

Name of Policy: Fitness to Study Policy (Undergraduates)

RESPONSIBLE COMMITTEE: Educational Policy Committee

RESPONSIBLE OFFICER: Provost for Academic Affairs

LINKED DOCUMENTS: College: Undergraduate Suspension of Status Policy,
Academic Disciplinary Policy for Undergraduate Students, College Disciplinary Code

LINKED DOCUMENTS: Other: University Fitness to Study Policy and associated
Statute

Annual Review date: First meeting of Trinity Term

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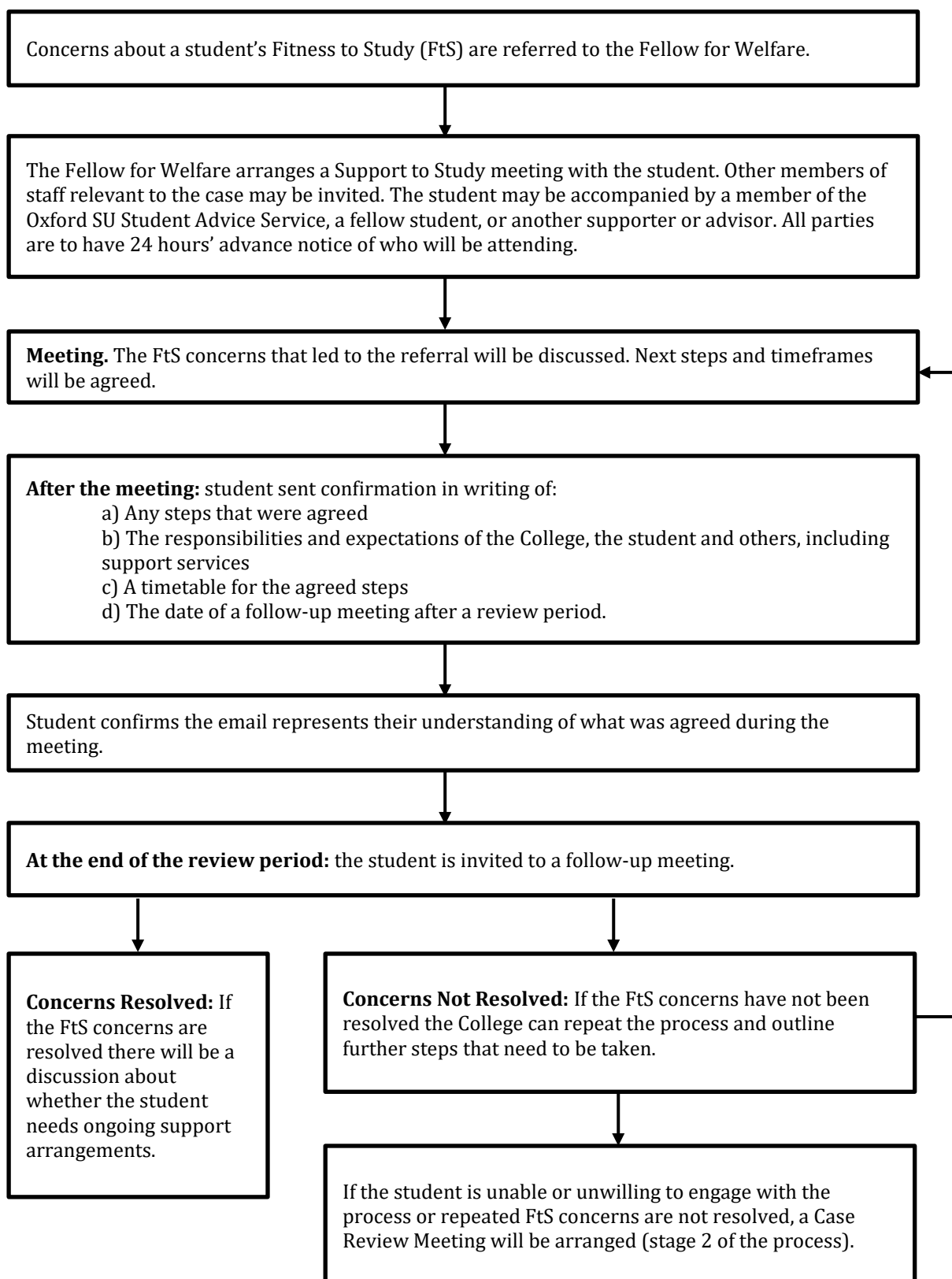
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Part I - Preamble

