

Statement of intent

Rochester Independent College is committed to open and honest communication and ensuring the highest possible standards in integrity – we will always treat whistleblowing as a serious matter. In line with our commitment to openness, probity and accountability, members of staff are encouraged to report concerns.

This policy will work to ensure that, if an employee sees or suspects that something is wrong, they will raise this with the college. This is known as “blowing the whistle” – a phrase that is used throughout this policy and should be viewed as a positive action of speaking up. This policy seeks to ensure that any person suspecting malpractice knows how to raise concerns and what procedures are in place to deal with the concern. Where this policy necessitates personal or special category data to be processed, it will be done so in accordance with RIC’s Data Protection Policy.

This policy will:

- Give confidence to members of staff when raising concerns about conduct or practice that is potentially illegal, corrupt, improper, unsafe or unethical, or which amounts to malpractice or is inconsistent with college standards and policies
- Provide members of staff with avenues to raise concerns
- Ensure that members of staff receive a response to the concerns they have raised and feedback on any action taken
- Offer assurance that members of staff are protected from reprisals or victimisation for whistleblowing action undertaken in good faith and within the meaning of the PIDA

Under this policy, any of the following can raise a concern:

- Employees of the college
- Voluntary workers working with the college
- Trainees, such as student teachers

Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation including, but not limited to, the following:

- Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998
- Employment Rights Act 1996
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023

This policy has been created with regard to the following guidance documents:

- GOV.UK (2015) ‘Whistleblowing for employees’
- Sir Robert Francis (2015) ‘Freedom to speak up report’
- NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line

This policy operates in conjunction with the following policies:

- Disciplinary Policy and Procedure
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
- Complaints Procedures Policy
- Data Protection Policy

Introduction

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 (PIDA) protects employees who “blow the whistle” where the employee reasonably believes that the disclosure falls within the remit of the prescribed person or body and that the information and any allegations are substantially true. Disclosures made under this procedure will be monitored for statistical purposes as required under the PIDA. The details of any disclosure will remain confidential. The Principal is the first point of contact for whistleblowing queries. If the allegation is related to the Principal, the concern will be raised with the Safeguarding Governor, Tim Fish.

Any member of the college community or the general public is able to “blow the whistle”. However, the PIDA only protects employees.

Definitions

Whistleblowing is when an employee reports suspected wrongdoing, or ‘qualifying disclosures’, at work to their employer.

Qualifying disclosures: As outlined by the PIDA, qualifying disclosures pertain to when any of the following takes place:

- A criminal offence has been committed, is likely to be committed or is being committed
- A person has failed, is failing or is likely to fail to comply with any legal obligation to which they are subject
- A miscarriage of justice has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur
- The health or safety of any individual has been, is being or is likely to be endangered
- The environment has been, is being or is likely to be damaged
- Information tending to show any matter falling within any of the preceding points has been, is being or is likely to be deliberately concealed

In the public interest means that an individual acted outside of their own personal interest – they acted for more than personal gain. It is not necessary for the disclosure to be of interest to the entire public. The following considerations are often used as a test to establish whether something is within the scope of public interest:

- The number of people in the group whose interests the disclosure served
- The nature of the interests and the extent by which individuals are affected by the wrongdoing disclosed
- The nature of the wrongdoing disclosed
- The identity of the alleged wrongdoer

Blacklisting refers to an individual who is being refused work because they are viewed as a whistleblower.

Grievances involve someone filing a complaint because they personally have been mistreated in some way – the person making the complaint will have a direct interest in the outcome. It is important to understand the difference between raising a grievance and blowing the whistle.

