Progression Pathway



Our Aim

As part of Scotland's Drowning Prevention
Strategy, Water Safety Scotland aims to drive a generational change in water safety education and enjoyment in and around the water, with a key focus on promoting the Water Safety Scotland Code. Recognising the pivotal role of education, we are supporting all practitioners to further develop children's and young people's understanding and awareness of the dangers of open water, enabling them to safely participate in water-based activities.

The provision of age- and stage-appropriate water safety education supports all children and young people aged 3 to 18 to develop valuable lifesaving knowledge, skills and understanding. The current proposal of one lesson per key educational level will support the embedding of water safety education and progression within Curriculum for Excellence. Additional extension activities to enhance the learning experience will also be made available through the Education Scotland National Improvement Hub and Water Safety Scotland website.

Water Safety Code



Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers



Stay Together, Stay Close



In an Emergency, Call 999

Contents



2 First Level

3 Second Level

4 Third/Fourth Level

5 Senior Phase 6 - 7

Health and Wellbeing Experiences and Outcomes

 I am learning to assess and manage risk, to protect myself and others, and to reduce the potential for harm when possible.

HWB 0-16a / HWB 1-16a / HWB 2-16a / HWB 3-16a / HWB 4-16a

 I know and can demonstrate how to travel safely.

HWB 0-18a / HWB 1-18a / HWB 2-18a / HWB 3-18a / HWB 4-18a

 I am developing my understanding of the human body and can use this knowledge to maintain and improve my wellbeing and health.

HWB 0-15a / HWB 1-15a / HWB 2-15a / HWB 3-15a / HWB 4-15a

 I know and can demonstrate how to keep myself and others safe and how to respond in a range of emergency situations.

HWB 0-17a / HWB 1-17a / HWB 2-17a / HWB 3-17a / HWB 4-17a









Learning objective and outcomes	Key terms and words	Key questions	Potential activities to be used in the lesson	Extension activities
		Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers How do we feel when something is bothering us? Think of three things you would find at a (beach, river, loch). What is different about the sea and a river? Stay Together, Stay Close What activities do you like to do with your family/siblings/friends? Why is it important to stay together? How many people have been around water? Has anyone seen a swimming pool? What do we know about swimming? Can everyone swim? What does it feel like to splash in a puddle or paddle at the sea? What do you need to take for a trip to the beach? What do you need to wear for a walk in the rain/splashing in puddles? In an Emergency, call 999 Who can help you if you are in trouble? (Trusted adults – identify parents and carers.)	Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers Talking tub: pupils touch and feel the objects in the box to generate discussion (goggles, armbands, towel, sunscreen, hat, sunglasses, shells, sand etc.) Safely using inflatable toys – what is suitable for the pool and for the sea? (How to use them safely – note: inflatable toys are strictly for swimming pools and always when supervised, and should never be taken to the beach.) 'Beach bag' – pupils have an outline of a beach bag and need to draw in the bag what they would bring for a day to the beach. Pictures on the board can generate thinking, including items that might not be safe (rubbish, broken glass etc.). Stay Together, Stay Close Pretend to be shivering – what makes us warm? Draw round a young child – this is our body, what can we do to get warm? In an Emergency, Call 999 Using water play to introduce the concept of floating. Different items that float differently (this could progress through different developmental ages). Note: any teaching around buoyancy must	Use musical instruments to make rain/water/sea music. Water Safety Song Note: for this level we're looking into specific children's stories, rhymes and songs that could be used for discussion purposes. (Within extension activities – wider literacy links that support water safety and discuss water in a positive way.) Your literacy officer may be able to provide further guidance and support. 'Bookbug': liaise with your local Bookbug. Bookbug sessions for consideration: Bobbing Up and Down All the Little Ducks Go Upside Down Five Little Ducks Row Row Row your Boat The Big Ship Sailed on the Ally Ally Oh Suggested books: A Harey Day at the Seaside, Hedley Griffin The Singing Mermaid, Julia Donaldson A Treasure at Sea for Dragon and Me, Jean Pendziwol
		Who can help you if you see someone in trouble? Why would it be very dangerous to go into the water to help someone? Why should you not go into the water?	reflect that concern, so highlighting ways younger children could safely practice buoyancy at a swim lesson or with supervision from a parent or guardian.	









