



# **Gretton Primary Academy**

## **Toileting and Provision of Intimate Care Guidance**



**Approved by Governors: Tim Eaton  
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### **Introduction**

The Intimate Care Policy and Guidelines applies to everyone involved in the intimate care of children.

These guidelines should be read in conjunction with other policies a school may hold, for example:

- Child Protection Policy
- Health & Safety Policy
- Staff Recruitment Policy
- Moving and Handling Policy
- Safeguarding Policy

The term parent/s is used to refer to parents, carers and legal guardians.

### **Definition of Intimate Care**

Intimate care, is any care which involves washing, touching or carrying out an invasive procedure that most children carry out for themselves, but which some are unable to do due to physical disability, special educational needs associated with learning difficulties, medical needs or needs arising from the child's stage of development.

Care may involve help with drinking, eating, dressing and toileting. Help may also be needed with changing colostomy bags and other such equipment. It may also require the administration of rectal medication.

In most cases intimate care will involve procedures to do with personal hygiene and the cleaning of equipment associated with the process. In the case of a specific procedure only a person suitably trained and assessed as competent should undertake the procedure.

### **Aims**

- The aims of this document and associated guidance are:
- To provide guidance and reassurance to staff
- To safeguard the dignity, rights and well-being of children and young people
- To assure parents that staff are knowledgeable about intimate care and that their individual needs and concerns are taken into account.

## **Principles**

This document embraces tenets of Every Child Matters:

- Every child has the right to feel safe and secure
- Every child has the right to be treated as an individual
- Every child has the right to remain healthy Every child has the right to privacy, dignity and a professional approach from all staff when meeting his or her needs
- Every child has the right to be accepted for who they are, without regard to age, gender, ability, race, culture or beliefs

## **Working with Parents**

Partnerships with parents are a vital principle in any educational setting and is particularly necessary in relation to children needing intimate care. Much of the information required to make the process of intimate care as comfortable as possible is available from parents, including knowledge and understanding or any religious or cultural sensitivities.

Should a child need showering due to soiling parents will be informed.

Parents should be encouraged and empowered to work with staff to ensure their child's needs are identified, understood and met. This will include involvement with Individual Health Care Plans and any other plans that identify the need to support with intimate care.

Exchanging information with parents is essential through personal contact, telephone or correspondence. However information concerning intimate care procedures should not be recorded in home/school books or in any other way as it may contain confidential information that could be accessed by people other than the parent and staff member.

Recording equipment such as mobile phones or cameras must not be taken into areas where intimate care is carried out.

## **Writing an Intimate Care Plan**

Where a routine procedure is required an Intimate Care Plan should be agreed in discussion with the child, school staff, parents and relevant health personnel. The plan should be signed by all who contribute and reviewed on an agreed basis.

In developing the plan the following should be considered:

- Staff ratios and procedures
- Toilet arrangements and equipment (eg spare clothes and disposable gloves)
- Awareness of a child's discomfort which may affect learning
- The importance of working towards independence
- Who will substitute in the absence of the appointed person
- Strategies for dealing with pressure from peers eg teasing/bullying particularly if the child has an odour

All plans must be clearly recorded to ensure clarity of expectation, roles and responsibilities. They should reflect all methods of communication including emergency procedures between home, school and the medical service. A procedure should also be included to explain how concerns arising from the intimate care process will be dealt with.

### **Links with Other Agencies**

Positive links with other agencies will enable school based plans to take account of the knowledge, skills and expertise of other professionals and will ensure the child's wellbeing and development remains paramount.

### **Pupil Voice**

Allow the child, subject to their age and understanding, to express a preference regarding the choice of his/her carer and sequence of care.

Within school we will use anatomical terms for private areas of the body.

It may be possible to determine a child's wishes by observation of reactions to intimate care.

Where there is any doubt that a child is able to make an informed choice on these issues, the child's parents are usually in the best position to act as advocates.

It is the responsibility of all staff caring for a child to ensure they are aware of the child's method and level of communication. Communication methods may include words, signs, symbols and body movements.

To ensure effective communication with the child, staff should ascertain the agreed method of communication and identify this in the agreed Intimate Care Plan.

### **Recruitment**

Parents must feel confident that relevant staff have been carefully vetted and trained helping to avoid potentially stressful areas of anxiety and conflict.

