

Policy

Reporting a concern

Whistleblowing

Purpose

‘Whistleblowing’ means the reporting by employees of suspected misconduct, illegal acts or failure to act within the Greater Lincolnshire Combined County Authority.

The aim of this Policy is to encourage employees and others who have serious concerns about any aspect of the Authority’s work to come forward and voice those concerns.

‘Whistleblowing’ is viewed by the Authority as a positive act that can make a valuable contribution to the Authority’s efficiency and long-term success. Greater Lincolnshire Combined County Authority is committed to achieving the highest possible standards of service. To help achieve these standards it encourages freedom of speech.

Document Owner	S73 Officer
Document Version	V1.0
Approved By	GLCCA 6 March 2025

This document is the property of the Greater Lincolnshire Combined County Authority.

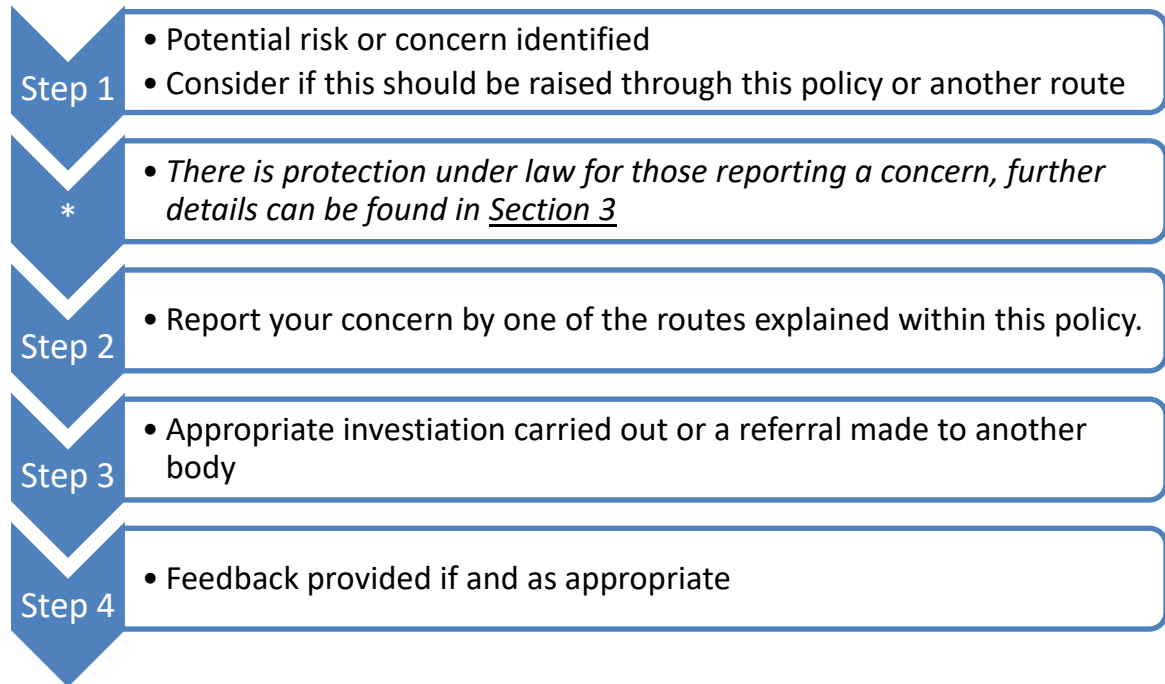
It may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose than that for which it is supplied, without the prior written permission of the Combined County Authority.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The GLCCA is committed to the highest possible standards of openness, probity and accountability. In line with that commitment, the Authority expects its employees, elected members, contractors, volunteers or consultants that have concerns about wrongdoings or malpractice in any aspect of practices encountered within the Authority or its commissioned services to come forward and voice those concerns without fear of reprisal (sometimes called whistleblowing).
- 1.2. This policy is for the raising of concerns by employees, elected members, contractors, volunteers or consultants and sets out the process for the handling of these concerns and the protection given to those raising a concern.
- 1.4. The Authority will investigate any concerns raised, that are related to the actions of Authority employees, members, contractors, volunteers or consultants in the course of their work for the Authority, and where appropriate, take action.
- 1.5. A concern can be raised at any time about an incident that happened in the past, is happening now or will happen in the near future.
- 1.6. When reporting a concern under this Policy the reporter is protected by law. They should not be treated unfairly or lose their job because they raised the concern.
- 1.7. The Authority is committed to preventing any harassment, victimisation or unfair treatment of any person arising from their raising of concerns. Where there are any concerns of harassment, victimisation or unfair treatment, the Authority will investigate the allegations and take appropriate action.

