



Poulton-le-Sands C.E. Primary School

Intimate Care Policy

As a sanctuary of Christian love, we forge futures in our community. We inspire a joy of learning and a delight in one another. In faith, we are refined through challenge, growing with God, together.

The light shines in the darkness and the darkness shall not overcome it.

John 1 v.5

Introduction

Children and young people at school often require support in personal care. Children in the early years of school, and those with physical disabilities, and learning difficulties may require assistance in managing their personal needs. Other pupils, because of accident or illness, may also at some time require such assistance. Many pupils have support staff to assist them in all aspects of school life including personal care, while others may rely on the help and goodwill of staff and peers.

Definition of intimate care

Intimate care is any assistance that involves touching a child while carrying out a procedure that most children are able to do for themselves, but some are unable to manage without help. This may involve help with eating, drinking, dressing, and matters of personal hygiene such as washing and toileting. In some instances more specialised intimate assistance may be needed for children with physical or medical difficulties.

Aims

The aim of this document is to help schools put in place policies and procedures that:

- Safeguard the dignity, rights, and well-being of children;
- Provide guidance and support to staff; and
- Reassure parents that their children are cared for and protected.

The child

- The child has the right to assistance that respects his/her dignity, and to feel safe when being moved or handled.
- The child has the right to feel comfortable with the adult assisting him/her, and to make it known if this level of comfort is disturbed.
- The child should be encouraged to engage in the care procedure, to know what is happening, and give permission at each stage.
- The child should be encouraged to work towards independence, and helped to do so as much as possible for him/herself.

The parents

- Parents have the right to information regarding school policy and procedures designed to meet the needs of their child. The school should work closely with parents to ensure that all aspects of the care procedure are shared and understood.
- Parents have a responsibility to ensure that all relevant information is provided to help the school assist their child in an appropriate way. Parents should meet the adult/s who will provide intimate care to the child, and be informed of the school's arrangements in the event of this person/s being absent.

- Parents should consider alternative arrangements to allow the child to participate in school activities (PE, examinations, performances, swimming, sports day, etc.), and activities outside school (field trips, educational visits, transport, etc.).
- The school should gain written permission from parents for the care to be provided (Appendix 2).

Confidentiality

- Information regarding agreed procedures must be treated confidentially and recorded/held only in the child's school file. Information should not be disclosed or discussed with any adults other than those with responsibility for the child's personal care, and should not be referred to in the presence of other children.
- Care should be provided at agreed times, at the child's request or in response to an agreed signal. Staff should make themselves familiar with the child's manner of communication, whether verbal, sign or eye contact.
- Appropriate terminology for parts of the body and bodily functions should be clarified between the child, parents, and his/her assistant/s.

Writing an intimate care plan

- The plan should have the child's safety, privacy, and dignity as paramount (Appendix 3).
- The plan should include:
 - Clear information regarding the assistance to be provided;
 - The method of communication to be used by the child;
 - The named person/s with responsibility to assist the child;
 - The timetable, if possible, when assistance will be provided;
 - Arrangements in the absence of the named assistant/s;
 - Arrangements for school events and activities;
 - The means by which the arrangement will be monitored;
 - Strategies to prevent or deal with questions/comments from other pupils;
 - The maintenance of a record of assistance (Appendix 4).
- While it is recommended to have two members of staff assisting the child, this level of resourcing may not be available, and while the introduction of a second assistant may be perceived as providing protection against allegations of abuse, it can also further erode the child's privacy.
- If the plan has been agreed and signed by parents, staff, and child if appropriate, it is acceptable to have one assistant unless there are implications regarding safe handling.
- Alternative arrangements must be in place in the absence of one or both of the named staff. However, the school should be aware that the introduction of other staff to the care context without prior arrangement can increase the vulnerability of the child and adults.
- The plan should specify the assistance to be provided **as clearly as possible** e.g. undressing/cleaning the child, changing a nappy, holding child in position, etc.
- The assistant/s should talk to the child throughout the procedure e.g. "I am going to help you undress", "I am using a wipe to clean your bottom".
- The assistance should be rehearsed in the bathroom with the parent/s present to ensure clarity. Following this there should be no change to what has been agreed.
- Teachers should be made aware of the care timetable, particularly if the child needs to be absent from class, and should be aware of the approximate time the procedure should take. The assistant/s should ensure their return to the classroom is noted. The plan should be signed by all contributors and reviewed on a regular basis.

