

Whistleblowing Policy

Date of Policy	Autumn 2026
Next Review	Autumn 2029
Committee	Full Governing Board

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The School will ensure that the policy is applied fairly to all employees and does not have a negative impact in relation to the school's equality strands: race, sex, religion and belief, sexual orientation, age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership and pregnancy and maternity.

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I. 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).

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.

2. Legislation

The requirement to have clear whistle-blowing procedures in place is set out in the [Academy Trust 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 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 disclosure that sexual harassment has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur.

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

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

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.

4.2 Who to report to

Staff should report their concern to the headteacher. If the concern is about the headteacher, or it is believed they may be involved in the wrongdoing in some way, the staff member should report their concern to the 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.

5. Procedure for responding to a whistle-blowing concern

5.1 Investigating the concern

Initial Assessment

When a concern is received by the Headteacher - referred to from here as the 'recipient' - they will carry out an initial assessment to determine the scope of any investigation. The recipient 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. We will inform you of the outcome of our assessment. If further investigation is required, you may be required to attend additional meetings in order to provide further information.

Further Investigation

If further investigation is warranted, the recipient should then arrange a further investigation into the matter.

In some cases, we may appoint an investigator or team of investigators, including staff with relevant experience of investigations or specialist knowledge of the subject matter. We may in some circumstances appoint an external person or body to investigate the concern. In other cases, they may need to report the matter to the police.

We will aim to keep you informed of the progress of the investigation and its likely timescale. You should treat any information about the investigation as confidential.

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. The report may make recommendations for change to enable us to minimise the risk of future wrongdoing. This will be sent to the Headteacher and/or governing body for actioning.

The School 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. However, sometimes the need for confidentiality may prevent us giving you specific details of the investigation, an outcome, or any disciplinary action taken as a result. You should treat any information about the investigation as confidential

Beyond the immediate actions, the Headteacher, Governors 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.

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.

8. Approval

This policy will be reviewed every 2 years.

These procedures have been agreed by the Governing Body, who will approve them whenever reviewed.

9. Links with other policies

This policy links with our policies on:

- Grievance Policy
- Complaints Policy
- Disciplinary Policy
- Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.