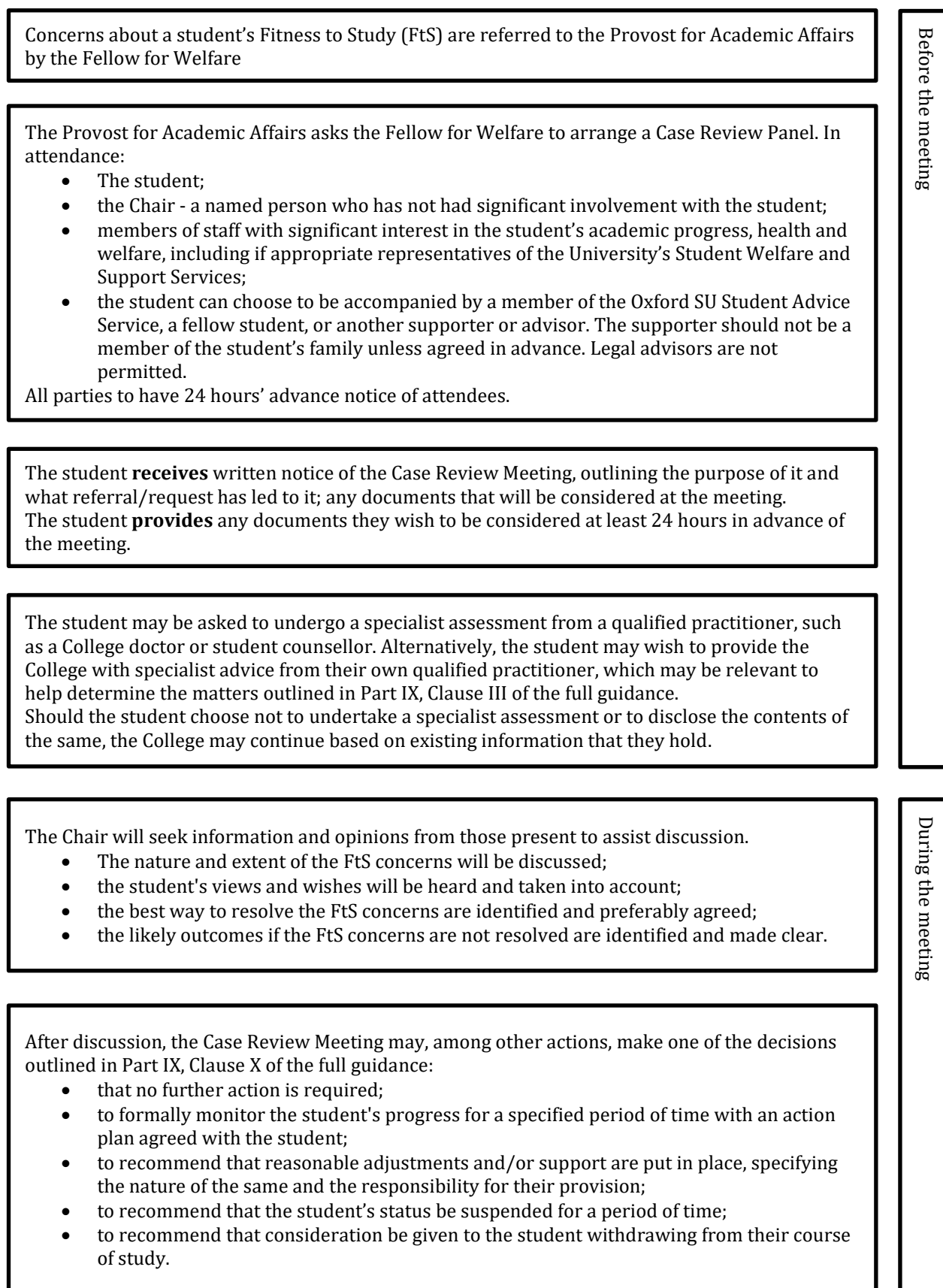
- I) These procedures describe actions the College will take to support a student where questions arise as to whether they are fit to study. Cases will normally be dealt with under the College's own procedures, with an emphasis on the provision of informal support in the first instance but there is also a University-level Fitness to Study Panel to which serious or difficult fitness to study cases may be referred if procedures at local level have been exhausted or are inappropriate.
- II) The College's intention is to provide a collaborative structure in which students are treated with compassion and supported to the successful completion of their degree. Students are therefore strongly encouraged to view this procedure as supportive and inclusive.

Part II – Procedure Flowcharts

Stage 1: Support to Study Flowchart



Stage 2: Formal case review meeting Flowchart



An action plan should be agreed outlining: • any steps which the student will need to take; • any support to be provided to the student; • responsibilities for the steps to be taken and timeframes; • provision for regular review meetings with the student for the duration of the action plan including at the end of the period agreed; • the identity of the College and/ or University staff who will undertake the reviews; • likely consequences of the failure of the action plan to resolve the FtS concerns – this will normally involve a student’s FtS being considered at a stage 3 panel.	During the meeting
Within 7 working days from the date of the meeting: the Provost for Academic Affairs and the student are to receive in writing the recommendations of the Case Review Meeting and a concise record of the meeting. A copy of this documentation will be kept on the student's personal file, and consideration should be given regarding sending to the student's department/faculty.	After the meeting
If the student decides not to follow the agreed action plan, or where the student does not accept a recommendation from the Case Review Meeting: the Fellow for Welfare will discuss with the Provost for Academic Affairs whether the matter should be referred to a fitness to study Decision Making Panel under Stage 3 of this Policy. If the concerns remain unresolved, including because of a repeated failure in any support measures agreed or recommended, a referral to a Stage 3 panel will be made by the Provost for Academic Affairs.	

Stage 3: College Fitness to Study Decision Making Panel and the University Fitness to Study Panel Flowchart

If the FtS concerns are not resolve after Stage 1 and 2 the case will be referred to a College Decision Making Panel. If the College considers that the seriousness of a case makes referral to a panel appropriate without going through the two earlier stages of the procedures, then a referral to Stage 3 should be made, including where an immediate suspension is necessary and the student does not agree.

The documentation relating to Stages 1 and 2, where these have taken place, and any other relevant documentation will be required. Responsible persons, the chair of a formal Case Review Meeting and those who have advised orally or in writing at informal or formal meetings may be required to attend a meeting of the University Panel as witnesses.

The full procedures of the University Panel are set out in detail in Statute XIII, Part B and Council Regulations 1 of 2012, which are published on the University's web pages at: www.admin.ox.ac.uk/statutes/regulations/.

College Decision Making Panels may choose to adopt the same procedures.

Powers of the panel:

- A Decision Making Panel is empowered to decide whether or not the student is fit to study; it may also make a decision or recommendation that the student's access to University and College facilities and premises should be subject to certain conditions, or that they should be suspended for a specific, or indefinite, period.
- In urgent cases, a panel may recommend, after discussion with the College, that necessary and proportionate interim measures be adopted until the case may be further determined by the panel.
- In considering a case, a Decision Making Panel is entitled to employ or to draw upon expert advice, including but not limited to qualified expert medical, psychiatric and legal advice. The Panel shall have due regard to the obligations of the University and the student's College under equality legislation and in particular the duty to make reasonable adjustments.
- The decision of a Panel is final and marks the completion of the procedure concerning fitness to study.

