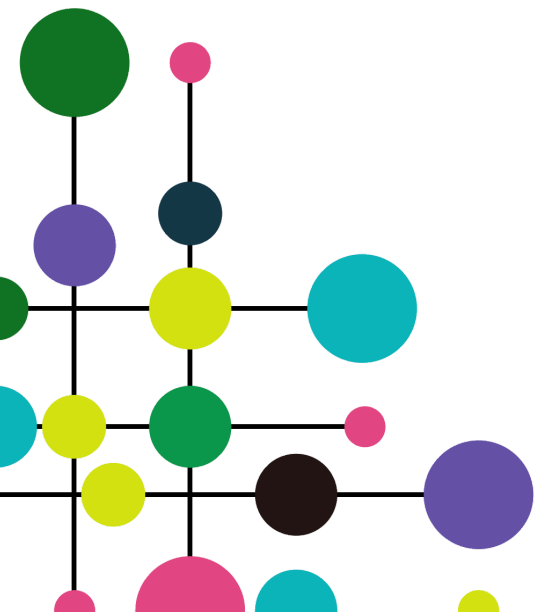


WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY

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Introduction

Robin Hood Multi Academy Trust (“the Trust”) is committed to ensuring that it, and the people working for it, complies with the highest standards of openness, honesty and accountability. However, we acknowledge that there may be occasions when things go wrong or the Trust may unknowingly harbour unethical conduct. We believe a culture of openness and accountability is essential in order to prevent such situations occurring or to address them if they do occur.

The term whistleblowing is generally used only with reference to workers (referred to in Law as making a protected disclosure) and has a specific legal definition pursuant to the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998, i.e. a disclosure of information which, in the reasonable belief of the worker, is made in the public interest and tends to show serious misconduct. The information must always be more than an unparticularised allegation, or mere opinion. However, in a non-legal context, the term might also be used to describe a similar disclosure of information, by anyone who is not a worker. The Trust recognises that as a public body, it might receive a disclosure of information not just from its workers, but from members of the public as well. In this policy, receipt of any such information will simply be referred to as a “disclosure”.

The term ‘worker’ includes an employee of the Trust, agency staff, contractor or consultant doing work for the Trust, collectively referred to in this policy as “employees”. A member of the public will be anybody not falling within the definition of ‘employees’, which might include a governor in a school maintained by the Trust, the parent of a child at a school, or a person who uses Trust services.

This policy applies to disclosures from employees, but also sets out the Trust’s commitment to deal with disclosures from members of the public in the same way. To this end, where this policy makes reference to a “whistleblower”, it refers to both employees and members of the public who make a disclosure.

Aim of the policy

This policy aims to provide guidance on how an employee or a member of the public should report any suspected serious misconduct as well as reassurance that any disclosure can be made safely.

This policy seeks 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
- Encourage whistleblowers and/or their representatives to feel confident in raising disclosures in the public interest without fear of reprisals or victimisation, even where the disclosures are not subsequently confirmed by an investigation;
- Let all staff in the trust know how to raise concerns about potential wrongdoing in or by the trust
- Set out how the Trust will handle and respond to disclosures;
- Give a clear message that disclosures are taken seriously;
- Ensure that where a disclosure proves to be well founded, the individuals responsible for such serious misconduct will be dealt with in an appropriate manner;
- Set out what whistleblowers can expect by way of confidentiality and protection when making a disclosure; and
- Identify independent support for employees who wish to make a whistleblowing disclosure (see section *Whistleblowing by members of the public*)

Definition

Whistleblowing covers concerns made that report wrongdoing that is “in the public interest”. Where any individual, irrespective of whether they are an employee or a member of the public, is aware of any serious misconduct, examples of whistleblowing include (but are not limited to):

- Criminal offences, such as fraud or corruption
- Pupils’ or staff health and safety being put in danger
- 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 whistleblower is a person who raises a genuine concern relating to the above.

Not all concerns about the school or the trust count as whistleblowing. 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

The Trust is also committed to preventing any harassment, victimisation or unfair treatment of any person arising from their whistleblowing, and where appropriate, will take disciplinary action against any employee responsible for such harassment, victimisation or unfair treatment against a whistleblower.

Exemptions

This policy will not apply where there is already an appropriate procedure in place for dealing with the concern. Specifically, this policy is not designed to be used:

1. For raising or reconsideration of matters that come under existing internal procedures e.g. Grievance, Disciplinary, Capability, Dignity at Work or the Trust’s general complaints procedure; or
2. For allegations that fall within the scope of specific statutory procedures (for example child protection) which will normally be referred for consideration under the relevant process, unless the whistleblower has good reason to believe that the appropriate process is not being followed or will not be followed effectively, in which case the provisions of this policy shall apply in relation to that allegation; or
3. As an appeal process from any complaint or grievance handled under any of the above procedures.

