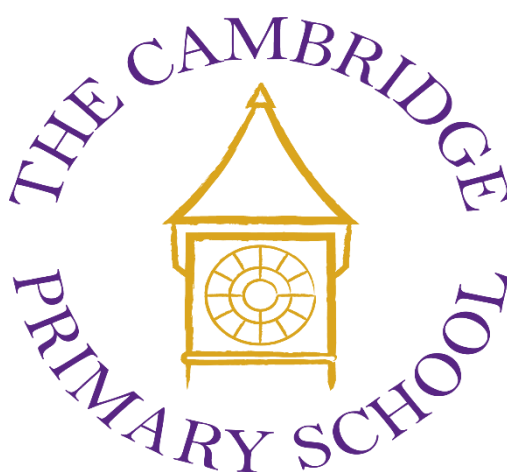


# THE CAMBRIDGE PRIMARY SCHOOL

## INTIMATE CARE AND TOILETING POLICY

2025



<b>Date of Approval:</b>	November 2025
<b>Date of Next Review:</b>	November 2026

The Cambridge Primary School  
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Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 4AA  
01252 314884



## The Cambridge Primary School

### Intimate Care and Toileting Policy

#### Introduction

The school aims to provide an Inclusive learning environment that supports children with a wide range of needs. The school recognises that the vast majority of children are appropriately toilet trained and able to manage their own needs competently before they start school. This policy will apply to pupils who, for whatever reason, require toilet training or special arrangements with toileting in school.

This policy has been written in accordance with Hampshire County Council's 'Guidance on Toileting Needs in Schools and Early Years Settings' (2020).

This policy:

- Recognises the importance of working in partnership with parents/carers
- Sets out the principles of good practice
- Clarifies the implications of the Special Educational Needs and Disability Discrimination Acts
- Sets guidance for all children including those with special educational needs and disabilities
- Emphasises the employer's duty to safe-guard the health and safety of pupils and staff
- Provides Child Protection advice
- Raises awareness of the need to protect the dignity of the child
- Sets out the procedure to follow when supporting a child who has wet or soiled themselves

Staff providing intimate care are engaging in regulated activity with children and must have an enhanced DBS check with barred list information, as required by Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025.

#### Partnership with Parents/carers

Open and supportive communication with parents (including carers) is fundamental to planning for and meeting the child's toileting needs effectively and sensitively. Many parents may feel anxious that their child is not able to use the toilet independently and may have already experienced some difficulties with toilet training and/or experienced negative attitudes from others towards the issue. For some children their toileting needs may be relatively short term and related to initial toilet training, whereas others may require a long term toileting programme. Parents will need to feel confident that the setting is able to support their child's toileting needs and is positive about doing so, and should be encouraged to be open about and able to discuss any concerns in this area.

#### Partnership with Pupils

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The active involvement of the child in their toileting programme is vital to make sure they have ownership and understanding of their targets.

### **Principles of Good Practice**

The school recognises that each child and situation is of course unique and will work to ensure that reasonable steps are made to support the child's toileting needs. Staff may volunteer to support children with toileting needs; however, in the situation where they do not, the school is required to make reasonable adjustments for staff to carry out personal care. PPE is available in all toilets and classrooms to enable staff to feel protected when supporting children with intimate care. When recruiting new staff, the school will highlight duties relating to personal care. The SENCo will ensure that all staff carrying out such procedures feel confident and supported by relevant training and protocols to ensure the dignity of the pupil and protection of the staff.

### **All children have an educational entitlement irrespective of their difficulties with toileting.**

- Children or young people who need assistance with toilet training or special toileting arrangements will be treated with respect, dignity and sensitivity
- Children who cannot achieve continence and independent toileting will require high levels of assistance which the school will provide with support from external agencies wherever necessary
- Schools should ensure that they work in partnership with parents and carers in planning for toileting needs and effective toilet training, acknowledging that continence and independent toileting may not be achieved by some children
- The school will facilitate and adopt consistent approaches at home and at school and recognises the importance of this which depends on the successful partnerships between the two
- The school, in partnership with parents/carers, child and any other professionals involved, will make and review care plans, working towards achieving maximum independence of the child with toileting
- The school, supported by head teachers, governors, and the senior leadership team, will positively address issues raised by toileting needs in a constructive and problem solving way
- School staff will be provided with access to appropriate resources and facilities and be supported by clear plans, policy guidelines and training. All staff supporting pupils with toileting difficulties must receive appropriate information and specific training as required
- Headteachers and the Senior Leadership Team will be aware of, and will ensure the implementation of, appropriate health and safety procedures and risk assessments
- Headteachers, Governors and the Senior Leadership Team are aware of their duties to comply with the SEN and Disability Discrimination Acts, detailed below
- The school's DSL (Designated Safeguarding Lead) will consult the Social Worker whenever planning toilet training or special toileting arrangements for children on the Child Protection Register or whenever any Social Care teams are involved
- The school will alert the Educational Welfare Officer if any school attendance difficulties develop as a consequence of toileting concerns.

