



Pale Blue Dot
Maisie Barlow

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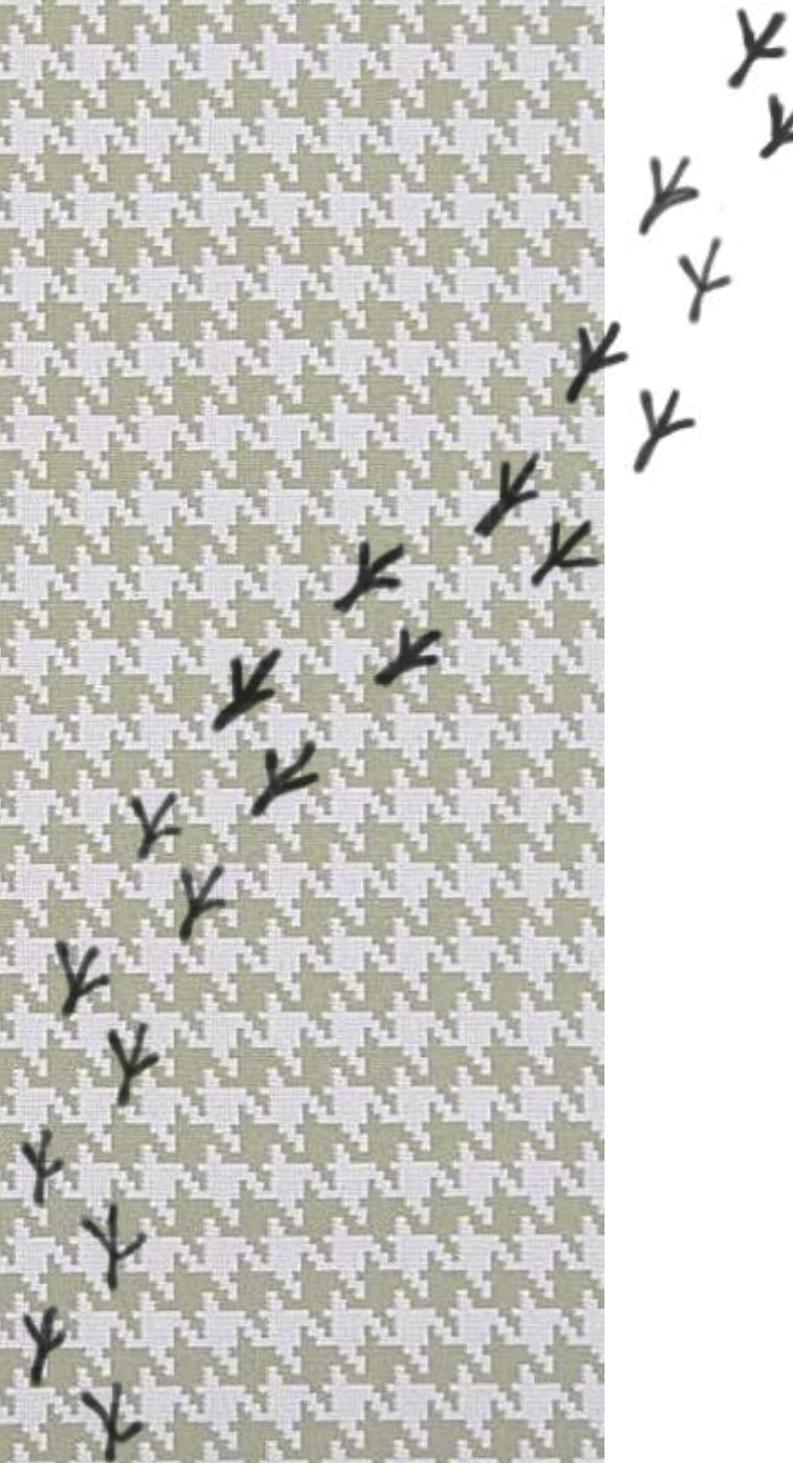
