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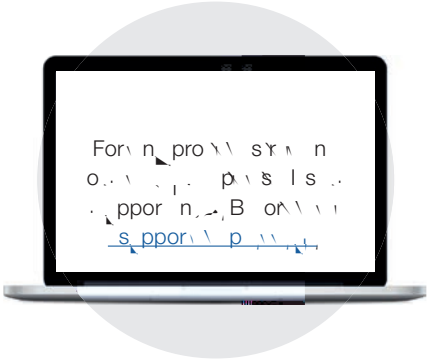
2021-2022

Lessons and learning

Students are encouraged to attend all their timetabled lessons. Attendance is recorded in all lessons. Students are responsible for ensuring that they are present in lessons on time and with the correct equipment. Students are expected to complete all homework tasks to the best of their ability and to the deadline set by the teacher. Students are expected to participate in lessons and to behave in a way that does not disrupt the learning of others. Students are expected to bring a positive attitude to learning and to support their peers in their learning.

Students are encouraged to support their learning by reading around their subjects. Students are encouraged to make use of the library and to borrow books to support their learning. Students are encouraged to make use of the internet to support their learning. Students are encouraged to make use of the study support sessions that are available to them.



Classroom rules, Examinations and assessments

All students are expected to follow the classroom rules. These rules are designed to ensure that all students can learn in a safe and productive environment.

Classroom rules, Consequences If a student breaks the classroom rules, they will be given a consequence. Consequences may include a verbal warning, a detention, or a referral to the head of year.

Examinations, assessments and reports Students will be assessed in all their subjects throughout the year. Assessments may include tests, exams, coursework, and projects. Students will receive reports on their progress at the end of each term.

Fully inclusive examinations Pearson is committed to providing fully inclusive examinations and assessments. We work with schools, colleges and other centres to ensure that all learners, regardless of their background or circumstances, have the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and skills.

Malpractice Malpractice is any activity that undermines the integrity of the examination or assessment process. Malpractice includes cheating, plagiarism, and collusion. Students found guilty of malpractice will be penalised.

Formal examinations

Examinations are an important part of the learning process. They provide students with the opportunity to demonstrate what they have learned and to receive feedback on their performance. Students are encouraged to prepare for examinations by revising regularly and by seeking support from their teachers.

Examinations are usually held at the end of the course of study. Students are given a timetable for their examinations well in advance. Students are expected to attend all their examinations on the dates and times specified.

CAT, internet applications

Students are encouraged to use the internet to support their learning. The internet can be a valuable source of information and can help students to develop their research skills. However, students must be aware of the risks associated with using the internet and must take steps to protect themselves.

Student Support

Health and Safety

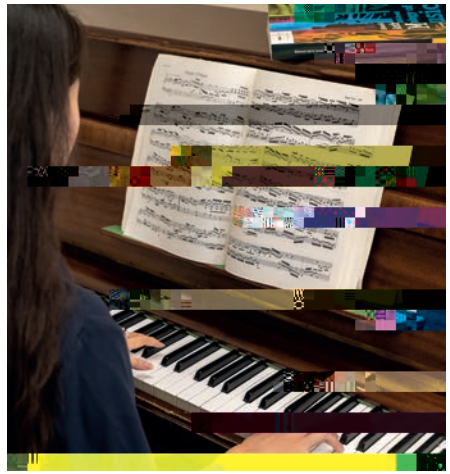
Campus First Aid

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

External evaluations for students

Finding Your Way Around

Campus Resources



What sanctions can be applied?

Consideration should be given to applying sanctions in proportion to the seriousness of the breach of the conditions of the benefit. Sanctions should not be applied automatically. Consideration should be given to the individual circumstances of the claimant and whether the sanction is likely to cause undue hardship. Examples of undue hardship include:

Consideration should be given to the claimant's ability to understand the conditions of the benefit and the sanctions that may be applied. Examples of factors that may affect this include:

- mental health problems
- learning difficulties
- drug or alcohol dependency
- communication difficulties
- literacy problems
- language barriers
- physical disabilities
- sensory impairments
- caring responsibilities
- homelessness
- domestic violence
- bereavement
- recent release from prison
- recent discharge from the armed forces

Is there an appeal?

Yes. Decisions to apply sanctions can be appealed against in the same way as other decisions about benefits. Claimants should be informed of their right to appeal when they are told about the sanction. They should also be told how to appeal and how long they have to do so.

What happens at the first appointment?

You will be asked questions about your circumstances and your reasons for claiming benefit. You will be told what you have to do to get benefit and what will happen if you do not do it. You will be told about the sanctions that may be applied if you do not meet the conditions of the benefit. You will be told about the appeals process. You will be told about the rights of appeal. You will be told about the time limits for appeals. You will be told about the evidence that you will need to provide.

How long does a sanction last?

The length of a sanction depends on the reason for the decision and whether it is the first, second or third sanction. You will be told how long the sanction will last when you are told about the sanction.

Can I get Council Tax Benefit and Housing Benefit during a sanction period?

