



Biting Policy

At Wibli Wobli Nursery we follow a positive behaviour policy to promote positive behaviour at all times. However, we understand that children may use certain behaviours, such as biting to communicate their feelings and needs. Biting is a common behaviour that some young children use to help them make sense of the world around them, and to manage interactions with others. It can be triggered when they do not yet have the words to communicate their anger, frustration or need. It can also be used to fulfil an oral stimulation need, such as during periods of teething, or developmental exploration. At times biting can be due to a Special Educational Need and/or Disability.

Our procedures

The nursery uses the following strategies to help prevent biting including individual one to one and small group times so that each child is receiving positive attention, areas for children who are feeling overwhelmed to go to including stories to talk about emotions. We also support social and emotional development by providing activities and stories that help children to recognise feelings and empathise with characters and events

For children who have oral stimulation needs, resources will be provided to fulfil this requirement including sensory activities such as, biting rings. Staff will be vigilant to identify when children need more stimulation or quiet times. Adequate resources will be provided and when possible more than one to minimise conflicts.

At Wibli Wobli Nursery every child is treated as an individual and we work with families to support all children's individual needs. With this in mind, it will be necessary to implement different strategies depending on the needs of the child carrying out the biting.

However, in the event of a child being bitten we use the following procedures.

The most relevant staff member(s) will:

- Comfort any child who has been bitten and check for any visual injury. Administer any first aid where necessary. Complete an accident form and inform the parents via telephone if deemed appropriate. Continue to observe the bitten area for signs of infection. For confidentiality purposes and possible conflict we do not disclose the name of the child who has caused the bite to the parents
- Tell the child who has caused the bite in terms that they understand that biting (the behaviour and not the child) is unkind and show the child that it makes staff and the child who has been bitten sad. The child will be asked to say sorry if developmentally appropriate or helped to develop their empathy skills by giving the child who has been bitten a favourite book or comforter



- Complete an incident form to share with the parents at the end of the child's session
- If a child continues to bite, carry out observations to try to distinguish a cause, e.g. tiredness or frustration
- Arrange for a meeting 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 that it is their fault
- In the event of a bite breaking the skin and to reduce the risk of infection from bacteria, give prompt treatment to both the child who has bitten and the child who had been bitten
- If a child or member of staff sustains a bite wound where the skin has been severely broken arrange for urgent medical attention after initial first aid has been carried out.

In cases where a child may repeatedly bite and/or if they have a particular special educational need or disability that lends itself to increased biting, e.g. in some cases of autism where a child doesn't have the communication skills, the nursery manager will carry out a risk assessment and may recommend immunisation with hepatitis B vaccine for all staff and children.

This policy was adopted on	Signed on behalf of the nursery	Date for review
23/6/2023	M. News	June 2024

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Polisi Brathu

Ym Meithrinfa Wibli Wobli rydym yn dilyn polisi ymddygiad positif i hyrwyddo ymddygiad positif ar bob achlysur. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn deall y gall plant ddefnyddio rhai ffurfiau ar ymddygiad, fel brathu, i gyfathrebu eu teimladau a'u hanghenion. Mae brathu yn ymddygiad cyffredin y mae rhai plant ifanc yn ei ddefnyddio i wneud synnwyr o'r byd o'u hamgylch, ac i reoli ymwneud ag eraill. Gall ddechrau pan nad oes ganddynt y geiriau eto i gyfathrebu eu dicter, rhwystredigaeth neu angen. Gall ddigwydd hefyd i gyflenwi angen sy'n ymwneud â symbylu'r geg, er enghraifft pan mae'r dannedd yn torri drwodd, neu fel archwiliad datblygiadol. Ar brydiau gall brathu ddigwydd oherwydd Angen Addysg Arbennig a/neu Anabledd.

