



St. Antony's Catholic Primary School

Intimate Care Policy

2024 - 2026

School Mission Statement

'God is at the heart of our school. With the help of our community we will strive to learn, love and achieve.'

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1. Rationale

It is our intention to develop independence in each child; however, there will be occasions when additional help is required. Our Intimate Care Policy has been developed to safeguard children and staff. It is one of a range of specific policies that contribute to our provision of pastoral care.

The principles and procedures apply to everyone involved in the intimate care of children.

Children are generally more vulnerable than adults, and staff involved with any aspect of pastoral care need to be sensitive to their individual needs.

Intimate care may be defined as any activity that is required to meet the personal needs of an individual child on a regular basis or during a one-off incident. Such activities include:

- feeding
- oral care
- washing
- changing clothes
- toileting
- first aid and medical assistance
- the supervision of a child involved in intimate self-care.

Parents have a responsibility to advise the school of any known intimate care needs relating to their child.

2. Aims

This policy aims to ensure that:

- Intimate care is carried out properly by staff, in line with any agreed plans
- The dignity, rights and wellbeing of children are safeguarded
- Pupils with intimate care difficulties are not discriminated against, in line with the Equalities Act 2010
- Parents are assured that staff are knowledgeable about intimate care and that the needs of their children are considered.
- Staff carrying out intimate care work do so within guidelines (i.e. health and safety, manual handling, safeguarding protocols awareness) that protect themselves and the pupils involved

Intimate care refers to any care which involves toileting, washing, changing, touching or carrying out an invasive procedure to children's intimate personal areas.

3. Definitions

Intimate personal care is hand-on physical care in personal hygiene and/or physical presence or observations during such activities. It includes:

- Body bathing other than arms, face and legs below the knee
- Toileting, wiping and care in genital and anal areas
- Continence care
- Removal and changing of 'pull ups'/ nappies
- Dressing and undressing.

4. Principles of Intimate Care

The following are the fundamental principles of intimate care upon which our policy guidelines are based:

- Every child has the right to be safe.
- Every child has the right to personal privacy.
- Every child has the right to be valued as an individual.
- Every child has the right to be treated with dignity and respect.
- All children have the right to be involved and consulted in their own intimate care to the best of their abilities.
- All children have the right to express their views on their own intimate care and to have such views taken into account.
- Every child has the right to have levels of intimate care that are appropriate and consistent.

5. Legislation and statutory guidance

This policy complies with [statutory safeguarding guidance](#).

6. Role of parents

6.1 Seeking parental permission

Where there is not an intimate care plan or parental consent for routine care in place, parental permission will be sought before performing any intimate care procedure.

If the school is unable to get in touch with parents and an intimate care procedure urgently needs to be carried out, the procedure will be carried out to ensure the child is comfortable, and the school will inform parents afterwards.

6.2 Creating an intimate care plan

Where an intimate care plan is required, it will be agreed in discussion between the school, parents, the child (when possible) and any relevant health professionals.

The school will work with parents and take their preferences on board to make the process of intimate care as comfortable as possible, dealing with needs sensitively and appropriately.

Subject to their age and understanding, the preferences of the child will also be considered. If there is doubt whether the child is able to make an informed choice, their parents will be consulted.

The plan will be reviewed twice a year, even if no changes are necessary, and updated regularly, as well as whenever there are changes to a pupil's needs.

6.3 Sharing information

The school will share information with parents as needed to ensure a consistent approach. It will expect parents to also share relevant information regarding any intimate matters as needed.

7. School Responsibilities

All staff working with children are subject to the appropriate Disclosure and Barring Checks. This includes student teachers on work placement and volunteers.

Only those members of staff who are familiar with the intimate care policy and other pastoral care policies of the school are involved in the intimate care of children.

Where anticipated, intimate care arrangements are agreed between the school and parents and, if appropriate, by the child.

Consent forms are signed by the parent and stored in the child's file. Only in an emergency would staff undertake any aspect of intimate care that has not been agreed by parents and school. Parents would then be contacted immediately.

Intimate care arrangements should be reviewed at least six monthly. The views of all relevant parties should be sought and considered to inform future arrangements.

If a staff member has concerns about a colleague's intimate care practice he or she must report this to the Designated Leader for Safeguarding and Child Protection (DSL) or their deputy (DDSL).

