Biodiversity			
Sum 22			
Assembly Concepts	Diversity		
Assembly Knowledge	 Celebration of our natural world - What is biodiversity and why is it important? Ecosystems and trophic cascade Our local ecosystem - Our Living Coast 30 days wild in June Human impact on biodiversity The school environment 		
Key concepts	What is biodiversity and what is its value? Ecosystems Life in our biosphere - living coast Impact of actions on biodiversity and ability of planet to adjust		
Class/School action	https://www.rspb.org.uk/globalassets/downloads/documents/positions/education/top-tips-for-schools-to-engage-with-biodiversity.pdf On-going help with biodiversity areas – development of specific infant playground area Development of use of pond and forest garden – more planting School growing projects – plant trees Composting 30 days Wild June		
Family Commitment/ Pledge	How can we encourage biodiversity at home – flats/houses –guides provided Challenge – learn the names of the trees in our neighbourhood Community celebration – Me and my plants. Photos + names of plants we love at home or on the way to school What can you find in a metre squared of grass? Competition – types of plants/insects 30 days wild		

½ termly climate challenge for a specific year group	Design a more biodiverse school environment – Yr 6
Connection with nature	Biodiversity areas development in school
	Downs and diversity – exploring on trip
	Plant a tree campaign
	https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/blog/2020/03/nature-detectives/
	Swift project
	Wildlife walk with picnic – whole school
	David Attenborough film spectacular
Outdoor learning	More outdoor classroom - https://www.ltl.org.uk/free-resources/
Ethical purchasing/sustainable practice as a school	Palm oil/local produce/commit to vegan lunch days
	http://www.worldwiseschools.ie/downloads/Ethical-Purchasing-Guide.pdf
Political Engagement	Work with school lunch company – more vegan options
	https://www.wwf.org.uk/updates/8-things-know-about-palm-oil
	Campaign against palm oil - letter writing MPs
Connecting with local organisations	<u>Class Talks and Assemblies</u>
	Brighton and hove food partnership
	https://bhfood.org.uk/
	Just one tree
	https://www.justonetree.life/
	Forest schools
	RSPB
	https://ww2.rspb.org.uk/groups/brighton
	Local wildlife Campaigners
	Permaculture trust
	https://brightonpermaculture.org.uk/
	Sussex Wildlife Trust
	https://sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/
	Brighton Greenway
	http://www.brightongreenway.uk/
	Stringer
	Nature 2020
	https://www.nature2020.org.uk/

	Community Orchard Whitehawk https://bhfood.org.uk/directory/racehill-community-orchard/
Staff Behaviour	Environmental volunteering opportunities
Emotional Resilience/Learning Behaviours/Relationships	Celebration of diversity/beauty of nature – mindfulness and nature activities

Resources

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eowlsxo4HnE climate change explained animation

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EyZ8RwCGMk0&t=174s Living Coast intro

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5NF82ZLH4KY people and places of the Living Coast

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tiVNk6_0GdY_planet_earth_trailer

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c8aFcHFu8QM planet earth 2 extended trailer

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MbLbGuTugJ0 planet earth best bits

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_38JDGnr0vA&t=112s blue planet trailer

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQGI6x9 550 What is biodiversity?

https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/magazine/my-shot-minute/00000144-0a33-d3cb-a96c-7b3f425b0000 Photos of diverse animals

https://www.rhs.org.uk/advice/wildlife-garden making a wildlife garden video

https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/seven-ways-to-create-a-wildlife-friendly-garden.html guide for wildlife friendly garden including birdfeeder and hedgehog home

https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-to-make-and-use-a-nature-journal-to-record-your-wildlife-obs.html making a nature journal

https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-to-go-rockpooling.html how to go rockpooling

https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/how-to-make-pitfall-trap-to-catch-insects.html how to make a pitfall trap

https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/video-archive.html lots of videos on wildlife and wildlife activities

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Puv0Pss33M&t=181s how to save the planet

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lg9Tfc hNsE how to save our forests

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sGp032ahjJE how to save our jungles

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0QUy5-eg-dU how to save our frozen world

https://georgiastrait.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/overfishing-infographic-by-aquaholics.jpg overfishing numbers

https://ourworldindata.org/mammals data on species decline

Key Ideas	By t	he end of Year 2:	By tl	ne end of Year 4:	By th	he end of Year 6:
Scientific background	•	Pupils understand that some human activity causes pollution in the air which is affecting the world's climate / making the world hotter	•	Pupils understand that burning coal, oil and gas has an impact on the climate and have a basic understanding of the scientific processes involved	•	Pupils can clearly articulate the link between burning fossil fuels and climate change using appropriate scientific vocabulary
	•	Pupils understand the distinction between 'weather' and 'climate'	•	Pupils are familiar with the terms 'atmosphere', 'Climate Change' and 'greenhouse gas emissions'	•	Pupils can name key carbon sinks such as forests, peatlands, oceans, algal blooms, and healthy soil
	•	Pupils know that the climate is always changing but is changing faster today than it has before			•	Pupils know what the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is and can discuss some recent findings

