

TRINITY LABAN CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC & DANCE

Procedure for Handling Academic Misconduct

1. Definition of academic misconduct

Academic misconduct is a breach of the Assessment Regulations or any action by a student or students that produces or is intended to produce an improper advantage for the candidate in assessment or that deliberately or unnecessarily disadvantages other candidates. Each student is responsible for ensuring that s/he is not vulnerable to any allegations of the regulations, and it is important to note that offences may lead to serious penalties, even when committed unintentionally.

Academic misconduct is distinguished from poor academic practice in the presentation or referencing of work, which can be addressed within the marking criteria. Markers should respond to a case of poor academic practice by:

- Using the ordinary marking procedures to give the student an appropriate mark for the performance, in accordance with the standard practice of awarding a lower mark for lower levels of achievement;
- giving the student feedback that details how to improve academic practice in the future and, where necessary, warning the student of the need to avoid charges of academic misconduct;
- offering or – where necessary – requiring the student to take training on good academic practice.

1.1. Examples of breaches of the assessment regulations (the following list is indicative and not exhaustive). Breaches of the assessment regulations count as offences and are subject to penalty whether committed intentionally or unintentionally.

1.1.1. Cheating and plagiarism

- ‘cheating’ is any attempt to gain an unfair advantage in an assessment.
- ‘plagiarism’ is the submission for assessment of material (written, visual or oral) originally produced by another person or persons, without acknowledgement, so that the work could be assumed to be the student’s own. Plagiarism may involve the unattributed use of another person’s work, ideas, opinions, theory, facts, statistics, graphs, models, paintings, performance, computer code, drawings, scores, quotations of another person’s actual spoken or written words, or paraphrases of another person’s spoken or written

words. Plagiarism is an offence and is subject to penalty whether committed intentionally or unintentionally.

- Students are responsible for keeping a careful record of all the sources they use - including all web-based material - and using appropriate references in their work, taking care to follow the guidance. Students should consult their Module Leader, Programme Leader or Learning Support Tutor for further advice.
- Students who use text or data or drawings or designs or artifacts, without properly acknowledging who produced the material, are likely to be accused of plagiarism. This can be avoided by making clear the sources of information used (e.g. books, articles, interviews, reports, internet reference, or government publications). All sources must be properly referenced not only in a bibliography but also by quotation marks in the text or in a footnote.
- Plagiarism covers both direct copying and copying or paraphrasing with only minor adjustments: a direct quotation from a text must be indicated by the use of quotation marks and the source of the quote (title, author, page number and date of publication); a paraphrased summary must be indicated by attribution of the author, date and source of the material including page numbers for the section(s) that have been summarised.

1.1.2. Double-submission

Students are not allowed to re-present any assessment already submitted for one module for ‘first time’ assessment in another module and the ‘double counting’ of assessed work is not normally allowed. Any student who submits work previously included in another assessment should attribute the section of text from the earlier work, and this may be taken into account by the markers.

1.1.3. Aiding and abetting

This is where a student assists another in any form of academic malpractice, including:

- **Collusion:** where a student collaborates dishonestly with another student (s) to produce work which s/he presents as her/his own.
- **Commissioning:** where a student approaches a third party (either an individual or an organisation) to produce work (either wholly or in part) which the student intends to or actually presents as his/her own

- **Falsification of data** is where a student includes in her/his work material that is partly or wholly invented, modified or altered with the intention to cause deception
- **Syndication** is where two or more students collaborate to produce substantially similar pieces of work which they then present as independently produced (at the same or different Institutions).

The discussion of ideas is an important part of academic life and students are allowed to exchange sources and references. Students must, however, recognise the distinction between sharing ideas and collusion. This means avoiding work with others that goes to the extent of students exchanging written materials that they have prepared, such as notes or drafts of assignments. The sharing of such materials will be treated as an assessment offence both on the part of students who lend the material and those who use it. Students should protect their own work as part of their property; taking precautions e.g. logging off from PCs when taking a break to reduce the risk of others gaining access; destroying printed drafts and copies of work. Students who work on group assignments must make sure they understand the allocation of responsibilities between themselves and other members of the group.