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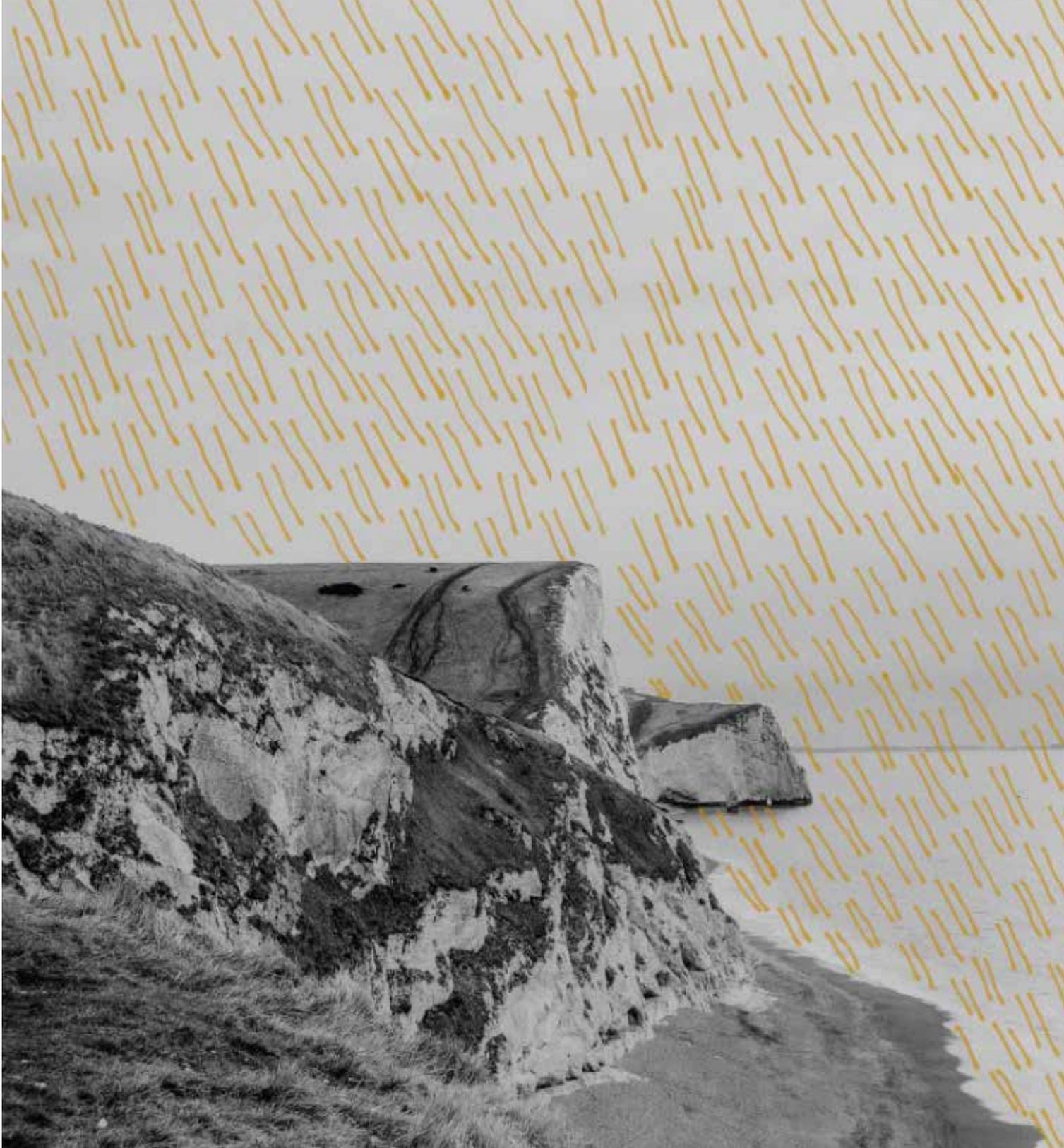
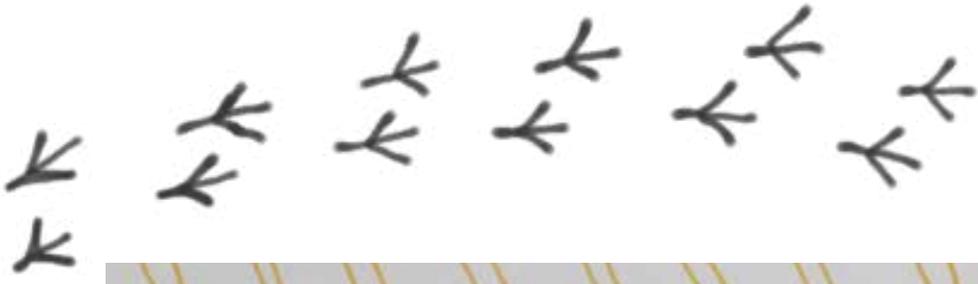
