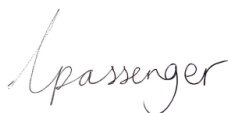


THORNBOROUGH INFANT SCHOOL



Personal Safety and Violence Policy



Signed:
Mrs L. Passenger
Headteacher



Signed:
Mr M. Kennedy
Chair of Governors

Reviewed: November 2024
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Thornborough Infant School

Personal Safety and Violence Policy

(Adopted from Buckinghamshire Council Personal Safety and the Prevention and Management of Violence in the Workplace)

Thornborough School follows the Buckinghamshire Council Policy and guidelines to ensure personal safety and the prevention and management of violence in the workplace.

The Senior Leadership team have an understanding of and implement the guidance from the 'Toolkit for Managers – Preventing Incidents'.

All employees have received and follow the guidance from the 'Practical guidance for employees'.

Staff have received and follow the 'Personal Safety and Lone Working Risk Assessment' guidance and 'Lone Working Policy'.

PERSONAL SAFETY AND THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE

Policy Statement and responsibilities

1.1 Policy Statement

Buckinghamshire Council recognises that those employees who deal directly with the public may face aggressive or violent behaviour and/or verbal abuse. This policy is aimed at external work-related violence i.e. non-employee violence directed at an employee. Internal employee to employee behaviour is dealt with under the council's 'Behaviour at Work' policies.

Buckinghamshire Council is committed to reducing the risks to its employees from acts of violence and aggression by assessing the risks and introducing appropriate controls and procedures so far as is reasonably practicable including:

- Giving practical advice and guidance to managers and employees on how to avoid and manage violence whilst at work.
- Providing adequate training for employees who may be subject to violence or abuse.
- Providing appropriate equipment where applicable.
- Encouraging proper reporting of incidents and near misses and ensuring that employees do not avoid reporting and recording violent incidents in the belief that an assault may suggest failure on the part of employees concerned.
- Where appropriate, counselling of employees who have suffered violence or abuse.
- Monitoring of incidents of violence or abuse.

1.2 Definition of Workplace Violence

The Health and Safety Executive defines violence at work as “any incident in which a person is abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances relating to their work”.

Violence and aggression comes in many forms and for the purpose of this policy, workplace violence includes physical and non-physical acts. See appendix 1 for a list of examples.

1.3 Responsibilities

1.3.1. Role of managers

Where employees' personal safety may be at risk manager's will:

- Consult with employees on the risks to their health and safety from violence.
- Carry job based, and when required, specific risk assessments for all tasks which they undertake, considering the added risks of lone working and real or perceived violence. See Health and Safety Policies and Procedures, section 2.1 for further details of the risk assessment process.
- Ensure adequately safe systems of work are drawn up and used.
- Provide appropriate equipment and resources (for example closed circuit TV, mobile phone, Lone Working Devices, alarms and buddy systems).
- Ensure employees are trained in the use of any equipment or devices supplied and monitor use.
- Ensure employees are aware of relevant policies and procedures.
- Evaluate training needs and ensure appropriate training is undertaken and review training needs at appraisal.
- Ensure employees have access to any relevant background information, for example on clients, location, historical problems including specific databases or registers held by Services.
- Ensure that databases/registers are regularly reviewed and updated after an incident or when information is received.
- Share information with other BC Services, partners and agencies within GDPR guidelines, as appropriate in order to resolve an issue or prevent further issues.
- Monitor work practices to ensure that control measures are working.

