

YSGOL SYR THOMAS JONES

PENTREFELIN, AMLWCH, YNYS MÔN LL68 9TH

PENNAETH : MR R. AARON BAYLEYDIRPRWY : DR G O JONESPENAETHIAID CYNORTHWYOL:MRS MEFYS JONES-EDWARDS, MRS ELERI FOULKES, MRS MANDY ROBERTS.MRS MENNA M-DONNIELL, DUEOLWE DUSNES

September 2020 COVID-19 Update

Common questions

Can I talk to other parents by the school gate?

Yes, but it is very important to adhere to the 2m social distance rule at the school gate and if escorting a student to school for any reason. We know that everyone wants to greet people you haven't seen for a long time, or join a conversation with a group of other parents, but COVID-19 is still with us. Even if you are wearing a mask, social distancing is essential.

Will my child do PE?

Yes. Physical Education lessons are very important for children, but lessons will be adapted to reduce the risk of COVID-19 spread. You can make things easier by checking when your child has PE lessons and making sure they bring the most suitable clothes to school so they can change easily.

Can children go to school with a cold?

If a child does not have symptoms of COVID-19 and only has other cold symptoms such as a runny nose, they do not have to be tested and neither they nor you have to isolate. Your child can come to school if they are healthy enough to do so.

Can children go to school if a parent, sibling or anyone else living with them has symptoms of COVID-19?

If a child / parent / occupant develops symptoms of COVID-19, everyone living in the house MUST immediately self-isolate and a test should be ordered for the individual with symptoms. There is no need to test everyone living in the house unless they are showing symptoms. Use the Parent Flowchart to assess each case individually.

The symptoms of COVID-19 are:

- high temperature
- a new, persistent cough
- loss of sense of taste or smell

Can children go to school if they have been in contact with someone they don't live with but have COVID-19 symptoms?

If a child has been in "contact" with someone experiencing symptoms, they should continue as normal until that person receives the results of their test. If it is positive, the TTP Team will contact people who are known as contacts. The TTP Team will decide who the contacts are and not the school.

Contact means:

- face-to-face contact with someone less than 1 metre away (including when wearing a face cover or mask)
- spend more than 15 minutes within 2 metres of someone
- travelling by car with someone (even on a short journey)



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What happens if the school has a positive case of COVID-19?

When a positive case of COVID-19 is identified attending an educational setting or childcare setting (staff or pupil), contact will be made with the case (or case's parent) to assess whether the child attended school during his or her infectious period and to ascertain need to track further contacts at school. If any member of staff or child is linked to the case, they will have to self isolate for 14 days and the Local Testing, Tracking and Protect (TTP) or Education Department will contact them. If a member of staff or child is not identified as a contact by TTP, they will not have to self-isolate.

Ordering a COVID-19 test:

Only people with symptoms (high temperature, new and persistent cough, or loss or a change in the sense of taste or smell) or are key workers should be tested. Testing can be arranged through the Gateway, or by calling 119. Tests are available in person or with a home testing kit delivered to and collected from your home. The test is a throat swab or a combined throat and nose swab. Some people have difficulty accessing tests. Your TTP team may be able to assist if you are having difficulties.

Self-isolation:

Anyone with COVID-19 symptoms and anyone who lives with them has to self-isolate, even if the symptoms are mild. You must not go to school, nursery, other childcare settings, work or places such as GP surgeries, pharmacies or hospitals.

Anyone with symptoms have to self-isolate for 10 days from when their symptoms started. They can return to school or work after 10 days if they are well enough to do so.

Anyone who lives in the house but does not show symptoms has to self-isolate for 14 days from when the first person in the house started showing symptoms. Testing is only required for people with symptoms. People without symptoms should not have a test.

Receiving a negative test result when you are linked to a case does not reduce the isolation period, it will mean you are still required to isolate for 14 days if you are a confirmed positive case contact.

If a parent thinks their child has symptoms BUT they choose not to test them, everyone who lives with them has to self-isolate for 14 days from the start of symptoms.

If you receive a positive test result, the TTP team will contact you.

If the person showing symptoms has a negative test result, self-isolation can end for everyone, children can return to school and parents can return to work if they are well enough to do so and so long as nobody else living in their house has developed symptoms.