deadlines for submissions**

All forms of assessment will have a final submission date, or date of completion, and where possible these dates will be held in the University Student Record System. It is expected that assessment due dates will be published to students at the start of each semester.

The latest deadline for the submission of a mitigating circumstance claim will be 7 calendar days after the assessment due date. The submission of a claim after 7 calendar days will be considered in exceptional cases where there is a clear reason for the late submission.

Claims submitted after assessment results are known/released will not be permitted. Students may submit an academic appeal where they wish to raise new evidence of mitigating circumstances, and will be required through the appeal process to demonstrate why it was not possible to bring these circumstances to the attention of their school at the appropriate time in line with the requirements of Senate Regulations and this policy. An academic appeal may only be submitted after students have received the formal notification of their progression or award decision, following the meeting of the relevant Board of Examiners.

Departments must ensure that deadlines for the receipt of mitigating circumstance claims are clearly publicised in course handbooks and module materials and in keeping with the agreed deadlines above.

### **3.5. Requirement for supporting evidence**

Students are responsible for obtaining any evidence or statements that may be required to support their mitigating circumstances claim. The University will not seek evidence on the student's behalf.

It is expected that students will provide the necessary supporting evidence at the point of submitting their claim or within 7 days of the submission (see [Appendix A](#) for examples of evidence required). In exceptional cases, and where there are justifiable reasons for doing so, a School can set a new deadline (greater than 7 days) for the receipt of additional evidence and the student will be notified of this date.

In some instances it may not be possible or appropriate to provide evidence in such circumstances students should acknowledge this in the student statement so a School can still consider the claim.

Where evidence is in paper format only, this should be submitted to the School Mitigating Circumstances Expert who will attach the evidence to the original claim.

Claims submitted without sufficient evidence, or a statement explaining the impact when evidence is not required, to meet the criteria laid out in [Section 3.2](#) will not be considered.

Only evidence written in English can be considered. It is a student's responsibility to obtain and submit a verified translation if the original evidence is in another language whilst still adhering to the deadlines laid out above.

**Flare up or deterioration of a declared long-term health condition:** It is expected that where reasonable adjustments are required due to a long-term health condition these are made in advance of any assessments. Having a long-term health condition in itself is not a mitigating circumstance. However, where there is an unexpected flare up or marked deterioration in a pre-existing condition which a student believes will have an impact on the completion of an assessment, the student should submit a mitigating circumstances claim. In cases where the condition is declared and the University made aware of the nature and details of the condition, it will not be necessary to provide additional supporting evidence for individual instances of flare ups or marked deteriorations. In all other cases evidence will be required, including where the condition has not previously been declared.

It should be noted that programmes subject to Professional, Statutory or Regulatory Body (PSRB) accreditation may still require evidence to meet PSRB requirements, students on these programmes should check with their School for guidance.

**Harassment based on a student's disability, faith, gender identity, race and/or sexual orientation:** it is acknowledged that students may be unable to complete assessments on time due to harassment and/or discrimination and should be able to submit mitigating circumstances. Evidence is not required but the student should provide a brief explanation of the impact this has had on their assessments, keeping personal content to a minimum. Students will be offered signposting to support services as relevant.

### **3.6. Assessment of claim**

Claims will be considered by a Mitigating Circumstances Expert in the first instance to determine whether the claim meets the relevant conditions and can therefore be considered.

The expert will be trained and have access to all relevant information and systems to make an informed decision on whether to accept the circumstances in line with the criteria laid out in [Section 3.2](#) and on what outcome to recommend for the affected assessment(s).

Where the claim is straightforward in nature and all the relevant information is available the expert will process the claim and confirm the outcome. Staff may consult with Student Support Services on complex cases.

In complex cases, the Mitigating Circumstances Expert will present the case to a Mitigating Circumstances Panel, who have access to the same information. Staff will be trained to use the system, and will have detailed knowledge of the regulations, policy and process.