- Ensure all incidents of aggression and violence, including threats, verbal abuse and near misses, are reported on Assessnet, investigated and appropriate action taken (see Health and Safety Policies and Procedures section 3.1 for further details on reporting).
- Display the Violence Notice in public areas where a risk assessment indicates that staff may be at risk from violence. See appendix 5 - download and sign.
- Send a standard letter to clients or members of the public who are abusive or aggressive to Council employees. See appendix 4 for an example that can be put on appropriate School/Service headed paper and amended to suit most situations. Schools can refer to section 547 of the Education Act 1996.
- Provide support to employees who have been exposed to violent, threatening or abusive behaviour
- Treat volunteers the same as employees

1.3.2 Role of employees

All employees also have a responsibility to:

- Report any shortcomings in systems of work to their manager or the Health and Safety Team.
- Take care for their own personal safety and take time to plan in advance.
- Comply with risk assessments and safe systems of work.
- Attend training and awareness sessions as appropriate.
- Use any equipment or devices supplied and ensure these are tested and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and practise use of such equipment and devices regularly.
- Be aware of local Service specific procedures relating to those persons or addresses which may pose a risk and consult any such information prior to visiting/meeting with members of the public by consulting database/registers as appropriate.
- Report all incidents of violence, verbal abuse and threats to their Service or School's Accident/Incident/Near Miss reporter (see Health and Safety Policies and Procedures, section 3.1 for further details)

Toolkit for managers - preventing incidents

1.1 Identifying Who is at Risk and Potential Causes of Violent Behaviour

It can be difficult to anticipate a violent or aggressive act because it is not always premeditated and does not always have an obvious cause. It is important to recognise signs and triggers as this can often help in defusing or avoiding a potentially violent situation. Appendix 2 will help to identify who may be at risk and which activities could present an added risk to the lone worker. Employees identified as at risk of violence must receive appropriate training. See section 2.4 for details of training courses.

Managers must also receive appropriate training so they can adequately identify personal safety risks to employees and carry out suitable and sufficient risk assessments. Courses available include Personal Safety Awareness and IOSH Managing Safely.

1.2 Sharing Information and Concerns Regarding Clients/Pupils

Sharing information with colleagues, Head teachers, parents, other service providers and agencies in an appropriate way and using the appropriate security is essential, especially if there are potentially difficult circumstances - examples might include:

- Matrimonial difficulties or discussions involving custody of children can make one or other parent potentially aggressive.
- Persons with learning difficulties may exhibit unpredictable behaviour.
- Persons involved in planning disputes, school choices or enforcement may become aggressive.
- Children in care homes may have a history of violent or aggressive behaviour.
- Elderly clients and their families may have a history of aggression towards employees or other clients.
- Clients/pupils in schools and Social Care establishments may sometimes 'target' a particular employee. Regular monitoring of reports should identify these trends.

Managers at all levels, in all Services and schools throughout the Council should be aware of the importance of sharing what may be relevant information with colleagues in other teams, Services or agencies and should encourage employees to do so. Any sharing of information (including personal data) must be performed in a way that does not breach the privacy rights of that individual, must be assessed to ensure that only relevant personal information is shared and must be shared using the appropriate security/protections – please check with the Data Protection team (dataprotection@buckinghamshire.gov.uk) before sharing. It often happens that after an incident someone will come forward with information or a feeling that something was not quite right, but they did not think it worth mentioning at the time.

- All information concerning clients of the Council is highly confidential but, in some circumstances, it may be necessary to inform colleagues in other Services Areas and to consider whether this information should be shared if the information could affect the safety of others.
- Social workers may have information which could be of use to Education Welfare Officers and Head teachers or vice-versa.
- Persons referring children to care homes or foster carers may be aware of a history of violence or aggression by the child or parents.

1.3 Managing Risk in Reception Areas and Information/Enquiry Desks

- Visitor access to schools and establishments should be controlled by a Reception Office or via an electronic entry system such as intercom or buzzer entry. The person authorised to give access should have a clear view of who is requesting access prior to letting them in.
- Schools and establishments must have a signing in and out procedure, issue badges and provide basic Health & Safety information to all visitors to site. Visitors must be accompanied when in the building.
- The layout of reception desks or public counters and information desks should be such that a barrier is formed between employees and service users/parents/public and there should be easy access to a safe area or method of calling for immediate help.
- Emergency procedures should be drawn up by managers and staff.
- Alarm systems should be tested regularly.
- Emergency procedures and response to alarms should be rehearsed regularly.
- Access to private office areas should be controlled either by swipe card or digilocks. If this facility is not available, then doors should be secured (bearing in mind emergency exit requirements).
- Cash should be out of sight and cashing up should be carried out away from public view.
- Waiting areas should be as pleasant as possible.

