



Learning For Life
Cheswardine Primary School

Policy Document: Biting Policy

2022

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Monitoring: Mrs Williams

Governor Link: Staffing and Curriculum Committee

Introduction:

Although biting is a common behaviour among children, we are aware that it can be a concern for both parents and staff. Biting can often be painful and frightening for the child who has been bitten and also a frightening and confusing time for the child who bites. There are many potential reasons and circumstances that could cause a child to bite. This is a part of some children's development and can be triggered when they do not yet have the vocabulary to communicate their emotions or need. We consistently follow our positive behaviour policy to promote positive behaviour at all times.

Policy aims:

We aim to act quickly and efficiently when dealing with any case of biting. Our school nursery uses a selection of proven strategies to prevent biting: sensory activities, variety of engaging resources and staff who are able to act quickly and can recognise when children require further stimulation or alternatively, quiet time. We will treat each incident with care and patience, offering comfort to emotions. We work hard to guide children to manage their feelings and talk openly about them to aid the resolution of any issues and promote further understanding. We also aim to be honest and open with parents and guardians regarding any incidents of biting.

Procedure in the event of a child being bitten:

1. The child who has been bitten will be the priority and will be comforted and given reassurance.
2. Once the child is calm, staff should check for any visual injury. If there is a bite mark, this should then be washed with warm soapy water and wiped with an antiseptic wipe. Staff will explain to the child what is happening and support the child as this process may be painful.
3. **If the skin is broken** and the wound is bleeding, it should be allowed to bleed as covering the wound can increase the risk of infection. Staff should always wear gloves when dealing with bodily fluids. In cases where the bite has broken the child's skin, a senior member of staff must contact the parent/guardian of the child immediately. This phone call should be sensitive and give reassurance to the parent/guardian and offer an explanation of the procedure which has been followed. The parent/guardian should be advised to contact the child's GP. If the skin has been severely broken the child should be taken to Accident and Emergency.
4. **If the skin is not broken** it is important that we do not worry parents/guardians unnecessarily. Staff should wait 45/60 minutes and then check if there is bruising or a bite mark still present. If there is no obvious mark or bruising this can then be discussed with the parents/guardians at home time.
5. All staff who witnessed the incident should complete and accident/incident form for the child that has been bitten.
6. The child who has caused the bite will be appropriately told that biting is unkind and they will be shown that it makes staff and the child who has been bitten sad. The child will be

asked to apologise if developmentally appropriate or develop their empathy skills by giving the child who has been bitten a favourite book or comforter.

7. If a child continues to bite, observations will be carried out to try to distinguish a cause, eg. Tiredness or frustration. Meeting will be held with the child's parents to develop strategies to prevent the biting behaviour. Parents will be reassured that it is part of a child's development and not made to feel to blame for their child's behaviour.
8. The parents/guardians of the child who has bitten another person should be informed at home time. This must be handled in a sensitive and confidential manner and not discussed openly in front of other parents/guardians and children.
9. Where a child may repeatedly bite and/or if they have a particular special educational need or disability the school or nursery will carry out a risk assessment.

Arrangements to Support this Policy

1. Key messages

- Staff should acknowledge that biting incidents can cause parents a great deal of distress and worry, and staff need to be sensitive and supportive at all times.
- Working in partnership with parents/carers is a key factor of any successful Behaviour Management Strategy. Staff should involve parents/carers every step of the way and explain that this should be implemented in the home as well as in the nursery.
- Staff should be aware that these are a range of triggers which can cause children to bite and should work as a team to identify these and reduce them.

2. Potential triggers for biting

- Exploration – babies and young children explore the world around them using their senses, young children do not always know the difference between gnawing on a toy and biting someone.
- Teething – swelling gums can be painful and cause discomfort; this can be relieved by biting or chewing on something.
- Cause and effect – at around one year old, children become interested in what happens when they do something. For example, they may bang a spoon on a table and discover it makes a noise. This behaviour may be repeated again and again to support their learning and development. This could be the case with biting as the child explores the reaction to biting someone.
- Attention – when children are in a situation where they feel they are not receiving enough attention biting is a quick way of becoming the centre of attention.
- Independence – toddlers are trying very hard to be independent using phrases such as “me do it” and “mine”. If a child wants a toy, or wants another child to do something this could lead to a biting incident.
- Frustration – children can be frustrated by a number of things, such as long waiting times before or after transitions times. Wanting to do something independently, but not quite being able to manage the task. Also not having the vocabulary to express themselves clearly. This can lead to biting as a way of dealing with this frustration.
- Environment – an environment that does not provide challenge, or allows children to become uninterested can lead to displays of negative behaviour such as biting.
- Not having their needs met – children who are tired, hungry or uncomfortable may bite others as a way of expressing their emotions. All these triggers should be considered – it could be one of these factors or a combination of them.

3. Potential strategies to support the management of biting incidents

- Staff may need to increase the supervision of a child who is biting; this does not necessarily need to be one to one. It could be during particular times of the day, or by simply reducing the number of large group activities provided.
- Staff should make sure a child who is biting received significant encouragement when displaying positive behaviour, and avoid excessive attention following an incident.
- Staff should evaluate the routine and judge whether it is meeting the needs of the child. A good quality routine should provide experiences and activities both indoors and outdoors that have no

waiting times. Whilst group activities should be for the benefit of the children and not as a holding exercise.

- Staff should plan activities which help release frustration such as physical outdoor play and malleable experiences like play dough, gloop etc.
- Staff should provide cosy areas for children to relax in and activities which release tension such as splashing in water, digging in sand and using sensory equipment.

This Review March 2022

To be reviewed March 2024