It is expected that Schools make available all relevant information on assessment due dates, re-assessment options for all assessment types (for students with accepted mitigation), and any other unique requirements of specific assessments. Wherever possible these details will be included on module specifications and held in the Student Record System (SITS).

Panels will comprise of both academic and professional services staff who have experience, knowledge and expertise in reviewing mitigating circumstance claims. The panel should consist of at least three people including the Mitigating Circumstances Expert and representation drawn from relevant academic Schools. Schools should ensure that they have nominated staff who can be called upon to sit on panels weekly.

Panels will be scheduled by the Mitigating Circumstances Expert over the course of the academic year to ensure sufficient availability of a pool of staff on a weekly basis and to enable students to receive prompt responses to claim submissions.

### 3.7. Recommendations and outcomes

Where mitigating circumstances are accepted, marks for any assessment will not be adjusted and there will be no tariff. The Mitigating Circumstances Expert or Panel can apply one of the recommendations as stipulated in [Senate Regulation 7.110](#). These are:

Criteria for claim	Regulatory recommendations	Outcome/action
Assessment will be submitted late	Removal of lateness penalties	<p>Depending on whether the marking process has been completed: Either: Do not assign any lateness penalties to the assessment mark for the relevant number of days after the due date based on the time period for which the mitigating circumstances claim relates.</p> <p>Or remove any applied lateness penalties for the relevant number of days.</p>
Non-submission of an assessment	<p>Provide a new date to attend/submit the assessment</p> <p>or</p> <p>Provide a new date to attend/submit an alternative assessment</p> <p>or</p> <p>Void assessment and rescale module mark across other assessment elements</p>	<p>Offer a sit or submit of the affected assessment with a revised deadline for submission or estimated timeframe (e.g. next available exam period or submission date).</p> <p>An alternative assessment can be offered if the original assessment is no longer available or suitable (as noted on module specifications).</p> <p>Typically, where the module is made up of small pieces of continuous assessment it may be possible to waive the requirement for the missed assessment to be reattempted. These decisions should normally be assessed by the module convenor and/or panel of examiners to assess whether the learning outcomes for the module has been met.</p>

Criteria for claim	Regulatory recommendations	Outcome/action
<p>Absence from a scheduled assessment such as an examination, class test, lab work or presentation;</p>	<p>Provide a new date to attend/submit the assessment</p> <p>or</p> <p>Provide a new date to attend/submit an alternative assessment</p> <p>or</p> <p>Void assessment and rescale module mark across other assessment elements</p>	<p>Offer a sit or submit of the affected assessment with a revised deadline for submission or estimated timeframe (e.g. next available exam period or submission date).</p> <p>An alternative assessment can be offered if the original assessment is no longer available or suitable (as noted on module specifications).</p> <p>Typically, where the module is made up of small pieces of continuous assessment it may be possible to waive the requirement for the missed assessment to be reattempted. These decisions should normally be assessed by the module convenor and/or panel of examiners to assess whether the learning outcomes for the module has been met.</p>
<p>Taken ill during a scheduled assessment</p>	<p>Disregard attempt and provide a new date to submit the assessment</p> <p>or</p> <p>Disregard attempt and provide a new date to submit an alternative assessment</p> <p>or</p> <p>Void assessment and rescale module mark across other assessment elements</p>	<p>Disregard the partial attempt (marking not undertaken) and offer a sit or submit of the affected assessment with a revised deadline for submission or estimated timeframe (e.g. next available exam period or submission date).</p> <p>Disregard the partial attempt (marking not undertaken) and offer a sit or submit of an alternative assessment if the original assessment is no longer available or suitable. (As noted on module specifications).</p> <p>Typically, where the module is made up of small pieces of continuous assessment it may be possible to waive the requirement for the missed assessment to be reattempted. These decisions should normally be assessed by the module convenor and/or panel of examiners to assess whether the learning outcomes for the module has been met.</p>