2.3.1 Interviewing Safely

It is important to remember that most interviews will not present any danger to the persons involved. However, there have been incidents of violence towards employees either during or prior to an interview or where clients have gained unauthorised access to administrative or office areas.

It must be recognised that such incidents can occur, so being aware of the risks and taking appropriate steps to minimise the risks is important.

Types of interview and interview environments vary widely however the following are examples of good practice:

- Interviews should be planned, and risk assessed in advance and an appointment system should operate.
- Be aware that some Services or Establishments have specific risk assessments and procedures for specific rooms or types of interviews.
- As much background information should be gathered prior to the appointment
- A way of calling for help should be arranged. This could be a colleague popping in to check, a panic button or simply leaving the door open so the interviewer is within hailing distance of colleagues.
- Ensure employees know what to do in the event of a call for help
- Interview rooms should be welcoming, well lit, comfortable and free from objects that could be used as a weapon.

- The room should be laid out so that a quick escape is possible. Under most circumstances, the chair/desk position should allow the interviewer to be nearest the door (with the door behind them).
- Remove or put away items in the room that could be used as potential weapons such as scissors, large ornaments etc.
- Ensure employees have received training in interview techniques and defusing and de-escalating techniques.

1.4 Lone Working

This guidance covers personal safety as well as violence. It will depend on the findings of a risk assessment whether lone working is appropriate. However, in all cases serious consideration must be given as to whether lone working is necessary at all or, whether the work can be carried out in any other way.

Both managers and employees must be involved in any decision to work alone.

Certain types of work are not suitable for lone working if there is a risk of serious injury where the employee may be unable to summon assistance for themselves.

For example:

- working at height involving the use of ladders, mobile towers etc.
- working with hazardous chemicals
- the use of hazardous machinery or tools for example chainsaws
- handling significant amounts of money

Lone working must be included in employees' job-based risk assessment. It may also be necessary to carry out an activity-based assessment for one-off situations which could include working alone on site during the holidays or working away from the usual place of work.

Managers must where appropriate, risk assess and draw up safe working practices for activities involving lone working for example, home visits, site visits, mobile services etc.

Contractors, for example cleaners and service engineers who are working alone, should have their own arrangements for site lone working.

Control measures may include instruction, training, supervision, protective equipment etc. Managers should take steps to check that control measures are used and review the risk assessment from time to time to ensure it is still adequate.

When a risk assessment shows that it is not possible for the work to be done safely by a lone worker, arrangements for providing help or back-up should be put in place.

Lone workers should not be at more risk than other employees. This may require extra risk-control measures. Precautions should take account of normal work and foreseeable emergencies, for example fire, equipment failure, illness and accidents. If an employee's role includes working at a non-BC workplace, the risk assessment should be done in conjunction with that employer. Managers should identify situations where people work alone and ask questions such as:

- Does the workplace present a special risk to the lone worker?
- Is there a safe way in and a way out for one person? Can any temporary access equipment which is necessary, such as portable ladders or trestles, be safely handled by one person?
- Can all the plant, substances and goods involved in the work be safely handled by one person? Consider whether the work involves lifting objects too large for one person or whether more than one person is needed to operate essential controls for the safe running of equipment.
- Is there a risk of violence?
- Are young or inexperienced workers especially at risk if they work alone?
- Is the person medically fit and suitable to work alone?

- What happens if the person becomes ill has an accident or there is an emergency?

