Lone Working Policy

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Introduction

The Legal position

There is no specific law dealing with lone working. However, all health and safety legislation applies equally to lone workers and in some cases, is even more applicable. Unfortunately employers often forget their responsibilities to lone workers, in particular in respect of issues such as risk assessment, welfare provision, recording of injuries, first aid provision and consultation.

The following laws or regulations are particularly important when considering the position of lone workers:

The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 places general duties of employers and employees under Sections 2–9. Generally, the employer has a duty to ensure the health, safety and welfare of employees. The requirements regarding safe systems of work, health and safety policies, information, training and instruction, and a safe working environment are particularly important.

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 require employers to make suitable and sufficient assessments of risks to their employees. They must also make arrangements for the health and safety of employees by effective planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review. If the risk assessment shows that it is not possible for the work to be done safely by a lone worker, then other arrangements should be put in place.

The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 cover issues such as temperature access to toilets, water and other welfare issues. They do not only apply to indoor workers.

The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 states employers must notify their enforcing authority in the event of an accident at work to any employee resulting in death, major injury or incapacity for normal work for three or more days. This includes any act of violence done to a person at work.

 Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977 require employers to consult with their workforce, either directly or through safety representatives.

The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 require the employer to provide access to First Aid.

1. Policy Statement

1.1. Where the conditions of service delivery or its associated tasks require staff to work alone, both the individual staff member and their Line Manager have a duty to assess and reduce the risks which lone working presents.

1.2. This policy should be read in conjunction with the Health & Safety and Safeguarding policies.

2. Purpose

This policy is designed to alert staff to the risks presented by lone working, to identify the responsibilities each person has in this situation, and to describe procedures which will minimise such risks. It is not intended to raise anxiety unnecessarily, but to give staff a framework for managing potentially risky situations.

3. Scope

3.1. This policy applies to all staff who may be working alone, at any time, in any of the situations described in the definition below.

3.2. Volunteers would not normally be expected to work alone and so should be outside the scope of this policy

4. Context

Some staff work outside office hours and/or alone due to flexible working patterns and/or to undertake their job role Autism Bedfordshire's principles for supporting lone workers include:

4.1. a commitment to supporting staff and managers both in establishing and maintaining safe working practices;

4.2. recognising and reducing risk;

4.3. a commitment to the provision of appropriate support for staff;

4.4. a clear understanding of responsibilities;

4.5. the priority placed on the safety of the individual over property;

4.6. a commitment to providing appropriate training for staff; and

4.7. equipment such as mobile phones will be made available as appropriate.

5. Definition

Within this document, 'lone working' refers to situations where staff in the course of their duties work alone or are physically isolated from colleagues and without access to immediate assistance. This last situation may also arise where there are other staff in the building but the nature of the building itself may essentially create isolated areas.

6. Mandatory Building Procedures

6.1. Security of buildings

Line Managers and their employees must ensure that:-

- 6.1.1. All appropriate steps are taken to control access to the building and that emergency exits are accessible
- 6.1.2. Alarm systems are tested regularly – both fire and intruder
- 6.1.3. When working alone they are familiar with exits and alarms.
- 6.1.4. There is access to a telephone and first aid kit
- 6.1.5. If there is any indication that the building has been broken into, they call for assistance before entering
- 6.1.6. External doors are locked to avoid unwanted visitors if working alone

6.2. Working alone at another building/location

Line Managers and their employees must ensure that:-

- 6.2.1. All appropriate steps are taken to control access to the building/room and that emergency exits are accessible
- 6.2.2. They are familiar with the fire and, if applicable, intruder alarm procedure and know the location of both exits and alarms
- 6.2.3. When making a booking at a venue there will be somebody else present in the building (i.e. Building Manager or Caretaker) and that this person can be contacted in the event of an emergency.
- 6.2.4. There is access to a telephone and first aid kit
- 6.2.5. If there is any indication that the building has been broken into, they call for assistance before entering
- 6.2.6. Staff are familiar with the no-smoking rules and procedures
- 6.2.7. Whenever possible that they park in a well lit and busy area
- 6.2.8. Ensure sign in and sign out procedures are followed

7. Personal safety

7.1. Staff should avoid working alone if not necessary and where possible the final two people should leave together

7.2. Staff must not assume that having a mobile phone and a back-up plan is a sufficient safeguard in itself. The first priority is to plan for a reduction of risk.

7.3. Staff should take all reasonable precautions to ensure their own safety, as they would in any other circumstances.

7.4. Before working alone, an assessment of the risks involved should be made in conjunction with the Line Manager

7.5. Where required, staff must ensure that they sign in and out of building registers.

7.6. Staff must inform their Line Manager or other identified person when they will be working alone, giving accurate details of their location and following an agreed plan to inform that person when the task is completed. This includes occasions when a staff member expects to go home following an external commitment rather than returning to their base.

