Homeworking policy

The main features of a policy for staff working from home are set out below.

INTRODUCTION	INTRODUCTION	
Opening statement	The employer should set out its commitment to flexibility with the aim of meeting both its and employees' needs. It should also make clear that while homeworking is categorised as a type of flexible working, employees should not assume that other aspects of flexible working (such as amended hours) are automatically part of a homeworking	
Define homeworking	arrangement. The employer should set out types of homeworking that the policy will cover and whether home or the employer's business premises will be the main place of work. For example, the types might include: • Home as the main place of work. • Flexible homeworking with time split between home and the office. • Mobile working with a base at home to travel to the employer's different premises and customers. • The office as the main place of work with working from home occasionally.	
How an employee should apply	The employer should ask an employee to apply in writing, outline the process to be followed and factors to be considered in assessing their application (preferably linking to a flexible working policy), say who will make the decision, and the grounds on which the employee can appeal if their request is refused. To find out more, see Acas guide: The	

	right to request flexible working
BUSINESS CASE	
Is the role suitable for homeworking?	The employer should set the factors for assessing whether the role can be done just as well away from the business base by someone working on their own.
Is the jobholder eligible?	 The employer should set out who will be eligible. For example: Those requesting it as a reasonable adjustment. Those making a flexible working request. Those who have completed a certain length of service or satisfactorily completed their training and achieved satisfactory in their last annual performance review.
Is the jobholder suitable?	Personal qualities required are likely to include: • Self-motivation and discipline. • Ability to work without direct supervision. • Ability to complete work to deadline.
Is the home suitable?	Homeworkers need a safe and reasonable space, security and privacy in which to work, and for office-type tasks an internet connection able to support work systems. An arrangement should meet business
homeworking be beneficial?	needs and the employee's needs so it is favourable for both.
	T PRACTICALITIES
Health and safety risk assessments	The employer has a duty of care to its employees and should carry out a risk assessment before homeworking can be approved. It should set out what will happen if the
	risk assessment identifies concerns including who will make and pay for

Setting up the employee to work from home	changes to bring the home up to standard, and what timescale will be allowed. It should also set out what will happen if concerns are not addressed and reserve the right to refuse a homeworking application. The employer should set out: • What the company will provide. For example, furniture, phone, phone line, Broadband, printer, fire extinguisher, paper.
	 What the employee is expected to provide. For example, heating and lighting. Who will pay for any installation and other necessary costs, and, if required and agreed, how costs can be claimed back. Who the equipment belongs to, who is responsible for maintaining/moving it and how this will be done, and whether it can, or cannot, be used for personal matters by the homeworker or their
Running costs	family. The employer should state whether it
and expenses	will contribute towards costs in working from home – for example, heating and lighting - and expenses. If so, it should state how much, what can be claimed and how, and what is taxable.
Taxation	The employer should set out the implications of homeworking on tax. To find out more, see HMRC/s.guidance .
Mortgage, lease and insurance issues	The employee should tell their mortgage provider or landlord and home insurer of their intention to work from home. They should check that there isn't anything preventing them from working at home for example, in their mortgage

	
	agreement, lease or insurance. The employee should obtain from their home insurer confirmation of cover should work equipment cause damage and for a claim from a third party. The employer should say if it will pay the extra if the employee's premium rises as a result. Work property and a claim by a third party should be covered by the employer's insurance policy.
The employer's	The employer should say how frequently
access to the	and in what circumstances it would
employee's	require access to the home. For
home	example:
	Initial set-up.
	Maintenance of equipment.
	Health and safety assessment.
	Electrical equipment testing.
	One-to-one meetings with
Tf the employees	managers/colleagues/clients.
If the employee moves home?	The employer should set out what will happen if a homeworker wants to move
moves nome:	house.
MANAGING THE H	
Employee	The employer should set out how
performance	employees who work from home will be
	managed consistently with office staff,
	and given the same opportunities for
	training, development and promotion.
	It should also refer to its policies relating
	to:
	Health and safety. Monitoring and performance
	Monitoring and performance.Team working.
	Communication.
	 Training, development and support.
	The employer should ensure that
	employees who work from home are
	clear about their hours and the core

	hours when they should be at work.
The employee's attendance at the main office/base	The employer should set out how frequently, for how long, where and for what reasons the employee's attendance at the organisation's premises will be
office/ base	required.
Security	The employer should set out how staff
including	working from home should store and
information	transmit documents and information.