1.5 Training

BC provides training for employees and their managers who lone work or may be at risk of violence. See details on The Source or SchoolsWeb for Personal Safety Awareness Courses. Bespoke courses that can be arranged on site for groups of people on request. E-mail the Health and Safety Team mailbox for further information handstraining@buckinghamshire.gov.uk .

Dedicated training for Social Care staff is available via Training and Development, contact the HR ServiceDesk hrrservicedesk@buckinghamshire.gov.uk for information.

1.6 Useful Equipment which may assist in Minimising Risks from Violence

It is the duty of employers and employees to plan and use safe systems of work to minimise the risk of violence. The objective should always be to prevent a possible violent situation occurring.

There may be situations when the use of electronic devices will assist in minimising the risk. Care should be taken however not to be lulled into a false sense of security, for example a mobile phone can be useful to let colleagues know about a change to a planned itinerary or to call assistance in cases of car has breakdown, but will be of little use if someone is actually being attacked.

The following items may be useful when incorporated into a planned system of work following a risk assessment.

Personal Equipment

- Mobile phone.
- Lone Worker Devices and mobile phone apps.
- Two-way Radio.
- Gas or battery-operated attack alarms (note: these devices need to be regularly tested and after approximately 5 tests the gas canister will need replacing).
- “Panic alarms” (these include handheld “screech alarms”, handheld radio operated alarms which activate a light or buzzer and fixed panic buttons).
- Dog biscuits to divert attention of aggressive dogs. Dog Dazer deterrent devices are available; however, these devices are not always effective and can give a false sense of security.
- First Aid kit.
- Preventative injections for example Hepatitis B.
- List of premises where violence has previously occurred (often used by enforcing authorities).

Aids to Site Security

- Door access equipment for example swipe cards and combination type locks.
- Entry phone systems.
- Closed circuit television.
- Toughened glass screens around reception desks.
- Extra wide reception desks to prevent assailants reaching or jumping across desks. When refurbishing or designing new reception areas the above features should be considered.
- Security lighting sometimes linked to movement detectors.
- Signing in books or systems and visitor badges.
- Adequate external lighting.
- Secure fencing and gates

It is vital that employees receive adequate training in the use and care of equipment or devices. Procedures for using them must be regularly rehearsed and equipment tested and maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.

1.7 Following an Incident

2.7.1 Reporting Procedures

A great deal of crime and other incidents often go unreported, sometimes because they are considered too trivial to report, or there is a view that no action will be taken when incidents do occur. Consequently, failure to report incidents gives a false picture of the real situation.

Managers and employees must ensure that all incidents, even if they appear trivial including actual violence, verbal abuse, threats (including sexual advances/threats) and deliberate property damage are reported and acted upon so that a recurrence can be prevented. See section 3.1 of Health and Safety Policies and Procedures for full details on reporting incidents on Assessnet.

Managers and employees must understand that just because they work in a certain type of employment, **they must not accept violence as “part of the job.”**

It is important to record the circumstances leading to violence as this may help to identify what events may have triggered the incident and what systems or procedures may need revision. Buckinghamshire Council as an employer has a duty to ensure a safe and secure workplace but they cannot help if they are unaware of problems.

2.7.2 Managers' Action to be taken immediately after a Violent Incident

- Provide assistance if necessary, for the employee to go home/see doctor/attend hospital etc.
- Make time for the employee to talk to you.
- Explain the employee's right to involve the police if they so wish. Notify police if the incident is serious. Depending on the circumstances you may have to disregard the wishes of the employee not to involve the police. In general, where a deliberate assault with the intent to cause harm has resulted in actual injury, or where an employee has been seriously threatened, the police should be called.
- Maintain regular contact if the person is off work because of the assault.
- Encourage the employee to access counselling via the Employee Assistance Programme; details can be found on The Source and SchoolsWeb.
- Ensure that the event is reported as stated in section 2.7.1
- Carry out a thorough investigation into the incident.
- Obtain written statements from witnesses.
- Review risk assessments and change procedures and practices if necessary without delay.
- Ensure other relevant employees are informed of the incident and of the changes to working practices.
- In serious cases legal help may be appropriate and managers should liaise with legal services to decide if legal support can be provided. Please note that Council's legal services cannot be used for individual private prosecutions. Employees should be advised to seek their own independent legal advice in this regard.

