

RECEPTION



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Coming Up Next Week 24/06/2024

Nower Wood - Thursday 27th June

We are looking forward to a great day out. At the moment Thursday is looking warm, so please remember to make sure your child has a named sun hat and has had suncream applied before coming into school. If needed, please ensure that they have been given any hay fever medication as we will be outside all day. Should it look like it may rain, please supply your child with a named raincoat that will fit in their bag. All children will need a small backpack to carry their lunches and their own water bottle - please remember to supply a lunch for your child if you have not signed up for a school lunch. Please could all children wear long trousers as there may be ticks or nettles in the woods. The coach will leave promptly, so please drop your child at school on time (8.40am). We expect to return to school before pick up time (2.50pm).

Ticks

We will be taking all precautions to reduce the risk of ticks, but please check your child when they return home. Below is a tick information sheet with advice on what to do if your child has a tick bite.

Sport's Day - Friday 28th June

Reception Sport's Day will be from 10.15 to 11am. Access to the school will be through the black gate next to the field. Children need to come into school wearing their PE kits. Please ensure your child has a named sunhat and sun cream applied before school and have been given any hay fever medication if required. Your child remember a named water bottle as we will be taking the children's water bottles to the field.

Learning in school:

Creepy Crawlies and Ready, Steady, Grow

This half term, we will be learning about a variety of minibeasts and looking at similarities and differences between them and where we find them. We will also be growing our own vegetables.

This week will be chatting lots about our trip to Nower Wood and the activities that we will be doing. We will also be creating our own flags for Sport's Day and finding out about the Olympics, which is our Sport's Day theme. We will also be planning our clay models for DT and reading The Hungry Caterpillar, answering retrieval, prediction, and inference questions.

Phonics:

This week in Phonics, we will be exploring root words with the endings -ing, -ed /t/, -ed /id/, -ed, -ed /d/.

Maths:

This week we will be exploring positional language and looking at objects and places from different locations and angles. The children will be thinking about where to position familiar places on a map and considering whether something is near or far.

Additional notes and reminders

Tricky Words

Please keep practising the tricky words for both Phase 2 and 3. This really helps to support the children's fluency when reading.

Writing Homework

To support your child with their writing activity, please first ask your child to orally tell you a sentence about the picture. When you have orally rehearsed the sentence a few times, ask your child to write it down. Remind them to use capital letters, full stops and finger spaces. Please encourage them to sound out phonetically plausible words rather than giving them the spelling.

Please don't worry if your child is not yet writing sentences, we are working on this at school. Building their confidence is the best way to start so using their sounds and letter formation would be our focus for now.

Speak to your class teacher if you have any concerns or questions.



Library slots are:
Jellyfish- Monday
Turtles- Tuesday
Starfish- Thursday

Class email addresses:

turtles@mead.surrey.sch.uk
starfish@mead.surrey.sch.uk
jellyfish@mead.surrey.sch.uk

Please note that as the week progresses it is sometimes necessary to change what is planned to meet the learning needs of the children and therefore changes to the above may occur.

Key tick awareness messages

- 'be tick aware' and remember that you could be exposed to ticks whenever you spend time outdoors, including when in your garden or the local park
- ticks mainly attach to animals, but sometimes they may bite you or your family. It is important to remember that bites can occur on any part of the body and more than one tick can be attached at a time
- you can reduce the chance of tick bites by walking on clearly defined paths, using insect repellent and performing **regular tick checks**
- some tick bites can result in infection, so it is important to remove ticks safely and as quickly as possible
- the safest way to remove a tick is by using a pair of **fine-tipped** tweezers or a tick removal tool
- if you begin to feel unwell with flu-like symptoms, or develop a spreading circular rash (which usually appears within 1 to 4 weeks after being bitten), **contact your GP or dial NHS 111 promptly**

More information

For more information, search for the phrases 'ticks' and 'Lyme disease' on these websites: www.nhs.uk www.gov.uk

www.gov.uk/government/collections/lyme-disease-guidance-data-and-analysis

www.nhs.uk/conditions/lyme-disease/

www.nhs.uk/conditions/tick-borne-encephalitis/

You can also send any ticks you find to our Tick Surveillance Scheme. Visit www.gov.uk/guidance/tick-surveillance-scheme to find out more.

NICE Lyme guidance: www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng95

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Enjoy the outdoors but 'be tick aware'



'Be tick aware' to avoid tick bites and know how to take action if you or your family get bitten by ticks



Tick sizes compared to a one penny coin

What are ticks?

Ticks are small, spider-like creatures that feed on the blood of animals, including people. The size of a tick can vary, with a larva being as small as a tiny freckle, and fully fed females similar in size to a baked bean.

Where do you find ticks?

Ticks survive in many habitats, but prefer moist areas with leaf litter or longer grass, like in woodland, grassland, moorland, heathland and some urban parks and gardens.

Ticks don't fly or jump. They wait on vegetation for a host to pass by, and then climb on. They bite and attach to the skin and feed on blood for several days, before dropping off. Ticks are found throughout the year, but are most active between spring and autumn.

Main health risks

- ticks can sometimes transmit microbes that may cause human diseases such as Lyme disease and tick-borne encephalitis (TBE), though TBE is rare in the UK. It is important to be tick aware and see your GP promptly for diagnosis and treatment if you recognise the symptoms of tick-borne diseases which can include:
 - a flu-like illness, fatigue and muscle and joint pain
 - a characteristic expanding red rash, known as erythema migrans (present in many but not all cases)
 - persistent headache, confusion or sensitivity to bright light
- you may not always remember being bitten by a tick, so if you have spent time outdoors and develop any of these symptoms, seek advice from your GP or dial NHS 111
- Lyme disease can be treated with a course of antibiotics. Without treatment, more serious conditions can develop such as swelling in some joints or problems with the nerves and heart, so prevention and early detection are key
- rarely ticks transmit tick-borne encephalitis (TBE), however the risk in the UK is very low. Symptoms include flu-like illness, persistent headache, confusion and sensitivity to bright light

Avoiding ticks

- walk on clearly defined paths to avoid brushing against vegetation
- wear light-coloured clothes so ticks can be spotted and brushed off
- use repellents such as DEET
- carry out a tick check

Carry out a tick check

Make it a habit to check your clothes and body regularly for ticks when outdoors and again when you get home. Check your children and pets as well.

Areas that ticks may frequently be found include skin folds, armpits, groin, waistband area, back of the neck and hairline. Data from UKHSA's Tick Surveillance Scheme shows that adults are commonly bitten on the legs, whilst children are commonly bitten on the head or neck area. It is important to remember, however, that bites can occur on any part of the body and more than one tick can be attached at one time.

If you have been bitten

- remove ticks as soon as possible
- the safest way to remove a tick is to use a pair of **fine-tipped** tweezers or a tick removal tool
- grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible
- pull upwards slowly and firmly, as mouthparts left in the skin can cause a local infection
- clean the bite area with antibacterial wash/soap and water, and monitor it for several weeks for any changes
- contact your GP promptly if you begin to feel unwell with flu-like symptoms or develop a spreading circular red rash. Remember to tell them you were bitten by a tick or have recently spent time outdoors

Tick removal with tweezers