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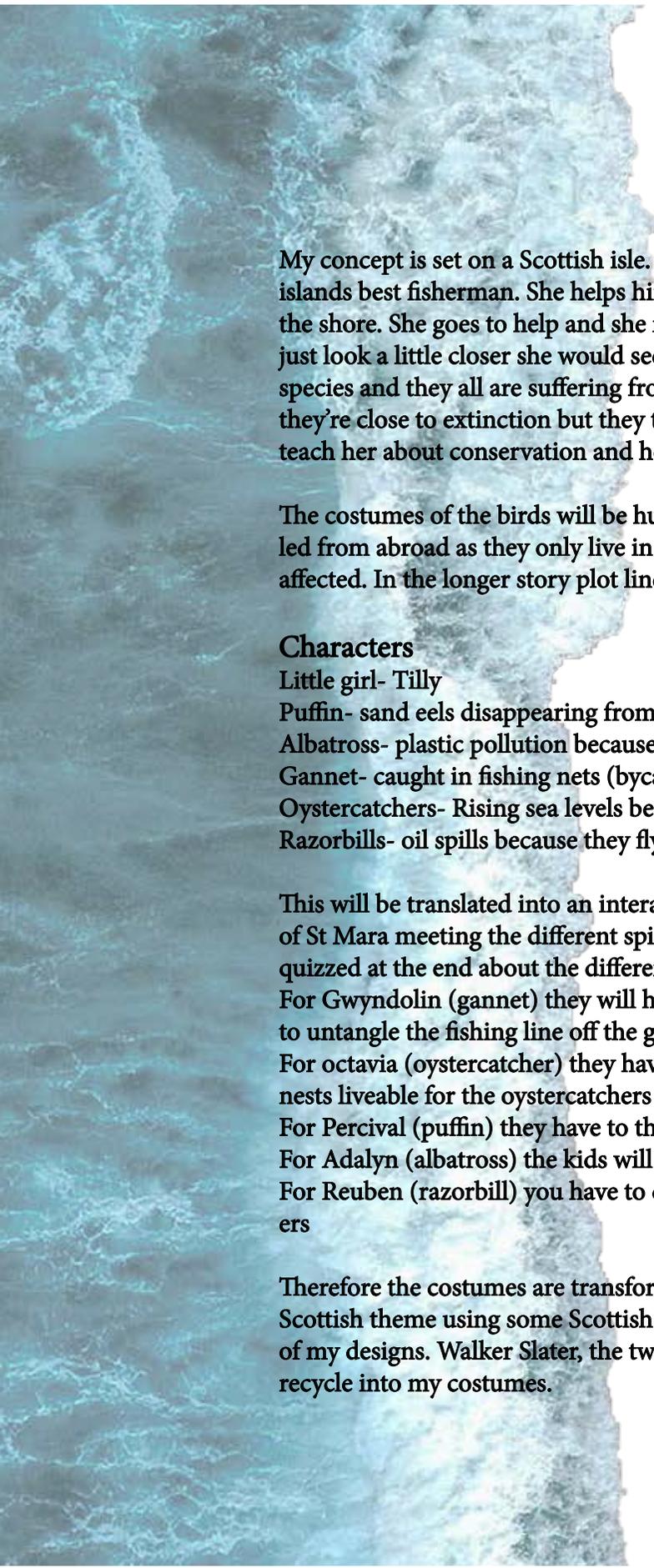
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Concept