2.7.3 Legal Basis

Employer's duties

There are five main pieces of health and safety law which are relevant to violence at work. These are:

- The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (HSW Act)

Employers have a legal duty under this Act to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of their employees.

- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

Employers must assess the risks to employees and make arrangements for their health and safety by effective:

-planning;

-organisation;

-control;

-monitoring and review.

The risks covered should, where appropriate, include the need to protect employees from exposure to reasonably foreseeable violence.

- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR)

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 consecutive days. This includes any act of non-consensual physical violence done to a person at work.

- Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977 (a) and The Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996 (b)
Employers must inform, and consult with, employees in good time on matters relating to their health and safety. Employee representatives, either appointed by recognised trade unions under (a) or elected under (b) may make representations to their employer on matters affecting the health and safety of those they represent.
- Any violence or abuse in relation to a protected characteristic (age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation) may constitute illegal harassment under the Equality Act 2010.

In addition to their statutory duties, all employers have a common law duty to take reasonable care for the safety of their employees; they have a duty to see that reasonable care is taken to provide them with a safe place of work, safe tools and equipment, and a safe system of working.

1.8 Further Information and Contacts

Health and Safety Team, e-mail healthandsafety@buckinghamshire.gov.uk

Employee Assistance Programme PAM Assist, details on the The Source and SchoolsWeb

The Suzy Lamplugh Trust, <http://www.suzylamplugh.org>

Guidance on Stalking, <https://www.suzylamplugh.org/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=edba11db-4518-4463-b0ab-7352d268996e>

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority <https://www.gov.uk/claim-compensation-criminal-injury>

The Health and Safety Executive links to:

Lone Working

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/lone-working/employer/manage-the-risks-of-working-alone.htm>

A Guide to Violence at Work

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg69.pdf>

National Education Union – Violence in Schools and Colleges

<https://neu.org.uk/media/6976/view>

Practical guidance for employees

1.1 Planning

BC has worked closely with the Suzy Lamplugh Trust which is a leading national charity for Personal Safety. Their philosophy is to plan to avoid, always leave enough time to think of everything and put safety measures in place.

P – prepare:

If you are working away from base, consider the following:

- Have you got all the information you need before you leave?
- Have you done your own risk assessment? See appendix 3 for the Personal Risk Factor Checklist.
- What do you know about the place you are going to?
- Have you told anyone where you are going and left a contact number and estimated time of return?
- Have you got all the right equipment you need?
- Are you carrying unnecessary equipment or personal belongings?
- Do you know how to summon help?
- Are you working within the safety procedures relevant for this working activity?
- Would someone raise the alarm if you did not return when you were supposed to?

If you are working at base (office, school, centre etc.):

- Have you checked the working environment for any personal safety hazards?
- Do you know how to summon help?
- Are you working within the safety procedures relevant to this working activity?
- Do people know where you are in the building and what you are doing?

L – look confident

- Blow out then take a big breath which will clear the brain and improve your posture
- Release tension in facial, upper body and upper limb muscles
- Take a moment to decide how you are going to deal with the situation

A – avoid risk

- Be aware of your responsibilities as laid down in this policy
- Follow any relevant safety procedures and safe systems of working
- Use the Personal Risk Factor Checklist – see appendix 3

N – never assume

- It won't happen to you

Training is available for all 'at risk' employees so ensure you attend, including regular refreshers. See 2.5 Training section above.

1.2 Home/Site Visits

Is a home/site visit absolutely necessary?

