

Safeguarding and Welfare Requirement: Health

The provider must promote the good health of the children attending the setting. They must have a procedure, discussed with parents and/or carers, for responding to children who are ill or have infections, take necessary steps to prevent the spread of infection, and take appropriate action if children are ill.



6.4 Nappy Changing

Policy statement

No child is excluded from participating in our setting who may, for any reason, not yet be toilet trained and who may still be wearing nappies or equivalent. We work with parents towards toilet training, unless there are medical or other developmental reasons why this may not be appropriate at the time.

We provide nappy changing facilities and exercise good hygiene practices in order to accommodate children who are not yet toilet trained.

We see toilet training as a self-care skill that children have the opportunity to learn with the full support and non-judgemental concern of adults.

Procedures


- Key persons have a list of changing times for the children in their care who are in nappies or 'pull-ups'. We have a chart to tick to confirm when checked and changed.
- Children from two years should normally wear pull ups, or other types of trainer pants, as soon as they are comfortable with this and their parents agree.
- Key persons undertake changing children in their key groups; back up key persons change them if the key person is absent.
- Babies and young children are changed in a dedicated changing area. The door remains open. Children's dignity and privacy are maintained at all times.
- Changing areas are warm with safe areas to lay children.
- Nappies are provided by parents and stored in Pre-School book bag.
- Gloves and aprons are put on by staff before changing starts and the areas are prepared. Paper towels are put down on the changing mat freshly for each child.
- All staff are familiar with hygiene procedures and follow them when changing nappies.
- In addition, key persons ensure that nappy changing is relaxed and a time to promote independence in young children.
- Children are encouraged to take an interest in using the toilet; they may just want to sit on it and talk to a friend who is also using the toilet.
- Children are encouraged to wash their hands, and have soap and towels to hand. They should be allowed time for some play as they explore the water and the soap.
- Anti-bacterial hand wash liquid or soap should not be used for young children; young skin is quite delicate and anti-bacterial products kill off certain good bacteria that children need to develop their own natural resistance to infection.
- Key persons are gentle when changing; they avoid pulling faces and making negative comments about 'nappy contents'.

- Key persons do not make inappropriate comments about children’s genitals when changing their nappies.
- Older children access the toilet when they have the need to and are encouraged to be independent.
- Nappies and pull ups are disposed of hygienically. Any soil (faeces) in nappies or pull ups is flushed down the toilet and the nappy or pull up is bagged and put in the bin. Cloth nappies, trainer pants and ordinary pants that have been wet or soiled are rinsed and bagged for the parent to take home.
- We have a ‘duty of care’ towards children’s personal needs. If children are left in wet or soiled nappies/pull ups in the setting this may constitute neglect and will be a disciplinary matter.

See also 1.7 Personal Care Policy

Other useful Pre-school Learning Alliance publications

- Safeguarding Children (2013)
- Safeguarding through Effective Supervision (2013)

Policy approved and adopted by LWPS Board of Trustees on 17 October 2016	
Signed on behalf of the provider	
Name of signatory	Jenny Caw
Role of signatory	Co-Chair
Reviewed February	Signed: Dated:
Reviewed June	Signed: Dated:

