



Whistleblowing – A Reporting Policy and Procedure for Employees

Document Name	Date of Issue	Date of Revision
Whistleblowing Policy - V1.0 Based on DCC standard		
	October 2015	October 2020

The Directors have paid due regard to the impact of all aspects of equality in the writing of this policy

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 was introduced to facilitate the early detection of malpractice within the workplace. Employees are often the first to realise that there may be something seriously wrong within their place of work but do not express their concerns for fear of reprisal or victimisation.
- 1.2 The Act sets out a framework for public interest 'whistleblowing' which provides individual employees and workers with full protection from victimisation and dismissal where they raise genuine concerns about malpractice i.e. make a qualifying disclosure.
- 1.3 Qualifying disclosures are disclosures of information where the worker reasonably believes (and it is in the public interest) that one or more of the following matters is either happening, has taken place, or is likely to happen in the future. To be protected a disclosure should first amount to a qualifying disclosure.
- A criminal offence
 - The breach of a legal obligation
 - A miscarriage of justice
 - A danger to the health and safety of any individual
 - Damage to the environment
 - Deliberate attempt to conceal any of the above.
- 1.4 This policy and procedure sets out the application of those statutory provisions within the Trust enabling employees to raise serious concerns rather than overlooking them or raising them outside of the Trust.
- 1.5 This policy should also be read in conjunction with the Code of Conduct – Guidelines for Safe Working Practices, the Child Protection Policy and the procedure for 'Dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff and volunteers'. Taken together the four documents recognise the Trust's commitment towards safeguarding children.
- 1.6 This policy has been prepared using the Dorset County Council model framework which was developed following consultation with the recognised trade unions.

2. Scope

- 2.1 This policy applies to all Trust based employees but also covers 'workers' (see Appendix 1, Legal Context).

3. The Policy

- 3.1 The CEO, Heads of School, Board of Directors and Local Governing Bodies are committed to the highest possible standards of probity and accountability within the Trust and to making decisions that comply with Trust policies and that are transparent and to the benefit of the Trust.
- 3.2 The Trust is also committed to safeguarding the welfare of children at all schools within the Trust and will take steps to ensure that children are safe and free from abuse.
- 3.3 This policy will ensure that employees are able to question and act upon concerns about practice in the Trust and that they feel able to raise those concerns within the Trust in line with the procedure set out below.
- 3.4 This policy is intended to cover the disclosure of information which relates to suspected serious wrongdoing or dangers at work. Some examples where the whistleblower may be protected are set out below:
- Criminal activity
 - Child protection and/or safeguarding concerns
 - Miscarriage of justice
 - Danger to health and safety
 - Damage to the environment
 - Failure to comply with any legal or professional obligation or regulatory requirements
 - Financial fraud or mismanagement
 - Negligence
 - Breach of the Trust's internal policies including the Code of Conduct
 - Conduct likely to damage the Trust's reputation
 - Unauthorised disclosure of confidential information
 - The deliberate concealment of any of the above
- 3.5 Where an employee raises a concern that does not meet the definition of whistleblowing, the employee will be told and advised to raise their concerns in line with the appropriate procedure.
- 3.6 Complaints about an individual's own contract of employment or personal situation are excluded from the Whistleblowing policy as a consequence of the "public interest" requirement. Such complaints should be addressed using the appropriate Trust policy e.g. Grievance or Fairness and Dignity at Work.

3.7 The Board of Directors will protect the Trust and its employees from frivolous, false or malicious expressions of concern, or concerns raised for personal gain, by taking disciplinary action where appropriate against any employee making such a complaint.

4 The Procedure

4.1 How to raise a concern

4.1.1 An employee should inform the Head of School immediately if they have any serious concerns that they consider fall within the scope of this policy. This applies to all concerns and especially to concerns about child safety.

4.1.2 If the employee believes that the CEO at the Trust may be involved in the matter of concern, an approach should be made direct to Board of Directors.

4.1.3 Concerns may be raised verbally but it is preferred that employees put their concerns in writing. Employees are encouraged to put their name to their allegation.