My concept is set on a Scottish isle. It is a fictional island called St Mara. It follows a young girl named Tilly Hake whose father is the island's best fisherman. She helps him out and one day whilst she is organising fishing gear she spots a creature caught in a fishing net on the shore. She goes to help and she meets the spirit of gannets who starts telling her about the troubles gannets are facing and if she would just look a little closer she would see the other sea birds that were suffering. She meets the different bird spirits. They are all endangered species and they all are suffering from one of the threats that seabirds are currently facing. They tell her all about their species and how they're close to extinction but they tell her she can help. Each of them teach her about conservation and how she can carry on helping and looking after the birds.

The costumes of the birds will be human based and they will be wearing Scottish themed outfits, apart from the Albatross who has travelled from abroad as they only live in the southern hemisphere. Attached to their outfits are the different birds they represent and how it is affected. In the longer story plot line I have detailed exactly how the story follows and how Tilly helps each character.

Characters

Little girl- Tilly

Puffin- sand eels disappearing from warming seas

Albatross- plastic pollution because they skim the water with their beaks

Gannet- caught in fishing nets (bycatching)

Oystercatchers- Rising sea levels because they nest and find food on the coasts the sea floods their homes

Razorbills- oil spills because they fly long distances over large water spans

This will be translated into an interactive and educational activity for children at the science festival as they follow Tilly across the shores of St Mara meeting the different spirits and learning about their threats and how they themselves can help the seabirds. They then will be quizzed at the end about the different things they have learnt from the different birds. Whoever gets the most right gets a prize.

For Gwyndolin (gannet) they will have to untangle her legs by working out how to make her step over the fishing line and they will have to untangle the fishing line off the gannet around her neck.