1.1.4. Cheating in examinations or in-class tests

Students must not communicate with other students during exams or tests. Students may not take into the examination or test room any materials, notes or other aids other than items that are officially authorized under the assessment regulations. A student must not reproduce during an examination material originally produced by another in such a manner that the work could reasonably be assumed to be the student's own. An invigilator will report any student who appears to commit any offence within this category.

1.1.5. Disruption of assessments

Students must not disrupt assessments and they are required to co-operate with all reasonable instructions from, invigilators, panels, project leaders, and other officers of the Institution and during the course of assessments; any failure to do so will be treated as an offence. An invigilator will report any student who appears to commit any offence within this category. It is also an offence when performing in another student's assessment to act in a way that could disrupt or adversely impact the performance.

1.1.6. Perjury in the submission of coursework

All students must submit coursework through the standard procedure, including a declaration that the assignment offered for assessment is their own work and that all sources and quotations are duly and appropriately acknowledged. Students who plagiarize work and declare the work as their own will be deemed to have committed an academic offence, even in case they did not intend to do so.

2. Investigation of suspected assessment offences

2.1. The Registry will co-ordinate the investigation of suspected assessment offences, in line with the assessment regulations and any programme-specific assessment regulations. The Registrar will oversee investigations, assisted by his or her nominee.

2.2. The Registrar or his/her nominee may allow the consideration of a suspected offence through stage 1, 2 or 3 of the procedure according to:

- The severity of the offence
- Whether the offence is a first offence
- The student's level of study

2.3. Where an internal or external examiner suspects a candidate of having breached the regulations in relation to assessed work, the examiner will notify the Registrar's nominee, through the Module Leader.

2.3.1. The Registrar's nominee will check the records to confirm whether the alleged incident is the student's first case of a reported offence and advise the examiner accordingly.

2.3.2. The examiner will send details of the alleged offence, with the candidate's work and all other relevant papers, to the Registrar's nominee, within five working days of the initial notification.

2.3.3. Where an offence has come to light following the use of plagiarism detection software, the marker must still make an academic judgement to determine whether an offence appears to have been committed and report the case accordingly.

2.3.4. Where the examiner suspects that a student has committed plagiarism but is unable to identify the source of the plagiarised work, s/he should advise the Registrar's nominee. The Registrar may allow a period of up to fifteen working days for an investigation to allow the source to be discovered, taking account of the significance of the potential offence, the likelihood of discovery of the source and the pressures on the student resulting from the delay. In case it does not prove possible to identify a source, the suspected offence may still be considered, as appropriate, under stage 1, 2 or 3.

2.3.5. The Registrar or nominee may convene a Viva Voce examination to verify the authenticity of the student's work. The following procedures will be followed:

- Two members of teaching staff (at least one of whom must be a subject specialist) must attend: (where possible, at least one member of the panel should be an independent marker who has not previously taught the student)
- The student must be advised of the reason for the viva
- Staff must record the discussions and the notes may be used as part of the evidence base for any further investigation
- The viva should take place in student term time or during the reassessment period, unless agreed by all parties.
- In case the student has been offered three separate dates for the viva and either does not reply within ten working days or declines all three dates, this will be treated as non-submission and a mark of zero will be recorded for the component of assessment. The decision must be reported to the Registrar's nominee.

2.4. At each stage of the procedure, any penalties will be set depending on the circumstances of the case including, for example:

- The number of instances of misconduct by the student
- The severity of the offence
- Implications of the penalty in the context of the individual programme assessment regulations
- The student's level of study
- The nature of the module affected by the misconduct (number of credits, structure, aggregation formula)

2.5. The reasons for decisions must be clearly recorded, including the rationale for any deviations from penalties that are the norm for a given type of misconduct.

2.6. Penalties for offences are imposed by delegated authority from the assessment board; in this case, any penalty overrides a decision of an assessment or a mitigating circumstances panel.

2.7. Evidence of mitigating circumstances will not normally be considered under any stage of the academic misconduct procedure, although the Registrar may exceptionally, allow the consideration of mitigating circumstances. Any penalty will override any decision of a mitigating circumstances panel.

2.8 Where the outcome of the process is that the case is not upheld, the Registrar's nominee will ensure that the record of the allegation is removed from the student's file. Where a penalty has been imposed, the Registrar's nominee will retain a record of the offence on the student's file (for a period of six years, in line with JISC Records Retention Policy). The Registrar's nominee will also retain a confidential register of reported offences and alleged offences and their outcomes to provide the basis for an anonymised annual report to institutional committees.