Part III - Purpose of Policy

- I) These procedures have been developed in compliance with the Office for the Independent Adjudicator's statement of good practice¹ for application in cases where it becomes necessary to manage the impact of a student's health and welfare on themselves and others and upon their ability to undertake their course of study. These procedures are designed to provide a fair process for dealing with that impact. They are separate from and should not be confused with academic discipline or other discipline. The procedures are based upon the OIA's core principles of accessibility, clarity, proportionality, timeliness, fairness, independence, confidentiality and improving the student experience².
- II) These procedures have been put in place to ensure that the health, safety and welfare of all students is safeguarded, and that the best possible support is given to those whose fitness to study appears to be impaired. Fitness to study procedures can be informal or formal and may be triggered by health and welfare issues and/or academic study issues that need to be resolved. Health and welfare will include, but is not limited, to physical health, mental health, psychological health, and behavioural, emotional, and social questions arising out of the ordinary incidents of life as a student. Fitness to study support is provided by the College in a learning environment where educational objectives are a core element of being a student, and the aim of these procedures is to ensure a balance is struck between the needs and wishes of the student in relation to their health, safety and welfare, and the requirements of the University and the College to maintain a learning environment with academic standards which has regard to the interests of the student, other students and members of staff.
- III) These procedures describe the steps to be taken by the College in making recommendations and decisions to support a student's course of study, including by taking time away from those studies, where a student's pattern of ill-health, prolonged ill-health, impaired welfare or a sudden life event affects their ability to participate fully and effectively in their course of academic study and meet the reasonable academic requirements of their course of study, or life as a student, impacting on their or others' health, safety and welfare.

¹ OIA: [Requests for Additional Information](#)

² OIA: [Handling Complaints and Academic Appeals](#)

Part IV - The scope of this document

IV) Fitness to study is defined by the University as follows:

- i. a student's fitness:
 - i. to commence a distinct course of academic study; or
 - ii. to continue with their current course of academic study; or
 - iii. to return to their current or another course of academic study;
- and
- ii. a student's ability to meet:
 - i. the reasonable academic requirements of the course of study or programme; and
 - ii. the reasonable social and behavioural requirements of a student (whether resident in College or not) without their physical, mental, emotional or psychological health or state having an unacceptably deleterious impact upon the health, safety and/or welfare of the student and/or other students and/or University or College staff (not withstanding adjustments required by law).

V) In the case of an undergraduate student, including those enrolled on a PGCE or BMBCh, the College is the 'primary body' for the student concerned and the department/faculty of the University is the 'secondary body'. The primary body is expected to have in place procedures to make recommendations or decisions about a student's fitness to study. In cases where a student's behaviour (as defined in Part V, Clause I below) is causing concern in the secondary body only (i.e. the department/faculty for undergraduate students), it may be appropriate for the secondary body to ask the primary body to take forward fitness to study procedures.

VI) The person at St John's who is responsible for fitness to study procedures is the Provost for Academic Affairs. That person is responsible for the fairness of the procedures and the system in College within which recommendations or decisions are made and is not always or necessarily the person who makes the recommendations or decisions in respect of an individual student.

VII) **The College will always try to resolve fitness to study concerns by informal agreement with a student** (known in these procedures as Stage 1: Support to Study). Should a student consider themselves no longer fit to study, and therefore seek suspension on medical grounds, they should discuss this in the first instance with the Senior Tutor; if medical evidence is provided that a student is not fit to study that student will normally be suspended by mutual agreement, subject to the College's Policy on Undergraduate Suspension of status. Only on rare occasions will it therefore be necessary for more formal procedures to be used (known in these procedures as Stages 2 and 3). Where the College has exhausted its Stage 1 and 2 procedures and has not reached an agreed solution with the student, it

may be necessary to initiate a further procedure by making a referral to a fitness to study Decision Making Panel whose decision is intended to be final and binding (known in these procedures as Stage 3). A student who wishes to complain about the outcome of a Decision Making Panel may take a final decision to the Office of the Independent Adjudicator whose process is described at <https://www.oiahe.org.uk/>.

Part V - Circumstances under which a student's fitness to study might be brought into question

- I) Procedures may be triggered when the College is alerted to any of the following concerns:
 - i. A significant deterioration in the apparent health or welfare of a student which may be evidenced by or which may impact on the student's ability to meet the reasonable academic requirements of their course of study (for example, a persistent inability of a student to submit work or to attend tutorials, classes, lectures, seminars or meetings) or to participate in other normal aspects of the life of a student;
 - ii. A student's behaviour causing concern in relation to their own health, safety and welfare;
 - iii. A student's behaviour adversely affecting the learning environment or the health, safety and welfare of others.
- II) Attached to these procedures is a plain language flowchart of the three stages (see Part II). In due course, as College uses and develops these procedures, it is hoped that a good practice appendix will be produced with examples of circumstances that are likely to be included or excluded from the procedures.
- III) It is envisaged that these procedures will need to be used only where University and College support for health and welfare and for academic studies, including adjustments required by law, are insufficient to prevent a fitness to study question from arising or continuing. Student health and welfare matters, including disability, will normally be dealt with satisfactorily via the available medical and Student Welfare and Support Services, including those provided by the College, and academic progress will normally be managed alongside these provisions. However, where it is apparent that the student continues to have health and safety issues or to make insufficient academic progress despite this support and either as a consequence or otherwise the student, other students or University and College staff are experiencing an unacceptably deleterious impact upon their health, safety and/or welfare, referral to the fitness to study procedures may be appropriate.