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### **Definition of Disability in the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)**

The DDA provides protection for anyone who has a physical, sensory or mental impairment or medical condition that has an adverse effect on his/her ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The effect must be substantial and long-term. It is clear therefore that anyone with a named condition that affects aspects of personal development must not be discriminated against. However, it is also unacceptable to refuse admission to other children who are delayed in achieving continence. Delayed continence is not necessarily linked with learning difficulties. However, children and young people with global developmental delay, which may not have been identified by the time they enter school, are likely to be late achieving independence with toileting. The school recognises that some may never achieve independence with toileting.

### **Guidance on starting school**

The Children's Services Department, acting through the Early Years Development and Childcare Partnership, believes that children with toileting difficulties should be admitted into reception classes with their friends in the same way as any other child. At this stage it is not possible to assume that failure to achieve independence with toileting is in itself an indication of special educational needs. However, there are some children who enter reception with special educational needs and/or medical conditions which indicate the need for special toileting arrangements or toileting training. These children fall within the terms of the SEN and Disability Discrimination Acts and the school setting must take "**reasonable steps**" to support them.

Education providers have an obligation to meet the needs of children and young people with delayed personal development in the same way as they would meet the individual needs of children with delayed language, or any other kind of delayed development. The school supports this by ensuring that children are not excluded from normal school activities solely because of incontinence.

Staff are not be expected to deliver toilet training. Where a child starts school without being toilet-trained, staff will work with parents/carers to agree a care plan that supports the child's toileting needs while toilet training continues at home.

Admission of new pupils is not dependent on a blanket standard of continence being achieved. The school recognises that this is discriminatory and therefore unlawful under the Act. All such issues will be dealt with on an individual basis, and the school will make reasonable adjustments to meet the needs of each child which will be co-ordinated by the SENCo.

### **Demonstrating Good Practice**

Before the child begins attendance the school will:

- Gather information from parents, child and any professionals involved
- Establish effective partnership with parents/carers, child and any professionals involved
- Focus on health and safety implications and determine whether a risk assessment is required
- Decide, in consultation with parents/carers, whether you need further advice from Health or Children's Services

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- Arrange for any specialist advice, training, resources to be in place before the child begins attendance
- Agree a plan with parents/carers and child and make a written note of your agreement
- Make sure that all staff are informed and clear about their responsibilities.

The school will monitor and review the plan regularly to ensure it is still appropriate and meeting the changing needs of the child. The school will also discuss the level of independence with toileting before a child starts school. However, it is not acceptable to deny, delay or reduce attendance at school simply because a child has special toilet requirements. The school will agree a plan which will work towards maximum independence and support the child's attendance in the educational setting. This will be co-ordinated by the SENCo and facilitated by the staff working within the child's year group team.

If the child or young person is not able to use the toilet independently on entry, the school will find a suitable variation on the following procedures to address the difficulty.

- The school will gather as much information as possible from the parents/carers and child. For example: How have they tried to introduce toilet training at home? What happens at home? Has the child any regular routines or daily patterns which could inform the routine set up by the school? Have the parents/carers noticed any particular difficulties or phobias which the school should be aware of? Can the parents/carers suggest a strategy or procedure for dealing with the problem?
- An appropriate toileting programme will be developed through discussion and agreed so that the child, parents/carers and staff are aware of their roles and responsibilities. The plan will have regular monitoring and review arrangements. The plan will give careful consideration to choosing which adults should be involved in toileting care to support the emotional well-being of the child. The school will give a written copy of the programme/care plan to the parents/carers.
- Clothes provided by home need to be easy for the child to pull up and down. Wherever possible it is better to train the child with appropriate clothing rather than continuing to rely on the nappy/pad or training pants.
- **No child will be left wet or dirty for a parent/carer to change later - See Appendix A**
- It is not reasonable to expect parents or carers to be on emergency stand-by to change children during the school day
- Staff will ask parents/carers to provide the school with a couple of appropriate changes of pants/trousers etc in case of accidents
- It is the responsibility of parents/carers to deal with wet/soiled clothing. Staff will liaise accordingly and make the necessary arrangements at an appropriate time (e.g. end of day) in a discrete fashion to ensure the child's well-being is maintained
- The school will organise for a member of staff familiar with the child to take on the responsibility of taking the child to the toilet at fixed, appropriate intervals throughout the morning/day. Careful observations and discussions with the child may identify when the child "needs to go".
- The school will ensure that the routine established in school is strictly maintained from the start and try hard to avoid accidents. If necessary, we will shorten the time between visits to the toilet so that the child gets into the habit of being dry.

