

Warwickshire County Council

Whistleblowing Policy

Employees and other workers are assured of protection from suffering detrimental treatment in the workplace if they raise concerns about wrongdoing where this is in the public interest, and they act in accordance with this policy.

1. About this policy

- 1.1. 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.
- 1.2. We would hope that in most cases employees and others would feel confident in raising 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.
- 1.3. Although this policy is written for employees, the 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 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 Council will not have direct control over the actions of other employers.
- 1.4. This policy aims to:
 - provide an opportunity for you to raise concerns and receive feedback on any action taken
 - allow you to take the matter further if you are dissatisfied with the Council's response
 - reassure you that you will be protected from detrimental treatment for whistleblowing where you have a reasonable belief that raising the concerns is in the public interest), and you have a reasonable belief in the accuracy of the allegations, and you follow this policy
 - put in place relevant support measures for you as an individual during the process
- 1.5. 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.

- 1.6. 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.
- 1.7. 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.
- 1.8. 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.
- 1.9. 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:
 - a. a criminal offence
 - b. a breach of a legal obligation
 - c. a miscarriage of justice
 - d. a danger to someone's health and safety
 - e. damage to the environment
 - f. 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:
 - g. is against the Council's Standing Orders, Policies or Financial Regulations
 - h. is in breach of professional obligations
 - i. 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 Whistleblowing Advisers if you are unclear as to whether this 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.
- 3.2. Additionally, a network of Whistleblowing Advisers has been established and these Advisers' 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 a 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 Executive Director for Resources. In cases of financial impropriety, you should approach the Director of Finance, Resources Directorate. 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 put 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 raise 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 appropriate Whistleblowing Adviser (as detailed on the intranet); or
 - Protect (this is an independent charity which aims to stop harm by encouraging safe whistleblowing and offers a confidential helpline on 020 3117 2520 – www.protect-advice.org.uk)
- 3.8. The Council understands that raising potential Whistleblowing issues may be difficult and support is available through the Council's Employee Assistance Programme.
- 3.9. 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 and Data Protection

- 4.1. Both the whistle-blower and any individuals accused of wrongdoing have rights under the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- 4.2. The Council will do its best to protect your identity when you raise a concern and do not want your name to be disclosed to the accused individual(s). However, it must be appreciated that the investigation process may reveal or infer 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.
- 4.3. In most cases, the Council will inform any accused individuals about the allegations and tell them who will receive personal data about them because of the investigation (but not the identity of the whistle-blower), unless there is a substantial risk that this will prejudice the investigation.
- 4.4. We will ensure that any personal data that has been disclosed or gathered during any investigation is kept securely and destroyed in line with our Retention Schedules. For more information about how the Council processes personal data about staff, please see the [Council's privacy notice for staff](https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/staffprivacy) (<https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/staffprivacy>).

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 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 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 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 Whistleblowers

- 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 or victimisation from those responsible for the wrongdoing. The Council will not tolerate detrimental treatment of a whistleblower due to their raising concerns and will take appropriate action under its procedures to deal with this. Support measures will be put in place to protect you if you raise a concern.
- 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 such a way as would justify delaying or halting such procedures.

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 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 Council.

- 8.5. The 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 Council 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. Where 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 feel it is right to take the matter outside the Council, then provided you reasonably believe that your allegations are substantially 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 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 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 ERA and the types of matters which may be disclosed to them can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/blowing-the-whistle-list-of-prescribed-people-and-bodies--2>

9.2. If you choose to raise your concerns 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 for purposes of 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 your concerns to the Council, you will be subjected to detrimental treatment, OR
 - b. You reasonably believe that if you disclose your concerns 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 should not disclose information that is confidential to the Council or to anyone else, such as an employee, client or contractor of the Council, except to those included in the list of prescribed persons. If you are not sure whether information is considered to be confidential, you should check with one of the contact points listed at paragraphs 3.7 to 3.9 above.
- 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 Executive Director for Resources has overall responsibility for the maintenance and operation of this policy and will report as necessary to members.
- 10.2. A record of whistleblowing concerns raised within the Council and the outcomes has been created as a central register incorporating whistleblowing complaints made to Whistleblowing Advisers and managers in accordance with this Policy. This central register is maintained within Strategy, Planning and Governance.
- 10.3. Schools are responsible for their own whistleblowing policies and for maintaining their own register of whistleblowing concerns.

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