Council Tax Benefit and Housing Benefit are not affected by sanctions applied to Income Support, Jobseeker's Allowance or Incapacity Benefit. You may be entitled to these benefits if you are receiving a sanctioned benefit.

What if I have dependants?

If you have dependants, you may be entitled to additional benefits. These may help to reduce the impact of a sanction. You should tell the benefit office about your dependants when you claim benefit.

What if I am pregnant?

If you are pregnant, you may be entitled to additional benefits. These may help to reduce the impact of a sanction. You should tell the benefit office about your pregnancy when you claim benefit.

What if I am sick?

If you are sick, you may be entitled to additional benefits. These may help to reduce the impact of a sanction. You should tell the benefit office about your illness when you claim benefit.

Known ways to top up

- Social Fund Crisis Loans
- Social Fund Community Care Grants
- Local welfare assistance schemes
- Charities and voluntary organisations
- Food banks
- Family and friends
- Borrowing from a bank or credit union
- Selling possessions
- Working extra hours
- Getting a second job
- Moving to cheaper accommodation
- Claiming Council Tax Benefit and Housing Benefit
- Claiming Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit
- Claiming Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment
- Claiming Carer's Allowance
- Claiming Attendance Allowance
- Claiming Pension Credit
- Claiming Bereavement Benefits
- Claiming Maternity Allowance
- Claiming Statutory Maternity Pay
- Claiming Statutory Paternity Pay
- Claiming Statutory Adoption Pay
- Claiming Statutory Sick Pay
- Claiming Statutory Shared Parental Pay
- Claiming Statutory Parental Bereavement Pay
- Claiming Statutory Parental Leave
- Claiming Statutory Parental Bereavement Leave
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Anxiety stress

Anxiety is normally a response to perceived threats in the environment. Stress is a response to pressures placed on us by our environment. Anxiety and stress are normal responses to certain situations and can be helpful in motivating us to perform well. However, when anxiety and stress are experienced frequently and in response to a wide range of situations, they can become problematic.

Anxiety and stress can affect a person's mental health and physical health. Anxiety and stress can affect a person's ability to work, study and enjoy their leisure time. Anxiety and stress can affect a person's relationships with their family, friends and colleagues. Anxiety and stress can affect a person's ability to cope with everyday life.

Anxiety and stress are common problems in the workplace. Anxiety and stress can affect a person's ability to work effectively and can lead to absenteeism and poor performance. Anxiety and stress can also affect the workplace environment and can lead to conflict between colleagues

Welfare

Depression

Welfare

Assessing Competency Disorder (CD)

Frequently asked questions

What should I do if I would like to discuss a personal matter with a member of staff or I am concerned about a student?

Your first point of contact for Doctoral Researchers is usually your supervisor. You may also wish to contact your Doctoral Programme Director or Doctoral Programme Administrator. You can find their contact details on the Doctoral Programme pages of the University website.

Doctoral Researchers can also contact the Doctoral College Welfare Officer for confidential support and advice.

I would like to see a counsellor or to discuss confidentiality arrangements.

Doctoral Researchers can contact the Doctoral College Welfare Officer for confidential support and advice. The Welfare Officer can also provide information about counselling services available to students.

What should I do if I want to report an anonymous disclosure I want to share concerns

The University has a Public Interest Disclosure Procedure which enables staff and students to raise concerns about malpractice in the University. The Doctoral College Welfare Officer can provide support and advice to Doctoral Researchers who wish to make a disclosure under the procedure.

I would like to see a first aider to talk to. What should I do

Any member of staff can refer a student to the Student Support Service. A referral will be made on the student's behalf and they will be contacted to arrange an appointment.

I am worried that a student may be suicidal. What should I do

The University has a Suicide Prevention Procedure which sets out the steps to be taken when a member of staff is concerned that a student may be suicidal. The Doctoral College Welfare Officer can provide support and advice to staff who are concerned about a student.

I am worried about an incident or issue that appears to be serious and I think I should report it

You should speak to your supervisor, Doctoral Programme Director or Doctoral Programme Administrator in the first instance. They will be able to advise you on the most appropriate course of action.

I would like to speak to someone outside my school/department. Who should I contact

The Doctoral College Welfare Officer is available to meet with Doctoral Researchers who wish to discuss a personal matter in confidence.

CHILDLINE

Phone: 0800 1111
www.childline.org.uk

SAMARITANS

Phone: 08457 90 90 90
www.samaritans.org

MIND

Phone: 0300 123 3393 (Infoline)
www.mind.org.uk

GENERAL PRACTITIONER
Contact a local doctor or surgery

http://www.nhs.uk/Pages/HomePage.aspx

> "A problem shared, is a problem halved."

Welfare

Further resources on International Welfare

- International Welfare Support Guide
  page 12
- Welfare Entitlements
  page 13
- Welfare Support Organisations
  page 14
- Welfare Rights Advice
  page 15
- International Welfare Support Guide
  page 16
- Support for Students
  page 17
- For those struggling with Welfare Claims
  page 18
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