Criteria for claim	Regulatory recommendations	Outcome/action
<p>Assessment attended or submitted but the student can provide evidence to support the notion that they were incapable of determining whether or not they were able to undertake an assessment at the time of doing so.</p>	<p>Disregard attempt and provide a new date to submit the assessment</p> <p>or</p> <p>Disregard attempt and provide a new date to submit an alternative assessment</p> <p>or</p> <p>Void assessment and rescale module mark across other assessment elements</p> <p>or</p> <p>Note that the assessment was affected and carry the mitigation claim forward to the point of award, for the purpose of any borderline considerations</p>	<p>Disregard the partial attempt (regardless of whether assessment is passed or marking not undertaken) and offer a sit or submit of the affected assessment with a revised deadline for submission or estimated timeframe (e.g. next available exam period or submission date).</p> <p>Disregard the partial attempt (marking not undertaken) and offer a sit or submit of an alternative assessment if the original assessment is no longer available or suitable. (As noted on module specifications).</p> <p>Typically, where the module is made up of small pieces of continuous assessment it may be possible to waive the requirement for the missed assessment to be reattempted. These decisions should normally be assessed by the module convenor and/or panel of examiners to assess whether the learning outcomes for the module has been met.</p> <p>Attempt should be marked but the student mark record marked to flag that it was affected within the student record system.</p>

Students will receive notification, usually in seven days, that the outcome is now published and advised to access their student record for details. This will include guidance on what they need to do next based on the recommendation. Outcomes should be shared with relevant module convenors, programme administrative staff and personal tutors as relevant.

Schools will be responsible for ensuring that personal tutor details are kept up to date in the Student Record System (SITS).

The Mitigating Circumstances Expert will provide reports only containing recommendations that are still pending an outcome decision, it is not expected that Panels of Examiners will receive a full list of mitigating circumstance claims that have been processed and the outcome already been applied to the student mark and grade. For example, the waiving of late penalties often occurs at the point of application and not after a Panel of

Examiners, whereas the exclusion of a piece of assessment on the basis that the learning outcomes have been met elsewhere may require consideration of a Panel of Examiners.

## 4. Self-Certification

Self-certification supports students affected by unexpected short-term minor illness or disruption to their studies. This allows students the opportunity and responsibility to submit a claim, without the need for evidence, to waive late penalties due for certain assessments within the self-certification period.

Students experiencing a more serious or significant event, affecting their health or personal life, should submit an evidence-based mitigating circumstance request rather than a self-certification request.

Students' overall claims and engagement will be monitored. Any misuse of self-certification could result in a student being asked to provide evidence.

### 4.1. Reasons for self-certification

Self-certification should not be used for an illness for which it would be reasonable to seek medical attention. In such circumstances, evidence must be obtained to support any mitigating circumstance request.

Examples of short-term illnesses and circumstances for which self-certification would be acceptable are as follows (please note this list is not exhaustive):

- Flu
- Food poisoning
- Gastroenteritis
- Migraine
- Menstrual pain
- Norovirus
- Unforeseen carer responsibilities

**Distance learning students** may also cite employment related pressures as a reason for self-certification.

### 4.2. Self-certification period

The self-certification period is defined as a period in which students can submit an assessment without normal late penalties being applied. This does not alter the original assessment deadline. The self-certification periods available to students are as follows:

- **Campus based students (full-time and part-time)** can self-certify for a maximum of 5 working days per self-certification period.
- **Distance learning students** can self-certify for a maximum of 10 working days.

Self-certification periods will start at 9am on the first day of the period and conclude at 8.59am on the last day of the period. Any late penalties will then apply from the end of the self-certification period, i.e., 9am on the last day of the self-certification period.

Following a successful self-certification request, assessments can be submitted after the original deadline before the self-certification period ends without a late penalty applying. Assessments submitted after the self-certification period will be subject to late penalties. A successful self-certification request will not change the original assessment deadline. Anything submitted 11 or more working days after the original deadline (9 working days for all PGT programmes, except DL PGT programmes) will be deemed a non-submission, irrespective of whether there is a successful self-certification request.

Submissions of consecutive self-certifications will not be permitted. Students may only submit one self-certification request within a 10 working day period.