Learning objective and outcomes	Key terms and words	Key questions	Potential activities to be used in the lesson	Extension activities
Learning objectives	Stop and Think,	Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers	Stop and Think, Spot the dangers	Still to be created.
To understand the dangers in	Spot the Dangers	Do you enjoy being in the water?	Discussion questions (or 'Spot the dangers'	
and around water.	Cold water	What fun activities can you do safely in or near	activity).	
To understand how water	Dangers	water?		
can be dangerous and how	Depth of water	Can you think of a time when you got a fright or	Stay Together, Stay Close	
ve can be safe and have fun	Weather	felt scared around water?	Blether stations: a statement and question –	
around it.	Hidden hazards	Where is the safest place to swim?	pupils discuss the statement and question, record their answer, and move to the next	
		Can you swim?	station. Examples of statements:	
Learning outcomes	Stay Together, Stay Close	How can we stay safe around water?	How can we stay safe around water?	
I know who to call in an emergency and who helps us.	Stay close to an adult/	What activities can people do in and around the water?	What activities can we do safely at the beach?	
I know how to get help.	parent/guardian Keep within your depth	How does it feel to jump into a paddling pool or swimming pool?	What do we need to bring to the beach to have a fun and safe day?	
know that learning to swim	Be prepared for a trip	How might it feel to fall into cold water?	Can you think of a time when you got a fright or	
can keep me healthy, active and safe.		Who can help us if we're at the beach?	felt scared around water?	
I know to float on my back if	In an Emergency,	Stay Together, Stay Close	In an Emergency, Call 999	
I get into trouble in the water	Call 999	Is there someone to watch over me – friend/	Concept cartoon: A situation is presented in a	
to make a star shape in the	Emergency	family/lifeguard?	cartoon format and around this image are four	
water to help me float).	Floating	Why is it important to stay close to an adult	different people giving different statements/opinions.	
know that cold water can	999	when you're near water?	оринонь.	
affect me (emotionally and	Relax/Be calm	If you were going out to spend some time in	Example: in the middle of the screen is a	
physically).	Treading water (to	the water, who would you be with and where	drawing of someone at the beach and their ball	
know to stay together with	be discussed if appropriate for this	would you go?	has drifted out to sea.	
my friends and adults near	level)		Person one says: We should go in to get it, the	
water.	Shout for help	In an Emergency, Call 999	water doesn't look that deep.	
Lucasia de la citta de la cita	Get an adult	How do you call for help?	Another says: We should ask the lifeguard	
know the differences between fresh and salt water.	Got all addit	What number should you dial in an emergency?	to help. We should leave the ball, it's too	
Detween hesh and sait Water.		Why is it important to never go into the water to	dangerous to go in etc.	
		help an animal or person?	0	
		What would you do if your dog was in trouble in	Summary of WSS Water Safety Code.	
		the water? Why is it important to never go into the		
		water to help a person or animal?		









	earning objective and outcomes	Key terms and words	Key questions	Potential activities to be used in the lesson	Extension activities
L	earning objectives	Stop and Think,	Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers	Stop and Think, Spot the dangers	Which activities could you get
	o understand how to stay	Spot the Dangers	What might be dangerous about swimming in a	Activities around risk recognition (spot the	involved in locally that involve water?
	safe and have fun in and around water.	Cold water	river (canal/beach/loch)?	dangers) rather than being told there are	
0	around water.	Staying safe	If you are out by a river with your friends and	dangers.	Community survey on public
	earning outcomes	Weather	someone suggests having a swim, what would you do? What might the dangers be? How	Stay Together, Stay Close	rescue equipment – what is this? Do you know how to use
	know to never put myself in	Dangers Depth	would you say no?	Four different images on the screen showing	it? When would you use it? Why
	danger.	Strength of water		four different locations. In their groups,	should you never play with it?
	have a good understanding	Hidden dangers	Stay Together, Stay Close	pupils need to plan for a day out to this	Community engagement
	of cold water shock (why it	Temperature of water	Why is it important to stay together?	location, thinking about the following: weather conditions, what they need to bring, whether	project in which the group/class
	can happen and the effects it	Risk assessment	Do you always tell someone where you are going and when you plan on returning?	it is safe to go etc. Pupils then need to report	investigate safety equipment local to them and local risks.)
С	can have on my body).		If you were going out to spend time near water,	back to the class (one nominated speaker, one	,
	know what to do if I get into	Stay Together, Stay Close	who would you be with and where would you go?	note taker). Pupils can 'evaluate' each other's feedback based on criteria (e.g. Did they think	Decision-making videos and discussion. (Further information
trouble in water.	Stay close to an adult/	Can you think of a time when you got a fright or	about what they needed to bring with them?	and activities can be found	
	know how to keep myself	parent/guardian/	felt scared around water?	Did they check the weather?).	<u>here</u>).
	and others safe, and how to	Keep within your depth	0.11.000	In an Emergency, Call 999	
10	espond in an emergency.	Be prepared for a trip	In an Emergency, Call 999	Think-Pair-Share.	
	know how to calmly ask		What would you do in an emergency?		
	or help from an emergency service and what information I	In an Emergency, Call 999	What is the first thing you should do?	Use of case studies (real or fictional): discussion of case study, what happened, why	
	need to tell them.	Emergency	How should we respond in an emergency?	and what they would do in that scenario.	
	understand the importance	Floating	Why is it important to stay calm?	Summary of WSS Water Safety Code.	
	of being prepared for activity	Buoyancy	What information do you need to give in a 999 call?		
	near water. I know to 'stop	999	Which emergency service do you ask for if		
	and think' about the dangers and around water.	Treading water	there's an incident at a beach/loch/river?		
		Sculling	How do you know how deep the water is? What		
	know my swimming ability and limitations.	Coastguard	might cause the water level to change?		
	and initiations.	Police	Why should you never go into the water to help		
		Fire Service	someone? What would you do instead?		
		Relax/Be calm	Which emergency service do you ask for at the beach/river/loch/canal?		
		Shout for help	beach/hver/loch/canal?		
		Get an adult			