4.1.4 Any written concerns should set out:

- The background and history of the concern (giving relevant names, dates and places where possible)
- The reason why the employee is particularly concerned about the situation
- Details of any other possible witnesses to the concern

4.1.5 Although an employee is not expected to prove, beyond doubt, the truth of an allegation, they will need to demonstrate to the person they contact that there are sufficient and reasonable grounds for their concern.

4.1.6 Employees are encouraged to contact their Trade Union representative for support and guidance on how to raise a concern.

4.1.7 Where a concern relates to possible criminal activity, employees can raise matters directly with the Police.

4.2 How the Trust will respond

4.2.1 The CEO, Head of School or a Director of the Trust who has been notified of a concern by a member of staff has a responsibility to ensure that the concern is fully considered and that appropriate action is taken. Advice can be sought initially from an HR advisor.

4.2.2 To protect the employee and the Trust an initial investigation may be carried out to decide whether a full investigation is appropriate and, if so, which form it should take. This will normally be undertaken by the CEO or Head of School unless the concerns raised are about him/her in which case it will be undertaken by the Chair of Trust Board. In some circumstances it may be appropriate for an investigation to be undertaken by a third party.

- 4.2.3 If an investigation is required, a decision will be made as to whether the matter will be addressed internally and by whom, be referred to the Police or to the external auditors of the Trust or form the subject of an independent inquiry. In cases where the safety of a child may be at risk, it may be more appropriate to follow the Child Protection Policy or procedure for 'Dealing with Allegations of Abuse against Members of Staff and Volunteers' and to refer the concern to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).
- 4.2.4 All initial enquires will be made on a sensitive and confidential basis to decide whether an investigation is appropriate and, if so, what form it should take. However, if a situation arises where a concern cannot be resolved without revealing the identity of an employee, this matter will be discussed further with the employee concerned before any further action is taken.
- 4.2.5 If any meeting is held in connection with the concerns raised by an employee, they are entitled to be accompanied by a work colleague or Trade Union representative. They can also request that this meeting is held away from their place of work.
- 4.2.6 If urgent action is required (e.g. suspension of another member of staff) this will be taken before any investigation is carried out. Alternatively, where immediate suspension is not deemed appropriate, the decision to suspend can be taken at any point during the investigation.
- 4.2.7 It should also be noted that some concerns may be resolved by agreed action without the need for a full investigation.
- 4.2.8 Within 10 working days of a concern being raised, the CEO, Head of School or Chair of Board will let the employee know in writing:
- That the concern has been received
 - How they propose to deal with the matter
 - Give an estimate of how long it will take to provide a final response
- If the decision is that no investigation is to take place, the reasons for this will be explained to the employee.
- 4.2.9 Depending on the nature of the matters raised and the clarity of information provided, it may be necessary to ask the employee for further information relating to the concern.
- 4.2.10 The Board of Directors will take steps to minimise any difficulties that the employee may experience as a result of raising a concern and take all reasonable action to support and protect them from, for example, victimisation.
- 4.2.11 The Board of Directors recognise that the employee needs to be assured that the matter has been properly addressed. Subject to legal constraints they will be advised of ongoing progress and kept informed about the outcomes of any investigation and remedial action proposed.

5. Taking the matter further

- 5.1 It is expected that employees based in the Trust who have concerns will follow the internal routes available first.
- 5.2 If however, they are not satisfied with the action taken by the Board of Directors, the CEO or the Head of School they can approach the Regional Schools Commissioner. Where there are safeguarding concerns, an individual can contact the Local Authority Designated Officer who is responsible for dealing with allegations or concerns about people who work with children.
- 5.3 The Regional Schools Commissioner has access to DfE and the Education Funding Agency who are responsible for financial, legal and compliance across all academies.
- 5.4 Where an employee follows this route for reporting concerns, the Regional Schools Commissioner will need to consider what action to take and whether to contact the Trust's Board of Directors. Every effort will be made to maintain the anonymity of the whistleblower but it may not be possible to do that. In circumstances where it would not be possible to do so, the employee will be told.
- 5.5 Where an investigation is required, a decision will be made as to whether the matter will be referred to the Trust for investigation, be referred to the police, be passed to an external auditor or form the subject of an independent inquiry. In cases where the welfare of a child may be at risk it may be more appropriate to follow the procedure for 'Dealing with Allegations of Abuse against Members of Staff and Volunteers' in conjunction with the Local Authority Designated Officer.