For real time assessments that are in scope for self-certification, but where the waiving of late penalties is not appropriate, Schools will decide one of the following outcomes from the standard mitigating circumstances outcomes (see [Section 3.7](#)), as appropriate:

- Provide a new date to attend the assessment, or
- Provide a new date to attend an alternative assessment, or
- In exceptional circumstances, void assessment and rescale module mark across the other assessment elements.

### 4.3. Allowed Frequency of Self-certification claims

Students can request to self-certify twice as follows:

- **Campus based students (full-time and part-time)** can self-certify twice per academic year.
- **Distance learning students** can self-certify as follows:
  - **Full time, Undergraduate:** 2 self-certification claims (per level)
  - **Full time, Postgraduate:** 2 self-certification claims (per course)
  - **Part time, Undergraduate:** 4 self-certification claims (per level)
  - **Part time, Postgraduate:** 4 self-certification claims (per course)

Once an instance of self-certification is claimed, it cannot be retracted except in exceptional circumstances.

### 4.4. Assessments in scope for self-certification

Students **cannot** self-certify for examinations (see definition in [Section 4.5](#)).

The self-certification period will usually cover coursework assessments scheduled with the original deadline within the self-certification period. However, Schools may take assessments

out of scope for self-certification where there are good reasons. Please check with your School if an individual assessment is in scope for self-certification.

Only assessments with deadlines that fall within the claimed self-certification period will be eligible for self-certification.

Assessments linked to requirements set by Professional, Statutory and Regulatory Bodies (PSRBs) **cannot** be self-certified. Therefore, students should submit a mitigating-circumstances claim with the relevant evidence for consideration by a Mitigating Circumstances Expert.

If an assessment that cannot be self-certified is scheduled during the self-certification period, students will need to either:

- a) sit / submit the assessment as planned, or
- b) submit a mitigating circumstances claim with the relevant supporting evidence.

## **4.5. Definition of examinations**

For the purpose of self-certification, examinations are defined as:

Any assessment that is **both released and has a deadline** within the same University-approved exam period. This definition covers both on-campus and online exams and time limited coursework that is released and has a deadline during an exam period.

The exam period may be defined either by the University or a Professional, Statutory or Regulatory Body (PSRB). The main University exam period can be found on the Students' Guide to Exams (login required), Schools can advise on other exam periods.



## 5. Data protection

All student records in relation to mitigating circumstances claims will be held in SITS and will be subject to the University's Data Protection code of practice and data retention schedule. In cases concerning student health and wellbeing a referral will be submitted to Student Support Services to ensure appropriate support is offered.

## 6. Related regulations and policies

Students are reminded that in accepting the University of Leicester's terms and conditions at registration, they are agreeing to abide by the Senate Regulations and associated policies. The following regulations are referenced in this Policy on Mitigating Circumstances:

- [Senate Regulation 5](#): Regulations governing undergraduate programmes of study
- [Senate Regulation 6](#): Regulations governing taught postgraduate programmes of study
- [Senate Regulation 7](#): Regulations governing the assessment of taught programmes
- [Senate Regulation 10](#): Regulations governing academic appeals

## Appendix A

Examples that would **typically be** accepted (although not exhaustive and other examples will be considered on a case by case basis):

Mitigating Circumstances	Guidance notes	Examples of Evidence	Supporting statement guidance
a) Serious illness or accident resulting in hospitalisation or urgent medical attention/treatment relating to a student	Must be confirmed by a registered doctor and be specific about the nature of the illness or accident/incident. Letters stating that the student informed them that they were unwell will not be accepted. Minor illnesses such as colds, sore throats, headaches, digestive problems etc. would not normally be acceptable grounds.	Supporting statement from Student Support Services,  Or  Medical certificate / hospital report / report from qualified medical practitioner. These should be produced whilst the symptoms were still apparent to the medical practitioner.	
b) Significant bereavement, for example a death of a close family member or significant person	Claims should be considered without evidence as long as a brief explanation is provided as to the impact on assessment(s). Non-family relationships may be considered subject to there being sufficient explanation of the impact of bereavement in the supporting statement.	<b>Evidence is not required</b> for death.	Where the bereavement is not close family, but none-the-less has a significant impact, please provide some brief context to the relationship and impact of bereavement.  A brief outline of circumstances and impact on you, will help Mitigating Circumstances Experts to understand your situation.  If you are struggling to complete your claim please contact Student Support Services on <a href="mailto:welfare@le.ac.uk">welfare@le.ac.uk</a>