Where a disclosure falls outside the scope of this policy, the Trust will advise the whistleblower of this and consult with them in respect of taking the matter further, if appropriate. Wherever possible, the Trust will comply with the reasonable views of the whistleblower in relation to the disclosure of information, but there may be situations where the Trust is legally required to pass on details of a disclosure, without the consent of the whistleblower, such as in Police investigations or legal proceedings.

Likewise, if a disclosure made under a separate Trust procedure falls under the remit of a “serious misconduct”, the Trust will notify the whistleblower of this and investigate the allegation under this policy instead.

Individuals employed or working in schools

Individuals employed by the Trust in school are covered by this policy, but are generally expected to raise a disclosure within the school in the first instance.

However, if the employee has good reason to believe that one of the following statements may exist, then the employee may make the disclosure directly to the Trust.

1. Their disclosure will not be managed properly within the school, or;
2. That he/she will be exposed to victimisation or any other detriment as a result of making the disclosure; or
3. The disclosure is about another school or another service provided by the Trust;

Employees in schools are expected to use school procedures such as grievance and anti-harassment where appropriate.

Where the employee working in a school considers one or more incidents amount to a safeguarding incident, they should make a report under the School's Safeguarding policy. This policy is also aligned with Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) guidance, underscoring the importance of reporting any concern related to the welfare or safety of children, even if the concern involves other staff.

Employees who make a disclosure to the Trust about the school in which they work should set out why they feel unable to make the disclosure directly to the school.

In Trust schools, the Trust expects the disclosure to be made to the Headteacher and/or Chair of Governors unless there are circumstances in which the employee feels that disclosure in this way is not appropriate or has or will not have been dealt with satisfactorily, in which case disclosure may be made directly to the Trust, in accordance with this policy, as set out above.


This policy requires the Headteacher or Chair of Governors of the school, to respond to a disclosure in the same way as the Trust would respond. The Headteacher or Chair of Governors, as the case may be, is expected to seek advice as necessary from the Trust.

Advice to employees wishing to make a disclosure.

Employees who have major concerns arising from their employment may wish to seek independent advice from their union or the charity Protect (020 3117 2520 – <https://protect-advice.org.uk/>), to see whether the information which they wish to report would meet the definition of a 'protected disclosure' and whether they should be using this policy, or some other procedure.

The Trust is committed to supporting whistleblowers. For any person employed and managed by the Trust, confidential support is also available via the Employee Assistance Programme, which can be accessed via Work Place Options, offering dedicated liaison support for guidance throughout the reporting process. Whistleblowers will not face retaliation for disclosures made in good faith.

Employee Assistance Programme (EAP)

 Freephone: 0800 243 458
Outside the UK: +44 (0)20 8987 6550

 Email: assistance@workplaceoptions.com

Whistleblowing by members of the public

The Trust considers that any disclosure made by members of the public in respect of serious misconduct should be handled in the same way as disclosures made by employees.

Once a disclosure from a member of the public has been received by the Trust, it will be handled in the same way as a disclosure made by an employee.

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 (“PIDA”)

PIDA is designed to encourage and enable employees to make a disclosure about any suspected serious misconduct, illegal act or a dangerous situation within the organisation.

This is called making a “Protected Disclosure” under PIDA, and when it is made in the public interest and in accordance with this policy, an employee is legally protected from harassment or victimisation and will not be subject to any other detriment as a result of the disclosure.

Protected disclosures are those made in the public interest that relate to criminal offences, legal obligations, miscarriages of justice, health and safety risks, environmental damage, or deliberate concealment of these issues. These examples help clarify reportable incidents under the Act.

The person making the disclosure does not have to be directly or personally affected by the serious misconduct, but must believe that the disclosure is true and the disclosure must be made in the public interest.

To be protected, the disclosure must be in the public interest and raise a concern that:

1. A criminal offence (e.g. fraud, corruption or theft) has been, is being or is likely to be committed;
2. A person has failed, is failing or is likely to fail to comply with any legal obligation to which they are subject;
3. A miscarriage of justice is occurring, has been or is likely to occur;
4. The health or safety of any individual has been, is being or is likely to be endangered;
5. The environment has been, is being or is likely to be damaged, or;
6. Information relating to any of the above is being deliberately concealed or attempts are being made to conceal the same.

PIDA will protect any employee making a protected disclosure, irrespective of whether or not the disclosure relates to information gained in the course of their employment (e.g. a protected disclosure made by an employee acting as a service user would still fall under the PIDA protection).

If an employee does not feel comfortable making a disclosure to the Trust, he/she shall be entitled to make a disclosure to other prescribed persons.

Unlike disclosures by employees, PIDA does not offer legal protection for disclosures made by members of the public. However, the Trust will take reasonable and appropriate action to protect members of the public when they make a disclosure.

