

# Lone Working: Policy, Procedures and Practice Guidance

## 1. Policy Statement

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

## 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.

## 3. Scope

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

## 4. Context

Lone workers face the same risks as anyone else, as well as those directly related to their work. Within LGS overall policy relating to safer working practices, support for lone workers is an essential part, and the same principles apply, particularly:

- a commitment to supporting staff and managers both in establishing and maintaining safe working practices
- recognising and reducing risk
- a commitment to the provision of appropriate support for staff a clear understanding of responsibilities
- the priority placed on the safety of the individual over property a commitment to providing appropriate training for staff
- Equipment such as mobile phones, personal alarms and torches will be made available as appropriate.

## 5. Definitions

A lone worker is an employee who performs an activity that is carried out in isolation from other workers without close or direct supervision. Such staff may be exposed to risk because there is no-one to assist them and so a risk assessment may be required.

## 6. Mandatory Procedures

### Personal Safety

- 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.
- Staff should take all reasonable precautions to ensure their own safety, as they would in any other circumstances.
- Before working alone, an assessment of the risks involved should be made in conjunction with the line manager
- 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 a visit rather than returning to their base.
- Managers must ensure that there is a robust system in place for signing in and out, and that staff use it.
- Staff such as Home support workers, who work to a pre-planned programme of visits, must inform their line manager if they deviate from the programme.
- 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.
- Arrangements for contacts and response should be tailored to the needs and nature of the team. Issues to take into account include:
  - staffing levels and availability
  - the identified risks
  - measures in place to reduce those risks
- 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.
- Staff working in the community should be issued with a mobile phone; they are responsible for checking that it is charged, in working order, and with sufficient credit remaining with the relevant provider. Personal alarms may also be provided.

### Assessment of risk

- In drawing up and recording an assessment of risk the following issues should be considered, as appropriate to the circumstances:
  - the environment – location, security, access
  - the context – nature of the task, any special circumstances
  - the individuals concerned – indicators of potential or actual risk history – any previous incidents in similar situations
  - any other special circumstances

- 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.
- While resource implications cannot be ignored, safety must be the prime concern.

### **Planning**

- Staff should be fully briefed in relation to risk as well as the task itself.
- Communication, checking-in and fall back arrangements must be in place.
- The team manager is responsible for agreeing and facilitating these arrangements, which should be tailored to the operating conditions affecting the team.

### **Reporting**

- Should an incident occur, the reporting and de-briefing should follow standard company guidance, which can be found in **XXLOCATIONXX**
- The identified person should debrief in the first instance; if this is not the staff member's line manager, that manager should be informed as soon as practicable, and continue the process.

### **Lone worker devices**

- It is the line manager's duty to ensure that each member of the team is issued with a lone worker device, if appropriate.
- The manager should ensure that device users receive adequate training and are competent in the use of their devices.
- Department managers are responsible for overall monitoring of lone worker device usage.
- Employees are responsible for keeping their devices in good working order, reporting any problems with devices and for ensuring that device batteries are fully charged before working alone.

## **7. Known Risks and Procedures**

*Here you will provide known risks and procedures that should be followed in such circumstances. Here is ONE example;*

### *Dealing with Animals*

- *If there is a known problem with animals at a particular address or location, the occupants should be contacted and requested to remove or secure the animals before arrival.*

- *If a Lone Worker is confronted by an aggressive animal on a first visit to a service user's address, they should not put themselves at risk. If necessary they should abandon the visit and report the incident at the earliest opportunity.*
- *If a Lone Worker feels uneasy with animals being present, they should politely request that they be removed. However, a request of this nature may provoke a negative reaction. All possible efforts should be made to ensure that the situation is managed, should hostility become evident. If this is not possible then alternative arrangements should be made to carry out the visit; such as rescheduling so that the Lone Worker can be accompanied or asking a colleague, more at ease with animals, to assist them.*

## **8. Monitoring and Review**

- The ongoing implementation of the Lone Working Policy will be monitored through the supervision process.
- Lone working and risk assessment will be regular agenda items for team meetings.
- Any member of staff with a concern regarding these issues should ensure that it is discussed with their supervisor or with the whole team, as appropriate.
- The policy will be reviewed as part of the regular cycle of reviews, unless changing circumstances require an earlier review.

## **9. Support – Internal and External**

- **Health and Safety Executive (HSE)**  
The HSE has published a range of guidance and support materials to help employers manage the risk of work-related violence to staff. This includes a set of case studies demonstrating good practice in managing the risks to Lone Workers. These are all available on the HSE website at:  
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/violence>