Part VI - The relationship between these procedures and other policies and procedures

- I) In the majority of circumstances that are envisaged in these procedures, the procedures and provisions for managing health and welfare referrals for an individual student should continue to be followed. Likewise, the procedures and provisions for managing academic progress should continue to be followed. Students are expected to continue to meet the academic requirements of their course of study subject to any reasonable adjustments that have been put in place by the University or the College.
- II) Where a student is following a course of study to become a doctor or a teacher, the University's Regulations for procedures for dealing with questions of Fitness to Practice amongst medical students (Council Regulations 7 of 2006) or the Regulations for procedures concerning Fitness to Teach during the course of the PGCE programme (Council Regulations 8 of 2006) will also apply to the student.
- III) Where a student is referred to an academic decision-maker, for example the Senior Tutor, because the student is not meeting the reasonable academic requirements of their course of study, that decision-maker should first consider whether there may be fitness to study reasons for that issue and, if so, should consider whether the student's fitness to study issues should be dealt with in accordance with these procedures. The academic decision-maker should refer the student to the Fellow for Welfare and/or the Provost for Academic Affairs for the fitness to study procedure.
- IV) The College will be careful when deciding whether a student's conduct or behaviour constitutes a disciplinary matter or is to be treated as one concerning their health and welfare and possible fitness to study. The existence of health and welfare concerns does not in itself excuse behaviour, and it may well be appropriate to pursue a disciplinary case with the relevant concerns to be taken into account in mitigation when determining the sanction if the disciplinary breach is proved. However, in some cases the behaviour, even if it might constitute a disciplinary breach, may clearly be caused by, or be so bound up with health and welfare concerns that it would not be appropriate to pursue the matter purely as a disciplinary referral. In those circumstances, fitness to study procedures are likely to be the most appropriate method of making recommendations or decisions.
- V) The College will therefore ensure that where a student's conduct or behaviour is in question, there is liaison between those responsible for fitness to study procedures and those within the College who are responsible for disciplinary decision making (primarily the Senior Dean for non-academic and the Senior Tutor for academic disciplinary matters). If it is determined that a disciplinary case should be pursued, those responsible for College disciplinary decision making will decide whether it can or should be dealt with by the College in accordance with its statutes, by-laws and regulations, or whether the matter should be referred to the Proctors under Statute XI:

University Discipline. Those responsible for College non-academic and academic disciplinary decision making may invoke the College's fitness to study procedures, and the Proctors may refer a matter under their jurisdiction to the University's Fitness to Study Panel, in the course of their investigations, for the purpose of establishing whether the student is fit to study and thus to undergo the disciplinary process (whether that be the investigation, interviews, hearing or other form of determination). Disciplinary proceedings will be suspended pending the decision in respect of the student's fitness to study.

- VI) A student's health, safety or welfare may give rise to a need for immediate action, for example the need to protect a student or other students and staff by recommending interim or immediate suspension for a short time-limited period. If in an appropriate case an immediate or interim term of suspension is put in place while fitness to study procedures are being considered, the period of suspension must be subject to regular review and should not be extended without exceptional justification. In the context of this policy, suspension may involve a ban from, or time constraints for, accessing particular College buildings or services; recommending a ban from, or time constraints for, accessing particular University buildings or services or services of another College (subject to endorsement by the University or relevant College as appropriate); and/or, where no other option is appropriate, a temporary suspension of studies. If immediate or interim suspension is not agreed with the student then the Provost for Academic Affairs should consider referral to a Stage 3 Decision Making Panel. The Proctors are empowered to suspend a student from the University for periods of up to 21 days at a time, pending a University Fitness to Study Panel's consideration. College may likewise consider suspending a student pending its Stage 3 fitness to study Decision Making Panel.
- VII) In urgent cases where there is a risk or threat to the student or to others the College will also contact the appropriate statutory agency (for example, the NHS or the police).

Part VII – The procedures

- I) St John's College has identified the Provost for Academic Affairs as the person who is responsible for these procedures. Responsibility for the procedures should be separate from those who have day to day contact with the student about their academic progress and/or welfare. It is acknowledged that at Stage 1, when the intention of the procedure is to explore with a student how the College might support them to continue on course, the nature of informal advice and recommendation involves more than one person working together with a student, sometimes over a period of time, with the consequence that the Provost for Academic Affairs may be someone who has also had involvement with the student.

Where efforts to improve a student's situation through the informal support and action available via Stage 1 have not been successful, or where the risks are too high to be managed informally and a more structured intervention is necessary, the more formal procedures at Stages 2 and 3 may be implemented via a Case Review Meeting or a Decision Making Panel, chaired by or assisted by a person who has not had significant involvement with the student prior to the referral or request. In any event, those responsible for fitness to study procedures in College will not also be responsible for non-academic and/or academic disciplinary matters.

- II) The procedure has three Stages:

Stage 1: Support to Study: Informal resolution of the fitness to study concerns through discussion in College which may be repeated. This includes initial action by the College when concerns are first raised. The College will facilitate meetings with the student in an attempt to resolve the concerns through discussion and agreement, followed by a review period, a follow-up meeting and a written record of the agreement and the review;

Stage 2: Case Review Meeting: where prolonged or more serious concerns are identified the Fellow for Welfare should arrange for a Case Review Meeting to be held to which the student is invited;

Stage 3: Referral to a fitness to study Decision Making Panel: Where the concerns remain unresolved or are too difficult to resolve by an informal meeting or at a Case Review Meeting, the Provost for Academic Affairs should make a referral to a Decision Making Panel.

- III) The three-stage process does not have to progress in sequence and is not intended to be prescriptive. It may be accelerated according to (a) the seriousness of the concerns or (b) the stage that has been reached in other procedures to manage the student's academic progress and/or health and welfare.