4 Third/Fourth Level







Learning objective and outcomes

Learning objectives

To develop an understanding of the dangers of water, including the effects of cold water shock.

To develop an understanding of the preventative measures that can keep you and others safe.

Learning outcomes

I understand the impact of cold water shock and what I can do to minimise it.

I know to float on my back if I get into trouble.

I know who to call and how to do so calmly in an emergency (as well as what information I need to provide).

I understand that not all dangers are visible.

I understand the importance of being prepared for a trip or activity near water and how to minimise risk

I know that there are many benefits of swimming, including being active and healthy.

Key terms and words

Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers

Risk
Hazard
Dynamic risk
assessment
Hypothermia
Depth of water
Strength water
Hidden dangers
Currents
Tides

Stay Together, Stay Close

Stay in a group
Always tell someone
where you are going
and when you'll be
coming back
Floating
Means of calling for
help
Planning a trip to
water

In an Emergency, Call 999

Float
Call 999
Safety equipment
Disorientation
Coastguard
Police
Fire service
Stay calm
Shout for help

Key questions

Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers

Why are some hazards not visible or clear to see? What are they?

Why can water be dangerous?

How can water differ depending on the location? For example, how is a loch different from a river?

How can water be fun? Which activities do you like to do?

How could you get involved in activities locally in a safe manner?

Stay Together, Stay Close

Do you always tell someone where you are going and when you plan on returning?

Do you bring a means of calling for help, such as a phone?

Do you always go out in a group, or with an adult? Why is it important to stay together?

In an Emergency, Call 999

Why is it important to remain calm?

What information would the emergency services need to get to the scene as soon as possible?

What is cold water shock? How might falling or jumping into cold water affect you physically and emotionally?

How can floating on your back help you in an emergency?

How does it feel to jump into a swimming pool? How might it feel to fall into cold water outdoors?

Can you tell how deep the water is? What hidden dangers could there be? Why does the water level change?

Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers

Think-Pair-Share: "I never take risks around water." Pupils need to think about the statement and be prepared to give their opinion. Use a continuum of 1 to 10 (1 = totally agree, 10 = totally disagree) to illustrate their point of view.

Potential activities to be used in the lesson

Four images on the board showing different water environments. List of discussion questions on the board to guide discussions. Challenge question on the screen: What are the differences between swimming in a pool and the sea?

Pupils are given different 'destinations' with mixed weather and scenarios. They need to work in pairs or in a group to come up with a plan of what they need to take with them, risks they would need to consider and how they could avoid hazards and have fun. Groups feed back to class.

Stay Together, Stay Close

Cold water shock activity: stages of cold water shock. Using a bucket with cold water, two volunteers place their writing hands into the water. How long can they keep their hands in for? How does it feel? How would they feel if they fell into cold water unexpectedly? The volunteers are then asked to use a pen to try to write their name on paper after their hand has been submerged. How does it feel? Did they notice a difference?

In an Emergency, Call 999

Pupils return to original activity regarding the image they assessed. Return to questions – would they answer them differently?