6. Outcome

- 6.1 Whilst the Trust cannot always guarantee the outcome a particular member of staff is seeking, the Trust will try to deal with the concern fairly and in an appropriate way. Any member of staff raising a concern under the procedure will be kept informed of progress including, where appropriate, the final outcome. However, in certain circumstances, e.g. where disciplinary action under the Trust's Disciplinary Procedure has resulted from the concern, it may not be appropriate to provide specific details due to the confidentiality and sensitivity of such matters.
- 6.2 The law recognises that in some circumstances it may be appropriate for staff to report their concerns to an external body such as a regulator and it will be for the employee to decide whether to follow that route. It will very rarely, if ever, be appropriate to alert the media.

7 Safeguards

7.1 Harassment or Victimisation

- 7.1 It is recognised that the decision to report a concern can be a difficult one to make. The Board of Directors will not tolerate any harassment or victimisation (including informal pressures) and will take appropriate action in order to protect employees who raise a concern in good faith.

7.2 Confidentiality

- 7.2.1 As far as possible, the Board of Directors will protect the identity of any employee who raises a concern and does not want their name to be disclosed. However, it must be appreciated that any investigation process may reveal the source of the information and a statement by the person reporting the concern may be required as evidence.
- 7.2.2 Employees may also be required to give evidence at a disciplinary hearing or to act as a witness at court.

7.3 Anonymity

- 7.3.1 Concerns expressed anonymously will be considered at the discretion of the Board of Directors. In exercising this discretion the factors to be taken into account include:
- the likelihood of obtaining the necessary information;
 - the seriousness of the issues raised;
 - the specific nature of the complaint;
 - the credibility of the concern;
 - the Trust's best interests.
- 7.3.2 Employees also have to bear in mind that if they raise a complaint anonymously it may not be possible to provide a response/feedback.

7.4 Support

- 7.4.1 The member of staff against whom an allegation has been made will be kept informed of the progress of any investigation. Consideration will also be given to what other support may be appropriate for them.
- 7.4.2 If allegations are proved to be unfounded and/or no action is to be taken, consideration will be given as to what support may be appropriate for the member of staff.

7.5 Monitoring and Review

- 7.5.1 The Board of Directors have a responsibility for registering the nature of all concerns raised and recording the outcome.
- 7.5.2 This policy and procedure will be kept under periodic review and any amendments will be subject to full consultation with trade union representatives.

Appendix 1

Legal Context

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 gives legislative protection for ‘whistleblowers’ where there is a qualifying disclosure.

The Act applies to ‘workers’ which not only includes employees, but also contractors providing services, most agency workers, home workers and trainees on vocational and work experience schemes.

Qualifying disclosures are those which, in the reasonable belief of the employee, relate to one or more of the following categories:

- a miscarriage of justice;
- an individual’s health and safety being endangered;
- the environment being damaged;
- failure to comply with a legal obligation (whether contractual under public law or otherwise);
- the commission of a criminal offence;
- information relating to those issues being deliberately concealed.

Legislation protection under the Act for qualifying disclosures relate to:

- unfair dismissal protection;
- compensation;
- no detriment.

There is no qualifying period for protection for workers making a claim and no upper limit on the level of compensation that can be awarded.

Employees should be able to show good grounds for their claims in order for these protections to apply.

To gain the protection of the law, the employee must make their disclosure following one of a number of prescribed routes, in particular:-

- disclosure to your employer (as set out in Stage 1 of the procedure);
- disclosure to a legal adviser;
- disclosure to a ‘prescribed person’, in the case of Trusts the most appropriate body listed in the legislation is Ofsted)

Internal Contacts

Chair of Board of Directors Brendan Mullany	Local Authority Designated Officer See Dorsetforyou.com for up to date contact details
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Possible External Contact Points

	The Police
Your Trade Union	A solicitor or legal adviser
Local Citizens Advice Bureau	The Local Government Ombudsman
Relevant professional bodies or regulatory organisations, e.g. Children's Commissioner	Public Concern at Work (registered charity that provides free confidential advice)
Relevant voluntary organisation	The Health and Safety Executive