Roles and responsibilities

The Principal will be responsible for:

- Being the first point of contact regarding whistleblowing
- Establishing and agreeing to the whistleblowing procedure
- Ensuring the agreed whistleblowing procedure
- Monitoring the effectiveness of this policy and undertaking any necessary reviews, e.g. in relation to good practice recommendations or changes in legislation
- Ensuring all members of the college community have access to this policy
- Investigating any concerns that are raised as appropriate or appointing a suitable member of the senior leadership team to investigate.
- Ensuring this policy provides an open and transparent framework where members of the college community can raise their concerns
- Taking the necessary action against members of staff following an investigation into any alleged malpractice
- Receiving, investigating and responding to any concerns that have been raised by the college community

The Chair of Governors, Aatif Hasan will be responsible for receiving any concerns raised about the Principal.

All members of the college community will be responsible for:

- Raising any concerns that meet the definition of whistleblowing
- Being truthful and reasonable with any concerns that they have.
- Not raising malicious or unfounded concerns.

Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with their employer, or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open to them:

- [Government guidance](#) on whistleblowing for employees.
- [Protect](#) whistleblowing support line
- [NSPCC's](#) whistleblowing support line.

Harassment and victimisation of staff

RIC recognises that the decision to report a concern can be a difficult one to take, not least because of the fear of reprisal from those responsible for the malpractice or from RIC as a whole. However, we will not tolerate any such harassment or victimisation and will take appropriate action to protect staff who raise a concern in good faith. Staff are protected in law by the PIDA, which gives employees protection from detriment and dismissal where they have made a protected disclosure, providing the legal requirements of the Act are satisfied, eg the disclosure was in the public interest. Any member of staff who victimises or harasses a member of staff as a result of their having raised a concern in accordance with this policy will be dealt with under RIC's Disciplinary Policy and Procedure.

Non-employees

The PIDA and the Employment Rights Act 1996 does not protect non-employees as far as whistleblowing is concerned. Irrespective of this, RIC will not allow harassment, dismissal or exclusion for any nonemployee who raises a genuine concern. Where an individual feels that they

have been unfairly treated following blowing the whistle, they should make a complaint under RIC's Complaints Procedures Policy.

Good practice principles

RIC will implement the core whistleblowing principles, as outlined in the 'Freedom to speak up report', to ensure that whistleblowing procedures are fair, clear and consistent.

RIC will implement a culture of change by ensuring the following principles are reflected in our ethos and values – there will be a culture:

- Of safety in the college.
- Where people feel confident with raising concerns.
- Free from bullying.
- Of visible leadership.
- Of valuing staff.
- Of reflective practice.

By providing a clear procedure for mediating and resolving cases, RIC will ensure that all cases are efficiently handled. This procedure includes:

- How to raise and report concerns.
- How investigations will be conducted.
- How the college will mediate and resolve disputes.

The college will implement measures to support good practice by ensuring adherence to the following principles:

- Offering relevant training to staff
- Providing the necessary support to staff
- Providing support to staff who are seeking alternative employment
- Being transparent
- Being accountable
- Conducting an external review of any concerns raised, where necessary
- Undertaking regulatory action as required

We will ensure there are particular support measures in place for vulnerable groups by adhering to the following principles:

- Ensuring non-permanent staff are taught, and receive training on, the same principles as permanent staff
- Ensuring students and trainees are subject to all the safeguarding and whistleblowing principles
- Ensuring staff from ethnic minorities are supported, as they may feel particularly vulnerable when raising concerns
- Ensuring staff are empowered and protected, enabling them to raise concerns freely

Procedure

When raising concerns, individuals will express them in writing to the Principal - this can be following a verbal conversation. If an individual is raising a concern about the Principal, they should express their concerns in writing to the Chair of Governors, Aatif Hasan. Where this is the case, the Chair of Governors will delegate the duties of the Principal as appropriate.

When individuals raise their concern, they will include the following information as far as possible:

- The background and history of the concern
- Any relevant names, dates and places
- The reasons for the concern

RIC encourages individuals to let their identity be known when they raise concerns, as anonymous concerns can be challenging to investigate. Individuals who would like to seek professional and confidential advice should contact Protect, a registered charity that advises on whistleblowing queries. The Protect website can be accessed here (www.protect-advice.org.uk), or they can be contacted on 020 31172520.