2. Process

The overall process is detailed below:



If concern unresolved, the individual reporting the concern can consider progressing matter further as set out in Section 10

3. What protection does the individual reporting the concern have under law?

3.1 The law protects those reporting any concerns listed in 4.2.

3.2. Anyone reporting a concern should feel that it is safe and acceptable to raise them so that they can be investigated, and action taken where appropriate as soon as possible. This policy aims to ensure that the reporter of the concern should not be concerned about the following:

- Fear of reprisal or victimisation (e.g. loss of job).
- Too much to lose (e.g. reputation, damage to career).
- Feelings of disloyalty.
- Worries about who may be involved.
- No proof, only suspicions.
- Fear of repercussions if there is no evidence or the concern is proved wrong.

- 3.3. When a disclosure is made in the public interest and in accordance with this policy, the individual raising the concern has legal protection from harassment or victimisation because of the disclosure. This is called a 'protected disclosure'.
- 3.4. PIDA (Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998) will protect the individual 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 individual acting as a service user would still fall under the PIDA protection).
- 3.5. Independent advice can be sought from organisations such as Citizens' Advice should any individual be unsure whether their disclosure would be protected.

4. When concerns should be raised?

- 4.1 The concern will typically (although not necessarily) be something witnessed at work. To be covered by Protected Disclosure, the individual reporting the concern / making the disclosure must reasonably believe two things:
 - They are acting in the public interest. The public interest is something that may affect the welfare or well-being of the general public. This means, in particular, that personal grievances and complaints are not usually covered by Protected Disclosure.
 - They must reasonably believe that the disclosure shows past, present or likely future wrongdoing
- 4.2 There are various reasons why a concern should be raised with the Authority. Below are examples of the types of concerns that would be classed as a Protected Disclosure under this policy.
 - a) A criminal offence (e.g. fraud, corruption or theft) has been/is likely to be committed.
 - b) A person has failed, is failing or is likely to fail to comply with any legal obligation to which they are subject.
 - c) A miscarriage of justice has been/is likely to occur.
 - d) The health or safety of any individual has been/is likely to be endangered.
 - e) The environment has been/is likely to be damaged.
 - f) Public funds are being used in an unauthorised manner.
 - g) The Authority's Constitution has not been observed or is being breached.
 - h) Unlawful discrimination is occurring in relation to the legally protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex, and sexual orientation.
 - i) Any other form of improper action or conduct is taking place. This could include breaches of the 'Nolan' Principles of Public Life.

- j) Information relating to any of the above is being deliberately concealed or attempts are being made to conceal the same.
- 4.3 Although the individual raising the concern will not be expected to prove the truth of an allegation, they will need to demonstrate to the person contacted that there are sufficient grounds for concern. They should also be able to give names, dates and places where possible and the reason as to why they are particularly concerned about the situation.

5. Concerns that don't count as Protected Disclosures

- 5.1 Protected Disclosures do not cover personal grievances (e.g. bullying, harassment, discrimination) unless it is in the public's interest.
- 5.2 Employee relationship issues could be raised with your manager, a colleague or someone within the HR service. If necessary, individuals can also contact the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) or their union representative for help and advice on resolving a workplace dispute.

