



Roehampton Church of England Primary School Intimate Care Policy



This policy has been written to underpin our core values with particular reference to our Christian values and our Rights Respecting ethos.

Guidelines

Roehampton Church School (RCS) is committed to providing personal care that has been recognised as an assessed need in ways that:

- maintain the dignity of the individual child.
- are sensitive to their needs and preferences.
- maximise safety and comfort.
- protect against intrusion and abuse.
- respect the child's right to give or withdraw their consent.
- encourage the child to care for themselves as much as they are able and protect the rights of everyone involved.

The diversity of individuals and communities is valued and respected.

No child or family is discriminated against.

Definition

Intimate personal care includes hands-on physical care in personal hygiene, and physical presence or observation during such activities.

Intimate personal care tasks can include:

- body bathing other than to arms, face and legs below the knee.
- toileting, wiping and care in the genital and anal areas.
- dressing and undressing.
- application of medical treatment, other than to arms, face and legs below the knee
- supporting with the changing of sanitary protection

Scope

This policy applies to all staff undertaking personal care tasks with children but particularly to those who are in the Early Years Foundation Stage.

In addition to this there are other vulnerable groups of children and young people that may require support with personal care on either a short, longer term or permanent basis due to SEN and disability, medical needs or a temporary impairment. This could include:

- children and young people with limbs in plaster
- children and young people needing wheelchair support
- children and young people with pervasive medical conditions

Toilet Training

Schools are not expected to toilet train pupils. Therefore unless a child has a disability, as defined through legislation, it is expected that parents/carers will have trained their child to be clean and dry before the start in Nursery.

However, admitting children who are not yet toilet trained or who have continence problems into schools and settings should be the decision of the head teacher. The purpose of this policy and guidelines is to identify best practice for schools and where support and advice can be obtained to achieve the full inclusion of all children.

Parents/carers should be encouraged to train their child at home as part of their daily routine, and RCS should reinforce these routines whilst avoiding any unnecessary physical contact.

For a variety of reasons children in the EYFS may:

- be fully toilet trained across all settings
- have been fully toilet trained but regress for a little while in response to the stress and excitement of beginning Foundation Stage One or Two
- be fully toilet trained at home but prone to accidents in new settings
- be on the point of being toilet trained but require reminders and encouragement
- not be toilet trained at all but likely to respond quickly to a well-structured toilet training programme
- be fully toilet trained but have a serious disability or learning difficulties
- have delayed onset of full toilet training in line with other development delays but will probably master these skills during the Foundation Stage
- have SEND and might require help (during the Foundation Stage and beyond) with all or some aspects of personal care such as washing, dressing or toileting

If at all possible, staff should work with children of the same sex and be mindful of and respect the personal dignity of the pupils when supervising, teaching or reinforcing toileting skills.

Safeguarding

DBS checks are rigorous and are carried out to ensure the safety of children with staff employed in schools and settings. RCS has a duty to ensure staff are not employed without a DBS check. This must be checked before allowing staff to change children.

Staff should:

- always inform other colleagues about the contact(s) beforehand, assessing the need to have them present or close by
- make other staff aware of the task being undertaken

It is essential that the adult who is going to change the child informs the teacher and/or another member of staff that they are going to do this. There is no written legal requirement that two adults must be present. However, in order to completely secure against any risk of allegation, a second member of staff may be present where resources allow.

Health and Safety

The provider must promote the good health of children attending the setting and take

necessary steps to prevent the spread of infection, and take appropriate action if children are ill or infectious.

- staff to wear fresh disposable aprons and gloves while changing a child
- changing area/ toilet to be left clean.
- caretaking / cleaning staff to be informed
- hot water and soap available to wash hands as soon as changing is done
- paper towels to be available to dry hands.

Facilities and resources

Wherever possible it is recommended that:

- mobile children are changed standing up
- immobile children may be changed on a mat on a suitable surface
- if facilities described above are not available, then children may be changed on a changing mat on the floor.
- Children in Year 1 and above should only be changed in a toilet cubicle standing up.

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