- Before carrying out the visit you may decide to carry out a preliminary visit, possibly with a colleague, to identify any possible hazards.
- Are there any circumstances of which you should be aware?
- Would a meeting on neutral ground be more appropriate?
- Should you go with a colleague?
- Are you familiar with the area and location?
- Does the location pose any particular risk for example country lane, block of flats, high crime area etc?
- Can the visit be made during the working day?

Every time you carry out a visit

You Should:

- Know where you are going and how to safely get there. Be aware of safe parking areas at your destination, especially after dark.
- Know the history/background of the person(s)/business you are visiting. This may include consulting your Service's database/register of contacts.
- Discuss any concerns you may have with your manager.
- Have the means to raise the alarm, such as a personal alarm or a mobile phone or safety system.
- Tell your manager/colleagues where you are and when and to where you will return.
- Know where you are going, how people can contact you, or, how you will contact them.
- If you have a lone worker device, make sure it's working and tested.
- Know the time you expect to arrive at your destination and when you expect to be back in the workplace.
- Let the appropriate person know if you change your schedule or have been delayed.
- Regularly review working practices

It is useful to compare work practices with that of another Service, team or local authority as they may have developed alternative approaches to problems based on past incidents and perception of the risk or have assessed the risk differently.

1.3 Visiting Clients/Parents/Children in Their Homes

- Whenever possible, avoid visits out of office hours.
- Only take with you what you need for the meeting. Do not take papers which you do not wish to be seen by the client.
- Use the Personal Risk Factor Checklist – see appendix 3
- Take care to park your car in a spot that you can drive out of easily without too much manoeuvring.
- Do not enter a house or premises if the person you are visiting is not there and you do not know the person inviting you inside.
- If there are any signs of aggression at the front door leave straight away and offer to meet another time.
- Prepare an excuse to leave before you go inside, for example 'I just need to get something from the car'.
- Remember you are entering someone else's territory, acknowledge it is their home and wait to be asked in, invited to sit etc.
- If possible, get the person to lead the way so you shut the front door and can familiarise yourself with the latch.
- Avoid actions which may appear aggressive or an invasion of privacy.
- Do not stand too close to the person you are visiting.
- Familiarise yourself with the surroundings in case you need to leave quickly.
- If you sit down, try to choose a chair closest to the door, preferably a hard chair rather than a soft low sofa.

- Avoid reacting to the surroundings if they are unpleasant.
- If you feel threatened by dogs etc. ask politely if they can be moved.
- Be aware of changes in mood, expression etc. and be prepared to react if you feel threatened.
- Remember your own body language could trigger a potentially threatening reaction.
- Tell your manager if you feel that he/she or other colleagues in the Council should be aware of any points which arose during the meeting.
- Remember to share concerns.

1.4 Lone Working in Buildings or Isolated Surroundings

- Is it necessary to work alone (after hours or at weekends)? This must be discussed with your manager and be the subject of a risk assessment.
- Does there need to be a regular calling in procedure?
- Are there tell tale signs that you are alone on the premises for example single light left on?
- Is there a phone or some other means of communication (not behind a locked door) that can be used to summon assistance? Does your mobile phone have the right numbers programmed in?
- Are the premises safely secured whilst you are alone inside (but not so secure you can't get out in an emergency)?
- Is your car parked prominently and close to the door?
- Does someone else know your estimated time of reaching home for example wife, husband, partner, buddy?
- Do you need a torch with you?
- How much luggage will you have with you when you leave, for example will you have one hand free?

1.5 Community Safety

Many of our Services and schools form part of a community which can from time to time, suffer from problems with unruly groups of youths or vandalism. It is likely that others in the community are experiencing the same problems, so it is therefore important to tackle these problems as a community and not alone. For example, the library, youth centre, school, local shops, village halls, community centres, district and parish councils could elect representatives and meet with the local Police Community Support Officer who can take the lead and co-ordinate a local strategy.