3. Stage 1: first or minor offences

- 3.1** The Registrar's nominee will – in consultation with the examiner and the module leader – determine whether the matter should be conducted locally within stage 1 of the regulations. The Registrar's nominee will exercise discretion to use stage 1, taking into account whether it is the student's first alleged offence and the severity of the offence.
- 3.2** The Registrar's nominee will determine the outcome in consultation with the Module Leader with the following options:
- No further action;
 - The issue of a formal warning to the student;
 - Minor first instance: marking work with appropriate mark reductions for affected sections (which may mean marking the work excluding the affected sections). A written warning may be given, in addition.
 - The student may also be required to undertake tuition or seek guidance from a member of the teaching staff.
- 3.3** Where the imposition of a penalty results in the student failing the assessment, and the student is offered the opportunity to resubmit work, the mark awarded, and the mark for the module or the component as a whole, will be capped at the pass mark in accordance with the Assessment Regulations.
- 3.4** The Registrar's nominee will write to the student stating the details of the allegation, the proposed outcome including any penalty and the reasons for the decision. The letter will inform the student that s/he has the right to contest the offence and to have the case heard under stage 2; and that the student may be accompanied by a friend or a representative from the Students' Union. The letter will state that the penalty will take effect unless the student notifies the Registrar's nominee in writing of a request for a hearing within ten working days of the date of the letter. The letter will also state that the student will be subject to further disciplinary action under stages 2 or 3, as appropriate, if s/he is charged with a subsequent offence.
- 3.5** The Registrar's nominee will send notification of the outcomes to the Programme Leader and to the Assessment Board.

4. Stage 2: Institutional investigation of a suspected assessment offence

- 4.1** The Registrar may determine that an alleged offence may be considered through stage 2 or stage 3, where it is not a first offence and/or where he considers the allegation to be of a serious nature (This stage carries a wider range of penalties than stage 1).
- 4.2** The Registrar or his/her nominee will investigate the case (the Registrar will normally nominate a representative to conduct the investigation, including where he or she judges that he or she has a connection with the student or the case which may create a conflict of interest).
- 4.3** The Registrar or his/her nominee will, in determining an appropriate outcome, bear in mind the implications of the penalty within the assessment criteria for the programme and seek to enable the student's progression as appropriate.
- 4.4** Where the finding of the investigation is that the student has committed an offence, the Registrar and his/her assistant may determine the following outcomes:
 - No further action;
 - The issue of a formal warning to the student;
 - Minor first instance: marking work with appropriate mark reductions for affected sections (which may mean marking the work excluding the affected sections). A written warning may be given in addition.
 - Major first instance or subsequent minor instance: a fail (0%) for the assessment component with the right to remaining resit(s) retained (where the number of resits normally permitted has not already been exhausted)
 - Major first instance or subsequent instance (major or minor): a fail (0%) for the module with the right to remaining resit(s) retained (where the number of resits normally permitted has not already been exhausted)
 - Major first instance or subsequent instance (major or minor): a fail (0%) for the assessment component or module with the right to remaining resit(s) retained (where the number of resits normally permitted has not already been exhausted) ; however, although the student can gain the credit for the component or module s/he will not be given any marks
 - Additionally, the student may be required to undertake additional tuition or to seek guidance from a member of the teaching staff.
 - The Registrar or his/her nominee may decide to refer the case to a Committee of Investigation (stage 3), where:
 - i they decide that the facts of the case are not clear;

- ii the student wishes to have a further investigation;
- iii it appears that the offence may merit a more severe penalty than that available at stage 2.
- iv where the student has previously been found guilty of two or more offences (obligatory referral to stage 3).