Protecting an employee whistleblower

Employees are protected if:

- They reasonably believe that the information disclosed, and any allegations contained in it, are substantially true;
- They think they are telling the right person; and
- They believe that their disclosure is in the public interest.

Any employee who makes a 'protected disclosure' which meets the definition in PIDA is legally protected against victimisation and shall not be subject to any other detriment for whistleblowing. The Trust has adopted this policy in order to encourage early internal whistleblowing and demonstrate its commitment to preventing victimisation.

If an employee claims that, despite that commitment, he or she has been victimised for making a disclosure, he or she should make a further complaint under this whistleblowing procedure directly to the Trust Solicitor.

An employee has the right to complain of victimisation as a result of any whistleblowing to an employment tribunal.

Any allegation that an employee has victimised a whistleblower will be taken seriously by the Trust and managed appropriately. In particular, the employee alleged to have caused the victimisation could:

- Be subject to an internal Trust investigation and potential disciplinary action, including dismissal
- Face a civil claim personally, as the affected whistleblower could be entitled to directly issue a legal claim against the offender.

How to report an actual or suspected serious misconduct

A person who wishes to report any suspected serious misconduct ("a disclosure") to the Trust should contact the Trust either by:

E-Mail: whistleblowing@robinhoodMAT.co.uk

Address: Whistleblowing (URGENT)

Robin Hood Multi Academy Trust

C/o Robin Hood Academy, Pitmaston Road

Birmingham, B28 9PP

Telephone: 0121 464 2187

Setting out the following information:

- Name (unless they wish to be anonymous)
- Contact details (unless they wish to be anonymous)
- Who has committed the alleged serious misconduct?
- What is the nature of the alleged serious misconduct?
Is the person making a disclosure employed by Robin Hood Multi Academy Trust?
- Does that person work in a school (if so, which one)?
Is the person a service user/member of the public?

Trust employees are also entitled to make a protected disclosure through their manager, if they feel confident in approaching their manager to report a disclosure of serious misconduct that falls under this policy. The manager must follow the obligation of confidentiality, but must, as soon as possible, and no later than 2 working days after receiving the protected disclosure, log the disclosure in accordance with the above, and then confirm to the employee concerned, in writing or email, that this matter has been recorded.

In the event that an employee does not feel comfortable in making a disclosure to the Trust, they are entitled to make a protected disclosure to a number of other organisations. For a current list of prescribed persons for whistleblowing outside the Trust, please visit the UK government's prescribed persons guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/blowing-the-whistle-list-of-prescribed-people-and-bodies--2>

Additionally, whistleblowers can contact relevant bodies such as the local authority or OFSTED.

How the Trust will respond to a disclosure

The Trust will acknowledge receipt of a disclosure, whether it has been made by a member of the public or an employee, within 2 working days. In some cases, if insufficient information is provided with the initial disclosure (in the reasonable opinion of the Trust), the whistleblower may be asked to provide further information and the procedure may not continue until this has occurred. All initial contact will usually be made by the Finance and Operations Director. See Appendix 2 for a flowchart of the process.

The Trust will then consider and decide whether the disclosure falls under the criteria within this policy and, if not, wherever possible, it will recommend how those concerns can instead be taken forward using appropriate existing Trust procedure(s). The Trust's decision will be given to the person making the disclosure, wherever possible, as soon as possible after receipt of the disclosure and usually within 5 working days after acknowledging receipt of the disclosure. The decision letter will state whether or not the disclosure is considered to fall under the policy and how it will be dealt with.

There are situations where the Trust is legally required to investigate, under separate procedures, without the consent of the whistleblower, such as investigating allegations of ill-treatment or abuse of children (safeguarding). In these circumstances, the Trust will, wherever possible, advise the whistleblower that the disclosure will be investigated under another process, but there may be situations where it is not appropriate to disclose the existence of these investigations or any further details.

When a disclosure is considered to come under the Whistleblowing policy the Trust will appoint an investigator at its earliest opportunity. This may be an appropriate Senior Leader within the Trust, or an independent investigator, dependent on the nature of the disclosure and at the reasonable discretion of the Trust. Once the Trust has assigned an investigator, he/she will be instructed to contact the whistleblower at the first available opportunity and in any event no later than 10 working days from the date of their appointment, to advise them of the following:

1. The name of the investigator appointed to undertake the investigation;
2. Arrangements for confidentiality;
3. How the person making the disclosure will be expected to contribute to the investigation;
4. The outcome of any discussions which may have taken place over anonymity;
5. An estimate of how long the investigation is likely to take;
6. The right of an employee whistleblower to representation by a recognised trade union or work colleague at any meeting; and
7. If they are a member of the public whistleblower, to discuss whether it would be appropriate for them to bring support or representation to any meeting.