1.6 Stalking

Legislation relating to stalking is The Stalking Protection Act 2019 and Harassment Act 1997.

Stalking can be an unexpected development in a relationship or from a client or complete stranger. It is important not to engage with your stalker and to deal with it as soon as possible. Remember to save any messages received and keep records of dates and times. Always report to the police how ever trivial it may seem, who will advise a course of action. If it is affecting you in your place of work or on your journey to work, you should inform your line manager who may be able to adjust working patterns or arrange a buddy system. You should also tell your manager about any unwanted attention from a client or colleague. If your manager is unsure what to do or for any reason you do not wish to confide in your manager, contact the Health and Safety Team who will be able to provide advice. There is very good information and a helpline on the [Suzy Lamplugh](#) website on stalking and harassment with links to other dedicated organisations.

1.7 Safety Tips

Always remember to remove or cover your name badge when you leave the building or finish work.

Visit the [Suzy Lamplugh](#) website for personal safety advice on work and non-work related situations including car journeys and parking, using public transport, cash handling, internet safety choosing an alarm, and much more.

Remember there is training available that can be tailored to your needs.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Example Definitions of violence

Physical Violence	Non-physical Violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kicking• Poking• Pushing• Biting• Punching• Strangling• Holding/restraining• Head-butting• Tripping• Hair pulling• Scratching• Spitting• Sexual assault• Use of weapons• Use of missiles• Deliberate vandalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verbal abuse• Racial or sexual abuse• Threats – with or without weapons• Physical posturing• Threatening gestures• Abusive phone calls, text messages, notes or e-mails• Inappropriate use of social media• Threatening use of dogs• Harassment• Swearing• Shouting• Name-calling• Bullying• Insults• Innuendo• Deliberate silence

Appendix 2

Identifying who is at risk and potential causes of violent behaviour

Who is at risk?

- Those who work in isolation - someone who works by themselves without close or direct supervision including those who:
 - work from a fixed base, such as one person working alone on a premises for example libraries, adult learning centres, information points;
 - work separately from others on the same premises for example security staff who work after dark and outside normal hours or school staff who work after the normal school day;
 - work away from a fixed base for example maintenance workers, health care workers and surveyors;
 - work at home;
 - mobile workers for example library van drivers, engineers, staff who enter people's homes.
- Those who deal with the public
- Those who carry out inspection or enforcement duties
- Those who handle money or carry valuable items or equipment or sensitive information
- Those who deal with difficult client groups

Activities carried out by those at risk this could include:

- Reception or frontline counter duties
- Security duties
- Visiting people in their own homes
- Interviewing
- Cashing up and taking money to the bank
- Working after hours or during holidays
- Locking and unlocking premises
- Using equipment or machinery
- Using hazardous substances
- Working at height
- Driving for work purposes
- Walking or cycling especially after dark
- Working with drug users or mentally unstable clients
- Working at unfamiliar sites or locations
- Dealing with burglar alarm call outs

Things that can impair employees' ability to work and think safely:

- Stress
- Illness or disability
- Pregnancy
- Lack of training or suitable equipment
- Unfamiliarity with language or customs
- Tiredness
- Noise
- Drugs or alcohol
- Excessive heat or humidity
- Fear

These lists are not exhaustive

Appendix 3**Personal Risk Factor Checklist**

Buckinghamshire Council
Health and Safety Policies and Procedures
7.1: Personal Safety and the Prevention and Management of Violence in the
Workplace
April 2021

