



Ringwood School

Ringwood School
Parsonage Barn Lane
Ringwood, Hampshire
BH24 1SE
Tel: 01425 475000
Fax: 01425 473063

Ringwood School Whistleblowing Policy

POLICY DETAILS

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1. Aims

This policy aims to:

- Encourage individuals affected to report suspected wrongdoing as soon as possible in the knowledge that their concerns will be taken seriously and investigated and that their confidentiality will be respected
- Let all staff in the school know how to raise concerns about potential wrongdoing in or by the school
- Set clear procedures for how the school will respond to such concerns
- Let all staff know the protection available to them if they raise a whistle-blowing concern
- Assure staff that they will not be victimised for raising a legitimate concern through the steps set out in the policy even if they turn out to be mistaken (though vexatious or malicious concerns may be considered a disciplinary issue)
- To ensure a safe working environment for all

This policy does not form part of any employee’s contract of employment and may be amended at any time. The policy applies to all employees or other workers who provide services to the school in any capacity including self-employed consultants or contractors who provide services on a personal basis and agency workers as well as volunteers.

2. Legislation

The requirement to have clear whistle-blowing procedures in place is set out in the [Academies Financial Handbook](#).

This policy has been written in line with the above document, as well as [government guidance on whistle-blowing](#). We also take into account the [Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998](#).

This policy complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

3. Definition of whistle-blowing

Whistle-blowing covers concerns made that report wrongdoing that is “in the public interest”. Examples of whistle-blowing include (but aren’t limited to):

- Criminal offences, such as fraud or corruption

- Students' or staffs' health and safety being put in danger including in regard to safeguarding
- Failure to comply with a legal obligation or statutory requirement
- Breaches of financial management procedures
- Attempts to cover up the above, or any other wrongdoing in the public interest
- Damage to the environment

A whistle-blower is a person who raises a genuine concern relating to the above or similar concerns.

Not all concerns about the school count as whistle-blowing. For example, personal staff grievances such as bullying or harassment do not usually count as whistle-blowing. If something affects a staff member as an individual, or relates to an individual employment contract, this is likely a grievance.

When staff have a concern they should consider whether it would be better to follow our staff grievance or complaints procedures.

Protect (formerly Public Concern at Work) has:

- [Further guidance](#) on the difference between a whistle-blowing concern and a grievance that staff may find useful if unsure
- A free and confidential [advice line](#)

4. Procedure for staff to raise a whistle-blowing concern

Step 1 - Raising a concern

Concerns under this procedure should initially be raised with the staff member's immediate line manager. If the staff member believes their manager is involved in the malpractice, they may raise their concerns with a more senior member of staff, including the Headteacher. If the staff member believes it is not appropriate to raise the matter with the Headteacher, he/she may approach the Chair of Governors. (In the event that the matter cannot be raised within the school, the staff member may raise their concerns in accordance with Step 5). The relevant manager is encouraged to take advice from the school's HR adviser.

Within ten working days of a concern being raised, the person receiving it will write to the staff member acknowledging receipt and indicating what initial steps will be taken to deal with it. Where possible an estimate will be given of the time it will take to provide a final response.

Concerns may be raised orally or, preferably, in writing. These disclosures should provide as much information as possible about the matter, including dates, individuals involved, other possible sources of information, etc. Staff must be able to demonstrate to the person hearing the disclosure that there are reasonable grounds for making the allegations.

Staff may wish to make anonymous disclosures although it may be important for the investigating manager to know the source of information to enable a full investigation. The manager would also need to take into account the nature and credibility of an allegation before deciding to proceed with an investigation. However, staff should be re-assured that all disclosures will be treated in confidence and every effort will be made to preserve anonymity. The Act provides protection against victimisation to anyone who makes a protected disclosure in good faith.

Step 2 – Determine whether the concern raised is a Protected Disclosure

Qualifying disclosures are disclosures of information where the staff member 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:

- a criminal offence (e.g. fraud, corruption, sexual or physical abuse of pupils/students or others);
- a failure by a person to comply with any legal obligation to which he/she is subject;
- a miscarriage of justice;
- a danger to the health or safety of any individual;
- damage to the environment, or
- a deliberate attempt to conceal any of the above matters.