- IV) At each stage in these procedures, the College will consider seeking professional advice from the University's Student Welfare and Support Services, and may involve College Welfare and Disability contacts in discussions to provide information. In particular, appropriate advice will be taken on whether reasonable adjustments for long-term health conditions and/or disability can and should be made or need to be reviewed. Contact organisations may include, but are not restricted to, the University's Disability Advisory Service, the Counselling Service, and the College GP, and will be consulted by the Fellow for Welfare, the Provost for Academic Affairs, and others involved in these procedures as appropriate.
- V) In every case consideration will be given to the support which the student may need to take an effective part in the procedure leading to the recommendations and decisions that are to be made. Such support may include help to understand what is a fair process. It is in the nature of the concerns that are likely to be raised that the student will have experienced or will be experiencing difficulties that will need to be treated with compassion and in a way that is fair and consistent.
- VI) A fair process will, among other things that may be specific to the circumstances:
- i. Be easy to find, understand and follow;
 - ii. Be well advertised with students being reminded of the process at key points during their studies;
 - iii. Inform students about the support that is to be provided to enable them to take an effective part and where they can find alternative advice and support;
 - iv. Set out expectations clearly so that students understand what circumstances are likely to be considered and what sort of evidence they may need to provide which may include medical evidence;
 - v. Be flexible and consider each case on its individual facts;
 - vi. Explain what is likely to happen if the referral or request is accepted and what will happen if it is not;
 - vii. Inform students how their case will be considered and how long it will normally take;
 - viii. Identify the procedure, forms and guidance;
 - ix. End with a written recommendation or decision with reasons being explained and sent to the student;
 - x. Include a process for ensuring that recommendations and decisions are consistent;
 - xi. Include a process for students who have been referred for study support several times and who may need extra support or advice;
 - xii. Include a route to a Decision Making Panel where there are disagreements (this is described as an appeal route by the OIA); and
 - xiii. Include an internal process that helps to identify trends, good and consistent practice, quality assurance and training for staff who are involved in this procedure.

- VII) At each stage, the those involved will ensure that the procedures provide for the identification, definition and illustration of the concerns that have been raised in clear language and in a chronological context. If at any stage of the procedures it is agreed that a review meeting should take place to follow up on the outcomes, the review should be of clear and measurable objectives accompanied by a timetable for delivery and the identification of responsibilities where appropriate. In each case these should be provided in a written form. Individual arrangements or adjustments to procedures may need to be made in some circumstances such as for students with a disability, or for example, those who are placed overseas, and consideration should be given to online communication.
- VIII) In an individual case, those who are involved in the procedure will have regard to the College's conflict of interest policy and be able to designate an alternate who will then have responsibility for the procedures where a conflict of interest is identified. In particular, where the Fellow for Welfare has been closely involved in the informal procedure at Stage 1, it will be good practice for the more formal Case Review Meeting at Stage 2 or a Decision Making Panel at Stage 3 to be chaired by the Provost for Academic Affairs or other individual who has not had that close involvement.

Part VIII – Stage 1: Support to Study

- I) Concerns about a student's fitness to study should be referred to the Fellow for Welfare who can then act as a co-ordinator and single point of contact for all those involved. It will often be the case that information about a student which does not identify an issue to be solved will be shared with a student in a very informal setting by tutors and others in College. It is good practice to record informal discussions that have not led to an informal meeting under Stage 1 being initiated so that the context can be understood should a meeting become necessary. The Fellow for Welfare may themselves canvass those who have academic and welfare responsibilities for information about a student to whom these procedures are subsequently applied, or may delegate this duty to another College Officer, for example the Senior Tutor or Provost for Academic Affairs.
- II) When a referral is made, the Fellow for Welfare (or another Fellow of the College if the Fellow for Welfare is conflicted or unable to act) will arrange for an informal meeting to take place with the student at which they will explain, in a supportive and understanding manner, that concerns about their fitness to study have been raised. An outcome of the meeting should be the identification, definition and illustration of the event, behaviour or concern that has given rise to the referral. The student should be encouraged to explain the circumstances. Other relevant members of staff, for example the Senior Dean, subject tutors, Senior Tutor and/or the Head of Student Wellbeing may be invited to the meeting to provide advice or information that is in their own knowledge, but they should be kept to a minimum in order to encourage an informal and open discussion. The Fellow for Welfare should attempt to obtain the available information from those who have relevant knowledge before the meeting takes place. The student should be informed of who will be present and why.
- III) The student may be accompanied at any meeting by a member of the Oxford SU Student Advice Service, a fellow student, or another supporter or advisor including those who are able to support students with a disability. The student should notify the Fellow for Welfare at least 24 hours in advance of a meeting if they are to be accompanied and by whom. The supporter should not usually be a member of the student's family unless a compelling rationale is provided, and this is agreed in advance. The meeting is a confidential part of an internal collegiate university study support process. It is not an adversarial or formal legal hearing. The attendance of legal advisors is not permitted.
- IV) Support to Study meetings are a process during which there should be an attempt to resolve the concern through discussion with the student. Typically, the discussion will occur over time and/or on a number of occasions which will need to be carefully recorded. The discussion might include, where appropriate, use by the student of medical and/or Student Welfare and Support Services. It might also where relevant involve the identification of reasonable adjustments for a disability or other measures to

help resolve the fitness to study concern. At the end of the discussions, the student should be informed that there will be a review period and follow-up meeting to ensure that the concern about their fitness to study has been addressed and resolved.

- V) The Fellow for Welfare, supported by the Academic Office, should ensure that the student is sent confirmation in writing of the steps that were agreed between them and invite the student to confirm that this represents their understanding of what was agreed. The respective responsibilities and expectations of the College, the student and others, including support services, arising from the meeting should be set out clearly. Any timetable for the steps that are agreed should be identified. The note should also confirm the date of a follow-up meeting after a review period. The student will receive this note as soon as possible and within five working days of the meeting. The Fellow for Welfare will consider with the student whether it is appropriate to inform the student's department/faculty of the steps that are agreed by having regard to its own policies and the University's Guidance on Confidentiality in Student Health and Welfare.
- VI) At the end of the review period, a meeting should be held by the Fellow for Welfare with the student to discuss the steps that were agreed. If the fitness to study concerns have been resolved, this should be recorded and the question whether, and if so how, any need for ongoing monitoring and support arrangements to help the student should be addressed.
 - i. If the steps agreed have been taken and fitness to study concerns appear to have been resolved the Fellow for Welfare may agree with the student a period of time (normally until the start of the next term but one following that in which the first informal meeting took place under Stage 1 of the procedure) during which the student's continued wellbeing may be followed-up, either by the Head of Student Wellbeing or, for example, at end of term Collections. Follow up may include, but is not limited to, regular meetings with the Head of Student Wellbeing, evidence of ongoing engagement with appropriate NHS or support services and adherence to an agreed plan of action which supports the student to maintain their health and wellbeing.
 - ii. If the steps agree have not been taken and/or the fitness to study concerns have not been resolved, a further agreement involving the steps to be taken, the responsibilities of those involved and the timescale for further review should be agreed.
- VII) Alternatively, it will be necessary in some circumstances to move to the next stage of the procedures. Equally, if a student is unable or unwilling to co-operate with the process or an agreement or repeated or prolonged fitness to study concerns are not resolved, the Fellow for Welfare will consider whether a formal Case Review Meeting under Stage 2 is necessary.

