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## Whistleblowing Policy

This policy was ratified: October 2019

And will be reviewed: October 2022

Signed by Headteacher: Samantha Welsby

Signed by Chair: Dave McWhirter

### Warwickshire County Council Whistleblowing Policy

#### **KEY POINTS**

- **Employees and other workers are assured of protection from suffering victimisation or harassment in the workplace if they raise serious concerns about wrongdoing where this is in the public interest and they act in accordance with this policy**

#### **1. About this policy**

1. Warwickshire County Council is committed to the highest possible standards of openness, integrity and accountability. In line with that commitment we encourage employees and others with reasonably held concerns about wrongdoing within the Council to come forward and voice these concerns at an early stage.
2. We would hope that in most cases employees and others would feel confident in raising serious concerns through their normal line management arrangements or other reporting arrangements. However we recognise that in a small number of cases there may be genuine concerns about possible reprisals or victimisation.
3. Although this policy is written for employees, the County Council recognises that it may also be applicable to other individuals such as consultants, contractors, volunteers, interns, casual workers, agency workers and secondees from other organisations. Whilst the County Council will endeavour to ensure that such workers are afforded a similar level of protection to that afforded by this policy, it must be recognised that in such cases the County Council will not have direct control over the actions of other employers.
4. This policy aims to:
  - provide an opportunity for you to raise serious concerns and receive feedback on any action taken
  - allow you to take the matter further if you are dissatisfied with the County Council's response,

- reassure you that you will be protected from reprisals or victimisation for whistleblowing where you have a reasonable belief in the accuracy of the allegations (and where raising them is in the public interest) and you otherwise follow this policy.
  - put in place relevant support measures for you as an individual during the process
5. Regulation 20 of the Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014 introduced a Duty of Candour on providers of health and adult social care who are registered with the Care Quality Commission (CQC) to be open with patients and other service users when things go wrong. Providers must promote a culture that encourages candour, openness and honesty at all levels. Individual members of staff who are professionally registered have a separate duty of professional candour which is regulated by their respective professional regulatory bodies.
  6. This policy is intended to promote a culture of openness and transparency and staff are encouraged to report concerns which might trigger obligations under Regulation 20, which include notifying service users, providing support and an apology where a safety incident occurs which causes harm to a service user.
  7. This policy applies to employees disclosing information under the duty of candour who fear reprisals or victimisation in the same way as it applies to any other employees.
  8. Disclosures which relate to the employee's personal circumstances or where there is a suspected breach of an employee's contract of employment do not fall within this policy and should be raised under the Council's Grievance Procedure, Dignity at Work Policy or Equalities Policies, as appropriate.
  9. This policy does not form part of any employee's contract of employment and we may amend it at any time.

## **2. What is whistleblowing?**

- 2.1. Whistleblowing is the reporting of suspected wrongdoing or dangers in relation to our activities.
- 2.2. A worker who "blows the whistle" will be entitled to the protection of the law under the Employment Rights Act 1996 ("the ERA") where he or she makes a "qualifying disclosure." The provisions cover employees, contractors, agency workers, homeworkers, some work experience students and police officers and apply where the worker discloses information in the reasonable belief that the disclosure is in the public interest and the information tends to show that any of the following has occurred or is likely to occur:
  - i. A criminal offence, [for example bribery or fraud];
  - ii. A breach of a legal obligation

- iii. A miscarriage of justice
  - iv. A danger to someone's health and safety
  - v. Damage to the environment
  - vi. The covering up of wrongdoing in the above categories
- 2.3. In addition to the above, the Council has extended protection under this Policy to disclosures of serious wrongdoing that do not fall within the above categories, but which the Council nevertheless accepts are in the public interest. An employee who makes such a disclosure may not be entitled to the protection of the law under the ERA but the Council will approach their disclosure as if it did. This would apply to disclosures about serious misconduct which:
- vii. Is against the Council's Standing Orders, Policies or Financial Regulations
  - viii. Is in breach of professional obligations
  - ix. Amounts to improper or unethical conduct
- 2.4. The above list is not exhaustive but the key requirement is that the worker must reasonably believe that the disclosure is in the public interest.
- 2.5. Further advice can be taken from the [HR Advisory Service](#) if you are unclear as to whether the policy is appropriate for your particular circumstances.

