

Highfield

Whistleblowing Policy



1. Introduction

- 1.1 Highfield aims to establish and maintain a culture of openness. We want to encourage our staff, centres and learners to raise issues which concern them in relation to the delivery of our qualifications and services.
- 1.2 By knowing about malpractice/poor practice, we are able to take the necessary steps to safeguard the interests of our staff, centres and learners. In summary, do not hesitate to get in touch with us and 'speak up' or 'blow the whistle'.
- 1.3 However, we recognise that you may be worried that by reporting such issues you may be subject to some adverse action. Therefore, this policy is designed to provide you with information about the Public Interest Disclosure Act (PIDA) as well as the process by which you may whistle blow. It also explains that there are certain protections in place to protect whistle-blowers.

2. Centre's responsibility

- 2.1 It is important that your staff and learners are fully aware of this policy and its contents as well as our Malpractice and Maladministration Policy.
- 2.2 We also encourage centres to have a culture of openness where staff can freely raise concerns about activities and practices without the risk of adverse consequences to their future employment or career.

3. Review arrangements

- 3.1 We'll review the policy annually as part of our self-evaluation arrangements and revise it as and when necessary, in response to external feedback, trends from our internal monitoring arrangements, changes in our practices, actions from the regulatory authorities or external agencies or changes in legislation.
- 3.2 If you would like to offer feedback on anything contained within this policy document, please contact us via the details provided at the end.

4. What is whistleblowing?

- 4.1 Whistleblowing is where a person reports a case of suspected malpractice or wrongdoing at work and/or the covering up of malpractice or wrongdoing. Officially this is called 'making a disclosure in the public interest'.
- 4.2 The malpractice or wrongdoing is often committed by the individual's employer or a learner's centre, although this is not necessarily always the case.

- 4.3 Whistleblowing is different from both complaints and employment disputes.
 - 4.3.1 Complaints tend to be an expression of personal dissatisfaction (for example, with a product or service being received and/or encountered) and should be taken forward with the arrangements outlined in our Complaints Policy.
 - 4.3.2 Employment disputes tend to be where a worker has a dispute about his or her own employment position or contract. If you are experiencing such a dispute, you should take this up with your employer or another responsible body. We cannot investigate or take any action over such instances.
- 4.4 Individuals can raise a concern with us under the arrangements outlined in this policy if they have a reasonable belief that malpractice and/or a wrongdoing is occurring, or is likely to occur, relating to one or more of the following categories (as set out in PIDA):
 - 4.4.1 A criminal act (for example the unauthorised use of public funds, possible fraud and corruption);
 - 4.4.2 A failure to comply with a legal obligation the individual/organisation may be subject to;
 - 4.4.3 A miscarriage of justice;
 - 4.4.4 Endangering an individual's health and safety;
 - 4.4.5 Damage to the environment; and
 - 4.4.6 Deliberate concealment of information about any of the above.
- 4.5 In addition, an individual raising an allegation under these whistleblowing arrangements should have a reasonable belief that the disclosure is in the public interest.
- 4.6 PIDA also gives protection to whistle-blowers for disclosures to a number of different people such as employers, legal advisers, Ministers of the Crown and a number of prescribed regulators (for certain purposes). Ofqual, which is one of the regulators we are regulated by, is a prescribed regulator for:
 - 4.6.1 Matters relating to the development, delivery and award of regulated qualifications;

- 4.6.2 Matters relating to National Curriculum assessment arrangements;
 - 4.6.3 Matters relating to Early Years Foundation Stage assessment arrangements; and
 - 4.6.4 Other matters likely to be of relevance or interest to their role as the regulator of qualifications, examinations and assessments in England and of vocational qualifications in Northern Ireland.
- 4.7 As such, Ofqual has a public whistleblowing policy. In this it states that if an individual works for a centre which is delivering regulated qualifications and they wish to make a whistleblowing disclosure to someone outside of their organisation, they should normally consider making the disclosure to the relevant awarding organisation that has approved their centre to deliver the qualification(s) in question (for example, us – Highfield).
- 4.8 You may also decide to contact the relevant regulator, but they will normally ask the relevant awarding organisation to investigate and report on the subject of the disclosure.
- 4.9 We hope this clarification and policy gives you the reassurance you need to raise your concerns with us. However, we recognise that you may still wish to report a concern to the appropriate regulator, in which case their contact details are provided below:
- 4.9.1 Ofqual – the regulator in England and Northern Ireland
www.gov.uk/government/publications/report-malpractice-or-wrongdoing-to-ofqual.
 - 4.9.2 Qualifications Wales – responsible for the regulation of qualifications in Wales
<https://qualifications.wales/about/complaints/#whistleblowing-disclosures>
 - 4.9.3 SQA Accreditation– the regulator in Scotland
<http://accreditation.sqa.org.uk/accreditation/home>.
- 4.10 Examples of whistleblowing disclosures that could be made to us include:
- 4.10.1 A member of staff at a centre making a disclosure about actual or possible malpractice at the centre and/or failure to comply with the

terms of the centre's centre-recognition agreement with us (see our Malpractice and Maladministration Policy for examples);

4.10.2 Making a disclosure about possible malpractice being carried out by a member of Highfield; or

4.10.3 A learner or parent/guardian making a disclosure about possible malpractice at one of our centres.

4.11 In case of doubt on how best to proceed, you can speak in confidence to the Centre Support and Compliance team here at Highfield (contact details are provided at the end of this policy) or Public Concern at Work (see next section).