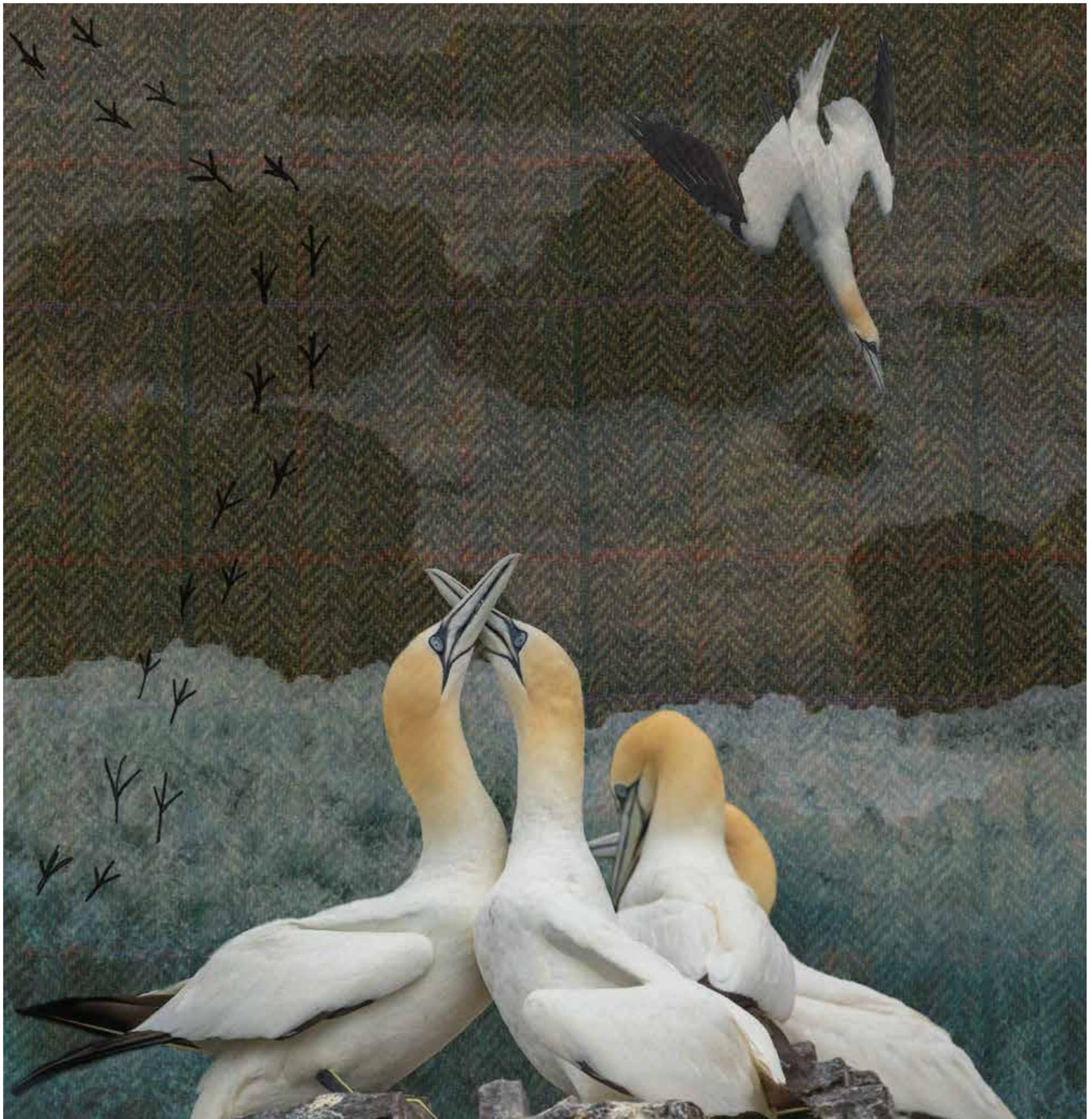
For Octavia (oystercatcher) they have to rebuild the nests with the twigs and feathers they pull off her costume. They have to make the nests liveable for the oystercatchers again.

For Percival (puffin) they have to throw chocolate shaped fish into the net inside his jacket and have to land 5 before they move on.

For Adalyn (albatross) the kids will have to pick the plastic out of the albatross on her back and put it in a labelled 'recycling bin'.

For Reuben (razorbill) you have to clean and pluck the black feathers out of the back of his tails on his suit so you're left with white feathers

Therefore the costumes are transformative, educational and interactive. It will be made out of recycled materials hopefully following the Scottish theme using some Scottish fabrics and ropes from fishing gear found on Scottish beaches. I hope to use tweed and tartan in a lot of my designs. Walker Slater, the tweed tailors based in Edinburgh, have kindly donated to me old harris tweed products and offcuts to recycle into my costumes.



Plotline Synopsis

This climate story is set on a Scottish isle. It is a fictional island called St Mara (mara is Scots Gaelic for 'sea'). This island resembles that of the outer Hebrides and archipelagos such as St Kilda that are famed for their astonishing numbers of sea birds. This island is inhabitant to thousands of birds and a range of species, some UK born, but some that have travelled for migration and those on the search for cooler waters. This island is known for its old traditions of fishing and cultivating the seas treasures such as oyster and muscle beds. The most well known fisher on the island is Mr Hake the fishmonger. His daughter Tilly Hake who is around 10 years old helps him with his fishing. One day they are organising their fishing gear on the quayside of St Mara when Tilly notices a flash of yellow struggling in a fishing net. She goes over and she sees a lady, part gannet and part ethereal creature. Tilly helps free her from the fishing line and asks her how did you get here. This is when Gywindolin the spirit of gannets tells Tilly about the threats gannets are facing. Their diving technique of catching prey has resulted in them getting caught in fishing nets and they plummet into the water while the fish are being rounded up and end up as bycatch. Some drown in the tight nets, some are hooked and injured, some lose limbs from tight fishing lines and some manage to wriggle free and fly off. Gywindolin shares all the threats of the fishing industry affecting gannets and then tells Tilly how she can help the birds. There are proven solutions of modifying fishing gear to stop entanglement. Stopping trawls and mass fishing with large nets will also help. She tells her to carry on walking the shores and she will see many more like Gywindolin herself.