6. How to raise a concern

- 6.1 Concerns can be raised in writing, email or direct with the Monitoring Officer
- 6.2 Prior to raising a concern or making a disclosure you may wish to discuss the matter with a manager or with a trade union representative.
- 6.3 There are other options if you do not want to report your concern to the Authority including seeking legal advice or going to a prescribed organisation which can take allegations without initially having to raise them with the Authority.
- 6.4 You can find a list of prescribed people and bodies on the GOV.UK website.

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

7. Raising a concern anonymously or confidentially

- 7.1 A concern can be raised anonymously however GLCCA may not be able to take the concern further if they do not have sufficient information.
- 7.2 An individual reporting a concern can give their name but request confidentiality, in which case GLCCA will make every effort to protect their identity. If the reporter wishes to raise a concern anonymously, this should be stated at the start of the process.
- 8.3 If a concern is reported to the media, in most cases Protected Disclosure rights do not apply.

8. How will concerns be dealt with?

- 8.1 The Authority is committed to dealing with all Protected Disclosure concerns appropriately, consistently, fairly and professionally.
- 9.2 The action taken by the Authority will depend on the nature of the concern. The matters raised may:
- Be investigated internally
 - Be referred to the Police
 - Be referred to the external auditor
 - Form the subject of an independent inquiry by another public body such as the Local Government Ombudsman or the Information Commissioners Office.
- 9.3 In order to protect individuals and the Authority, initial enquiries will be made by the Monitoring Officer (or an officer nominated by them) to decide whether an investigation is appropriate and, if so, what form it should take. Concerns or allegations, which fall within the scope of another existing procedure (e.g. fraud, money laundering or discrimination issues) will normally be referred for consideration under those procedures.
- 9.4 The Authority will write to the reporter of the concern within a maximum of 10 working days, acknowledging that their concern has been received and if appropriate giving further details of what action the Authority will be taking
- 9.5 Please note, in certain high-risk situations, for example child protection concerns, interim action will already have been taken.

- 9.6 The amount of contact between the body considering the issues and the reporter of the concern will depend on the nature of the matters raised, the potential difficulties involved, and the clarity of the information provided. If necessary, further information will be sought.
- 9.7 The Authority will take steps to protect the reporter of the concern from any mistreatment, detriment or harassment that they may experience because of raising a concern. For instance, if they are required to give evidence in criminal or disciplinary proceedings, the Authority will advise and support them through the procedure.
- 9.8 The Authority accepts that the individual reporting the concern needs to be assured that the matter has been properly addressed. Thus, subject to legal constraints, they will receive information about the outcome of any investigations.

9. Taking further action

- 9.1 If there are genuine concerns about how GLCCA has handled a Protected Disclosure this can be raised with the investigating officer(s) and/or the Monitoring Officer. If a suitable conclusion to the matter cannot be reached GLCCA's external auditors can be contacted.
- 9.2 If an allegation is made but subsequently, following an investigation, not upheld then no action will be taken against the reporter of the concern providing they:
- Have acted in the reasonable belief that the disclosure is in the public interest.
 - Believe that the information disclosed, and any allegation contained in it, is substantially true.
 - Have not acted for personal gain, and
 - Have not acted maliciously or made a false allegation.
- 10.3 It should be noted that if an allegation is made maliciously, falsely or for personal gain, appropriate action may be considered against the reporter. This could result in disciplinary action being considered and protection under PIDA will no longer apply.
- 10.4 If the reporter of the concern alerts a prescribed person or body, it must be one that deals with the issue that is being raised
- 10.5 If the reporter of the concern remains dissatisfied with the investigation carried out by GLCCA relevant advice and guidance will be given on the rights of escalation to the appropriate body.

11. Taking further action

- 11.1 All personal data collected and used in the handling of Protected Disclosure concerns is processed in accordance with relevant data protection legislation and Authority policies.
- 11.2 Protected Disclosure concerns are reported at an anonymised level to the Audit Committee as part of the Annual Fraud report.
- 11.3 Protected Disclosure concerns are recorded on the Authority's complaints system and access is restricted to those authorised to access the information.