8. Guidelines for Good Practice

All children have the right to be safe and to be treated with dignity and respect. These guidelines are designed to safeguard children and staff. They apply to every member of staff involved with the intimate care of children.

Young children and children with special educational needs can be especially vulnerable. Staff involved with their intimate care need to be particularly sensitive to their individual needs.

Staff also need to be aware that some adults may use intimate care as an opportunity to abuse children. It is important to bear in mind that some forms of assistance can be open to misinterpretation. Adhering to the following guidelines of good practice should safeguard children and staff:

- Involve the child in the intimate care.
- Try to encourage a child's independence as far as possible in his or her intimate care.
- Where a situation renders a child fully dependent, talk about what is going to be done and give choices where possible.
- Check your practice by asking the child or parent about any preferences while carrying out the intimate care.
- Treat every child with dignity and respect and ensure privacy appropriate to the child's age and situation.
- Care should not be carried out by a member of staff working alone with a child. Two staff members should always be present.
- Make sure practice in intimate care is consistent. As a child may have multiple carers and a consistent approach to care is essential. Effective communication between all parties ensures that practice is consistent.
- Ensure any incidents where a child has received intimate care are reported to parents.
- If the intimate care is a regular, planned event there should be regular communication between home and school. This may be in the form of a home-school books, or a more formal record kept in the case of pupils with specific medical needs. In this case the School Nurse will be involved and may support staff and parents by advising what sort of information should be recorded, and monitoring the provision in school.
- Be aware of your own limitations. Only carry out activities you understand and feel competent with. If in doubt, ASK. Some procedures must only be carried out by members of staff who have been formally trained and assessed.
- Promote positive self-esteem and body image. Confident, self-assured children who feel their body belongs to them are less vulnerable to sexual abuse. The approach you take to intimate care can convey lots of messages to a child about their body worth. Your attitude to a child's intimate care is important. Keeping in mind the child's age, routine care can be both efficient and relaxed.
- If you have any concerns you must report them. If you observe any unusual markings, discolouration or swelling report it immediately to a DSL/DDSL.

- If a child is accidentally hurt during the intimate care or misunderstands or misinterprets something, reassure the child, ensure their safety and report the incident immediately to a DSL/DDSL.
- Report and record any unusual emotional or behavioural response by the child. A written record of concerns must be made available to parents and kept in the child's personal file and Safeguarding Log.

Working with children of the opposite sex

There is positive value in both male and female staff being involved with children. Ideally, every child should have the choice for intimate care but the current ratio of female to male staff means that assistance will more often be given by a female member of staff.

The intimate care of boys and girls can be carried out by a member of staff of the opposite sex with the following provisions:

- Two members of staff must be present.
- When intimate care is being carried out, all children have the right to dignity and privacy, i.e. they should be appropriately covered, the door closed or screens/curtains put in place.
- If the child appears distressed or uncomfortable when personal tasks are being carried out, the care should stop immediately. Try to ascertain why the child is distressed and provide reassurance.
- Report any concerns to a DSL/DDSL and make a written record.
- Parents must be informed about any concerns.

Communication with Children

It is the responsibility of all staff caring for a child to ensure that they are aware of the child's method and level of communication. Depending on their maturity and levels of stress children may communicate using different methods - words, signs, symbols, body movements, eye pointing, etc. To ensure effective communication:

- make eye contact at the child's level
- use simple language and repeat if necessary
- wait for response
- continue to explain to the child what is happening even if there is no response
- treat the child as an individual with dignity and respect.

9. Concerns about safeguarding

If a member of staff carrying out intimate care has concerns about physical changes in a child's appearance (e.g. marks, bruises, soreness), they will report this using the school's safeguarding procedures.

If a child is hurt accidentally or there is an issue when carrying out the procedure, the staff member will report the incident immediately to SENCo

If a child makes an allegation against a member of staff, the responsibility for intimate care of that child will be given to another member of staff as quickly as possible and the allegation will be investigated according to the school's safeguarding procedures.

10. Monitoring arrangements

This policy will be reviewed by the SENCo every two years. At every review, the policy will be approved by the governing board.

11. Links with other policies

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- Policy for SEND/Additional Needs
- Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy
- The Special needs and Disability Act 2001
- Equality Act 2010
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (Sept. 2024)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE) (2018)
- COVID-19
- Accessibility plan
- Supporting pupils with medical conditions.

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