

Personal and Intimate Care in Educational Settings Risk Assessment (H&S Update – April 2021)

Operations/Work Activities covered by this assessment:	PERSONAL AND INTIMATE CARE IN EDUCATIONAL	LSETTINGS			
Site Address/Location: Department/Service/Team:					
Note: A person specific assessment must be carried out for individual children / young persons					

Hazards	Who might be	Existing Control	Ris	sk Ra	ting	Further action Step 3	Actions S	Step 4 (C	Clause 3.4)	Ris	k Rat	ting
Considered Step 1 (Clause 3.1)	harmed and how Step 2 (Clause 3.2)	Measures: Step 3 (Clause 3.3)	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating	Consider hierarchy of controls i.e. elimination, substitution, engineering controls, signage/warning and/or administrative controls, (PPE as a last resort)	who (Name)	when (Date)	complete (Date)	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating
Personal and intimate care is not delivered safely by trained staff	Harm to the individual child or young person receiving the personal or intimate care in the educational setting.	A Personal and Intimate Care Policy in Educational Settings has been implemented (model Policy is available on the Schools Portal). The policy is communicated to all employees within the school and a record of this is maintained. Parental consent has been obtained and a written record is maintained. Employees who undertake personal and intimate care have received the appropriate training. Each child / young person in receipt of personal and intimate Care has a Intimate Care and Health Plan which is reviewed annually or updated when provision changes.										

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Safeguarding of children and young people, and staff in school delivering personal and intimate care	Disabled children and young people are particularly vulnerable to abuse and discrimination. Due to the nature of personal and intimate care staff can be more vulnerable to accusations of abuse than in other educational settings.	All staff working with children and young people must have been through the schools' safer recruitment process. All school staff are familiar with the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection policy and procedures. Through initial inductions and through regular updates all staff should understand to whom and how they may report issues or concerns. School leaders using risk assessments should identify situations where it is appropriate for two members of staff to be present. The number of carers including the reasons must be clearly documented in the child's or young person's intimate care plan. Wherever practical with personal and intimate care with one colleague being able to at least hear and have oversight, whilst the other member of staff delivers the care. Male adults should not normally be involved in providing intimate care for girls. School leaders should always consider religious and cultural values when planning the delivery of personal and intimate care.										

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The dignity of the child or young person in receipt of personal and intimate care	Inappropriate or issues related to communication and poor training of staff is likely to impact of the dignity of the children and young people receiving personal and intimate care.	Staff need to get to know the child or young person before working with them. Staff need to be aware of any personal, cultural, or religious sensitivities related to aspects of intimate care Staff should always seek the child's / young person's permission to carry out a task, respect their preference for the sequence of care and encourage them to do as much as possible for themselves. Staff should address the child or young person in an age appropriate manner and agree the terminology for parts of the body and bodily functions that will be used by all All staff engaged in personal and intimate care should receive appropriate training and this should be reviewed and updated regularly as part of the schools' overall plan for all staff Continuous Professional Development. Training should form part of, but not exclusively to, the discussion in relation to staff appraisal and or supervision arrangements.										

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Personal and intimate care is undertaken in an inappropriate environment	A poor environment might put the safety of children and young people receiving personal and intimate care and the staff delivering the care at risk.	Facilities are provided that allow dignity and privacy including a fully accessible changing area. Hot and cold running water is available. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as aprons and gloves, where required are available to staff. Nappy / incontinence pad disposal bags are available and used with supplies of nappies (provided by family) Anti-bacteria sprays / wipes and cleaning cloths are provided to staff undertaking personal and intimate care. Labelled bins for the disposal of wet and soiled nappies /. incontinence pads (Soiled items should be double-bagged.) Special arrangements for the disposal of any contaminated or clinical materials including sharps and catheters Supplies of suitable cleaning materials, anti-bacterial sprays /wipes and handwash for example are available to staff Appropriate clean clothing (preferably the child's own) is provided Effective staff alert system for help in an emergency is understood by all school staff Arrangements for menstruation when working with adolescent girls are in place including the disposal of waste.										

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Record Keeping	Poorly maintained records may result in unsafe care being provided.	Records are reviewed ensure accuracy. The the training records of Intimate Care and I Plans are updated annually, or when cl place. Changes are communicated to parties.	hese include of staff. Health Care d at least hanges take e effectively										
Consider if any additional conditions	hazards are created	and control measure	es are requir	ed if t	this a	ctivity	<i>y</i> is undertaken in non-routine or emergency	Review D	ate (<i>Step</i>	5):			
Assessors Signature: Date:						Authorised By:		D	ate:				

Severity arm	High (e.g. death or paralysis, long term serious ill health)	Medium	High	High
	Medium (an injury requiring further medical assistance or is a RIDDOR incident)	Low	Medium	High
Potential of H	Low (minor injuries requiring first aid)	Low	Low	Medium
	·	Low (The event is unlikely to happen)	Medium (It is fairly likely it will happen)	High (It is likely to happen)
		Likelihood of Harm Oc	curring	

Risk Definitions	
Low	Controls are adequate, no further action required, but ensure controls are monitored and any changes reassessed.
Medium	Consideration should be given as to whether the risks can be reduced using the hierarchy of control measures. Risk reduction measures should be implemented within a defined time period. Arrangements should be made to ensure that the controls are maintained and monitored for adequacy.
High	Substantial improvements should be made to reduce the level to an acceptable level. Risk reduction measures should be implemented urgently with a defined period. Consider suspending or restricting the activity or applying interim risks controls. Activities in this category must have a written method statement/safe system of work and arrangements must be made to ensure that the controls are maintained and monitored for adequacy.