Recruitment and selection of all candidates for post follows the enhanced DBS procedures, equal opportunities and employment rights legislation, and with regard to guidance and legislation detailed in Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education.

At least one person on each interview panel must be accredited in Safer Recruitment.

Candidates should be made fully aware of what will be required and detailed in their job description before accepting the post.

Enquiries should be made into any restrictions the candidates may have which will impede their ability to carry out the tasks involved. This will enable employers to identify and provide necessary support and adjustments that are practical.

### **Staff development**

Staff must receive Safeguarding training every year.

Staff must be trained in the specific types of intimate care that they carry out and fully understand the Intimate Care Policy and guidelines within the context of their work.

Whole school staff training should foster a culture of good practice and a whole school approach to intimate care.

It is imperative for the school and individual staff to keep a dated record of all training undertaken.

Senior staff members should be able to:

- Ensure that sensitive information about a child is only shared with those who need to know, such as parents, members of staff specifically involved with the child. Other personnel should only be given information that keeps the child safe
- Consult parents about arrangements for intimate care
- Ensure staff are aware of all appropriate procedures, Child Protection Policy and Health & Safety Policy etc/
- Ensure staff understand the needs of refugee children, asylum seekers and children from different racial and cultural backgrounds and specialist advice is sought when necessary
- Ensure staff know who to ask for advice if they are unsure or uncomfortable about a particular situation
- Ensure staff know of a whole school approach to intimate care

In addition identified staff members should be able to:

- Identify and use a communication system that the child is most comfortable with
- 'Read' messages a young child is trying to convey
- Communicate with and involve the child in the intimate care process
- Offer choices, wherever possible
- Develop, where possible, greater independence with the procedure of intimate care
- Maintain confidentiality with children who discuss elements of their intimate care unless it is a child protection issue then Child Protection procedures must be followed

### **Environmental Advice**

When children need intimate care facilities, reasonable adjustments will need to be made.

Additional considerations may include:

- Protective clothing including disposable protective gloves – provided by the school.
- Labelled bins for the disposal of wet and soiled nappies.
- Supplies of suitable cleaning materials, antibacterial spray, sterilising fluid, deodorisers, antibacterial hand wash.
- Supplies of appropriate clean clothing, nappies, disposal bags and wipes.
- Changing mat or changing bench.
- An effective system should be identified to alert staff for help in an emergency.

### **Invasive Procedures**

The school should make arrangements to ensure that there is always a member of staff nearby or within earshot, when intimate care takes place.

### **Vulnerability to Abuse**

Children should be encouraged to recognise and challenge inappropriate assistance and behaviour that erodes their dignity and self-worth. Staff should be encouraged to listen.

It is essential that all staff are familiar with the school's Safeguarding Policy and procedures.

The following are factors that can increase a child's vulnerability:

- Children with disabilities may have less control over their lives than others

- Children may experience multiple carers
- Children may not be able to distinguish between intimate care and abuse
- Children may not be able to communicate

If a child is hurt accidentally he or she should be immediately reassured and the adult should check that he or she is safe and the incident reported immediately to the designated line manager.

### **Safeguarding and Allegations of Abuse**

It is essential that all staff are familiar with the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policies and procedures.

If a child misunderstands or misinterprets an action/instruction, the incident should be reported immediately to the designated line manager.

Personnel working in intimate situations with children can feel particularly vulnerable. The school policy can help to reassure both staff involved and the parents of vulnerable children.

Action should be taken immediately should there be a discrepancy of reports between a child and the personal assistant, particularly with reference to time spent alone together.

It is advised that the support role be changed as quickly as possible, should such a discrepancy occur, and then reviewed on a regular basis.

Where there is an allegation of abuse, the guidelines in the Child Protection procedures should be followed.

### **Toileting Procedures**

Working in partnership with parents is a vital principle of school life. Exchanging information with parents is essential; parents should be encouraged and empowered to work together with staff to ensure a consistent approach.

### **Staff Development**

Staff must receive Safeguarding training every year (Designated Safeguarding Leads' training is reviewed every 2 years).

### **Environmental Advice**

17.1 The school ensures that toilet facilities are easily accessible and well maintained to promote children's awareness of good hygiene practices and developing independence

Access other procedures and policies regarding the welfare of the child