Tilly walks down the beach towards the oyster beds and there she spots a shivering lady with twigs strewn around her. Tilly asks her who she is and she tells her she is Octavia the spirit of oystercatchers. She explains that her oystercatchers homes have been washed away by the ever rising sea tides. Human interruption and bad stormy weather has also washed away lots of their coastal nests and it has been detrimental to them and their chicks. Tilly gives Octavia her scarf and tells her she will help rebuild homes. Tilly rebuilds the nests with twigs and feathers and Octavia tells her that she can help by lowering her carbon emissions which is what is heating the planet and therefore causing the ice to melt and rise the sea levels. She tells Tilly that if she ever sees a nest walk round it and respect it and it will thrive without being destroyed.

Tilly then moves up closer to the cliffs and spots a weary looking man looking out to sea. Tilly climbs the path and greets the man who introduces himself as Percival the spirit of puffins. He explains that puffins are going hungry because their diets aren't readily available anymore. Puffins predominately eat sand eels and because of the warmer waters in the ocean sand eels have moved to colder waters or have dived deeper under the surface so they can survive. They also are declining due to industrial overfishing. This has left no food for puffins to feed on and feed their chicks. Tilly pulls out the chocolate shaped fish she has in her pocket and hands it to Percival. Percival tells her the way that she can help is by reducing her carbon emissions to stop releasing CO₂ into the atmosphere which is warming the planet therefore warming our oceans as they absorb excess carbon dioxide in our atmosphere. He also tells Tilly that mass fishing is dangerous so only take what you need not what the birds need.

Tilly then spots a flash of wings down on the beach and she runs down to see what it is. She finds a lady cowering against the edge of cliff, she introduces herself as Adalyn the spirit of albatrosses. She says she is only visiting St. Mara as she had to stop her flight because the albatrosses were in pain. They have been eating plastic pollution. They feed by skimming the tops of the water catching their food and they mistakingly pick up marine debris. She tells Tilly how the plastic can rip their internal organs and also if fed to the chicks they can feel full even though they are actually starving. Tilly reaches into the albatross around Adalyn's neck and pulls out the different types of plastic. She stretches her arms and feels better. Adalyn then tells Tilly how she can reduce her plastic wastage by trying to cut out single use plastic. Use compostable materials and recycle where you can. Don't use any products with micro plastics in and don't buy from fast fashion brands. All of this will help lower your plastic consumption. And with that she moves off into the sea.

Tilly then starts to walk back to her father but catches a dark flash out of the corner of her eye. A man is walking up the beach trying to brush himself off but he is covered in oil. He is glistening in the afternoon sun but his clothes are heavy and he is walking slowly under the weight. Tilly runs over and asks him if she can help. He introduces himself as Reuben the spirit of razorbills. He explains how razorbills keep getting caught in oil spills as they try and catch sand eels. The razorbills are having to fly further to catch fish because of warming waters and because of this they cross shipping routes which occasionally have spillages. Reuben tells Tilly that when oil sticks to a bird's feathers, it causes them to mat and separate, impairing waterproofing and exposing the animal's sensitive skin to extremes in temperature. Tilly washes Reuben and he is able to spread his arms again. He thanks Tilly and tells her that the way to help stop oil spillage is making sure ships have the correct checks to make sure they are safe from leakages and install safety valves on the oil. Tilly promises to tell her father to check his boats before he ships his fish off back to the mainland.

