LONE WORKING

What are the hazards? What can go wrong?	Who might be harmed and how is this likely to happen?
People working alone in fixed establishments	Staff and volunteers may be at risk of violence, aggression, allegations and attack if working and /or travelling alone.
Mobile staff or volunteers working away from the organisation's main base	Staff and volunteers with disabilities or health conditions, pregnant employees or those with a difficult relationship with a client are potentially more at risk.

Possible control measures:

Avoid Lone working where possible.

Establish if the workplace presents a special risk to the lone worker that is covered by other legislation e.g. confined spaces, if so follow, best practice advice on controlling these risks.

Refer to Personal Safety Policy and follow advice given therein

Consult Personal Safety Precautions Register before undertaking home visits or meeting anyone by appointment. Follow the precautions given.

Follow any personal safety policies and procedures in place.

Work in pairs if unhappy about lone visiting.

Provision and use of a personal safety kit – alarm, mobile phone etc

Ensure appropriate Personal Protective equipment is provided and used where this has been identified as necessary..

Use of Lone Worker Monitoring Systems

Operate effective 'Buddy systems' leaving contact details, name and address of visit and expected time of return with a colleague.

Code word used to call for assistance.

When visiting properties position yourself so that you can leave quickly if necessary.

Access to relevant background information for high risk areas and visits.

Attend relevant personal safety training course and implement techniques learnt.

Report any concerns.

Have knowledge of area (local shops, pubs, schools) and use this when deciding where to park and routes to use.

Take into account seasonal changes, ie weather, snow, Christmas time, school runs.