### 3. How to raise a concern

- 3.1. You should normally raise concerns with your immediate manager or their line manager if you feel uncomfortable in discussing the issue with someone working in close proximity to you.
- 3.2. Additionally, a network of Whistleblowing Advisers has been established and these Advisers and contact details are available on the [intranet](#). If you do not feel able to raise your concern with your manager or their line manager, you should approach the Whistleblowing Adviser direct.
- 3.3. You may choose to raise the concern in writing, but it is helpful to all concerned if an initial and informal discussion can take place in the first instance. This depends, however, on the seriousness and sensitivity of the issues involved and who is thought to be involved in the wrongdoing. For example, if you believe that any county councillors or member(s) of senior management are involved, you should approach the Chief Executive or the Strategic Director of the Resources Group. In cases of financial impropriety you should approach the Assistant Director, Finance, Resources Group. If you do not feel comfortable to approach senior managers, you can approach a Whistleblowing Adviser who may escalate the matter on your behalf.
- 3.4. Once initial concerns have been raised, it will be important to translate these into writing. You will be invited to set out the background and history of the concern, giving names, dates and places where possible, and the reason why you are particularly concerned about the situation.

- 3.5. The earlier you express the concern the easier it is to take action.
- 3.6. Although you are not expected to prove the truth of an allegation, you will need to give sufficient detail to show there are grounds for your concern.
- 3.7. You can get advice and guidance in confidence on how matters of concern may be pursued from:-
- the [HR Advisory Service](#) (if you are an employee)
  - the appropriate [Whistleblowing Adviser](#)
  - Public Concern at work (this is an independent charity which offers a confidential helpline on 020 3117 2520 [www.pcaw.org.uk](http://www.pcaw.org.uk))
  - Workplace Wellness – for advice call 0800 1116 387, to report a concern you can call the confidential Freephone whistleblowing number available 24/7 0800 1116 390
- 3.8. You may invite your trade union or professional association to raise a matter on your behalf and they can be invited to participate in any future discussions between yourself and the Investigating Officer.

## 4. Confidentiality

- 4.1. The Council will do its best to protect your identity when you raise a concern and do not want your name to be disclosed. However, it must be appreciated that the investigation process may reveal the source of the information and a statement by you may be required as part of the evidence, especially if the next step is a police investigation and prosecution.

## 5. Anonymous Allegations

- 5.1. The Council accepts that employees will raise genuine concerns that are based on factual evidence or direct observation. With this in mind you are encouraged to put your name to your allegation. Concerns expressed anonymously are much less powerful and far more difficult to investigate and prove. However, they will be considered at the discretion of the County Council.
- 5.2. In exercising the discretion, the factors to be taken into account would include:-
- the seriousness of the issues raised
  - the credibility of the concern; and
  - the likelihood of confirming the allegation from other sources in the face of a flat denial from the accused person.

## **6. Unsubstantiated Allegations**

- 6.1. If you make an allegation that you reasonably believe and which is based on evidence, observation or a series of unexplainable instances, but it is not confirmed by the investigation, no action will be taken against you and you will be fully supported after the event. If, however, you make malicious or vexatious allegations, then disciplinary action may be taken against you.
- 6.2. Equally, if malicious or vexatious allegations are made against you, the County Council will ensure that you are fully supported and that appropriate disciplinary action is taken against the person making such allegations.

## **7. Protection and Support for Whistle blowers**

- 7.1. The Council recognises that the decision to report a concern can be a difficult one to make, not least because of fear of reprisal from those responsible for the wrongdoing. The Council will not tolerate harassment or victimisation in any form and will take action and put in place support measures to protect you when you raise a concern. Disciplinary procedures are already in place to address any potential attempts at harassment or victimisation.
- 7.2. It is accepted by the Council that staff may feel concerned that by raising areas of concern, their future careers may be detrimentally affected. This is **not** the case, and those raising genuine and reasonably held concerns may be assured that concerns will be treated with the utmost respect and play no part in future decisions related to progress or promotion.
- 7.3. If you are personally already the subject of disciplinary or redundancy procedures for other reasons, whistleblowing will not usually halt these procedures but the investigating officer will take steps to satisfy themselves that the issues are not inter-related or connected in any way.

## **8. How the Council will respond**

- 8.1. The action taken by the Council will depend on the nature of the concern. Initial enquiries will be made to decide whether an investigation is appropriate and, if so, what form it should take.
- 8.2. Some concerns may be resolved by agreed action without the need for investigation.
- 8.3. Concerns or allegations which fall within the scope of specific procedures (for example, child protection or discrimination issues, or concerns which trigger the County Council's obligations towards service users under the Duty of Candour) will normally be referred for consideration under those procedures.
- 8.4. Other matters raised may :-

- be referred to the Internal Auditor (in the cases of financial impropriety)
- be referred to the Police immediately where allegations of criminal conduct such as fraud are apparent
- be referred to the External Auditor
- form the subject of an independent inquiry by a nominated person or body outside of the County Council

8.5. The County Council will aim to write to you within ten working days of a concern being formalised in writing:

- acknowledging that the concern has been received
- indicating how it proposes to deal with the matter and where possible who the investigating officer(s) will be
- giving an estimate of how long it will take to provide a final response
- telling you whether any initial enquiries have been made; and
- telling you whether further investigations will take place and, if not, why not.