- VIII) If an urgent concern about a significant risk of harm arises on or during a referral, the Fellow for Welfare may make an immediate recommendation to the Provost for Academic Affairs and the President that there should be a suspension for an interim time-limited period. See the measures in Part VI, Clause VI above. Immediate and interim periods of suspension will be subject to regular review and will not be extended save in exceptional circumstances that are recorded and reasoned in writing. If the recommendation is not agreed with the student, the President or Provost for Academic Affairs may refer the matter under Stage 3 of the procedures to a fitness to study Decision Making Panel. Where the Proctors are involved, they are empowered to suspend a student from the University for periods of up to 21 days at a time, pending a consideration by the University Fitness to Study Panel, and College may wish to act likewise in such cases. The consequences of suspension for those on a Student Visa should be considered.

Part IX – Stage 2: Formal case review meeting

- I) A referral to a formal Case Review Meeting will be appropriate in the following non-exclusive circumstances:
- i. if the steps agreed at an informal meeting under Stage 1 have not been effective;
 - ii. if the referral or request made under these procedures is thought to be too serious at the outset to be dealt with by informal discussion and agreement or where informality of procedure is not appropriate to the circumstances;
 - iii. if the College has been supporting a student with ill-health or providing welfare support for some while but the student is still unable to meet the academic, social, or behavioural requirements of their course of study and this is having an unacceptably deleterious impact upon the health, safety and/or welfare of the student and/or other students and/or University or College staff.
- II) The Fellow for Welfare will refer the case to the Provost for Academic Affairs, who may then ask the Fellow for Welfare to arrange for a case review meeting to be convened. A named person, who has not had significant involvement with the student, will Chair the meeting. The chair will be assisted by two additional people, with all three wherever possible being drawn from the College's Student Case Panel, a group of nine members of the College's Governing Body who have been appointed to conduct such case reviews. In addition to the student, those with a significant interest in the student's academic progress, health and welfare may be invited to attend, for example, the student's College tutor, and other members of the University and College's academic and welfare support staff who have knowledge of the student's health, safety, welfare and academic progress. The student's College tutor, the Senior Tutor, Fellow for Welfare and Senior Dean may therefore be precluded from participating as one of the three members of the Case Review Meeting if they have had significant involvement with the student, although they may be asked to attend part of the meeting.
- III) Before the meeting, the Fellow for Welfare or the Chair of the Case Review Meeting may request that the student provide evidence. For this purpose, the student may be asked to undergo a specialist assessment from a qualified practitioner, preferably one familiar with these procedures and fitness to study concerns, such as a College doctor or student counsellor. Alternatively, the student may wish to provide the College with specialist advice from their own qualified practitioner, which may be relevant to help determine the following matters:
- i. The nature and extent of any event, health, safety or welfare issue which the student may be experiencing;

- ii. The timescale for resolution and/or prognosis;
 - iii. The extent to which it may affect their fitness to study and ability to manage reasonable academic requirements and the normal demands of student life;
 - iv. Any impact it may have on or risk it may pose to others;
 - v. If reasonable adjustments or other measures have been put in place, the effectiveness of those measures;
 - vi. Whether any, and if so what, additional measures should be taken by the College to enable the student to study effectively;
 - vii. Whether the student will be receiving any ongoing treatment, therapy or support which is relevant to their need for fitness to study support or the steps to be taken to resolve the fitness to study concern.
- IV) Should the student choose not to undertake a specialist assessment or to disclose the contents of the same, the College may continue with this procedure based on the information already in its possession. The members of the Student Case Panel will then draw such inferences as are reasonable and are entitled to take a precautionary approach to risk in the absence of evidence including medical evidence being provided by the student.
- V) The Fellow for Welfare, supported by the Academic Office, will arrange for the student to be given written notice of the convening of a Case Review Meeting and will arrange for the student to be told of the purpose of the meeting, that is the referral or request that has led to the meeting being convened. The Fellow for Welfare will also arrange for the student to be given any documents that will be considered at the meeting, and for the student to be asked to provide, in reasonable time, any documentation they wish to be considered.
- VI) In more complex cases, the Chair of the Case Review Meeting, in consultation with the Fellow for Welfare, may convene a preliminary meeting with the student to discuss the procedure at the Case Review Meeting, the student's need for support at the Case Review Meeting, the identity, definition and description of the fitness to study concerns and the information requirements that there might be to help resolve the concerns.
- VII) The student may be accompanied at any meeting by a member of the Oxford SU Student Advice Service, a fellow student, or another supporter or advisor including those who are able to support students with a disability. The student should notify the Chair of the Panel at least 24 hours in advance of a meeting if they are to be accompanied and by whom. The supporter should not usually be a member of the student's family unless a compelling rationale is provided, and this is agreed in advance. The meeting is a confidential part of an internal collegiate university study support process. It is not an

adversarial or formal legal hearing. The attendance of legal advisors is not permitted.

