

DE LA SALLE COLLEGE



BITING POLICY

“FOR THE SPIRIT GOD GAVE US DOES NOT MAKE US TIMID, BUT GIVES US POWER, LOVE AND SELF-DISCIPLINE.”

2 TIMOTHY 1:7

Compiled by: The Head of College	Last Reviewed: June 2025
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Policy and Practice Guidance

1. Policy Statement

De La Salle College shall strive to achieve the highest standards of health and safety consistent with their responsibilities outlined by the States of Jersey and under the Health and Safety at Work (Jersey) Law 1989, and any other relevant statutory laws and duties.

At De La Salle College, we will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff, students and visitors while working on our premises.

2. Introduction

De La Salle College recognises that biting can be an age-appropriate developmental stage, a behaviour that is not uncommon among young children. De La Salle College also recognises its responsibility to provide and maintain a safe environment and this policy has been developed to enhance everyone's safety by summarising the steps that should be taken in response to a child biting either other children and/or adults in settings/schools.

From time to time and for a variety of reasons, young children may attempt to bite others. Biting behaviour can be explained in a number of ways. A child may be teething or over tired. He might be experimenting or trying to gain the attention of staff or other children.

Alternatively, biting might represent a child's frustrations in response to a range of environmental demands. There may, however, also be occasions when a child bites another individual for no apparent reason. Due to the speed and randomness with which biting incidents may occur, it is not always possible to prevent this from happening.

A bite that breaks the skin brings a risk of possible infection, including tetanus and hepatitis. As a result, parents are advised to ensure their child's vaccinations/ immunisations are up to date. Because of the potential risks associated with this behaviour, however, repeated biting within school will not be tolerated and there is a requirement for positive intervention and support on the part of both school staff and parents.

In an instance where a child has been bitten, the following guidelines should be used to respond to the situation.

Pupils

The pupil who has been bitten

1. The child should be examined immediately for any visible injury and appropriate first aid should be administered and in line with the school's policy. If the skin is not broken, clean the wound with soap and water and apply a cold compress. If the skin is broken let the wound bleed gently (do not squeeze it), clean the wound carefully with soap and water and apply a temporary covering, if appropriate. If the skin is broken medical advice should be sought. Please see points 13 and 14 below.
2. In the case of a notifiable incident (requiring ambulance), it should be recorded and reported on an Accident Report Form as soon as possible. This form should be completed by any member of staff who has witnessed or was in close vicinity of the incident.
3. The biting incident must be recorded as a note in Provision Map (part of the Class Charts information management suite).
4. The Head of College must be informed and they must be provided with access to the Provision Map information.
5. The child's parents/carers will be contacted by phone and informed of the incident by a member of the College SMT on the day of the incident.

The child who has caused the bite

6. The child should be taken aside and told that biting is not allowed. Words such as 'naughty' and 'bad' should not be used to define the child. Phrases such as 'good choices and bad choices' may be used to deal with this situation.
7. The biting incident must be recorded as a note in Provision Map (part of the Class Charts information management suite).
8. The Head of College must be informed and they must be provided with access to the Provision Map information.
9. Parents will be informed, by a member of the College SMT on the day of the incident. This conversation may acknowledge that this could be a 'one-off' incident and that for the majority of children this behaviour will not be repeated.
10. The child should be observed for a period of time following the incident.
11. If the child shows any intention to bite another child at school on a second occasion, or actually bites for a second time, then a member of the College SMT will contact the parents/carers. Parents should be directed to support from Family Nursing, and provided appropriate resources.
12. Consequences appropriate for the age and stage of the child should be considered and in line with the school's policy, e.g., saying sorry, engaging with appropriate resources (for parents).

When biting continues

13. If a child continues to bite, school should make arrangements to observe the child's behaviour and any noteworthy incidents recorded. This should include an analysis of the child's behaviour, which considers, for example, antecedents, behaviour and consequences (often referred to as ABCs). At this stage, the setting/school might consider the involvement of an educational psychologist. If biting reoccurs, the

child should be immediately removed from the class to prevent any further harm coming to other children or staff.

14. At this stage a member of the College SMT will arrange to meet with the child's parents/carers and any professionals involved (as appropriate) to develop and agree a structured and individualised plan to support the child. This plan should be subject to regular review and should focus on a reduction in the frequency with which the child bites others.
15. Records of all biting incidents and follow-up actions MUST be recorded as Notes on Provision Map.
16. In the circumstances where the frequency of biting becomes excessive, schools and settings should work to the guidance contained within the College Behaviour Policy 'Improving Behaviour and Reducing Exclusions'.

If either a child or a member of staff is bitten, with the skin being broken

17. If a child or a member of staff is bitten by a pupil where the skin has been broken, it is advised that they have a blood test. The blood test can be arranged by the College in confidence with the Health Department. The parents of the child who has done the biting should also be advised to take a blood test. Parents of the child or the staff member concerned are to be advised to notify their GP.
18. Ensure that all staff are advised to remain up to date with relevant vaccinations (including tetanus).
19. Ensure that any member of staff who may have a blood disorder or infection, (which has been made known to the College's management team) and as far as is reasonably practicable, should be excluded from any situation that might involve the use of physical intervention with a child engaging in biting behaviour.
20. In the rare occurrence where a child or staff member involved in a biting incident is known to have to have a blood disorder, whether biting or bitten, this should be reported to the Head of College immediately. In such an eventuality, the Head of College, in confidence, will take responsibility for informing the affected individual/parents.