Following disclosure of one of the above matters, the person receiving the disclosure must determine whether it is a 'qualifying disclosure' under the Act, by considering the following:

- whether any factual information was actually disclosed, as opposed to opinion only, to the employer (or relevant person);
- whether the individual making the disclosure believed that the information tended to show that one of the matters above has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur; and
- whether that belief was reasonable.

If the above criteria are met, the disclosure will qualify as a protected disclosure, and the remainder of this procedure will apply. If the criteria are not all met but the staff member's disclosure was made in good faith, investigations should still take place into the allegations and the staff member should not be discriminated against because they have raised such an allegation. If it is found that the disclosure was made for malicious purposes or for personal gain, the school will consider the matter under its disciplinary procedure.

Step 3 – Investigation

A preliminary investigation will need to be undertaken to establish whether the alleged act or omission could actually have occurred, be occurring or be likely to occur in the future. The investigation is not, at this stage, to determine whether the alleged act or omission has actually occurred, but to determine the facts of the case (e.g. was the alleged individual actually where they were purported to be, what does the evidence show).

Allegations that have some foundation to them should be followed up with a full internal investigation, which may result in one or more of the following:

- no case to answer;
- disciplinary action taken against the alleged individual;
- referral to Social Services or the Police, or other relevant organisation;

If the allegations are unfounded (no evidence or proper basis that supports the allegation), or unsubstantiated (can neither be proven nor disproven), no action need be taken by the school, although it would be pertinent to determine why the staff member felt the need to raise the allegation in the first place, e.g. is there a training need within the school?

If it is found that the allegation was made for malicious purposes or for personal gain, the school will consider the matter under its disciplinary procedure.

Step 4 - Communication

Subject to legal constraints and the need to protect the rights of individuals, the staff member raising the concern will be informed of the outcome of any investigation at the earliest practicable opportunity. Such information will not include confidential details about formal action taken against another staff member.

For reasons of sensitivity and confidentiality, all communications with a staff member who takes action under this procedure will be sent to their home address, unless an alternative arrangement has been mutually agreed.

Step 5 - Taking the matter further

In the event that a staff member feels that their concerns have not been resolved through the above process, they may write to the Chair of the Governing Body, if he/she has not already been involved, outlining their concern, the action taken to date and the reasons for their dissatisfaction.

Within 10 working days of a concern being raised, the Chair of Governors will write to the staff member to acknowledge that the concern has been received and indicate what further steps will be taken, as well as providing an estimate of the time it will take to provide a final response. The Chair of Governors may decide to set up a small group of governors, where appropriate, to investigate the concerns. The Chair of Governors will then inform the staff member of the outcome of this process on the same basis as required of the manager above.

In the event that the matter cannot be satisfactorily resolved within the school, the staff member may escalate their concerns further. How they do this will depend on the status of the school, as follows:

If a staff member is dissatisfied with the response of the Governing Body and subject to the concern being a protected disclosure (see step 2 above), they can raise the matter, as appropriate, with any of the following:

- an elected Member of the County Council;
- the Local Government Ombudsman;
- others as set out below.

4.1 When to raise a concern

Staff should consider the examples in section 3 when deciding whether their concern is of a whistle-blowing nature. Consider whether the incident(s) was illegal, breached statutory or school procedures, put people in danger or was an attempt to cover any such activity up. There are no time limits on raising concerns under this procedure, but they should be raised at the earliest opportunity. Where time limits are included within this procedure, they exist to ensure that disclosures are dealt with as quickly as possible, and to ensure a prompt initial response from management. The investigation that takes place after a disclosure is made is not time limited, but will be conducted as quickly as possible within the circumstances of the disclosure.

4.2 Who to report to

Staff should report their concern to the Headteacher, Deputy Headteacher or Chair of Governors. If the concern is about the Headteacher/Deputy Headteacher, or it is believed they may be involved in the wrongdoing in some way, the staff member should report their concern to Chair of Governors.

4.3 How to raise the concern

Concerns should be made in writing wherever possible. They should include names of those committing wrongdoing, dates, places and as much evidence and context as possible. Staff raising a concern should also include details of any personal interest in the matter. Staff are entitled to representation by a professional association/trade union representative/work colleague at any meeting or interview held in relation to the disclosure made. Staff should specify that they are making a disclosure under this procedure.