8.6. The amount of contact between the officers considering the issues and you will depend on the nature of the matters raised, the potential difficulties involved and the clarity of the information provided. If necessary, further information will be sought from you.

8.7. When any meeting is arranged with you, you have the right if you so wish to be accompanied by a representative from your trade union or professional association, or a workplace colleague. Your companion must respect the confidentiality of your disclosure and any subsequent investigation.

8.8. The Council will take steps to minimise any difficulties which you may experience as a result of raising a reasonably held concern. For instance, if you are required to give evidence in criminal or disciplinary proceedings, the Council will advise you about the procedure to be followed and make arrangements for you to be released from your normal duties.

8.9. The Council accepts that you need to be assured that the matter has been properly addressed. Unless there are legal constraints, you will receive feedback and information about the progress and outcomes of any investigations. You should recognise, however, that during the course of an investigation the Council may have a duty of confidentiality which will override your legitimate interest in knowing how matters are progressing.

## 9. How the Matter can be taken Further

9.1. This policy is intended to provide you with an opportunity to raise concerns within the Council. The Council hopes you will have confidence in using the internal procedure and do not find it necessary to approach anyone externally. If you are not satisfied, and if you feel it is right to take the matter outside the Council, then provided you reasonably believe that your allegations are true, you can make a disclosure to prescribed persons without losing your rights under whistleblowing law or this policy. The relevant prescribed person depends on the subject matter of the disclosure and the following is not an exhaustive list:

- Auditors appointed under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to audit the County Council's accounts - the proper conduct of public business, value for money, fraud and corruption. Details of the Council's auditors can be found on the County Council website at <http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/accounts>
- Care Quality Commission - matters relating to the registration and provision of regulated health and social care services as defined in the Health and Social Care Act 2008.
- The Children's Commissioner – matters relating to the rights, welfare and interests of children
- Comptroller and Auditor General - The proper conduct of public business; value for money, fraud and corruption in relation to the provision of public services
- Environment Agency – matters affecting the environment or the management or regulation of the environment, including pollution and flooding.
- Health and Safety Executive or local authorities which are responsible for the enforcement of health and safety legislation - matters which may affect the health or safety of any individual at work or member of the public in connection with the activities of persons at work.
- Information Commissioner's Office - compliance with the requirements of legislation relating to data protection, freedom of information and environmental information law.
- Ofsted – matters relating to the registration of children's homes and care homes and the inspection of education and children's services
- A Member of Parliament

A complete list of prescribed persons under the Employment Rights Act and the types of matters which may be disclosed to them can be found at <https://>

- 9.2. If you choose to disclose to an external contact (other than a prescribed person) without first having raised your concerns internally, you will lose your right to protection under the law or under this Policy unless you can meet the following conditions:-
- You reasonably believe the information or allegation is true
  - You are not motivated by personal gain
  - In all the circumstances, it is reasonable for you to make the disclosure and either:
    - a. You reasonably believe that if you disclose the information to the Council you will be subject to victimisation; OR
    - b. You reasonably believe that if you disclose the information to the Council, it will be covered up and there is no internal person to whom you can make the disclosure; OR
    - c. The relevant failure is of an exceptionally serious nature.
- 9.3. If you do take the matter outside the Council, you need to ensure that you do not disclose information which is either confidential or exempt from disclosure. This means that you must not, for example, disclose confidential committee reports, other confidential documents or confidential information that relates to clients and customers. If you are not sure whether information is considered to be confidential, you should check with one of the contact points listed at 3.7.
- 9.4. The Council will have regard to the identity of the person to whom you make the disclosure in determining whether it is reasonable for you to take the matter outside the Council. A disclosure to the media is unlikely to be regarded as reasonable.

## **10. The Responsible Officer**

- 10.1 The Strategic Director Resources has overall responsibility for the maintenance and operation of this policy and will report as necessary to the County Council. A record of concerns raised within the County Council and the outcomes (in a form which does not endanger your confidentiality) is being created as a single register incorporating whistleblowing complaints made to Whistleblowing Advisers and managers in accordance with this policy and it will be maintained within Law and Governance. In schools, Governing Bodies are responsible for their own whistleblowing policies and for maintaining their own register of whistleblowing concerns.