Once an individual has raised a concern, the college will be responsible for investigating it. In certain instances, it may be appropriate for the individual to raise the concern with an outside agency, eg the police, depending on the severity of the concern. The college, or the appropriate external agency, will acknowledge receipt of a disclosure but, unless additional information is required, will not contact or engage in dialogue with the whistleblower, as this may undermine the legitimacy of the investigation outcome.

Next steps

The Principal will write to the individual within ten working days of the initial meeting to confirm that the concern has been received, as well as to indicate proposals for dealing with the matter.

The initial stage will be an interview with the whistleblower, and then an assessment of further action will be discussed. During this initial stage, the Principal will establish if:

- There are grounds for a concern and that it is genuine.
- The concern was raised in accordance with this policy.

During the initial interview, the Principal will request the individual put their concern in writing, if they have not already done so. The Principal will write a summary of the concern if the individual is unable to put it in writing.

The Principal will explain the following to anybody raising a concern:

- How they will communicate with the complainant throughout the process. It should be noted, the need for confidentiality may prevent the college giving the complainant specific details of any necessary investigation or any necessary disciplinary action taken as a result of the concern.
- That the complainant's identity will be kept confidential from the alleged wrongdoer. However, it must be taken into account that after any investigation has begun the source of the information may be revealed or a signed statement may be required as part of the evidence, which may be needed in a disciplinary hearing or a Court of Law.
- That the governing body will do everything in its power to protect the complainant from discrimination.
- That if the concern is genuine, even if the concern is not confirmed, no disciplinary action will be taken against the complainant.
- If clear evidence is uncovered that the complainant's concern is malicious or unfounded, disciplinary action may be brought against them.

If an investigation is carried out, the whistleblower will be informed of the final outcome.

A record will be kept of the seriousness of the issues raised and the credibility of the concern. All records will be kept confidential.

It may be possible for the concern to be resolved by simply agreeing the necessary action or explaining procedures to the alleged wrongdoer; however, depending on the severity and nature of the concern, it may:

- Be investigated by management, an internal audit or through the disciplinary process.
- Be referred to the police or an external auditor.
- Form the subject of an independent inquiry. If the investigating officer needs to talk to the whistleblower, they are permitted to be accompanied by a trade union representative, a professional association representative, a friend or a fellow member of staff not involved in the area of work that the concern relates to. This person will provide support only and will not be allowed to become involved in the proceedings.

A record will be made of the nature and outcome of the concern. The purpose of this is to ensure that a central record is kept which can be cross-referenced with other complaints to monitor any patterns of concern across the college and to assist in monitoring the procedure. The whistleblower will be informed of the results of the investigation, and any action that is proposed will be subject to third party rights. Where action is not taken, the individual will be given an explanation.

What the college asks of you

The purpose of this policy is to enable individuals to raise concerns in confidence, without any fear of reprisal. Therefore, it is imperative that whistleblowers:

- Do not take the concern outside the college, eg gossiping.
- Declare any personal interest in the matter, as the policy is designed to be used in the interest of the public and not for individual matters.

Appeal process

If no action is to be taken and/or the individual is not satisfied with the way the matter has been handled, they can make a complaint under RIC's Complaints Procedure Policy.

Unfair treatment

An individual can take a case to an employment tribunal if they feel that they have been treated unfairly as a result of whistleblowing. Further information can be sought from the Citizen's Advice Bureau, the whistleblowing charity Protect, or from an individual's trade union. Any claims of unfair dismissal need be made within three months of the investigation ending.

Monitoring and review

This policy will be reviewed annually, ensuring that all procedures are up-to-date. Any changes made to this policy will be communicated to all members of staff.

Created/Updated	Author	Approved by	Date
August 2017	KF & ME	AB	August 2017
July 2018	CD	AB	July 2018
September 2019	ME	AB	September 2019
September 2020	ME	AB	September 2020
August 2021	BG	AB	August 2021
August 2022	KS	AB	August 2022
August 2023	KS	AB	August 2023