	Pupils know that trees help to cool the world down.	Pupils know that some natural processes like trees growing, healthy soils and oceans take greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere.	
Key Ideas	By the end of Year 2:	By the end of Year 4:	By the end of Year 6:
Urgency of need for climate action	Pupils know that some impacts of our changing climate are happening now and others will happen in the future	 Pupils can explain why many institutions have declared a 'Climate Emergency', and what this means (see below re impacts of Climate Change) Pupils know about some of the impacts that higher temperatures are having on people already. 	 Pupils can give examples of institutions that have declared a 'climate emergency' at different scales and are aware of synonyms such as 'climate crisis' They are familiar with the concept of emissions reduction targets and can identify different targets and begin to connect these with current scientific estimates for degrees of warming Pupils understand that 2030 is a scientific estimate of a year by which global emissions must have peaked in order to give humanity a reasonable chance of controlling eventual warming levels, and that it is not a deadline for an end-of-the-world scenario Pupils know about current trends in total global climate emissions, i.e. whether they are rising, peaking or falling
			Pupils begin to understand what climate tipping points are and can connect these with the urgency to act
			Pupils are familiar with the findings of cost-benefit analyses comparing quicker and slower global responses.

Key Ideas	By the end of Year 2:	By the end of Year 4:	By the end of Year 6:
Impacts of climate change	 Pupils understand the impacts of our changing climate on some animals, plants and environments both in our locality and elsewhere 	 Pupils can identify a range of impacts of past and / or present climate change on plants and animal species, including extinctions, and on environments locally and across the world 	 Pupils understand how climate change is a factor in the current loss of biodiversity and can describe some future predictions in connection with this
			 Pupils understand the impact of climate change on ecosystems locally and across the world, both in the presen and a range of future scenarios

Key Ideas	By the end of Year 2:	By the end of Year 4:	By the end of Year 6:
Responses to climate change	 Pupils can name some actions which would have a positive impact on the climate and some ways in which we can stop having a negative impact 	Pupils understand the importance of trees for the climate and can explain why protecting / replanting forests is important for the climate	Pupils begin to discuss what makes some strategies more effective than others
	Pupils can choose some actions they / their class / their school / their family could take to have a	Pupils understand that leaders of governments make agreements with each other about climate action and can	Pupils can identify actions they can take personally and with a group of which they are part
	positive impact on the climate	identify some of the content of these agreements • Pupils can name different examples of how a group are	Pupils are familiar with actions that are being taken locally, nationally; and with key content of international agreements
	 Pupils can describe at least one simple / familiar example of how a group of people are taking positive climate action together 	taking climate action together and can talk about the outcomes.	Pupils begin to form their own opinions on these responses
			Pupils can describe a range of examples of how a group have taken climate action together, both locally and across
	 Pupils and describe some actions to increase biodiversity 		the world, and can talk about the outcomes Pupils can discuss what makes for effective climate action

Key Ideas	By the end of Year 2:	By the end of Year 4:	By the end of Year 6:
Possible futures	Pupils begin to understand that the future will be different depending on what we do now	Pupils can imagine different futures within their own likely lifetimes based on different levels of heating, including optimistic scenarios Pupils know that action or lack of it now will have an effect on these different futures	 Pupils can outline different possible future scenarios - typically in 2100 - depending on levels of heating Pupils have an understanding of current scientific consensus on what these future scenarios may look like, including best-case scenarios Pupils begin to understand the lack of certainty in future predictions Students know that our scientific understanding is developing and being revised Pupils are familiar with the 12 permaculture principles

Mindsets and viewpoints	Pupils are exposed to different viewpoints on the Earth, e.g. that of indigenous peoples	Pupils have the opportunity to explore viewpoints on the climate crisis, including people of colour and / or people of the Global South expressing their view in their own words	Pupils reflect on different views of the relationship of humans with the Earth (This might include a variety of different perspectives from around the word including some spiritual / faith perspectives)
Feelings and behaviour	Pupils can talk about their own feelings about the earth, the natural world and the climate	 Pupils can talk about their feelings about the earth and the natural world, our changing climate and its impacts. They know that others have a range of different feelings, including anxiety and fear Pupils begin to understand how some people can feel less anxious when they take action with other people 	 Pupils begin to identify the viewpoints which have influenced their own mindset, and which influence society more widely in the UK. They are given opportunities to think critically about these. Pupils can talk about their feelings about the climate crisis and about their own future Pupils are familiar with a range of methods people use to cope with anxiety about climate change including by taking collective action Pupils begin to understand that awareness of the problem does not always lead to action and begin to explore some of the reasons why