Ein gweithdrefnau

Mae'r feithrinfa yn defnyddio'r strategaethau canlynol i atal brathu gan gynnwys cyfnodau unigol un wrth un a chyfnodau mewn grwpiau bach fel bod pob plentyn yn derbyn sylw cadarnhaol, ardaloedd i blant fynd iddynt os ydynt yn teimlo bod pethau'n ormod gan gynnwys storïau sy'n siarad am emosiynau. Rydym hefyd yn cefnogi datblygiad cymdeithasol ac emosiynol drwy ddarparu gweithgareddau a storïau sydd yn helpu plant i adnabod teimladau a theimlo empathi gyda chymeriadau a digwyddiadau.

Ar gyfer plant sydd ag angen i symbylu'r geg, bydd adnoddau yn cael eu darparu ar gyfer yr angen yma gan gynnwys gweithgareddau synhwyraidd fel cylchoedd brathu.

Bydd staff yn wylidwrus wrth adnabod pan fo plant angen mwy o ysgogi neu amser tawel. Bydd adnoddau digonol ar gael a phan fo hynny'n bosib, mwy nag un i leihau gwrthdaro.

Yn (rhowch enw'r feithrinfa) mae pob plentyn yn cael ei drin/thrin fel unigolyn ac rydym yn gweithio gyda theuluoedd i gefnogi anghenion unigol pob plentyn. Gyda hyn mewn golwg, bydd yn angenrheidiol rhoi strategaethau gwahanol ar waith yn ddibynnol ar anghenion y plentyn sydd yn brathu.

Bydd yr aelod(au) staff mwyaf perthnasol yn:

- Cysuro unrhyw blentyn gafodd ei frathu gan edrych i weld a oes unrhyw anaf gweledol. Rhoi cymorth cyntaf os oes angen. Llenwi ffurflen ddamwain a hysbysu'r rhieni gyda galwad ffôn os yw hynny'n briodol. Parhau i wyllo'r ardal gafodd ei brathu am unrhyw arwydd o haint. I ddibenion cyfrinachedd a gwrthdaro posib nid ydym yn datgelu enw'r plentyn a achosodd y brathu
- Dweud wrth y plentyn achosodd y brathu mewn geiriau sy'n ddealladwy iddynt fod brathu (yr ymddygiad nid y plentyn) yn rhywbeth cas i'w wneud, a dangos iddo fod hyn yn gwneud y staff a'r plentyn gafodd ei frathu yn drist. Gofyn i'r plentyn ymddiheuro os yw hynny'n briodol o ran eu datblygiad neu i ddatblygu eu sgiliau empathi drwy roi hoff lyfr neu gysurwr



i'r plentyn gafodd ei frathu. Cwblhau ffurflen ddigwyddiad a'i rhannu gyda'r rhieni ar ddiwedd sesiwn y plentyn

- Os yw plentyn yn parhau i frathu, parhau i gynnal arsylwadau i geisio darganfod beth sy'n ei achosi, ee blinder neu rwystredigaeth
- Trefnu cyfarfod gyda rhieni'r plentyn i ddatblygu strategaethau i atal yr ymddygiad brathu. Byddwn yn tawelu meddyliau'r rhieni bod hyn yn rhan o ddatblygiad plentyn ac i beidio â theimlo mai nhw sydd ar fai
- Os yw brathiad wedi torri'r croen, ac i leihau'r perygl o haint, mae'n bosib y bydd angen triniaeth fuan ar gyfer y plentyn a frathodd a'r plentyn gafodd ei frathu
- Os yw plentyn neu aelod o staff yn cael eu brathu a bod y croen wedi ei dorri'n ddifrifol maen bosib y bydd angen sylw meddygol brys arnynt yn dilyn cymorth cyntaf.

Mewn achosion pan fo plentyn yn brathu'n barhaus a/neu os oes ganddynt anghenion addysgol arbennig neu anabledd sy'n achosi brathu cynyddol ee mewn rhai achosion o awtistiaeth pan nad oes gan blentyn sgiliau cyfathrebu, bydd y lleoliad yn cynnal asesiad risg ac fe allent argymhell bod yr holl staff a'r plant yn cael eu himiwneiddio gyda brechlyn hepatitis B.

Mabwysiadwyd y polisi hwn ar	Llofnodwyd ar ran y feithrinfa	Dyddiad adolygu
23/6/2023	<small>DocuSigned by:</small> M. Nereus	Mehefin 2024

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