

**WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY**

**Introduction**

This policy applies to all employees and governors. Other individuals performing functions in relation to the organisation, such as agency workers and contractors, should have access to it.

It is important to the school that any fraud, misconduct or wrongdoing by employees or governors of the school is reported and properly dealt with. The Governing Body will, therefore, respond to all individuals who raise any genuine concerns that they may have about the conduct of others in the school, **which are in the public interest**. This policy sets out the way in which individuals may raise any concerns that they have and how those concerns will be dealt with.

**1.1** Sir Robert Geffery's School expects the highest standards of conduct from all employees and governors and will treat seriously any concern raised about illegal or improper conduct.

**1.2** Any individual covered by this policy will be expected, through agreed procedures and without fear of recrimination, to bring to the attention of the Headteacher (or the Chair of Governors if the concerns relate to the Headteacher) any serious impropriety or breach of procedure.

**1.3** Employees who do not follow the steps identified in this procedure or other agreed internal procedures, and take their concerns to other outside sources (e.g. the press), may be subject to a formal disciplinary investigation.

**1.4** This procedure has been drawn up in consultation with Professional Associations and Trade Unions.

**2 Background**

The law provides protection for employees who raise legitimate concerns about specified matters. These are called 'qualifying disclosures' A qualifying disclosure is one made in the public interest by the employee who has a reasonable belief that:

- A criminal offence
- A miscarriage of justice
- An act creating risk to health and safety
- An act causing damage to the environment
- Corruptly receiving any gift or advantage, thus failing to comply with the Bribery Act 2010
- Allowing private interests to override the interests of the school
- A breach of any legal obligation; or
- concealment of any of the above is being, has been, or is likely to be, committed. It is not necessary for the employee to have proof that such an act is being, has been, or is likely to be committed,- a reasonable belief is sufficient. The employee has no responsibility for investigating the matter; it is the school's responsibility to ensure that an investigation takes place

**2.1** Where the concerns are about **safeguarding children or young people**, the school's Designated Senior Person for Child Protection should be notified (see 7 below).

**2.2** It is a procedure in which the Headteacher or Chair of Governors will be expected to act swiftly and constructively in the investigation of any concerns in accordance with the school's disciplinary procedure.

**2.3** Concern about a colleague's professional capability should **not** be dealt with using this procedure (but see section 7 below).

### **3 When should it be used?**

This procedure is for disclosures about matters other than a breach of an employee's own contract of employment. If an employee is concerned that his/her own contract has been, or is likely to be, broken he/she should use the school's Grievance procedures.

**Where a disclosure is merely an expression of opinion** that fails to show that a legal obligation has been or is likely to be breached, it **cannot** amount to a protected or qualifying disclosure for the purposes of the whistle blowing legislation

**3.1** So this procedure is not designed to replace or be used as an alternative to the grievance procedure, which should be used where an employee is only aggrieved about his/her own situation. Nor should this policy apply where the employee simply disagrees with the way the school is run.

**3.2** Employees must have reasonable grounds for believing the information they have is accurate and not just idle gossip or rumour.

**3.3** An employee who makes such a protected disclosure has the right not to be dismissed, subject to any other detriment, or victimised, because he/she has made a disclosure, provided it has not been made maliciously. Any employee who uses this procedure will not be penalised for doing so. The employer will not tolerate harassment and/or victimisation of any employee raising concerns.

**3.4** An employee who is not sure whether the conduct he/she is concerned about does constitute illegal or improper conduct or is unsure about how to proceed may contact our HR Adviser, James Twine of Wolferstans, or their Professional Association/Trade Union.

**3.5** Financial regulations require that any suspicion of fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity is reported to Internal Audit for possible investigation. Normally an employee must first report any suspicion of such an irregularity to the Headteacher or Chair of Governors (but see 5), who will in turn report it and EFA must be informed.

### **4. Principles**

**4.1** Any matter raised under this procedure will be investigated thoroughly, promptly and confidentially, and the outcome of the investigation reported back to the employee who raised the issue.

**4.2** No employee will be victimised for raising a matter under this procedure. This means that the continued employment and opportunities for future promotion or training of the employee will not be prejudiced because he/she has raised a legitimate concern.

**4.3** Victimisation of a worker for raising a qualified disclosure will be a disciplinary offence.

**4.4** If misconduct is discovered as a result of any investigation under this procedure the matter will be considered under the disciplinary procedure, in addition to any appropriate external measures.

**4.5** Maliciously making a false allegation is a disciplinary offence.

**4.6** An instruction to cover up wrongdoing is in itself a disciplinary offence. If told not to raise or pursue any concern, even by a person in authority, employees should not agree to remain silent.

### **5. Procedure**

**5.1** In the first instance, unless the employee reasonably believes his/her Headteacher to be involved in the wrongdoing, any concerns should be raised with the employee's Headteacher. If he/she believes the Headteacher to be involved, then the employee should proceed straight to stage 3 (see below 5.3).

**5.2** The Headteacher/Chair of Governors will arrange an investigation into the matter (either by investigating the matter himself/herself or immediately passing the issue to someone in a senior position). The investigation may involve the employee and others involved giving written statements. Any investigation will be carried out in accordance with the principles set out above. The employee's statement will be taken into account and he/she will be asked to comment on any additional evidence obtained.

Employees who want to use the procedure but feel uneasy about it may wish to consult their Professional Association/Trade Union initially and bring a colleague or Professional Association/Trade Union Representative along to any discussions, so long as the third party is not involved in the issue.

Where anonymity is requested efforts will be made to meet the request where appropriate but that might not always be possible. The earlier and more open the expression of concern the easier it will be to take appropriate action.