Tilly then runs back to her father on the quayside and tells him about the day she has had. She conveys all of the new information she has learned about the threats to seabirds and how we can all do something to conserve their lives, especially how the people on St Mara can help.





Climate Change

Global emissions are reaching record levels and show no sign of peaking. The last four years were the four hottest on record, and winter temperatures in the Arctic have risen by 3°C since 1990. Sea levels are rising, coral reefs are dying, and we are starting to see the life-threatening impact of climate change on health, through air pollution, heatwaves and risks to food security. The impacts of climate change are being felt everywhere and are having very real consequences on people's lives. Climate change is disrupting national economies, costing us dearly today and even more tomorrow. But there is a growing recognition that affordable, scalable solutions are available now that will enable us all to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies.

The latest analysis shows that if we act now, we can reduce carbon emissions within 12 years and hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C and even, as asked by the latest science, to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Fossil fuels and carbon emissions are at an all time high. Coal, oil and natural gas are the three different forms of fossil fuels that are widely used. They are formed by the process of anaerobic decomposition of organic matter under the surface of the earth for millions of years. .

The presence of high levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere results in an increase in the amount of heat on the surface of Earth. This is because carbon dioxide traps heat obtained from sunlight and does not let it dissipate out of the atmosphere, a process known as the greenhouse effect. When there is a significant rise in the percentage of carbon dioxide in the air, the amount of heat captured by the carbon dioxide gas also increases. This in turn leads to an overall rise in the surface temperature of the earth, which is also known as global warming. Evidence obtained from various research studies suggest that since the middle of the nineteenth century, carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere has increased by at least 25%. For this reason, in the last 150 years, the temperature of the earth has already gone up more than 1°F. It is estimated that the temperature is going to increase further in the next hundred years.

Rise in sea level can adversely affect the climate of the earth. It is believed that there will be drastic changes in the weather conditions in various parts of the world. The glaciers of the earth will melt at a much faster pace. As a result, the areas which are located near the water bodies like, the coastal regions and the banks of the river, are likely to get submerged under water.



WRITTEN by BURNS, for Johnson's
volume of "Such a parcel of rogues in a nation"
The song refers to the disgraced
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A major strain on the planet is pollution. Apart from air pollution from greenhouse gases there is a lot of physical pollution that harms the environment majorly. Plastic pollution is a very common and dangerous problem to the environment. As plastic is composed of major toxic pollutants, it has the potential to cause significant harm to the environment in the form of air, water, and land pollution.