Mitigating Circumstances	Guidance notes	Examples of Evidence	Supporting statement guidance
<p>c) Serious illness (as described above) of a member of the student's immediate family (e.g. parents, grandparents, siblings, spouses and children, including step-relations and guardians).</p>	<p>Other relationships may be considered subject to their being sufficient evidence of the closeness and impact in the supporting statement.</p>	<p>Supporting statement from Student Support Services</p> <p>Or</p> <p>A medical report from a qualified medical practitioner, or letter from medical professional, <i>supporting the impact on you/the student.</i></p> <p>Or</p> <p>A medical report from a qualified medical practitioner, or letter from medical professional, in relation to the ill family member provided you have consent of your family member to provide the data.</p>	<p>Where the family member is not immediate, but none-the-less close, please provide some context to the relationship and impact of illness. This will help the Mitigating Circumstances Experts understand the nature of the relationship.</p>
<p>d) Unforeseen caring responsibilities for immediate family (beyond serious illness, above)</p>	<p>Other relationships may be considered subject to there being sufficient evidence of the closeness and impact.</p> <p>The intention is that this does not include parenting responsibilities.</p>	<p>Supporting statement from Student Support Services.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Letters from Department of Works and Pensions confirming a Carers Allowance award prior to starting at university.</p> <p>Or</p>	<p>Please provide details of the caring responsibilities and their impact on your assessment(s).</p> <p>Please provide details of the specific caring event and its impact on your assessment(s). For example, this might include attendance at an emergency medical appointment, or a flare up of the dependant's medical condition.</p>

Mitigating Circumstances	Guidance notes	Examples of Evidence	Supporting statement guidance
		Letter from a Young Carers support group or charity confirming caring responsibilities.	
e) Serious infectious disease that could put others at risk	May not require hospital treatment but needs medical attention and would easily transmit to others.	<p>Medical certificate/hospital report/report from qualified medical practitioner. These should be signed whilst the symptoms were still apparent to the medical practitioner.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Supporting statement from Student Support Services.</p>	
f) Sudden deterioration or flare up in a long-term health condition or disability	<p>Diagnosed condition that is normally supported through reasonable adjustment or learning support that flares up unexpectedly close to the assessment, and the reasonable adjustments are not sufficient to make it possible to attempt the assessment.</p> <p>Or a previously undiagnosed/recent diagnosed condition that adjustments have not yet been put in place to make it possible to undertake the assessment. This will normally only be permitted for the first assessment</p>	<p>An individual flare up of a declared long-term condition does not need to be re-evidenced if previously disclosed and evidence provided at that point. Evidence of a long-term condition and possible flare ups only needs to be provided once to the University.</p> <p>New or undeclared conditions will require medical documentation from an appropriate qualified medical practitioner.</p>	

Mitigating Circumstances	Guidance notes	Examples of Evidence	Supporting statement guidance
	<p>period after the diagnosis as it is expected that support would be sought for future assessment periods.</p> <p>Alternatively the condition may result in impairing the student's ability to determine whether to attend or submit an assessment and as a consequence might result in a claim being made shortly after the assessment instead of beforehand.</p>		
g) Complications relating to childbirth or pregnancy.	<p><a href="#">View the University's policy on Student Pregnancy, Maternity, Paternity and Adoption</a></p>	<p>Supporting statement from Student Support Services</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Medical certificate / hospital report / report from qualified medical practitioner.</p>	<p>Please provide a brief outline of circumstances and impact on you. This will help Mitigating Circumstances Experts to understand your situation.</p> <p>If you are struggling to complete your claim, please contact Student Support Services on <a href="mailto:welfare@le.ac.uk">welfare@le.ac.uk</a></p>
h) Miscarriage or termination of a pregnancy	<p>In some cases, obtaining evidence for these circumstances may not be possible, may be traumatic, or may pose a personal risk if evidence of the pregnancy or termination became known.</p>	<p>Evidence is not required</p>	<p>A brief outline of circumstances and impact on you, will help Mitigating Circumstances Experts to understand your situation.</p> <p>If you are struggling to complete your claim please contact Student</p>

