

## Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA)

### Decision Notice

**Date:** 17 October 2011

**Public Authority:** Somerset Partnership NHS Foundation Trust  
**Address:** 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Mallard Court  
Express Park  
Bristol Road  
Bridgwater  
TA6 4RN

#### Decision (including any steps ordered)

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1. The complainant has requested a copy of compromise agreements entered into with doctors of any grade over the last 10 years. He also requested a list of exploratory issues covered by the compromise agreements (ie. the reasons why the compromise agreements were entered into).
2. The Somerset Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (the Trust) has provided the complainant with a redacted copy of the one compromise agreement it holds. It has applied section 40(2) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (the FOIA) to information which it has redacted from the agreement. The Information Commissioner's decision is that the Trust has correctly applied section 40(2) to the redacted information.

#### Request and response

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3. On 5 February 2010, the complainant wrote to the Trust and requested information in the following terms:

*'Please provide copies of all compromise agreements you have entered into with doctors of any grade. Please also provide a list of exploratory or illustratory issues covered by the compromise agreements (ie. the reasons why the compromise agreements were entered into.)'*

This request was to cover the previous 10 years.

4. On 24 March 2010 the complainant sent a request for an internal review to the Trust and it informed him that it had no record of the original request. It informed the complainant that it would reply to him within 20 working days.
5. On 14 September 2010 the complainant contacted the Information Commissioner (the Commissioner) to complain about the Trust's failure to respond to his information request.
6. On 24 September 2010 the Trust sent the Commissioner its draft response for the complainant. It confirmed that it held one agreement which fell under the scope of the request. The Trust explained that it considered the requested information to be exempt from disclosure under section 40(2) of the FOIA.

### **Scope of the case**

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7. On 4 March 2011 the complainant contacted the Commissioner to complain about the Trust's response to his information request. He did not accept that the Trust was correct to apply section 40(2) to this information request.
8. In his request, the complainant argued that the agreements should be provided in their original form but that the names and dates of the agreements could be redacted. This was in accordance with a decision notice regarding a similar request (case reference FS50202562) which followed the Information Tribunal finding in the case *Waugh v. Information Commissioner and Doncaster College (EA/2008/0038)*.
9. The Commissioner considers that the scope of this case is concerned with the application of section 40(2) to the redactions made to the provided compromise agreement. This does not include the name and the date included on the agreement which the complainant has agreed should be redacted.

### **Reasons for decision**

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10. Section 40(2) of the FOIA states that the personal information of a third party must not be disclosed if to do so would contravene any of the data protection principles. The first principle of the Data Protection Act 1998 (the DPA) states that personal data must be processed fairly and lawfully.

11. 'Personal data' is defined under section 1(1) of the DPA as data which relates to a living individual who can be identified from that data, or from that data and other information which is in the possession of the data controller or is likely to come into the possession of the data controller.
12. In this case, the Trust has argued that disclosure of the redacted detail in the compromise agreement is personal data which would be likely to identify the individual concerned (or other individuals). In order to comply with the DPA, the Trust has argued that any data that relates to the specifics of the agreement entered into should be removed.
13. The Commissioner has examined the unredacted agreement in this case and accepts this argument. The withheld detail relates to the circumstances of the case and is personal data. The Commissioner considers that this detail is likely to lead to identification of the individual concerned or is likely to be linked to the individual.
14. The redacted information therefore contains personal data relevant to a private settlement that has been reached between employer and employee.
15. Disclosure of information under the FOIA is not simply to the requester, but to the world at large. The requested information is not anonymous statistical data in the sense that any connection between a living individual and the information has been obscured and cannot be recreated, but information with a real and direct relationship to a living person. It is therefore necessary to decide whether disclosure would be fair.
16. In considering whether disclosure of the full compromise agreement (or a list of reasons why it was entered into) would be unfair and therefore contravene the requirements of the first data protection principle, the Commissioner has taken the following factors into account:
  - whether the requested information is sensitive personal data;
  - the consequences of disclosure;
  - the data subject's reasonable expectations of what would happen to their personal data;
  - the balance between the rights and freedoms of the data subject and the legitimate interests of the public.

### **Sensitive personal data**

17. Any consideration of fairness must first determine whether the requested information is defined as sensitive under the DPA. Section 2

of the DPA defines sensitive personal data as information which relates to:

- (a) racial or ethnic origin
- (b) political opinions
- (c) religious beliefs
- (d) trade union membership
- (e) physical or mental health
- (f) sexual life
- (g) criminal offences, sentences, proceedings or allegations.

18. The Commissioner cannot reveal the nature of the redacted information in the compromise agreement but has taken into consideration whether it falls into any of the above definitions.