- VIII) The purpose of the Case Review Meeting is to ensure that:
- i. Those participating in the meeting and the student are aware of and understand the nature and extent of the concerns that have been raised;
 - ii. the student's views and wishes are heard and taken into account;
 - iii. the best way to proceed is determined, that is the options to resolve the fitness to study concerns and the best option in all the circumstances are identified and preferably agreed;
 - iv. the likely outcomes if the fitness to study concerns are not resolved are identified and made clear.
- IX) The Case Review Meeting will determine its own procedure at the Chair's discretion and seek information and opinions, including written materials, from those present and, if appropriate, from the University and College's Student Welfare and Support Services and other professionals working with the student, and cause such enquiries to be made as may assist its deliberations.
- X) Having taken advice from all concerned, the Case Review Meeting will, among other things appropriate to the circumstances, make one of the following decisions or recommendations:
- i. that **no further action** is required;
 - or
 - ii. to **formally monitor** the student's progress for a specified period of time **with an action plan agreed with the student**;
 - or
 - iii. to **recommend that special academic arrangements, that is reasonable adjustments in the form of a Student Support Plan prepared by the Disability Advisory Service and/or other measures and support are put in place**, specifying the nature of the same and the responsibility for their provision;
 - or
 - iv. to **recommend** that the student's **status be suspended for a period of time**;
 - or
 - v. to recommend **that the student withdraw from their course of study**.
- XI) The duration of any suspension of status must be carefully considered. Very short suspension, for example for up to 21 days, can sometimes be used to facilitate the resolution of urgent issues or the obtaining of essential evidence whereas longer suspension should have regard to the fact that the student will ordinarily resume their course of study at the point they left it with the consequence that 12 months may be necessary. Resumption of a course of

study may need to be monitored and/or if it is practicable, an application made to the University for the student to transfer to a part-time mode of study, having taken into account expert advice.

- XII) In each case where further action is agreed or recommended to be put in place, there should be an action plan outlining:
- i. any steps which the student will need to take;
 - ii. any support to be provided to the student;
 - iii. the responsibilities for the steps to be taken, whether by the student or other body in the College or University, and for how long in order to resolve the concerns identified;
 - iv. provision for regular review meetings with the student for the duration of the action plan, including at the end of the period agreed to ensure that the action plan is being appropriately followed and/or that measures to enable the student to study effectively are being provided;
 - v. the identity of the College and/or University staff who will undertake the reviews;
 - vi. the likely consequences of the failure of the action plan to resolve the fitness to study concerns which will normally involve a student's fitness to study being considered at a Stage 3 panel.
- XIII) The recommendations of the Case Review Meeting, together with a concise record of the meeting, should be sent to the Provost for Academic Affairs and to the student within 7 working days from the date of the meeting, and a copy kept on the student's file. The College will consider with the student whether it is appropriate to inform the student's department/faculty of the steps that are agreed by having regard to their own policies and the University's [Guidance on Confidentiality in Student Health and Welfare](#).
- XIV) If, having agreed, the student decides not to follow the action plan or where a recommendation is made, the student does not accept the same, the student will be informed that the Fellow for Welfare will discuss with the Provost for Academic Affairs whether the matter should be referred to a fitness to study Decision Making Panel under Stage 3 of this Guidance. If the concerns remain unresolved, including because of a repeated failure in any support measures agreed or recommended, a referral to a Stage 3 panel will be made by the Provost for Academic Affairs.

Part X – Stage 3: Fitness to Study Decision Making Panel

- I) Every College should have available to it a fitness to study Decision Making Panel. The remit of the panel is to ‘consider a student’s fitness to study where all other normal procedures (whether at College or University level) have been exhausted or are inappropriate.’
- II) The fitness to study Decision Making Panel will comprise the Chair and two additional Governing Body Fellows. All three Fellows, wherever possible, being drawn from the pool of Fellows who have been appointed to conduct such case reviews. A Secretary to the fitness to study Decision Making Panel will be provided by the Academic Office. No member of the Panel should have had significant involvement with the student prior to the referral or request. The student’s college tutor, the Fellow for Welfare, Senior Tutor, and Senior Dean may therefore be precluded from participating as one of the three members of the Fitness to Study Decision Making Panel if they have had significant involvement with the student, although they may be asked to attend part of the meeting.
- III) As part of the referral requirements, the College will need to demonstrate to the Panel that its fitness to study procedures have been followed, and that reasonable adjustments have been made in the case of students with disabilities. The documentation relating to Stages 1 and 2, where these have taken place, and any other relevant documentation will be made available to the Panel. The Fellow for Welfare, Provost for Academic Affairs, the Chair of a formal Case Review Meeting and those who have advised orally or in writing at informal or formal meetings may be required to attend a meeting of the Panel as witnesses.
- IV) The student and an accompanying person (if any) shall be called to appear before the Panel. The student may be accompanied by a member of the Oxford SU Student Advice Service, a fellow student, or another supporter or advisor including those who are able to support students with a disability. The student should notify the Chair at least 24 hours in advance of a meeting if they are to be accompanied and by whom. The supporter should not usually be a member of the student’s family unless a compelling rationale is provided, and this is agreed in advance. Legal representation will not normally be permitted, though reasoned requests for such representation may be made, and will be considered. The student and any accompanying person may normally be present for the duration of the hearing until such time(s) as they are asked to withdraw so as to enable the Panel to come to its decision.
- V) Where the College has exhausted the Stage 1 and 2 procedures of this Guidance without resolving the fitness to study concerns the Fellow for Welfare should request that the Provost for Academic Affairs refer the case to a Decision Making Panel. In addition, where, at any stage, the College considers that the seriousness of the case makes referral to a panel appropriate without going through the two earlier stages of the procedures,

then a referral should be made, including where an immediate suspension is considered to be necessary and the student does not agree.

- VI) A Decision Making Panel is empowered to decide whether or not the student is fit to study and to make decisions that the student's continued access to University and College facilities and premises should be subject to certain conditions, or that they should be suspended for a specific, or for an indefinite, period.
- VII) The decision of a Panel is final and marks the completion of the College's procedure concerning fitness to study. The student will receive a Completion of Procedures letter from the President which will be required should they decide to take this final decision to the Office of the Independent Adjudicator.
- VIII) In considering a case a Decision Making Panel shall be entitled to employ or to draw upon suitably qualified expert advice, including but not limited to expert medical, psychiatric and legal advice and shall have due regard to the obligations under equality legislation and in particular the duty to make reasonable adjustments.