7.7. Staff such as tutors, who work to a pre-planned programme of sessions, must inform their Line Manager if they deviate from the programme.

7.8. If a member of staff does not report in as expected an agreed plan should be put into operation, initially to check on the situation and then to respond as appropriate using emergency contact information if necessary.

7.9. Arrangements for contacts and response should be tailored to the needs and nature of the team. Issues to take into account include:

- 7.9.1. Staffing levels and availability – developing links with a residential establishment may be the best out of hour's solution
- 7.9.2. The identified risks
- 7.9.3. Measures in place to reduce those risks

7.10. Where staff work alone for extended periods and/or on a regular basis, managers must make provision for regular contact, both to monitor the situation and to counter the effects of working in isolation.

7.11. Staff working away from the office should ensure that they have access to a mobile phone at all times. Staff may use their own mobile phone for this purpose or may borrow one from the Learning Curve. Staff are responsible for checking that the mobile phone is charged, in working order and with sufficient credit remaining with the relevant provider. Please see Appendix 1 for further guidance.

8. Assessment of risk

8.1. In drawing up and recording an assessment of risk the following issues should be considered, as appropriate to the circumstances:

- 8.1.1. The environment – location, security, access.
- 8.1.2. The context – nature of the task, any special circumstances.
- 8.1.3. The individuals concerned – indicators of potential or actual risk.
- 8.1.4. History – any previous incidents in similar situations.
- 8.1.5. Any other special circumstances.

8.2. All available information should be taken into account and checked or updated as necessary. Where there is any reasonable doubt about the safety of a lone worker in a given situation, consideration should be given to sending a second worker or making other arrangements to complete the task.

9. Planning

9.1. Staff safety should be considered when choosing locations for courses etc.

9.2. Staff should be fully briefed in relation to risk as well as the task itself.

9.3. Communication, checking-in and fallback arrangements must be in place. Staff should ensure someone is always aware of their movements and expected return time.

9.4. The Line Manager is responsible for agreeing and facilitating these arrangements, which should be tailored to the operating conditions affecting the staff member.

10. Staff working at home

10.1. Staff working from their own homes should take every reasonable precaution to ensure that their address and telephone number remain confidential.

10.2. Staff working from home should be in regular contact with their Line Manager or other designated person if working at home for extended periods.

10.3. Managers should be particularly aware of the importance of such arrangements for staff that live alone.

10.4. Staff working from home should be aware that even ex-directory and mobile numbers will show up on Caller Display and can be retrieved on 1471. To prevent the person you call accessing your number dial 141 before their number, or check the instructions for your mobile phone.

11. Practice Guidance – Personal Safety

'Reasonable precautions' might include:

11.1. checking directions for the destination

11.2. ensuring your car, if used, is road-worthy and has break-down cover

11.3. ensuring someone knows where you are and when are expected home

11.4. avoiding where possible poorly lit or deserted areas

11.5. taking care when entering or leaving empty buildings, especially at night

11.6. ensuring that items such as laptops or mobile phones are carried discreetly. For more information see the Suzy Lamplugh Trust website http://www.suzylamplugh.org/personal-safety/personal-safety-tips/ which gives further advice and information.

12. Monitoring and Review

Any member of staff with a concern regarding lone working issues should ensure that it is discussed with their manager or with the whole team, as appropriate.

Appendix 1 - Personal Safety

1. Personal Safety

1.1. There are a number of things you can do to avoid trouble in the first place. Autism Bedfordshire has a responsibility as an employer to ensure the health, safety and welfare of staff, but employees also have a duty to take reasonable care themselves.

1.2. This is not about raising anxiety levels but about recognising potential dangers and taking positive steps to reduce risk, for yourself and for service users in your care.

2. Be aware of the environment

2.1. Know what measures are in place where you work: check out alarm systems and procedures, exits and entrances, and the location of the first aid supplies.

2.2. Make sure that your car and mobile phone are in good working order, and that electrical and other mechanical equipment is safe to use. Check the instructions for use, and ensure that faults are reported /dealt with.

2.3. If your work takes you into areas which are isolated, poorly lit at night or known for high crime rates arrange to check in when the visit is over.

2.4. If a potentially violent situation occurs, be aware of what might be used as a weapon against you, and of possible escape routes.

2.5. Try to maintain a comfortable level of heating and lighting in buildings you control.

3. Be aware of yourself

3.1. Think about your body language. What messages are you giving?

3.2. Think about your tone of voice and choice of words. Avoid anything which could be seen as sarcastic or patronising.

3.3. Think about what you are wearing. Is it suitable for the task? Does it hamper your movement? What signals does it send out? In a potentially risky situation, does a scarf or tie offer an opportunity to an assailant?