### **Consequences of disclosure**

19. The Trust has explained that it considers distress may occur if the full compromise agreement (or a list of reasons why it was entered into) was released into the public domain. It has argued that the termination of an individual's employment can be a stressful and difficult process. The financial sums contained within the agreement provide significant insight into an individual's financial circumstances. Information relating to personal finances is undoubtedly confidential and the Trust considers it would cause unnecessary and unjustifiable distress if this information was released under the FOIA.
20. The Commissioner accepts that the disclosure of the full agreement may lead to public scrutiny of the details and that this may cause unwarranted distress to the individual concerned.
21. In this case the Commissioner has accepted that the redaction of the name and address of the individual ensures that the immediate identification of the relevant individual is not possible. However he considers it to be reasonable to assume that it might be possible to link the amount paid to a specific individual. The Trust has explained that staff and colleagues are aware that a compromise agreement was entered into and accordingly the individual could be identified if the full unredacted agreement was disclosed. The Commissioner therefore considers it likely that there will be individuals who would be able to associate any part of the redacted information, if disclosed, with a specific person.
22. In a recent finding (*Beckles v Information Commissioner EA/2011/0073 & 0074; September 2011*) the Information Tribunal reiterated that disclosure is to the public at large and that identifiable means identifiable to any third party who might relate the released information to his or her knowledge and experience. The Tribunal

considered that the number of colleagues or friends who would be aware that a particular individual had settled a claim with the public authority within the specified time scale to be relevant in that case.

23. Colleagues or acquaintances of an identifiable person may, through their contact with that person, know something of the circumstances of that person's departure. They may be aware of the existence of a compromise agreement, but not know any personal details including any settlement amount agreed. It is clear to the Commissioner that these are essentially private matters which ought to remain private. If disclosure would enable others to link any personal detail to the individual concerned, that is likely to be of some importance to that person and would be an undesirable consequence of disclosure.
24. Furthermore, the Commissioner considers that the second element of the requested information (the list of reasons why it was entered into) would, if disclosed, serve to further 'narrow the field of search' and therefore make identification of an individual through the disclosure more likely.
25. The Trust is prepared to acknowledge in this case that one compromise agreement has been agreed over the past ten years and is prepared to disclose that part of the agreement which does not allow any identification of the individual concerned or reveal any personal information. The Commissioner considers that should any personal detail be disclosed it is likely there will be people in possession of information which might enable them to explicitly link the further detail to the individual concerned. Such people include present and former members of the Trust's staff and former colleagues of the individual concerned.
26. The release of the full unredacted agreement may therefore lead to identification or enable the information to be linked to a specific individual and so be detrimental to the person involved.

### **Reasonable expectations**

27. The Trust has argued that the individual concerned has not given consent for the full unredacted agreement to be made public. As part of the review process, the Trust contacted the solicitor of the individual and asked if the information could be disclosed. The individual confirmed the information should not be released.
28. The basis of a compromise agreement is that it remains an essentially private and confidential matter between employer and employee. There is an emphasis on confidentiality implicit in most such agreements. The individual concerned therefore can reasonably expect

that essentially private information concerning their departure from the Trust would remain confidential.

29. The Trust considers that it has a duty to respect its employees' reasonable and express expectations of privacy and the Commissioner considers the lack of consent to be an important factor. The individual concerned would have a reasonable expectation that their identity would remain confidential.
30. The redacted version does not allow for identification and could apply to anyone. The Trust has argued that NHS compromise agreements are subject to legal wording and wherever this is standardised, the content could be disclosed.

### **The balance between the rights and freedoms of the data subject and the legitimate interests of the public**

31. The public undoubtedly has a legitimate interest in knowing how much money a public body is spending on compromise agreements. There is also a strong argument that a public body should be transparent and accountable to the public. It could therefore be argued that the compromise agreements should be disclosed to promote such openness and accountability.
32. The complainant has explained to the Commissioner that he is specifically interested in "gagging clauses" in which employees are prevented from discussing the circumstances of their case with third parties. Whilst the Commissioner considers that there is a public interest in understanding how compromise agreements may stop the open discussion of issues raised by employees, he is mindful that the agreements themselves contain personal data and the individuals concerned have a right to privacy. There is no assumption that any such clause is relevant to this case.
33. The Trust has acknowledged that a balance has to be struck between a public authority's duty to be transparent and accountable about how and why it decided to spend public money in a particular way and its duty to respect its employees' right to privacy. It has argued that it has no objection to the disclosure of the number of agreements over the past ten years and the fact that there is only one should assure the people living in Somerset that it is providing good value for money.
34. However, the Trust is concerned that the information related to one specific individual should not be disclosed. It is very likely that disclosure of any part of the withheld text of the agreement would lead to identification of the person concerned or could be linked to an

identifiable person and this would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. In addition, the Trust has argued that the person involved is not sufficiently senior to warrant disclosure of the financial settlement.

35. The Commissioner considers this to be a powerful and conclusive argument. The interests of the individual are of paramount importance. A compromise agreement and the reasons it was entered into are confidential and personal. There is an expectation that any part of this which may identify the person or be linked to the person concerned will not be made public.
36. The Commissioner therefore considers that the individual's right to privacy outweighs the public's legitimate interest in transparency and accountability in this case.

