

KS2 Assembly

Notes for teachers:

- This assembly can be used with a single class or a larger group, as an introduction to Freedom to breathe. There is a lesson which follows the assembly and builds on the students' learning.
- You can either deliver this **assembly** independently or use the **pre-recorded** version which can be found at <https://youtu.be/rw7YckaP2jE>

The Freedom to breathe teaching resources have been developed by educational professionals and will achieve three key learning outcomes. **Students will:**

1. Understand the state of air quality in their city, and how it compares to other cities.
2. Understand the health impacts of air quality on their physical health, mental health and their ability to learn.
3. Understand how they can claim their right to clean air by understanding what the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is. It is focused on their rights to the best possible health, clean water and a clean environment (article 24), but does not include the explicit 'right to clean air.'

Curriculum links: this primarily links to the KS2 Science & Geography NC, as well as links to Literacy, PSHE and Art & DT.

Freedom to breathe aims to gather the support of 20,000 children from four target cities (starting with Beijing, Delhi, London, Los Angeles) - in support of a call to the UN to acknowledge Children's Right to Clean Air. Students will have the opportunity to join a virtual event in November to hear the response from the UN.



Freedom to breathe

What are
the things
we need to
live a happy
and healthy
life?

What are
the things
we need to
live a happy
and healthy
life?

Food

**Clean
Water**

Sleep

Warmth

Shelter

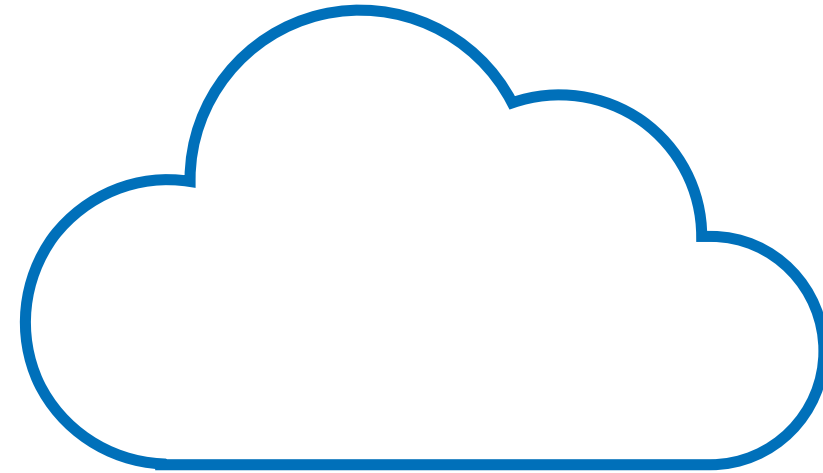
Fun!

Exercise

PAUSE POINT

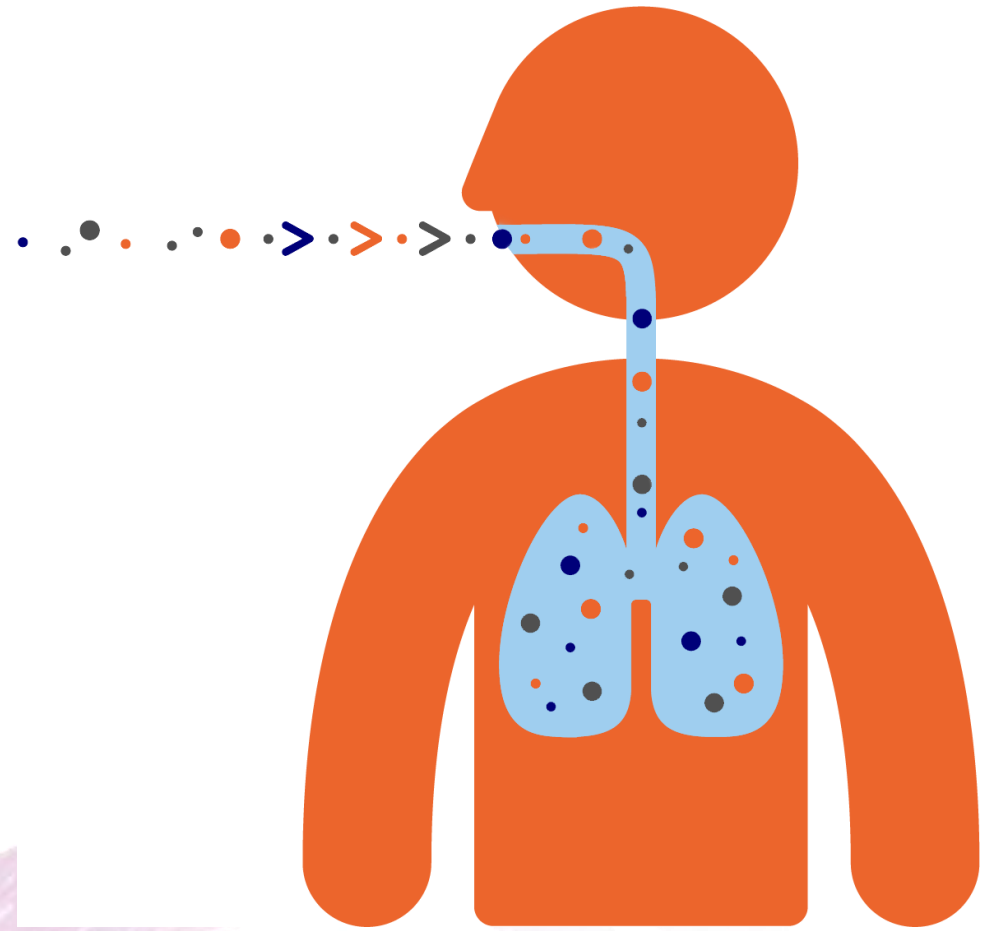
How about clean air?

