



Band Tref Pontardulais Pontardulais Town Band



Safeguarding: Raising Concerns Procedures

1. Aims and purpose

The aim of this procedure is to provide a clear and transparent way for all members of the band to raise genuine concerns about acts of wrongdoing or malpractice within the organisation. It also aims to ensure that any concerns are dealt with effectively and in a timely fashion.

This procedure provides the Band Committee and specifically the Chair and Safeguarding/Welfare Officer with steps to deal with allegations, ensuring that members and volunteers are not penalised for raising genuine concerns, even if those concerns prove to be unfounded. It also provides the means for taking disciplinary action against anyone who is found to have raised false concerns with malicious intent.

The procedure does not apply to child protection concerns, adult safeguarding concerns, or allegations about a member of staff or volunteer. Concerns or allegations of this nature should be dealt with by following the Child Protection or Adult Safeguarding Policy and Procedures, or the Procedure for Managing Allegations against or Concerns about Risk Posed by an Adult.

2. What to do if you wish to raise a concern about malpractice

1. Speak to the Band Chair or Safeguarding Officer.
2. If your concern relates to one of these officers, it may be necessary for another committee member to also be involved to support the officer you have spoken to.
3. The officer you have approached should arrange to meet with you as soon as possible to discuss your concern. This meeting can take place away from the band room if necessary.
4. You will be told at the meeting, or as soon as possible afterwards, what action will be taken to address your concern.
5. It may not be possible to tell you the full details of the outcome, as this could relate to confidential third party information.
6. If no action is to be taken in relation to your concern, you will also be informed of this fact and given the reasons why.

7. If you do not want the person you have concerns about to know your identity, you should make this clear to the officer dealing with your concern at the earliest opportunity. Every effort will be made to respect your wishes, but it cannot be guaranteed that your identity will not be disclosed. If this is the case, you will be informed and any issues you may have about this will be discussed with you.
8. If you need support in raising your concern, you may bring another member or volunteer with you, however consideration should be taken to respect the confidentiality of the concern.

3.What to do if someone raises a concern with you about malpractice

1. If someone tells you they are concerned about the actions of another member or volunteer, you should arrange to meet him/her as soon as possible.
2. If you are not the person responsible for dealing with these matters, you should establish why he/she has chosen to discuss the concern with you.
3. You should then suggest that the person speaks to that officer and offer to support them to do this.
4. You should not, however, refuse to hear what the person has to say.
5. You should approach the situation sensitively, recognising the discomfort that the person may feel. Offer to meet him/her away from the band room if he/she wishes, but ensure you are protected and not alone if this person is under 18. You should also remind the person with the concern about other sources of support available to him/her. Some are listed at the end of this document.
6. If the person reporting the concern wants his/her identity to be kept confidential, you should explain that this will be done if possible, but that it may not be achievable.
7. Make notes of your discussions with the individual, and check the accuracy of your notes with him/her.

4.Deciding what action to take

1. Once you have established the nature of the concern, it may be of a relatively minor nature and you may decide to resolve it informally.
2. If the concern appears more serious, you must consider first whether any immediate action is needed to protect children or an adult at risk.
3. If so, you should check the child protection or adult safeguarding procedures to consider what action to take.
4. You should also consider whether there is a need to involve the police and/or other statutory services e.g. health.

5. If so, you should contact the Safeguarding Officer (if this is not you) to discuss the matter further.
6. If you are not the person responsible for dealing with concerns, i.e. Chair, Safeguarding Officer or other appointed committee member, you should refer the matter to the appropriate officer, who will decide what action to take.

5. Conducting an investigation

1. Unless the matter is relatively minor and can be dealt with informally, the responsible officer should arrange for an investigation to be completed as swiftly as possible. The investigation should also be demonstrably thorough and impartial.
2. The scope of the investigation will be determined by the nature of the concern. Witnesses may need to be consulted and records may need to be scrutinised. It is also possible that advice may be needed from someone with specialist knowledge in the area of concern.
3. Once the investigation is completed, a report should be produced, summarising the nature of the concern, the investigation process and the outcome, including specific recommendations. Take measures to preserve the anonymity of the person who raised the concern, if this has been his/her wish. If the concerns are not upheld, this should also be made clear. If the concern is upheld and the person at the centre of it is found to have been culpable or remiss in some way, the report's recommendations should be carried out using a clear plan of action. The plan may include the use of disciplinary action, training, coaching, counselling, the implementation of new policies or procedures, or a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service and/or Local Authority if required.
4. If it becomes apparent during the course of the investigation that a criminal offence may have been committed, the police should be informed. Your own investigation may have to be suspended on police advice, if they decide that they need to become involved.
5. The person who raised the concern should be informed of the outcome, but not the details of any disciplinary action. It may be appropriate for the person who raised the concern to be offered support or counselling.
6. If the concern is unfounded and the person who raised it is found, through the process of investigation, to have acted maliciously or out of a desire for personal gain, it may be appropriate to consider disciplinary action against him/her.