4.5 The Registrar's nominee will write to the student stating the details of the allegation, the proposed outcome including any penalty and the reasons for the decision. The letter will advise the student that:

- Where the student disputes the allegation, s/he will have an opportunity to present the case in person in an interview with the Registrar and his/her nominee . The following points should be noted:
 - This student must write to the Registrar within fifteen working days of the letter of notification in order for the interview to be arranged.
 - The student may be accompanied by a friend for support (defined as a registered student of the Institution; an officer of the Students' Union or a member of staff of the Institution). Legal representation is not allowed at any stage of the proceedings for the student or the Institution.
 - Where a student has been offered three separate dates and either does not reply within ten working days, or declines all three dates the Registrar or his nominee may confirm the outcome of the case in the student's absence.
 - s/he has the right to ask for the case to be considered at stage 3, and must write to the Registrar's nominee within fifteen working days of the letter of notification in order to take up that option.
 - the penalty will take effect unless the student notifies the Registrar's nominee in writing as noted above. The student would be subject to further disciplinary action under stage 3 if s/he is charged with a subsequent offence.

4.6 The Registrar's nominee will send notification of the outcomes to the Programme Leader and to the Assessment Board.

5. Stage 3: Assessment Offences Panel

- 5.1** The Registrar may refer the case for consideration through an Assessment Offences Panel where:
- It is a first or second offence considered to be of a serious nature: for example, such cases could involve instances where the majority of the assessment is alleged to have been plagiarised; where a serious breach

of the assessment allegations is alleged to have occurred; or where the case appears unusual or has the potential to set a precedent.

- the stage 2 investigation has concluded that the facts of the case are not clear.
- the student wishes to have a further investigation of a case considered at stage 2.
- the Registrar has decided that a case considered under stage 2 requires a more severe penalty.
- the student has previously been found guilty of two or more offences (obligatory referral to stage 3).

5.2 Membership of the panel

The panel will normally include:

- An Assistant Director of Faculty, Dean of Faculty or Head of Programmes (not previously involved with the case):
- two members of the teaching staff who have not taught the student: (nominated by the Registrar)

The Registrar will also nominate a secretary for the committee. The committee will not include any member of staff involved in the earlier investigation of the alleged offence as a member or an observer.

5.3 Outcomes

Where the panel agrees that an offence has been committed, the panel may agree the following outcomes.

- Minor first instance: marking work with appropriate mark reductions for affected sections (which may mean marking the work excluding the affected sections). In addition a written warning may be given.
- Major first instance or subsequent minor instance: a fail (0%) for the assessment component with the right to remaining resit(s) retained ((where the number of resits normally permitted has not already been exhausted))
- Major first instance or subsequent instance (major or minor): a fail (0%) for the module with the right to remaining resit(s) retained ((where the number of resits normally permitted has not already been exhausted))
- Major first instance or subsequent instance (major or minor): a fail (0%) for the assessment component or module with the right to remaining resit(s) retained (where the number of resits normally permitted has not already been exhausted); however, although the student can gain the credit for the component or module s/he will not be given any marks

- Major first instance or subsequent major instance: a fail (0%) for the assessment component or module with no right to resit; the student may be required by the assessment board to retake the module or to withdraw from the programme due to academic failure.

5.4 Review of studentship

The committee may – in addition to the imposition of penalties - require the student to be subject to a review of studentship. This is not a penalty but a systematic and formally documented means of providing support for a student. A student who is required to undergo such a review will meet the Director of Music/Dance (as appropriate) and other senior staff at the discretion of the Director, together with the Programme Leader and a representative of Student Services (who will act as secretary to the panel). The meeting will discuss any difficulties the student may be facing with the programme of study. Notes of the meeting will be kept on the student's record to support the management of the case.

5.5 Additional sanctions

In severe cases, the panel may decide:

- To recommend to the Principal the suspension of the student from his/her studies for a period not normally exceeding one Academic Year
- To recommend to the Principal the expulsion of (as defined in appendix three) the student from the Institution and, where relevant, to evict the student from the Student Residence.

For Research students, the Panel may ask City to consider the case under its Student Discipline Regulations and may recommend a sanction for consideration by the University Disciplinary Panel.