### **FS50202562**

#### **Appeal: Bousfield v. Information Commissioner and Liverpool Women's Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (EA/2009/0113)**

37. The complainant has argued that the conclusion of the Information Tribunal with respect to a previous request is relevant here. During the Commissioner's investigation of the case FS50202562, the text of twelve compromise agreements (including the settlement figures) was disclosed with personal data redacted. In the decision notice for the case, it was upheld that the public authority was correct to redact any data contained in the agreements which would identify the individuals concerned.
38. The decision notice was appealed; however due to the circumstances of the case, the Information Tribunal narrowed the scope of the appeal. It considered whether it would be fair to disclose the identity (name and address) of one individual with respect to only one of the compromise agreements. All the terms of this compromise agreement had already been disclosed, including the amount paid.
39. The Tribunal argued that by disclosing the disputed information, the identity of the individual would become known and this would be likely to significantly compromise his privacy. It would be likely to make him the target of speculation as well as approaches from the media. The Tribunal also argued that the disclosure of past events which related to the termination of a person's employment might cause considerable distress. The Tribunal attached "considerable weight" to the fact that the individual concerned had not given his consent to disclosure. It explained that the interests of the individual are of paramount importance.
40. These arguments apply to this case.



41. The Tribunal upheld the Commissioner's decision and dismissed the appeal. The Tribunal considered that the public's legitimate interests in that case had been satisfied by the disclosure of the compromise agreement in redacted form.
42. The disclosure of the twelve compromise agreements (with personal data redacted) had been agreed during the investigation of the case as it was considered highly unlikely that one of the agreements could be linked to a particular individual. The amounts of money involved could not be linked to a specific person.
43. In this case, the Trust has argued that because it only holds one compromise agreement, disclosure of the redacted information (including the amount) is very likely to lead to the identification of the individual concerned. As identification is possible, the Commissioner considers that even if the amount awarded was disclosed, this may be linked to the person involved.
44. For this reason the Commissioner considers that it would not be fair to disclose the amount of money awarded as this constitutes the personal data of the individual concerned and the amount is likely to be linked to that person.

#### **FS50165354**

#### **Appeal: Waugh v. Information Commissioner and Doncaster College (EA/2008/0038)**

45. In the decision notice for the case FS50165354, the Commissioner ordered the public authority (a college) to disclose the amount of the severance payment of the Principal. The Commissioner upheld the refusal of the college to disclose the remainder of the requested information which concerned an investigation into the conduct of the Principal and included a compromise agreement. This information had been refused under section 40(2).
46. The Commissioner considered that the severance payment should be disclosed because the college intended to publish it in its statement of accounts at the end of the year. The college had argued that the Principal would therefore have a reasonable expectation that the amount would be published.
47. The Commissioner considered that there was a significant public interest in the public knowing the amount of public money paid to the Principal when his employment was terminated. However because he did not identify any detriment that would have arisen in disclosing this information at the time of the request (and before the accounts were



published), he concluded that the legitimate interests of the public were sufficient to outweigh the individual's right to privacy in this case.

48. It could be argued that in this case, the same arguments apply and therefore the amount of the payment should be disclosed. However, the Commissioner was clear in the decision notice that an important consideration was the future publication of the severance payment in the accounts of the college. This does not apply here. The detail of the severance payment is the personal data of the individual concerned and the Commissioner accepts that the disclosure of such detail would be detrimental in this case.
49. In addition, in the appeal proceedings for the same case, the Information Tribunal concluded that the legitimate interests of the public in accessing the remainder of the requested information (which included a compromise agreement) were not sufficient to outweigh the individual's right to privacy, particularly given the substantial detriment that would result from disclosure.
50. In this case, the Trust has decided that the body of the compromise agreement may be disclosed without identification of the individual concerned; it has argued that the provided information is not personal data and may therefore be disclosed.

## **Conclusions**

51. In view of the above arguments, the Commissioner's conclusion is that the Trust was correct to refuse to provide the complainant with the full compromise agreement (or the list of reasons why it was entered into) and was correct to redact the withheld information. The withheld information is either the personal data of the individual or of other individuals. Consent for disclosure has not been given and there is a clear expectation that such personal data which might result in the identification of the individual concerned should not be released. It would not be fair to disclose the requested information and it is therefore exempt under section 40(2) of the FOIA.

## Right of appeal

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Either party has the right to appeal against this Decision Notice to the First-tier Tribunal (Information Rights). Information about the appeals process may be obtained from:

First-tier Tribunal (Information Rights)  
GRC & GRP Tribunals,  
PO Box 9300,  
LEICESTER,  
LE1 8DJ

Tel: 0300 1234504

Fax: 0116 249 4253

Email: [informationtribunal@hmcts.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:informationtribunal@hmcts.gsi.gov.uk)

Website: [www.justice.gov.uk/guidance/courts-and-tribunals/tribunals/information-rights/index.htm](http://www.justice.gov.uk/guidance/courts-and-tribunals/tribunals/information-rights/index.htm)

If you wish to appeal against a Decision Notice, you can obtain information on how to appeal along with the relevant forms from the Information Tribunal website.

Any Notice of Appeal should be served on the Tribunal within 28 (calendar) days of the date on which this Decision Notice is sent.

**Signed** .....

**Pamela Clements**  
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