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- Children may be anxious and pre-occupied by toilet difficulties but usually respond to praise, encouragement and confidence building. The school recognises the importance to promote self-esteem in other areas of school life.
- Drinking water is easily accessible for all children and they are encouraged to have "little and often" rather than in huge amounts at a time
- Reminders to use the toilet will be discreet and staff may consider the use of signs, pictures or code words
- Staff will make little fuss over accidents that do occur and ensure that they are dealt with swiftly, appropriately, sympathetically and in a calm, low-key way. Give extra attention when they have made the effort to go to the toilet independently.
- After a period of training it may be sufficient to remind the child to go to the toilet on their own. Staff will be positive and patient and praise the child for their effort.
- The school recognises the importance to anticipate toileting needs for these pupils before planning off site activities. Children will not be excluded from off-site activities because of their toileting needs.

Where difficulties persist, the school will consider the possibility of more complex needs and will seek further guidance and support from other professionals. This will be discussed and agreed with parents prior to involvement of such professionals.

### **Children with special educational needs and disabilities**

In addition to the good practice guidance described above the school may consider:

- In consultation with parents, for Health service staff to provide any relevant medical information, training and advice
- It to be appropriate to consult the Specialist Teacher Adviser for children with Physical Disabilities who can provide guidance and assistance with risk assessments
- The accessibility of specialist equipment through the Specialist Teacher Advisory Service.

### **Health and Safety considerations**

The LA, Head teacher, and Governors have a duty to safeguard the Health and Safety of pupils and staff. The school has hygiene or infection control policies as part of their health and safety policy and will follow these when managing a child with toileting needs. The school will ensure all known allergies are considered when planning and carrying out each child's toileting programme.

### **Child Protection concerns**

The normal process of changing nappy/pad/soiled clothes should not raise child protection concerns, and there are no regulations that indicate that a second member of staff must be available to supervise the changing process to ensure that abuse does not take place. Few settings will have the staffing resources to provide two members of staff for changing and DBS checks are carried out to ensure the safety of children with staff employed in education settings. Only school staff will be involved in supporting a child's toileting needs. The school does not see that it is appropriate for volunteers/students to be involved in such practice; this ensures that we maintain the child's dignity and continue to support their emotional well-being. Where there are concerns the usual child protection procedures should be followed - the school's designated safeguarding lead is Miss Sue Tancock, Head of School.

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All incidents of wetting/soiling will be recorded on CPOMS.

This will allow staff to:

- Keep confidential and stored securely
- Compliant with the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR
- Reviewed regularly to identify patterns that may indicate additional support needs
- Used to monitor the effectiveness of care plan

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## Appendix A

### Protocol for supporting a child who has wet or soiled themselves

In line with the school's 'Toileting Policy', and Hampshire County Council's 'Health Guidance for Schools' 2006 the following protocol is to be implemented when dealing with a child who has wet or soiled themselves.

#### PLEASE REMEMBER...

- **The child is not be left wet or dirty for a parent/carer to change later**
  - **It is not reasonable to expect parents or carers to be on emergency stand-by to change children during the school day**
  - **Policy states you only need 1 member of staff to carry out the change of wet/soiled clothing** –Although one person is sufficient a second person may be present if this is part of the child's care plan or if the staff request for their own protection
1. The child is to be asked to go into the nearest toilet area
  2. Inform another member of staff of the incident you are about to sort if possible
  3. Use disposable non-powdered vinyl gloves and a disposable plastic apron. Goggles should be available for use if there is a risk of splashing to the face
  4. If needed ask someone to clear up any spilled bodily fluids and make the area safe for other children
  5. Ask the child which items of clean clothing they require and ask them to remove their wet/soiled items in a toilet cubicle
  6. If upon assessing the situation it is felt that the child will benefit from having a shower, if not already specified on a toileting programme the parents are to be called first to ensure they are happy for school staff to carry this out and possibly go home if due to illness
  7. Assist the child with cleaning themselves and dressing if they are not able to do this for themselves, while promoting independence and maintaining dignity at every opportunity
  8. Any wet/soiled items are to be placed in a plastic bag and made ready to go home with the child
  9. Parents are to be informed in a discrete and sensitive manner that again promotes and maintains the dignity and well-being of the child
  10. If a child soils or wets themselves several times in a day it is appropriate to call the parents and discuss this to ascertain any potential related issues that the school needs to be aware of, and may be able to support the family further with
  11. Once you have finished supporting a child change, the incident is to be recorded on CPOMS
  12. The school caretaking team need to be informed if any areas have been contaminated by bodily fluids

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