

Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Overall context

The council expects the highest standards of behaviour of all those who work for the council, councillors and its contractors.

The Whistleblowing Procedure is intended to encourage employees and others who are listed below to report inappropriate action by any of the above which would not normally be revealed due to fears of victimisation or retribution.

The procedure provides a framework for those with concerns to report such concerns and for them to be dealt with in an appropriate manner.

The procedure reassures employees that they will be protected from reprisals or victimisation for making reports of malpractice in the public interest which they reasonably believe to be true.

1.2 Regulatory and legal context

This disclosure policy has been devised in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Rights Act 1996, Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 and the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013.

1.3 Scope of the procedure

The procedure applies to a report where it is the reasonable belief of the employee or other person making the report that it relates to:

- a criminal offence
- bribery or corruption
- a failure to comply with a legal obligation
- a miscarriage of justice
- a danger to the health and safety of an individual
- damage to the environment
- a failure to comply with the council's policies and procedures
- any conduct which may damage the council's reputation
- a deliberate attempt to conceal any of the above

in relation to the conduct of the council's business, including activities carried out by contractors on its behalf.

1.4 Matters outside the scope of the procedure

The procedure does **not** normally cover:

- Matters that concern day to day issues relating to an employee's terms and conditions of employment or a complaint about another employee which can usually be referred to their line manager, or if necessary be pursued using the council's Grievance Procedure.

Note: Employees are generally prohibited from blowing the whistle about breaches of their own employment contract. A protected whistleblowing disclosure should have a public interest aspect to it, as it puts at risk others. A grievance by contrast has no public interest factors, as it is a complaint about a particular employment situation. A grievance should be reported using the council's Grievance Procedure, not the Whistleblowing Procedure.

- Matters that would normally be dealt with by the council's collective bargaining arrangements with its recognised trade unions.
- Matters relating to child abuse which should be reported to the Referral and Advice Team: telephone 020 527 7400.
- Matters relating to the protection of vulnerable adults should be referred to the Information and Access Team: telephone 020 7527 2299 or the Safeguarding Manager on 0207 527 8160.
- For referral outside office hours in relation of child abuse or the protection of vulnerable adults contact the Emergency Duty Team on 020 7226 0992.
- Allegations which you would normally make to Internal Audit concerning fraud or financial irregularity which should continue to be made direct to Internal Audit by calling 020 7527 2688
- Complaints from the public that relate to standard of service delivered by the council or its contractors which should be reported through the council's Complaints procedure see: <http://izzi.me/staff-essentials/communications-customer-service/dealing-customers/cccu/3complaints/Pages/default.aspx>

1.5 Who is covered by the procedure?

All employees, contractors (and their staff), partner agencies (including the Health Authority and voluntary sector groups), casual and agency workers, consultants, trainees and self employed people providing work for the council may make reports under this procedure outlining any concerns.

2 MAKING A WHISTLEBLOWING REPORT – Step 1

2.1 Reporting a concern within the management structure of your own Service Area

In the first instance you should normally report any concerns to your line manager or their manager, preferably in writing. However, if you feel the matter is extremely serious or sensitive or involves your line manager or their manager, you may report the matter to the relevant Corporate Director / Assistant Chief Executive.

Before raising your concern you may wish to take advice on the matter from any of those listed in paragraph 4.5 of this procedure or discuss your concerns with a colleague first. It is advisable that you report your concern as early as possible. A significant delay in reporting the matter may make the subsequent investigation difficult to pursue.

In raising your concern in writing, you should give as much detail as possible, i.e. the background and history, giving names and relevant dates and the reasons why you are particularly concerned about the situation.

If you feel hesitant about putting your concern in writing at this stage you should telephone the manager to whom you wish to make the report and arrange to meet them. Do bear in mind you may be asked to put the details in writing later.

Managers receiving a report under this section must notify the whistleblowing officer of this within 24 hours.

2.2 Reporting a concern to the council's Whistleblowing Officer

The council's Whistleblowing Officer is the Head of Internal Audit (Tel: 07979834012).

You may make a written report to the council's Whistleblowing Officer if you:

- Have previously raised an issue to management within your department and feel that it has not been dealt with properly or the matter involves your Corporate Director / Assistant Chief Executive; or
- Fear that you will be victimised if the matter is raised within your management structure; or
- Fear that relevant information may be concealed or destroyed if the matter is raised within your management structure.

If the matter you wish to raise involves the Whistleblowing Officer, you may make your report to the Chief Executive.

3 INVESTIGATION OF YOUR REPORT – Step 2

3.1 What will happen?

You will be advised whether the referral is appropriate for this procedure.

Receipt of your report will be logged by the Whistleblowing Officer, following which you will normally be interviewed. You may be accompanied at the interview by a trade union representative, a colleague or a friend if you feel this would help. In most cases you will be asked to provide a written statement detailing the allegations following the interview.

You will receive a written acknowledgement of your report and will be informed of the action that will be taken to investigate your concern within 10 working days of receipt. You will also be given an estimate of the likely timescale of the investigation, although this cannot be guaranteed.

Wherever possible, you will be kept informed of the progress of the investigation, unless the Investigator considers that there is a risk of the investigation being prejudiced by disclosures of the process being taken. You may not receive full details of the progress or the outcome of the investigation if provision of details would be inconsistent with obligations of confidentiality in relation to others.

In some circumstances the matter may be referred to an external agency, such as the police if crime is involved. Wherever possible the Whistleblowing Officer will advise you of this before doing so.

If you are not satisfied with the response from the Whistleblowing Officer, you may report this in writing to the Chief Executive.