What is air
pollution?



Air pollution is in the air that we breathe in.

The particles and gases enter our bodies and can damage our health.





Any amount of air pollution can be damaging to our health and physical and mental development, but the more that you are exposed to, the bigger the risk and the larger the impact it can have.

Which of these things
contribute to air pollution?

Books?
Cooking?
Factories?
Trees?
Cars?
Bicycles?
Burning wood?
Cleaning products?

Can you guess where air pollution comes from?

Try to finish the sentences:

- **Indoor** air pollution is caused by things like....
- **Outdoor** air pollution is caused by things like....

Indoor air pollution is caused by things like...

Cooking - gases and particles are released when food is cooked.



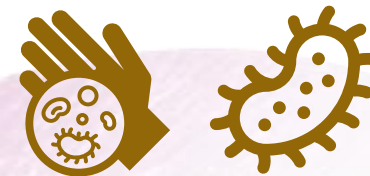
Chemicals in cleaning products or craft materials, that are released into the air. These harmful gases are called volatile organic compounds (VOC).



Personal care products like shower gels and body sprays.

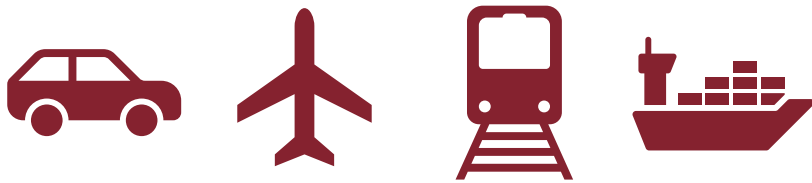


Dust, mould and bacteria.



Outdoor air pollution is caused by things like...

Vehicles such as cars, vans, trains, ships and planes release gases and tiny particles (in soot) into the air



Factories that make things such as food, clothes and toys and **power stations** that generate energy by burning fossil fuels



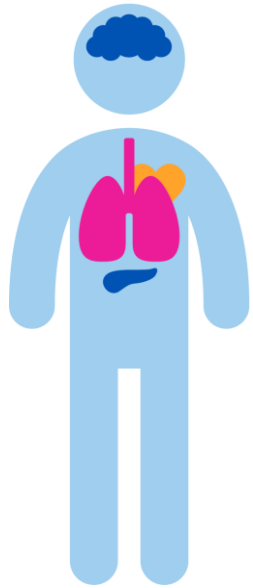
Farming often has a lot of animal waste and uses fertilisers and pesticides (chemicals) to help food grow, all of which can cause pollution



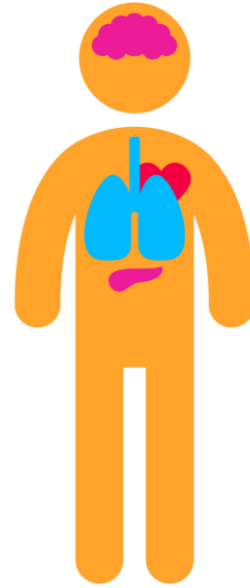
Burning fuel such as wood and coal to heat homes



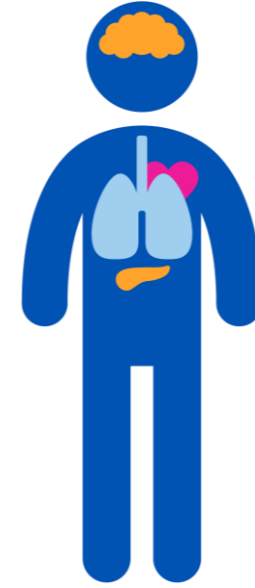
How does air pollution affect us?



Air pollution can damage your **lungs** and impact your breathing.



Exposure to air pollution can affect your **brain** and therefore your ability to learn and your mental health.



Breathing in air pollution can impact your **heart** and cause future heart problems.

In London...

- Children are exposed to 5 times more air pollution on their way to school (compared to other parts of the UK).
- 1/5 primary schools are by major roads.
- 240,000 children are diagnosed with asthma.



We can all help to make sure the air around us is cleaner.

What could you do?

Hint: think about things you've done over the last week (e.g. at home/school, your journeys, your activities):

- Could you have done anything differently?
- Are you already doing something to help?

At home...



- Open windows to let the fresh air in – especially when
 - cooking
 - or cleaning
- Use fragrance-free milder cleaning and personal care products.

When travelling to places...



- Walk, cycle, scoot or take public transport whenever you can instead of using your car.
- Don't idle – ask your parents/adults to turn off their engines when the car isn't moving.

**Everybody can play a part to make sure
we have cleaner air!**

There's something else we can do too...

What is a right?

Rights are important things which we **need** to live a happy and healthy life.

We talked about some of these earlier...

**Clean
Air**

Food

**Clean
Water**

What are
the things
we need to
live a happy
and healthy
life?

Warmth

Shelter

Fun!

Sleep

Exercise

 **Freedom to breathe**

PAUSE POINT

Needs and wants

What is the difference?

Need:

Something we must have to live a happy and healthy life

Want:

Something we like but we don't need

Need or want?

What is the difference?

Xbox
Clean water
Netflix
Chocolate
Hospitals
Education

Clean Air?

The United
Nations
Convention on
the
Rights of the
Child (UNCRC)



The UN says that children should have access to hospitals, clean water, healthy food, a good and clean environment and education.

But they do not clearly say that clean air is a right!

Should Clean Air be a right?

What can
you do to
make sure
we have
cleaner air?

What can
we do to
make sure
we have
cleaner air?

What can
everybody
do to make
sure we have
cleaner air?





Freedom to breathe