5. Seeking independent advice

5.1 This document sets out our whistleblowing arrangements which are aligned with PIDA.

5.2 This legislation protects workers who make a protected disclosure of information concerning certain types of matters relating to their employment from being dismissed or penalised by their employers as a result of the disclosure.

5.3 PIDA has the effect of making confidentiality clauses unenforceable where a protected disclosure is made.

5.4 You are recommended to take advice before making a whistleblowing allegation to ascertain your rights under PIDA. For example, if you want independent advice at any stage about your rights and protection we recommend that you contact Protect (<https://protect-advice.org.uk/>) which is UK's leading whistleblowing charity offering support and advice.

6. How to whistle-blow

6.1 To raise an allegation under these whistleblowing arrangements please contact a member of the Highfield team (contact details are at the end of this policy).

6.2 Upon making an allegation it is helpful to provide as much information and supporting evidence as possible to help inform the nature of any investigation we will carry out.

6.3 Although it is important to note that it is not essential to have clear evidence before making an allegation under this policy, we just ask that you explain as

fully as you can the nature of the allegation or circumstances that gave rise to your concern.

7. Protecting your identity

7.1 Sometimes a person making an allegation may wish to remain anonymous. Although it is always preferable to reveal your identity and provide us with your contact details, if you are concerned about possible adverse consequences that may occur should your identity be revealed to another party, then please inform us that you do not wish for us to divulge your identity and we will work to ensure your details are not disclosed.

7.2 We will always aim to keep a whistle-blower's identity confidential where asked to do so. However, we cannot guarantee this, and we may need to disclose your identity to:

7.2.1 The police, fraud prevention agencies or other law enforcement agencies (to investigate or prevent crime, including fraud);

7.2.2 The courts (in connection with court proceedings) another person to whom we are required by law to disclose your identity; and

7.2.3 Other third parties where we consider it necessary to do so (for example the Regulators).

7.3 The investigator(s) assigned to explore the allegation will not reveal your identity unless the whistleblower agrees, or it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of the investigation (as noted above). The investigator will advise you if it becomes necessary to reveal your identity against your wishes.

7.4 A whistleblower should also recognise that he or she may be identifiable by others due to the nature or circumstances of the disclosure (for example the party which the allegation is made against may manage to identify possible sources of disclosure without such details being disclosed to them).

8. What we will do upon receiving a whistleblowing allegation

8.1 Once a concern has been raised, we have a duty to pursue the matter. It will not be possible to prevent the matter being investigated by subsequently withdrawing the concern as we are obliged by the Regulators to follow-up and investigate allegations of malpractice or maladministration.

- 8.2 Depending upon the nature of the allegation we will appoint someone to investigate the allegation who has the appropriate level of training and competence and who has not had any previous involvement or personal interest in the matter.
- 8.3 The person(s) appointed to investigate the matter (the investigator(s)) may contact/meet with the person who raised the concern (the whistleblower) as soon as possible to ascertain the details of their concern. A work colleague, trade union representative or another individual (for example friend/independent witness) can accompany the whistleblower at this and any subsequent meeting.
- 8.4 The investigator will then conduct an investigation to establish the facts in accordance with the arrangements in our Malpractice and Maladministration Policy. Highfield can only investigate areas that are within Highfield's remit, to be determined at Highfield's absolute discretion. Examples include but not limited to assessments, examinations and delivery of Highfield provisions.
- 8.5 We will endeavour to keep the whistleblower updated as to how we have progressed the allegation (for example we have undertaken an investigation) and the whistleblower will have the opportunity to raise any concerns about the way the investigation is being conducted with the investigator(s). However, we won't disclose all details of the investigation activities and it may not be appropriate for us to disclose full details of the outcomes of the investigation due to confidentiality or legal reasons (for example disclose full details on the action that may be taken against the parties concerned). Whilst we cannot guarantee that we will disclose all matters in the way that the whistleblower might wish, we will strive to handle the matter fairly and properly.

9. Bad faith

- 9.1 It is important that issues raised to us are genuine concerns. Please note that Highfield reserves the right to take action against a centre and/or individual who make a disclosure that transpires to be malicious in nature or made in bad faith. For example, to cause damage to a competing training centre.

10. Outcomes of an investigation

- 10.1 If the investigation results in a proven case of malpractice or maladministration we will take action against the relevant parties in

accordance with the arrangements in our Malpractice and Maladministration Policy.

- 10.2 If the allegation is not proven by the investigation, provided that you (as the whistleblower) did not deliberately raise an allegation which you knew to be untrue, no action will be taken against you by Highfield. If the allegation was made due to a genuine misunderstanding, the individual(s) (for example centre or centre staff member) who have been the subject of the investigation will be expected to bear no malice or ill feeling towards their accuser, nor should they or their colleagues mistreat a whistleblower.
- 10.3 If, however, the investigation concludes that you (as the whistleblower) raised an allegation which you knew not to be true, disciplinary action may also be taken against you by your employer.

11. Contact us

- 11.1 If you wish to make an allegation in accordance with the arrangements outlined in this policy, or have a query in relation to our whistleblowing arrangements, please contact a member of the Highfield team on 01302 363277 or email them at confidentialenquiries@highfield.co.uk.

Document control

Version	Date	Author	Notes
V1	April 2022	Terry Bloor	
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