3.4. Be aware of your own triggers – the things that make you angry or upset.

4. Be aware of other people

4.1. Take note of their non-verbal signals.

4.2. Be aware of their triggers.

4.3. Don't crowd people – allow them space.

4.4. Make a realistic estimate of the time you will need to do something, and don't make promises which can't be kept, either on your own or someone else's behalf.

4.5. Be aware of the context of your meeting – are they already angry or upset before you meet, and for what reason?

4.6. Listen to them, and show them you are listening.

Appendix 2 - Protocol and Guidance for Home Visits

1. Guidance for Home Visits

1.1. Outreach workers should provide the Assistant Development Officer with details of any home visits arranged, including an estimated time of leaving and returning. Their Line Manager MUST be aware of all arrangements made. The outreach worker should ensure they have a fully operational mobile phone with them for the visit. Staff should appraise themselves of any previous visits by other staff or agencies and acquire background information from others.

1.2. Staff visiting should be fully acquainted with the location of a learner's home and how to get there to avoid having to stop and ask for directions. Staff should have the appropriate insurance cover as such visits are regarded as 'business' by insurance companies.

1.3. If staff are anxious on arriving at a location and feel their safety could be jeopardised, they should not take the risk of proceeding further. They should telephone the home and advise that they are unable to attend. Alternative arrangements should be made.

1.4. All home visits should be recorded with the reason of the visit, points discussed, agreements reached and any concerns that the member of staff may have from the meeting however trivial these may appear at the time. Clear and detailed record keeping may well prevent problems in the future.

1.5. Travel plans should only be changed if relevant staff have been alerted.

1.6. Staff may consider the carrying of a personal alarm.

1.7. Public transport is a poor option for home visits since a great deal of personal control is taken away. Only a thorough risk assessment should allow for the use of buses, taxis and trains.

1.8. Confrontation should always be avoided. At the first sign of potential danger the staff member should make a speedy exit from a home. Never assume that violence wouldn't happen as while there are hundreds of home visits made safely every day, personal safety is paramount. Any incident should be reported to the Line Manager immediately.

1.9. Visiting staff and volunteers are reminded to keep up-to-date with current legislation and safeguarding training.

2. Protocol for Home Visits Working in Partnership with Parents/Carers

2.1. Show respect for parents/carers/families as equal partners in the relationship.

2.2. Make appointments in advance and offer a choice.

2.3. Accept families' rights not to want a home visit.

2.4. If applicable confirm parents/carers actual name and title and keep on record. Do not presume that there are two parents, or that both have the same surname as the child.

2.5. Do not assume that all parents or carers are literate. Also remember that their first language may not be English and an interpreter may be required.

2.6. Be aware of Social, Cultural and Religious differences.

2.7. Where possible, communicate with other agencies already involved with the family.

3. Health and Safety

3.1. Always provide the Assistant Development Officer with a list of any home visits arranged, including an estimated time of leaving and returning.

3.2. The Line Manager MUST be made aware of all arrangements made.

3.3. Ensure that your mobile phone is operational and fully charged beforehand

3.4. Demonstrate normal courtesy - wait to be invited into the home.

3.5. It is important that all contacts with children and families are recorded.

3.6. A note should be made of all people present at the meeting, dates and times etc.

3.7. Use common sense, trust your instincts and if a situation feels threatening - leave, saying for example, that you are going back to get something from your car.

3.8. If in doubt cancel the visit and re-arrange with a colleague in attendance.

3.9. Any future home visits should be entered in the calendar in Outlook.

3.10. The Assistant Development Officer will telephone the staff member undertaking a home visit fifteen minutes into the meeting.

3.11. If there appears to be any cause for concern, a code word will be used and the staff member should respond accordingly to the questions being answered by the Assistant Development Officer.

3.12. If there is no answer, the administrator should try to make contact again after 5 minutes.

3.13. If there is still no answer the administrator should ring the contact details for the home visit and ask to speak to the staff member.

3.16. At this point the Assistant Development Officer should call the police.

4. Risk Assessment

4.1. Check records as to what is known and what information is available.

4.2. Talk to other professionals who may have already have had contact or involvement with the family.

4.3. Discuss with the Line Manager what strategies to adopt when working with a potentially difficult member/carer.

4.4. Where there are deemed to be potential risks, contact by phone/post and invite them to meet in a public place or do a joint visit with another trained staff member or volunteer.

5. Unaccompanied visits

5.1 Staff may be required to make home visits alone. In this instance the following guidelines should be observed:

5.1.1. Permission to make an unaccompanied home visit must be given by the Line Manager in advance of the visit

5.1.2. If you need to speak to a young person alone, a member of the family or friend should be present or near during the interview.

5.1.3. Ask if an adult is present in the house before entering. If no adult is present, do not enter.

5.1.4. If the interview is in another room, the door should be left open.

5.1.5. Care should be taken that your proximity to the young person cannot be misinterpreted.