3.2 Conclusion of the investigation – Step 3

If your allegation is not proven or there is insufficient evidence on which to base a conclusion, you will be advised accordingly. It will not be necessary in these cases for a report to be prepared as this could compromise your identity unnecessarily.

In cases where action is necessary as a result of your allegation, a report will usually be sent to the Corporate Director or Assistant Chief Executive responsible for the area under investigation. The Corporate Director or Assistant Chief Executive will be responsible for implementing the recommendations in the report. You will be advised when the investigation is complete but it may not always be possible to tell you the details of the findings as this may be confidential.

If the investigation concerns inappropriate action by the Corporate Director or Assistant Chief Executive, the report will be sent direct to the Chief Executive. If you are concerned about the Corporate Director or Assistant Chief Executive receiving the report you should discuss this with the investigator.

4 GENERAL PROVISION

4.1 Anonymous reports

Whilst it is accepted that anonymous allegations do not carry the same weight, any such reports received by the council will be considered at its discretion and where such a decision is made, appropriate investigations made as far as possible into the circumstances. In exercising this discretion account will be taken of the seriousness, credibility of the matters raised and the likelihood of confirming the allegation from the sources quoted.

4.2 Anonymity

During the initial stages of the investigation, if you so wish, the council guarantees that your identity will only be disclosed to those directly involved in investigating the allegation. We will do our best to maintain your anonymity throughout the enquiry but this may not be possible as it may be obvious to those under investigation who has made the allegation or attempting to maintain your anonymity may hinder or frustrate the investigation. If we consider it is necessary to formally identify you we will always discuss this with you in advance.

In cases where disciplinary action is taken, it may be necessary for you to provide witness evidence. We will try to gather evidence to support your allegation without requiring your attendance at a hearing, but this may not always be possible. We may also need to disclose your identity to other investigating agencies but will discuss this with you before doing so.

4.3 Statutory protection

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 and the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 provides individuals with protection from victimisation, dismissal or any other detriment provided they have a reasonable belief that what they have reported is true and the report is made in the public interest.

4.4 Protection to council employees

Action will not be taken against you by the council if you make a report with a reasonable belief that it is in the public interest even if it is not confirmed by the investigation.

The Council will treat any victimisation or harassment of an employee who has made a report reasonably and in the public interest under this procedure as a serious disciplinary offence.

If you consider that you have been, are being or are likely to be victimised, dismissed, made redundant or made to suffer some other detriment as a result of making a report under this procedure, you should report your concerns to the Whistleblowing Officer. The matter will then be dealt with as a new referral under this procedure.

Employees should not make reports which they do not reasonably believe to be true or which are malicious. Disciplinary action may be taken against an employee who makes an allegation frivolously, maliciously or for personal gain.

If you are already the subject of a disciplinary, capability or redundancy procedure, this will not normally be halted as a result of your report.

4.5 Advice

If you wish to receive advice from a relevant professional in the council before making a report under this procedure, you should contact any of the following:

- The Assistant Chief Executive (Governance and HR) (Tel: 020 7527 6096)
- The Corporate Director of Finance and Resources (Tel: 020 7527 2294)
- The Corporate Health and Safety Manager (Tel: 020 7527 3369)

Alternatively, you may wish to ask for confidential help from your trade union:

- UNISON:
Jane Doolan 0207 527 8298 - email secretary@islingtonunison.org.uk
- GMB:
Vaughan West 0207 527 3805 – email: - vaughan.west@islington.gov.uk
George Sharkey 0788 1310682 – email: george.sharkey@islington.gov.uk
- Unite:
Jasmin Suraya 020 7527 8344 – email: jasmin.suraya@islington.gov.uk

or your professional organisation.

You may also contact the following organisations outside the council for assistance with your concern:

- Audit Commission Public Interest Disclosure Hotline Tel: 0207 630 1019 or 0303 444 8346
- Public Concern at Work Tel: 020 7404 6609 or visit their website:
<http://www.pcaw.co.uk/>

For additional support you can contact the Employee Assistance Programme (EAP)
Phone: 0800 243 458 or visit: <http://www.workplaceoptions.co.uk/member-login.asp>
Client ID: islington
Password: employee

4.6 Reporting outside the council

This procedure is intended to provide you with an avenue within the council to raise concerns. The council hopes you will be satisfied with any action taken. If you are not, and if you feel it is right to take the matter outside the council following completion of the process set out above, the following are possible contact points:

- HM Revenue & Customs;
- The Audit Commission

- the Financial Services Authority;
- the Office of Fair Trading;
- the Health and Safety Executive;
- the Environment Agency;
- the Director of Public Prosecutions;
- the Department of Health,
- the Care Quality Commission
- the Serious Fraud Office and
- Ofsted
- or other appropriate regulatory body

For a full list of bodies and person who you can make a disclosure to see:

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

A report made externally, i.e. to the police, media or Member of Parliament, will only be protected and count as a qualifying disclosure under the legislation if the following apply:

- the report is in the public interest: if you honestly and reasonably believed the information and any allegation contained in it to be substantially true
- the allegation has not been made for personal gain
- the allegation has already been raised with the council, unless you reasonably believed you would be victimised or that there may be a cover-up or that the matter is exceptionally serious.

Also a disclosure is not a qualifying disclosure if:

- by making the disclosure, you have committed an offence (e.g. under the Official Secrets Act 1989); or
- the information should be protected from disclosure because of legal professional privilege (e.g. the disclosure has been made by a legal adviser (or their secretary) who has acquired the information in the course of providing legal advice).

4.7 Review of the whistleblowing procedure

The procedure and reports made under it should be reviewed at least annually by the Monitoring Officer who will make a report to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee will receive a regular monitoring report on the use of this procedure.

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