

## Year 6 Swimming Information

### July 2023 - 43 Year 6 children

<b>Meeting national curriculum requirements for swimming and water safety.</b>	
What percentage of your current Year 6 cohort swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres? <b>N.B.</b> Even though your pupils may swim in another year please report on their attainment on leaving primary school at the end of the summer term 2023.	<b><u>35 children = 81%</u></b>
What percentage of your current Year 6 cohort use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]?	<b><u>35 children = 81%</u></b>
What percentage of your current Year 6 cohort perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations?	<b><u>35 children = 81%</u></b>
Schools can choose to use the Primary PE and Sport Premium to provide additional provision for swimming but this must be for activity <b>over and above</b> the national curriculum requirements. Have you used it in this way	

### **1. Swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres**

This means demonstrating: • a continuous swim of more than 25 metres without touching the side of the pool or the pool floor without the use of swimming aids. Whenever possible, at least part of the swim should be completed in deep water, defined as greater than shoulder depth. This is because

'competence' and 'proficiency' can't be assured if the swim takes place in shallow water only. • the stroke, or strokes, are as strong at the end of the swim as at the start, and that the swim is completed without undue stress. • the stroke or strokes are recognisable to an informed onlooker. Using an ineffective stroke and just managing to swim 25 metres does not meet the minimum requirement. Nor does it provide the skills necessary for pupils to be able to self-rescue if they get into difficulty. A competent, confident and proficient swim over a distance of more than 25 metres is the minimum requirement to meet the national curriculum outcomes. It is hoped that a number of pupils will be able to swim significantly further, although evidence of this is not required for primary schools to officially record (although could be considered for parent and secondary school reporting).

## **2. Use a range of strokes effectively**

Pupils should be able to use a range of strokes and make choices about the strokes they use to achieve different outcomes and be certain of success. To do this they need to experience simultaneous and alternating strokes, on their front and back, and be able to adapt them for a range of purposes and intended outcomes. Examples of an intended outcome might be a swim of 50 metres, or using an effective leg kick to tread water successfully. Swimming strokes do not have to be perfect; the emphasis should be on effectively achieving the required aim rather than precision hand or feet movements. Teaching Swimming and Water Safety at Key Stage 1 or 2: A guide for Primary Schools 7

## **3. Perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations**

Pupils should **know the dangers of water and understand how to act responsibly** when playing in or near different water environments. This includes **understanding and adhering to national and local water safety advice**, being able to **use appropriate survival and self-rescue skills if they unintentionally fall in or get into difficulty in the water** and **knowing what to do if others get into trouble**. To ensure pupils fully understand this important area, 'water-based situations' should not only cover **how an incident could occur, but also different types of water space**.

Examples of how an incident could occur: Falling into water when playing on a footpath, Falling out of a boat, Swimming in clothes, Becoming tired, Sustaining an injury, Being out of one's depth, Hampered by weeds or underwater hazards, Rough water or tides.

Examples of where an incident could occur: Homes and gardens, Swimming pools, Beaches, Rivers, Canals, Reservoirs.