APPENDIX 3 - PERSONAL RISK FACTOR CHECKLIST

BEFORE YOU GO	YES	NO
Is the person I am dealing with facing high levels of stress?		
Is the person likely to be drunk or on drugs?		
Does the person have a history of violence?		
Does the person have a history of criminal convictions?		
Does the person have a history or psychiatric illness?		
Does the person suffer from a medical condition that may result in loss of self-control?		
Has the person verbally abused me in the past?		
Has the person threatened me or others with violence in the past?		
Has the person attacked me or others in the past?		
Does the person perceive me as a threat?		
Does the person think of me as a threat to his/her liberty?		
Does the person have unrealistic expectations of what I can do for them?		
Have I felt anxious for my safety with this person before?		
Are other people present who will reward the person for violence?		
Questions to ask yourself as you arrive		
ON THE DOORSTEP – What can you hear, see, or smell?		
Are there more vehicles in the driveway or outside indicating more people than expected inside?		
Is the front garden neglected, dark or overgrown?		
Are the curtains shut in the middle of the day?		
Is the front door damaged or does it have graffiti on it?		
Can you hear or smell animals?		
Can you smell gas or anything else unusual?		
Can you hear arguments or shouting?		
Are my colleagues unaware of my whereabouts?		
Am I alone and without back up?		
Am I without means of raising the alarm if attacked?		
WHEN YOU ARE THERE		
Is the person showing signs of atypical behaviour?		
Are there weapons or similar cues to violence?		
Is there a breakdown in the normal pattern of non-verbal communication?		
Is the person showing signs of rapid mood swings?		
Is the person showing over-sensitivity to suggestions or criticisms?		
Am I likely to be trapped without an escape route if the person becomes violent?		
Am I unaware of how I react to violent situations?		

If the answer is yes to any of these questions, further preventative measures will be required or you will need to leave and re-assess the visit.

Violence Letter (See Section 1.3.1)

SAMPLE LETTER – Please copy to School or Service Area headed paper and amend to suit

Dear

RE: INCIDENT AT ON

We have been notified of an incident which occurred on involving yourself and a member of Buckinghamshire Council staff acting in his/her authorised capacity. During this incident you were abusive/used threatening/violent behaviour towards our member of staff.

Buckinghamshire Council takes this kind of incident very seriously and indeed has a duty to protect its employees from being subjected to incidents of this nature. A report of this incident has been made and will be kept for future reference. [We enclose a copy for your information].

Please be aware that we will consider/are considering instituting/commencing legal proceedings and if appropriate, withdrawal of service, about this/any future incidents [of a similar nature] and may report this or any future incident to the police or other appropriate agency.

Yours sincerely

Manager/Headteacher

Information for Clients and Visitors

Our staff are here to help you.

We would remind you that violent, abusive or intimidating behaviour towards staff will not be tolerated.

The Buckinghamshire Council will take legal action against and may withdraw service from anyone who verbally or physically assaults a member of staff.

Signed.....
Manager/Headteacher

of.....





Violence

For use with www.assessnet.co.uk

About the Incident

Accident Centre	
When the Incident occurred	/ / : (DD/MM/YYYY HH:MM)
What department is associated with the incident?	
Where did the incident happen? (i.e. customer car park)	

About the Victim of a violent act

Name	
Street	
Town / City	
County	
Postcode	
Occupation	
Status	
Gender	Male / Female
Age (Years)	

About the Perpetrator of a violence act

Name	
Street	
Town / City	
County	
Postcode	
Occupation	
Status	
Gender	Male / Female
Age (Years)	

Phone Number	
Email Address	

Phone Number	
Email Address	

About the Person filling in this form

Name	
------	--

About the Incident

Enter as much detail as possible

Type of Violence (Includes Verbal Abuse/Threats)	
Weapons/Item/Substance involved	
Incident resulted in an injury? Please also complete an injury report form	Yes / No

Appendix 6

AESSNET Violence Report (Page 2)

Incident resulted in property damage? Please also complete a property damage report form	Yes / No
Description of events and any measures / follow up Actions subsequently taken	
Apparent Root Cause	

Authorities Involved

Please record the names of any authorities involved (Police, Community Support Officers, Health and Safety Executive [HSE], Probation Service, etc)	
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Additional Information

Please record any further information relating to the incident which hasn't already been recorded above

I.E. Was the person attacked lone working?	
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