6. Appeal against the decision of an Academic Misconduct Panel

- 6.1. Only the student who is subject to a decision of the Academic Misconduct Panel may make an appeal. An appeal may not be presented by a member of staff or relative or a friend on a student's behalf, nor by more than one student acting together.
- 6.2. The appeal letter must include:
 - The student's name and address;
 - The decision against which the appeal is made;
 - The grounds for appeal (clearly and succinctly).
- 6.3. An appeal may be based only on:
 - a challenge to the findings of fact;

- a claim that the penalty was excessively severe in relation to the nature of the offence;
 - a claim that the procedure for handling academic misconduct was not implemented properly; or
 - significant new evidence, which was not available to the Academic Misconduct Panel at the time of the hearing.
- 6.4** The Director of Operations and Business Enterprise will receive the appeal and acknowledge receipt in writing. For cases in which there are grounds for appeal, the Director of Operations and Business Enterprise or a nominee will arrange a panel to hear the appeal. Where applicable, the written acknowledgement will state the date and time of the appeal hearing, remind the student of the availability of advice and assistance from the Students' Union and her/his right to be accompanied by a friend, adviser or representative. The Director of Operations and Business Enterprise will be responsible for the co-ordination of the appeal. The panel should normally meet within twenty working days of the receipt of the appeal.

6.5 Membership of appeals panel

6.5.1 Cases that do not involve suspension or expulsion

The Panel will consist of:

- The Principal (or his/her nominee)
- A Programme Leader of a programme other than that of the student
- Another member of the teaching staff
- Director of Operations and Business Enterprise or nominee, in attendance.

6.5.2 Cases involving suspension or expulsion

The panel will include:

- An independent governor in the chair
- Two senior members of the teaching staff
- Director of Operations and Business Enterprise, or nominee, in attendance

No-one involved in the case at any previous stage may sit on the panel and, if possible, no member of the panel should be known directly to the student in question.

6.6 Conduct of hearing

- 6.6.1** The student may submit any further written information in support of his/her appeal no later than seven working days in advance of the meeting of the panel. The student is entitled to attend, together with a friend, adviser or a representative (not a lawyer). The student must notify the Secretary to the Panel of the name of the student or member of staff at least seven days in advance of the meeting.
- 6.6.2** Where the student has chosen to attend the meeting and is prevented from attending owing to substantial and demonstrable good reason, the Chair and the Secretary of the Panel may use discretion to rearrange the meeting. The absence of the student from the hearing does not invalidate the proceedings, where the panel has good reason to decide that the student has been given a reasonable opportunity to attend.
- 6.6.3** The Hearing will have discretion to regulate its own procedures, aiming for a fair, reasonable and timely investigation. ***The Hearing will normally be conducted as follows:***
- The Chair of the Academic Misconduct Panel will attend as a witness to present the conclusions of the hearing;
 - The student and his/her friend will ask questions of any other individual called to present information and evidence;
 - The panel may question any party
 - The student will have the opportunity to sum up
 - The panel will deliberate in private
 - The panel chair will advise the student(s) that the conclusions and recommendations will be forwarded to him/her in writing normally within ten working days of the hearing.
 - The panel may impose time limits on oral addresses and submissions, bearing in mind the need for fairness to all parties.
- 6.6.4** The panel will normally only hear the student or his/her representative, and the Chair of the Academic Misconduct Panel. The chair may, however call for other papers, examine witnesses and conduct whatever other investigations the Hearing may consider appropriate. The panel may postpone a decision to clarify evidence or allow further investigation.
- 6.6.5** The panel may uphold the decision of the Academic Misconduct Panel or uphold the appeal and substitute such other decision as it thinks fit within the prescribed list of options (listed in section 5.3). The panel may not impose a penalty more onerous than that originally imposed. The panel should attempt to agree a unanimous decision, but it may agree

an outcome on the basis of agreement from a majority of the members. The decision of the Academic Misconduct Appeals Panel shall be final.

- 6.6.6** The Secretary to the Panel will inform the student of the decision in writing, normally within ten working days of the hearing, with a copy to the Registrar, the Chair of the Academic Misconduct Panel; the Director of Music/Dance (as appropriate). The letter will include a statement of the reasons for the decision and for any change to the penalty to be imposed. The letter will also inform the student that the internal procedures have been completed, adding details of the student's rights of appeal to the validating partner (where appropriate) and then to the Office of the Independent Adjudicator (OIA). The records will remain on the student's file unless the case is dismissed.

7. Appeals to City, University of London

Students on programmes validated by City, University of London (currently the Research Degree Programme only) may appeal to City after Trinity Laban's own procedures have been completed and the final institutional decision made; The case will be considered as an appeal through City's disciplinary code. This right of appeal applies only to academic misconduct relating to a programme of study leading to an award in City's name. Details of the procedure are available on the City web site (Senate Regulation 13: Appendix B)