5. School procedure for responding to a whistle-blowing concern

5.1 Investigating the concern

When a concern is received by the [Headteacher/Deputy Headteacher/Chair of Governors] - referred to from here as the 'recipient' - they will:

- Meet with the person raising the concern within a reasonable time. The person raising the concern may be joined by a trade union or professional association representative
- Get as much detail as possible about the concern at this meeting, and record the information. If it becomes apparent the concern is not of a whistle-blowing nature, the recipient should handle the concern in line with the appropriate policy/procedure
- Reiterate, at this meeting, that they are protected from any unfair treatment or risk of dismissal as a result of raising the concern. If the concern is found to be malicious or vexatious, disciplinary action may be taken (see section 6 of this policy)
- Establish whether there is sufficient cause for concern to warrant further investigation. If there is:
 - The recipient should then arrange a further investigation into the matter, involving the Headteacher/Deputy Headteacher/Chair of Governors if appropriate. In some cases, they may need to bring in an external, independent body to investigate. In others cases, they may need to report the matter to the police
 - The person who raised the concern should be informed of how the matter is being investigated and an estimated timeframe for when they will be informed of the next steps

5.2 Outcome of the investigation

Once the investigation – whether this was just the initial investigation of the concern, or whether further investigation was needed – is complete, the investigating person(s) will prepare a report detailing the findings and confirming whether or not any wrongdoing has occurred. The report will include any recommendations and details on how the matter can be rectified and whether or not a referral is required to an external organisation, such as the local authority or police.

They will inform the person who raised the concern of the outcome of the investigation, though certain details may need to be restricted due to confidentiality.

Beyond the immediate actions, the headteacher, schoolees and other staff if necessary will review the relevant policies and procedures to prevent future occurrences of the same wrongdoing.

Whilst we cannot always guarantee the outcome sought, we will try to deal with concerns fairly and in an appropriate way.

6. Malicious or vexatious allegations

Staff are encouraged to raise concerns when they believe there to potentially be an issue. If an allegation is made in good faith, but the investigation finds no wrongdoing, there will be no disciplinary action against the member of staff who raised the concern.

If, however, an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the person making the allegation. If an allegation is unfounded or unsubstantiated (i.e. there is no factual basis or evidence to support the allegation) but the staff member has made the allegation honestly and in the reasonable belief that it was in the public interest, no action will be taken against them. If an allegation is deemed to have been made falsely, maliciously, frivolously or for personal gain, then the person making the allegation may face disciplinary action. Care should be taken in dealing with such allegations as some facts may not be wholly untrue. Some parts of an allegation may have been fabricated or exaggerated but elements may be based on truth.

7. Escalating concerns beyond the school

The school encourages staff to raise their concerns internally, in line with section 4 of this policy, but recognises that staff may feel the need to report concerns to an external body. A list of prescribed bodies to whom staff can raise concerns with is included [here](#).

The Protect advice line, linked to in section 3 of this policy, can also help staff when deciding whether to raise the concern to an external party. Staff in Hampshire County Council maintained schools who are dissatisfied after having raised concerns, and staff in Academy and Independent schools, can also raise their concerns, as appropriate, with any of the following, subject to the concern being a protected disclosure (see step 1 above):

- a local Member of Parliament;
- a relevant professional body or inspectorate (e.g. Ofsted or Health & Safety Executive);
- A 'prescribed person' as designated by the Act, a full list of whom can be found on the Gov.uk website under "[Whistleblowing: list of prescribed people and bodies](#)" (updated Nov '16)

Staff can only make a disclosure to a prescribed person if they:

- make the disclosure in good faith;
- reasonably believe the information is substantially true;
- reasonably believe they are disclosing the issue to the appropriate person or body (e.g. Health and Safety issues to the HSE)

In taking their concern outside of the school, staff must ensure that, as far as possible, the matter is raised without personal information relating to other staff, or confidential information about unrelated matters, being disclosed. A staff member who approaches an accredited legal advice centre, e.g. Public Concern at Work (0207 404 6609 or www.pcaw.org.uk) or Citizens Advice Bureau, must not breach the duty of confidence in this procedure to the Governing Body.

8. Failure to follow this procedure

Any staff member who unreasonably and without justification raises such issues on a wider basis, such as with the press, without following the steps and advice in this procedure may be liable to disciplinary action.

9. Approval

This policy will be reviewed every 3 years.

These procedures have been agreed by the board of Governors, who will approve them whenever reviewed.

10. Links with other policies

This policy links with our policies on:

- Staff grievance policy
- Complaints procedure
- Child protection policy