Part XI – Return to Study

- I) In cases where the student has their status suspended as a result of the fitness to study procedures, the conditions necessary for resumption of their student status and return to their course of study must be made clear to them by the body that made the decision. The conditions will be provided in writing to the student prior to suspending so that students are fully informed before they suspend of the conditions that must be met in order to reinstate and return to their course of study. The conditions are likely to include evidence of improved health or welfare or improved management of health conditions or behavioural concerns in order to establish that an identified fitness to study concern is resolved. The monitoring of fitness to study for a specified period of time after resumption and/or the gradual return to a course of study with conditions to be considered at each stage are possible outcomes.
- II) The improvement in health, welfare or behaviours required for resumption of status should be explicit. These may include reasonable social and behavioural requirements in the context of the student's health, safety and welfare or may refer to the reasonable requirements of the course of study. The College will have regard to any reasonable adjustments which apply to a student who has a disability and in particular where there are pre-existing agreements about those adjustments, for example, the length of the course of study or adjusted deadlines.
- III) When a student indicates to the College that they wish to resume their studies after a period of suspension of student status, it may be necessary for the student to be signposted to sources of help with making their application to return to study and ensure that they have sought appropriate advice from any appropriate specialist or professional practitioner and/or from Student Welfare and Support Services.
- IV) A return to study decision in cases where the student has been suspended by a panel decision will normally involve a further informal meeting with the student or a formal Case Review Meeting to which the student is invited. In each case, the Fellow for Welfare will ensure that a procedure is followed that is appropriate to the circumstances having regard to the procedure that was used to help resolve the fitness to study concerns that existed. The Fellow for Welfare will consult the Senior Tutor in all cases of return to study that previously involved fitness to study discussions, to ensure that due regard is paid to the College's Policy on Undergraduate Suspension of Status.
- V) It is the responsibility of the College to satisfy itself that the conditions necessary for resumption have been met by seeking advice from any specialist or professional practitioner who was involved in the fitness to study procedures and from Student Welfare and Support Services where that is appropriate. The College may ask the student to provide evidence from an appropriate specialist or professional practitioner or confirmation of their health or welfare and ability to resume their course of study and to sustain that resumption. This is likely to be from the specialist or professional

practitioner who has provided support or treatment for the student during suspension. The College has the right to seek a second opinion. The College may require both medical and other evidence relating to the fitness to study concern in order to decide that it is appropriate for the student to return to study and/or that the relevant conditions have been met or can be maintained. Medical fitness is not necessarily the same as an overall conclusion that a student is fit to study.

- VI) Resumption of status following any suspension that exceeds a continuous period of 24 months will only be considered in exceptional circumstances.
- VII) In preparation for an informal decision on an application to return to study or a formal Case Review Meeting considering such an application, the College may, if appropriate, obtain advice from the University and College's Student Welfare and Support Services in the form of a Return to Study Plan. The Fellow for Welfare or the Chair of the Case Review Meeting will conduct a review of the documentary evidence relating to return to study including the records from the Stage 1, 2 or 3 procedure that concluded with the agreement or decision to suspend. The Fellow for Welfare or Chair will consider that evidence in the context of the academic requirements of the student's course of study and any reasonable adjustments that exist where the student has a disability.
- VIII) The Fellow for Welfare or Chair will hear and take into account the student's wishes and feelings about return to study and, in consultation with the Senior Tutor and others as necessary, make a decision or recommendation that includes the following:
 - i. whether the conditions have been met and/or can be met on a sustained basis so that it is appropriate for the student to return to study;
 - ii. if not, whether there are further steps or evidence that are required before return to study is appropriate;
 - iii. if so, the most appropriate time for the student to return to study and how that return is to be managed in the context of the academic requirements of the student's course of study;
 - iv. if the student's course of study has changed, whether or not it is feasible to return to it and what the options are for the student and the best option in all the circumstances of the case;
 - v. the availability of continuing support for the student including from Student Welfare and Support Services
- IX) In each case Student Welfare and Support Services may be asked to help to draw up a 'Return to Study Plan' in consultation with the student and the relevant welfare, disability and academic leads. The Plan will ordinarily address and include:
 - i. the specific study-related support needs of the student in returning to education;
 - ii. the support which is reasonably required in the short term;

- iii. the involvement of and liaison with external agencies;
- iv. any longer-term support or adjustments that are reasonably required and any
- v. conditions that might or will apply;
- vi. a risk management plan that takes account of the experiences that led to the student
- vii. initially suspending from their course of study and any other information that is known
- viii. to be relevant.

X) Any return to study recommendation that is not agreed by the student will be referred to the Provost for Academic Affairs. If the Provost for Academic Affairs considers that there are still grounds to be concerned about a student's fitness to study, they may either agree with the student a further period of suspension with a view to receiving a further application to return to study at a later date or convene a further formal Case Review Meeting in accordance with Stage 2 of the procedures, to consider the matter after a further period of time which is to be specified.

XI) A decision or recommendation to return to study together with a concise record of the meeting, should be sent to the student within 7 working days from the date of the meeting, and a copy kept on the student's file. The College will consider with the student whether it is appropriate to inform the student's department/faculty of the steps that are agreed by having regard to their own policies and the [University's Guidance on Confidentiality in Student Health & Welfare](#).

Policy History

<i>Date of GB approval</i>	<i>Brief summary of changes</i>	<i>Confirmation that linked documents have updated if necessary</i>	<i>College policy register updated</i>
20/06/23	Approval of updated policy to reflect new Conference of Colleges template		26/06/23
22/05/24	Para. 10: to confirm that if no response is received to communications from the College about arrangements for a student's return, or if any required confirmation of fitness to study is not provided, the student may not be permitted to return and may be deemed to have withdrawn from their course. Para. 18: to confirm Home Office requirements that student visa holders must obtain their visa before returning to the UK following suspension.		13/08/24
23/06/26	Review to reduce the involvement of the Provost for Academic Affairs. Plain language flowcharts moved to the start of the policy for ease.	.	23/06/26