Training and resources

- Guidance/advice may often be provided by the child's parent, and/or the child him/herself.
- All staff providing personal care must have received child protection training.
- Specialised training may be required if the child uses a wheelchair, hoist, colostomy bag or requires an invasive procedure such as rectally administered medication.

- It is recommended that the school's arrangements in the absence of named assistants should involve only members of staff who have undergone appointment procedure including background scrutiny - **Casual substitute staff should not provide intimate care in the school setting.**
- The school must provide appropriate accommodation that ensures privacy for the child, and is sufficiently spacious to accommodate any other equipment the child may need, such as a changing bench or hoist. The provision of appropriate accommodation and equipment should be arranged in conjunction with the Children and Young People's Services Directorate of the EA.
- The school should provide resources to ensure that procedures are carried out hygienically. This may include disposable aprons, gloves, wipes and medicated hand washing products.
- Additional requirements may include labelled bins for the disposal of soiled waste; items such as needles, catheters, etc., and arrangements for the collection of such waste. This can be arranged through the Operations and Estates Directorate of the EA and the District Council.
- Schools should ensure that the assistant has a means of attracting attention and assistance in an emergency.

Vulnerability to abuse

- Children should be encouraged to recognise and challenge inappropriate assistance,
- and behaviour that erodes their dignity and self-worth.
- However the following factors may increase a child's vulnerability:
 - ○ Experience of multiple carers;
 - ○ The inability to distinguish between assistance and abuse; and
 - ○ The inability to communicate.
- While adults are protected by their adherence to procedure, the following factors
 - may increase their vulnerability:
 - ○ The possibility of accidents;
 - ○ The possibility of misunderstanding or misinterpretation; and
- The school should ensure that the programme of assistance is monitored and both
- child and adult given the opportunity to report any concerns that they may have.
- The school's designated teacher for child protection may be the most appropriate
- person to undertake this responsibility.

School: _____

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This policy aims to:

- Safeguard the dignity, rights and well-being of children;
- Provide guidance, support and protection to staff; and
- Reassure parents that their children are cared for and protected.

The school is committed to ensuring that all staff undertake their responsibilities in such a way that the rights, dignity and welfare of the children is protected.

The school is committed to ensuring that staff undertaking these responsibilities are supported by policy, training and monitoring.

All school staff receive child protection training, undertake to help children do as much as possible for themselves and develop each child's ability to achieve independence. Staff receive appropriate specialised training and are provided with facilities and equipment to ensure safety, privacy and dignity.

An intimate care plan is drawn up for each child requiring such assistance, and is carefully planned and agreed in consultation with parents and child.

Provision is monitored and regularly reviewed to ensure that policy and procedure is adhered to, and that children and staff remain comfortable with the school's arrangements.

Date reviewed: September 2025

Signed:

Mrs Laura T. Gardner

Acting Headteacher

Next review date: September 2026

Permission for intimate care

Child:	
DoB:	
Address:	
Parent/ guardian:	
I/ we will give permission for the assistance detailed overleaf to be provided to my/ our child, and will advise the school of any change that may affect this provision. Signed:	
I, the child, give permission for the assistance detailed overleaf to be provided to me. Signed:	

Intimate Care Plan		
Pupil:		DoB:
Diagnosis:		
Assistance:		
Timetable:		
Persons assisting:		
Alternative arrangements:		
Location/ equipment:		

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