Mitigating Circumstances	Guidance notes	Examples of Evidence	Supporting statement guidance
			Support Services on <a href="mailto:welfare@le.ac.uk">welfare@le.ac.uk</a>
i) New presentation or disclosure of a mental health issue or condition	<p>Only a new presentation, and/or disclosure, of mental health issue can be claimed as a mitigating circumstance. This will normally only be permitted for the first assessment period after the diagnosis as it is expected that support would be sought for future assessment periods.</p> <p>Alternatively, if the condition results in impairing the student's ability to determine whether to attend or submit an assessment, a claim may be made shortly after the assessment instead of beforehand.</p> <p>Examination stress is a common experience and not normally considered a personal mitigating circumstance.</p>	<p>Supporting statement from Student Support Services</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Report from a psychiatrist, psychologist or medical practitioner.</p>	Please note new disclosures may be referred to Student Support Services to provide appropriate support.
j) Legal proceedings requiring attendance at court as a witness or jury service	Called for jury service that cannot be postponed or required to provide witness testimony.	Documentary evidence from the court or a solicitor.	

Mitigating Circumstances	Guidance notes	Examples of Evidence	Supporting statement guidance
k) Severe adverse personal / family difficulties	This can include a whole range of issues, such as separation from spouse/partner, conflict with others, caring duties that could not be done by anyone else, etc.	Supporting statement from Student Support Services, or another qualified professional.	Please detail how you have been affected and the impact on your assessment(s).
l) Being the victim of a crime	<p>A crime that would typically warrant reporting to the police or other support agency (e.g., theft, mugging, serious car accident, sexual assault)</p> <p>We acknowledge that in some circumstances victims of crime will not contact the police. In these cases, evidence from a counsellor, doctor, or disclosure from a third-party agency can be accepted. Additionally for cases such as sexual assault there is no requirement to provide evidence.</p>	<p>Supporting statement from Student Support Services</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Crime report and number, or evidence from alternative reporting routes as appropriate.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Letter from medical professional/counsellor.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>In circumstances where no evidence is available, claims should still be submitted and considered without a request for evidence. For example, <b>evidence is not required for sexual assault.</b></p>	<p>Please only provide brief details relating to ongoing criminal investigations. As a minimum, this should include the nature of the crime and dates involved.</p> <p>In cases of sexual assault, it is not necessary to go into personal depth on the circumstances involved.</p>
m) Significant and immediate change in working	Immediate deployment of staff working in the military with little or no warning or unexpected increase in	Where possible evidence from employer detailing the change in working conditions and timescale of	

Mitigating Circumstances	Guidance notes	Examples of Evidence	Supporting statement guidance
conditions (distance learning and part-time students only)	workload or expectation to work through a previously agreed study period.	advance notice given to employee (student). Call up papers for military deployment.	
n) Harassment based on a student's disability, faith, gender identity, race, and/ or sexual orientation	It is acknowledged that students may be unable to complete assessments on time due to harassment and/or discrimination and should be able to submit mitigating circumstances. Evidence is not required but the student should briefly explain the impact this has had on their assessments, keeping personal content to a minimum. Students will be offered signposting to support services as relevant.	<p><b>Evidence is not required</b> and claims will be assessed based on student statement of impact.</p> <p>Additional supporting statements could be provided by a personal tutor or student support services if the student deems it appropriate.</p>	<p>Please explain the impact on your assessment(s).</p> <p>You should try to keep personal content to a minimum. The information you provide/disclose only needs to be a brief outline. If you are struggling to complete your claim please contact Student Support Services on <a href="mailto:welfare@le.ac.uk">welfare@le.ac.uk</a></p>
o) Unexpected disruption of access to technology required to complete/submit a time-bound assessment	<p>Students are expected to ensure they have access to the relevant technology and internet access for all their assessments and allow sufficient time for the submission by the due date/time.</p> <p>Where a student is prevented from completing an assessment within the prescribed assessment window by a disruption to technology that could not have been foreseen or prevented a claim for mitigation can be made.</p>	<p><b>Evidence is not required</b> in support of a claim of this sort.</p>	