However, depending on the nature of the disclosure or the reasonable wishes of the whistleblower, it may instead be preferable, or more appropriate or convenient, for contact regarding the disclosure to remain with the Robin Hood MAT office.

In any event, the Trust will arrange to keep the whistleblower updated throughout the process and, wherever possible, will seek to advise the whistleblower of the outcome of the investigation. However, the Trust is bound by the Data Protection Act 2018 and the Human Rights Act 1998 in respect of allegations relating to individuals, and may not be able to disclose specific information in certain circumstances.

The Trust is committed to concluding whistleblowing investigations as swiftly and thoroughly as possible. While timelines may vary depending on the complexity of the disclosure, the Trust will endeavour to complete its investigation and provide a summary of findings within **60 days** of appointing an investigator.

If additional time is required, the Trust will update the whistleblower on the progress of the investigation, explaining the reason for the delay and providing an anticipated completion date. Throughout the process, the Trust will communicate regularly with the whistleblower, ensuring transparency and support until the matter is resolved.

The use of this policy does not automatically amount to acceptance by the Trust that the information provided by an employee is necessarily a protected disclosure.

The Trust shall treat all disclosures consistently and fairly.

Confidentiality and anonymity

The Trust will seek to treat all disclosures in confidence as a means of preventing victimisation and will endeavour to avoid disclosing information identifying any whistleblower, even if the Trust considers that the disclosure by the whistleblower falls outside the scope of a protected disclosure. Although, please be aware, there are situations where due to the circumstances of the alleged serious misconduct, it may be impossible to avoid disclosing information identifying any whistleblower. In these circumstances, the Trust will consult with the whistleblower prior to the disclosure taking place.

The Trust may also be required to disclose the identity of the whistleblower to third parties, where necessary for the purposes of undertaking investigations, for example where the disclosure relates to criminal offences where the Trust considers that the Police should investigate.

There may also be situations where the Trust is obliged to disclose information, such as where there are legal proceedings following on from investigation of the disclosure. This may require the disclosure of witness statements or correspondence, and there is also the possibility that the whistleblower may be expected to give evidence at any hearing. In these circumstances, the Trust will discuss the implications for the whistleblower and, where appropriate, discuss appropriate support arrangements.

Anonymous disclosures will always be considered but, depending on the information given and the credibility of the evidence, there may not be enough information or sufficient evidence to pursue an investigation without the investigator being able to contact the whistleblower for further information. Therefore, whistleblowers are encouraged to provide their names where possible, to enable a more effective follow-up. All efforts will be made to maintain confidentiality; however, there may be limitations to investigating anonymous reports fully. The Trust will consult with the whistleblower before disclosing any identifying information, except where legally required.

The Trust will act in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000. This means there is a presumption that the Trust discloses any information it holds, unless that information falls under one or more exemptions and, in most cases, that the application of that exemption is in the public interest.

The Freedom of Information Act 2000 contains exemptions that may be applicable to permit the withholding of information identifying the whistleblower, including:

- s.40 Personal Data.
- s.41 Information which, if disclosed, would give rise to an actionable breach of confidence.

If the Trust receives a request for information identifying a whistleblower, it will contact the whistleblower to seek their reasonable views in respect of the disclosure or withholding of the information requested and, wherever possible, it will seek to comply with those views.

The Trust is mindful, in reconciling the legal obligation to disclose information it holds under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, of its legal obligations under:

1. The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 to avoid the discrimination or victimisation of employees or any other detriment on the part of the employee; and
2. The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, to protect the health and safety (including mental health) of employees.

Recording and monitoring complaints

The Trust is legally required to maintain a list of disclosures raised by employees made under PIDA. Inclusion in this list does not amount to acceptance that the communication is a Protected Disclosure and any subsequent decision that the matter falls outside PIDA will be added to the record on the list.

The Trust will also record all disclosures of serious misconduct made to it by members of the public.

For the purposes of investigating whether or not there are any systemic issues that need to be addressed, and to monitor the performance of any investigation, an anonymised summary of all disclosures of serious misconduct, made by employees or members of the public, will be sent on a quarterly basis to the Headteacher in each school to which the complaints relate and every six months to the CEO of the Trust, for reporting at the Finance committee.

The Trust will record details of all disclosures made under this policy, anonymising the identity of the whistleblower and use this information for the purposes of identifying areas of concern, which may indicate further action is required, and where appropriate, share this information with other regulatory bodies.

Both lists are maintained in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

A report on the number of concerns will be published annually. This report will not include any information identifying any whistleblower.

Appendix 1: The Nolan Principles

1. Selflessness

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

2. Integrity

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

3. Objectivity

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

4. Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

5. Openness

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

6. Honesty

Holders of public office should be truthful.

7. Leadership

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

Appendix 2: Whistleblowing flowchart