**5.3** The Headteacher (or the person who carried out the investigation) will then report to the Chair of Governors/Governing Body who will take the necessary action, including reporting the matter to any appropriate department or regulatory agency. If disciplinary action is required this will be taken forward by the Headteacher/Chair of Governors/Governing body in consultation with the School's HR Advisory Team. On conclusion of any investigation the employee will be told the outcome of the investigation and what the next steps will be. If no action is to be taken the reason for this will be explained.

#### **How the Governors will respond:**

All concerns raised will be treated confidentially by those involved in the reporting process.

Action taken by the School will be dependent on the nature of the concern raised and may:

- be resolved by agreed action without the need for investigation
- be investigated by management or the governing body
- be referred to the Police
- form the subject of an independent inquiry
- be referred to the external auditor

Employees will receive an initial response to any concerns raised within 14 calendar days. Due to the nature of the concerns covered by this procedure it may not be possible for the Governors to indicate how they propose to deal with the matters and the timescales involved. However, the Governors undertake to inform employees, who wish to know, of the progress and outcome where this will not compromise the process. The aim is to reassure employees that the matter has been properly addressed.

The amount of contact between the individual raising the concern and the person(s) investigating the matter will be dependent upon the issue raised, the potential difficulties involved and the clarity of the information provided.

Upon completion of an investigation, the Governors will seek assurance that management controls will be introduced such that similar cases do not occur. The Governors reserve the right to take whatever action necessary to satisfy itself that those management controls have been properly implemented.

If the employee is concerned that his/her Headteacher is involved in the wrongdoing, has failed to make a proper investigation or has failed to report the outcome of the investigation, he/she should inform the Whistle Blowing Governor, Mrs Jill Jarvis (email: jill@crossfarmhouse.net). Employees who feel unable to follow this route, for whatever reason, have the option of contacting one of the following:

- HM Revenue and Customs
- The Financial Services Authority
- The Office of Fair Trading
- The Health and Safety Executive
- The Environment Agency
- The Director of Public Prosecutions
- The Serious Fraud Office
- The Education Funding Agency
- The Department for Education
- The National College for Teaching and Leadership

## **6 What should be done if an issue is raised with a member of staff?**

**6.1** If a member of staff, other than the Headteacher, is approached by a colleague on a matter of concern as defined in this document, he/she is advised to take the matter to the Headteacher (but see 5).

## **7 Safeguarding Children and Young People**

**7.1** All employees have a duty to report concerns about the safety and welfare of pupils/students.

**7.2** Concerns about any of the following should be reported to the Designated Senior Person for Child Protection (DSP):

- physical abuse of a pupil/student
- sexual abuse of a pupil/student
- emotional abuse of a pupil/student
- neglect of a pupil/student
- an intimate or improper relationship between an adult and a pupil/student

The school's DSP is Julie Curtis

**7.3** The reason for the concern may be the actions of a colleague (including a more senior colleague), a Governor, another pupil/student or someone outside the school. Whatever the reason, concerns must be reported. Failure to report a Child Protection related allegation will be in itself, a disciplinary matter.

## **Law Relating To This Document**

Employment Rights Act 1996

Public Interest Disclosures Act 1998

The legislation protecting individuals who makes a protected disclosure applies not only to employees, but also to any person who undertakes to do or perform personally (or otherwise) any work or service for the employer, regardless of the nature of the contractual relationship between them.

A Whistleblowing Policy should establish the procedure for an employee to follow if he/she has a genuine concern about a colleague's conduct or the organisation's practices. The Whistleblowing Policy should make clear what sort of allegations will count as a protected disclosure and should allow for the employee to raise these concerns with a nominated person and set out the steps that the employer will take in response.

A qualifying disclosure means any disclosure of information that in the reasonable belief of the worker is made in the public interest. The requirement that a whistleblower make a qualifying disclosure 'in good faith' has been removed. Therefore, while the employer can seek a declaration from the whistleblower that he or she is not knowingly making a false allegations, disciplinary action is likely to be appropriate only where there is clear evidence that the employee has misused the whistle blowing procedure. A consequence of the requirement that a disclosure be made in the public interest is that an employee will generally be precluded from being able to 'blow the whistle' about breaches of his or her employment contract.

Section 43J of the Employment Rights Act 1996 provides that a Settlement Agreement made between an employee and employer cannot prevent future protected disclosures.

Any confidentiality obligations in contracts of employment that would prevent an employee making a protected disclosure will be void.

### **Local Safeguarding Involvement and Advice**

Guidance for safer working practice for adults who work with children and young people in education settings

- Guidance for safer working practice for adults who work with children and young people in non-education settings.
- Guidance for Safer Working Practices 2015 (revised October 2015 by the Safer Recruitment Consortium).

Local Authorities should have a Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) to be involved in the management and oversight of individual cases. The LADO should provide advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations, liaising with the police and other agencies and monitoring the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible, consistent with a thorough and fair process.

Within Cornwall, the LADO is based within the Safeguarding Children Standards Unit and can be contacted via 01872 326536. For the Isles of Scilly, the LADO can be contacted on 02076 416108.

The LADO should also be informed within one working day of all allegations that come to an employer's attention or that are made directly to the police.

If an organisation removes an individual (paid worker or unpaid volunteer) from work such as looking after children (or would have, had the person not left first) because the person poses a risk of harm to children, the organisation must make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service. It is an offence to fail to make a referral without good reason.

**This policy was updated and adopted by the Personnel Committee in the Summer Term 2016**

**This policy will be reviewed in line with the schedule for the review of policy documents.**