<b>Mitigating Circumstances</b>	<b>Guidance notes</b>	<b>Examples of Evidence</b>	<b>Supporting statement guidance</b>
	A time-bound assessment is defined as: an assessment that takes place at a specific time, e.g. examination, class test, lab work or presentation.		

# Appendix B

Examples of mitigating circumstances that **will not** normally be accepted (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Medical circumstances that:
  - do not relate directly to the assessment period in question and/or cannot be attributed as having an impact on the assessment
  - relate to minor illnesses that would not lead to equivalent absence from a work environment and can normally be treated with over the counter remedies (e.g. colds, sore throat, headaches, day to day ailments)
  - are unsubstantiated or include retrospective evidence (e.g. doctors note after the illness has disappeared)
- Holidays/family events,
- Religious festivals and regular observance (these should be flagged to Schools in advance),
- Sporting fixtures (including those for University teams),
- Financial issues,
- Foreseeable and/or preventable circumstances,
- A long-term condition where treatment or additional support/arrangements are already in place to mitigate the impact and there has been no additional unforeseen flare-up,
- Transport difficulties that could have been anticipated or lack of contingency planning into travel time,
- Being reluctant to disclose circumstances (even brief, non-detailed accounts) at the time,
- Poor time management or personal organisation,
- Criminal conviction,
- Missing exams or assessment deadlines due to misreading of timetables or oversleeping,
- Loss of computer data/printer problems,
- Submitting the wrong work for assessment or draft version of the work.

# Appendix C

Reference table for determining whether student assessment attempt is valid when mitigating circumstances has been presented.

Timing of Student Mitigating Circumstances (MC) claim	Decision made and confirmed to student to accept claim before deadline?	Assessment attempted on time?	Outcome of Assessment
In advance of assessment deadline	Yes	No	MC request takes precedence; new attempt provided
	Yes	Yes	Assessment attempt takes precedence and MC request becomes invalid; assessment marked as normal
	No	Yes	MC request takes precedence; any attempt is void and new attempt provided
	No	No	MC request takes precedence; new attempt provided
After assessment deadline	n/a	Yes	Assessment attempt takes precedence and MC request becomes invalid; assessment marked as normal with the exception of where a student was taken ill during the scheduled assessment  (This is not the case for claim on the basis of impaired judgement – see below)
	n/a	No	MC request takes precedence; new attempt provided
After assessment deadline (but student request based on impaired judgement)	n/a	Yes	Assessment attempt can be accepted and flagged for the purpose of borderline consideration at the point of award; or the first attempt removed and another attempt provided subject to the nature of the condition and the student request. (Advice could be sought from Student Support Services).

# Appendix D

This list, whilst not exhaustive, outlines the types of mitigating circumstance claims where a requirement to provide supporting evidence is not necessary.

Students are expected to submit claims in the usual way and provide a short explanation of the circumstances and impact on assessment as part of their supporting statement.

- Significant bereavement, for example a death of a close family member or significant other
- Miscarriage or termination of a pregnancy
- Flare up of a declared and previously evidenced long-term condition (including long term COVID) where any reasonable adjustments or learning support already in place are no longer sufficient to enable successful submission/completion of the assessment on time
- Sexual assault (including image based sexual abuse)
- Harassment based on a student's disability, faith, gender identity, race, and/ or sexual orientation
- Unexpected disruption to technology for a time-bound assessment that could not be avoided through advance planning