Summary of lesson and WSS Water Safety Code.

Extension activities

Card sort or drawing – pupils need to draw an arrow from the key term relating to effects of cold water shock to the outlined figure. This will demonstrate the effects of cold water shock on the body (short- to long-term effects).

RNLI video clip – includes introduction to floating as a survival technique.

Optional extension activity to discuss the real-life story of Cameron Lancaster. This includes a short video clip. This is to be sensitively discussed, and a warning is needed before viewing the video. There will be guidance notes specific to this additional activity.

Community-based activity (surveys, carefully going to a local site).

What water safety advice would you give to someone younger than you? (Top tips)

Pupils watch video (in production) of boy in the river. He is describing why he went in and how he feels as the water rises. This is an introduction to cold water shock. Questions surround the video on the board for pupils to reflect upon.









Learning	ob	jecti	ve	and
outcomes	•			

Learning objectives

To understand how to predict, assess and manage risk in different water environments.

To understand strategies that will keep me safe in and around water.

Learning outcomes

I understand the impact of cold water shock and how I can minimise it.

Lunderstand that alcohol and drugs can seriously affect my decision-making in and around water.

I have the knowledge and confidence to positively influence others' behaviour regarding water safety.

I can recognise risk and take action to remain safe.

Lunderstand how to find out about weather forecasts, tides and wind speeds.

I know how to keep myself safe through a dynamic risk assessment.

I understand how to perform first aid and evaluate when to contact emergency services.

Key terms and words

Stop and Think. **Spot the Dangers**

Risk Hazards

Dynamic risk assessment

Currents Tides

Offshore wind Depth of water

Cold water shock Effects of alcohol/drugs

Stay Together, Stay Close

Treading water Sculling Aquatic breathing Floating Safe entries and exits Means of calling for help. a phone for example. Can you access it?

In an Emergency, Call

Float **Call** 999 Instructing emergency services Safety equipment Hypothermia Endurance Disorientation Panic Self-rescue Assisting a casualty

Public rescue equipment

Key questions

Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers

What is an offshore wind?

How could your actions affect others?

Do you have enough knowledge to keep safe around water?

How can water be dangerous?

How can you keep yourself safe around water?

How can you create a dynamic risk assessment to respond to different emergency situations?

How can some dangers be hidden?

What top tips would you tell a younger person about water safety?

How can drugs and alcohol alter your ability to make good decisions near water? What could the consequences be?

Stav Together, Stav Close

What is your swimming ability?

How can you get involved in fun water-based activities? How could I share this safety information with people around me?

What career/voluntary opportunities are available to me in the aquatic and water safety world?

In an Emergency, Call 999

How can you create a dynamic risk assessment to respond to emergency situations?

Why is it important to remain calm?

What information do I need to provide to the emergency services?

Do you know which emergency service to ask for at the coast/inland?

Why does floating on your back improve your chance of survival?

Why should you never enter the water to help someone? At what point should you dial 999?

What can you do while you are waiting for the emergency services?

Potential activities to be used in the lesson

Stop and Think, Spot the Dangers

'Conver-stations': pupils placed into groups of four to six and are given discussion questions. After sufficient time has passed for the discussion to develop. one or two pupils from each group rotate to a different group, and the other group members remain where they are. Once in their new group they will discuss a different, but related question and may also share some of the key points from their last group's conversations. For the next rotation, pupils who have not rotated before may be chosen to move, resulting in groups that are continually evolving (this could be combined with case studies).

Stay Together, Stay Close

'Philosophical chair': a statement that has two possible responses (agree or disagree) is read out. Depending on whether they agree or disagree with this statement, pupils move to one side of the room or the other. From that spot, pupils take turns defending their positions, e.g. "If you are a good swimmer you can't drown". Facts can be slowly offered to the class, which may prompt them to change their response.

In an Emergency, Call 999

Case study example: pupils work in groups (with evidence provided) to discuss questions around what the situation was, what happened, how it happened, how it could have been prevented.

Extension activities

Discussions around why we take risk (the different factors to consider).

Discussion questions that will prompt conversations around drugs/alcohol and risk takina.

Careers in the outdoors and aquatic industry.

Activities around practical measures to take in an emergency. Deploying public rescue equipment safely, basic first aid.

Optional extension activity to discuss the real-life story of Cameron Lancaster. This includes a short video clip. This is to be sensitively discussed, and a warning is needed before viewing the video. There will be auidance notes specific to this additional activity.

Group projects around local safety – what risks are present, what could be done?