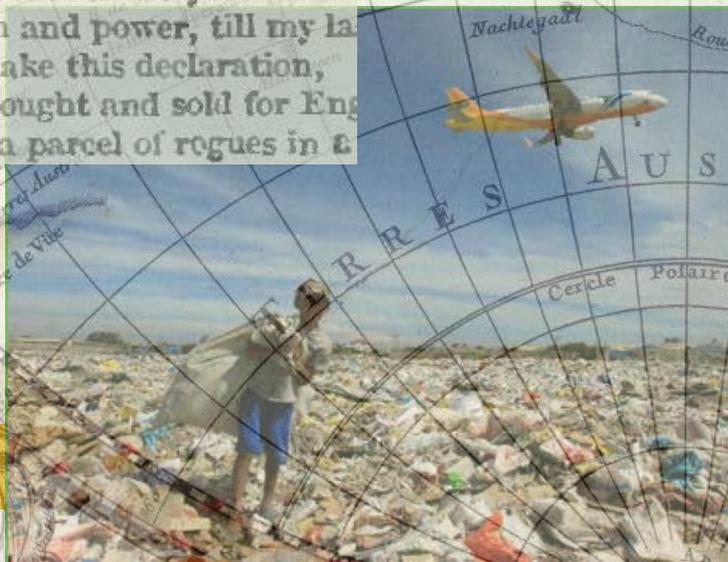


Put simply; plastic pollution is when plastic has gathered in an area and has begun to negatively impact the natural environment and create problems for plants, wildlife, and even the human population. Often this includes killing plant life and posing dangers to local animals. Plastic is an incredibly useful material, but it is also made from toxic compounds known to cause illness, and because it is meant for durability, it is not biodegradable. Because plastic is meant to last, it is nearly impossible to break down. Burning plastic is incredibly toxic, and can lead to harmful atmospheric conditions and deadly illness. Therefore, if it is in a landfill, it will never stop releasing toxins in that area.



Most of the litter and pollution affecting the world's oceans also derives from plastics. This has had terrible consequences on many marine species, which can lead to consequences for those that eat fish and marine life for nutrients – including people. When plastic is dumped in landfills, it interacts with water and forms hazardous chemicals. When these chemicals seep underground, they degrade the water quality. Wind carries and deposits plastic from one place to another, increasing the land litter.

Such a parcel of rogues in a nation
Such a parcel of rogues in a nation
Such a parcel of rogues in a nation



Save our Oceans

Pollution from fishing is a major problem for the ocean. Recent research shows that fishing debris, such as buoys, lines, and nets account for more than two thirds thirds of plastic debris found in the oceans. In the great Pacific garbage patch, fishing net alone comprise at least 46% of the debris. Marine life interacts with debris in two ways either through entanglement or ingestion, both are very harmful. The volume of fishing is to feed the ever-growing consumers and this has led to the breakdown of some sea ecosystems. The extinction of many species has also been reported due to overfishing.



Other than physical pollution things such as underwater noise pollution also affects our oceans. In the North Pacific Ocean noise has been doubling every decade 60 years. For fish, whales and other marine animals, underwater noises from blasts, shipping, seismic exploration, construction, offshore wind farms etc can cause acoustic trauma and even death. More common quieter noise such as construction or shipping noise may not kill the animals directly that can disrupt their ability to find food, mate and avoid predators.



Sea levels are rising and cities are drowning, some cities will be underwater as the sea continues to rise. Part of the rise is from the ocean warming as warm water is less dense so the sea level rises as temperatures increase. Another part of the rise is from melting ice, especially ice that is currently on land like glaciers and ice sheets. As this ice melts and flows into the oceans, water levels rise. A further reason for sea level changes is from alterations of where water is stored on the planet such as changing rainfall patterns and storage of water underground. One of the main cities under threat from rising sea levels is Venice in Italy. Venice is sinking at the rate of 1 to 2 mm a year.



The continuously growing human population plus global warming is threatening all coral reefs where 25% of marine animals live and 90% of them rely on for one reason or another. Some of the factors which are killing the corals is the increasing temperature of our oceans, Ocean acidification, coral bleaching, unethical fishing methods, water pollution, sediment and human activities. It is predicted the 1° rise in global temperature would result in 82% of the reef bleached, 2° would result in total devastation.

The CO₂ that has been created by burning fossil fuels has been the cause of many environmental effects especially on the ocean. The ocean absorbs about 30% of the CO₂ released in the atmosphere. When CO₂ is absorbed by seawater, Chemical reactions occur resulting in the increased concentration of hydrogen ions. This increase causes the sea water to become more acidic. These changes in the ocean chemistry can affect behaviour and certain fishes ability to detect predators. Acidification also affects the coral reefs and organisms that are able to be bleached by high levels of acid in water.



In 2005 the US lost half of its coral reefs in the Caribbean due to a massive bleaching event. The bleaching stress in 2005 was worse than 20 years combined. Acidic mortars and warmer waters can bleach algae. Halls will expel the algae living in their tissues causing the call to turn completely white. When it beaches it is not dead bee under more stress and are subject to mortality. This will also occur if the water levels dropped massively.

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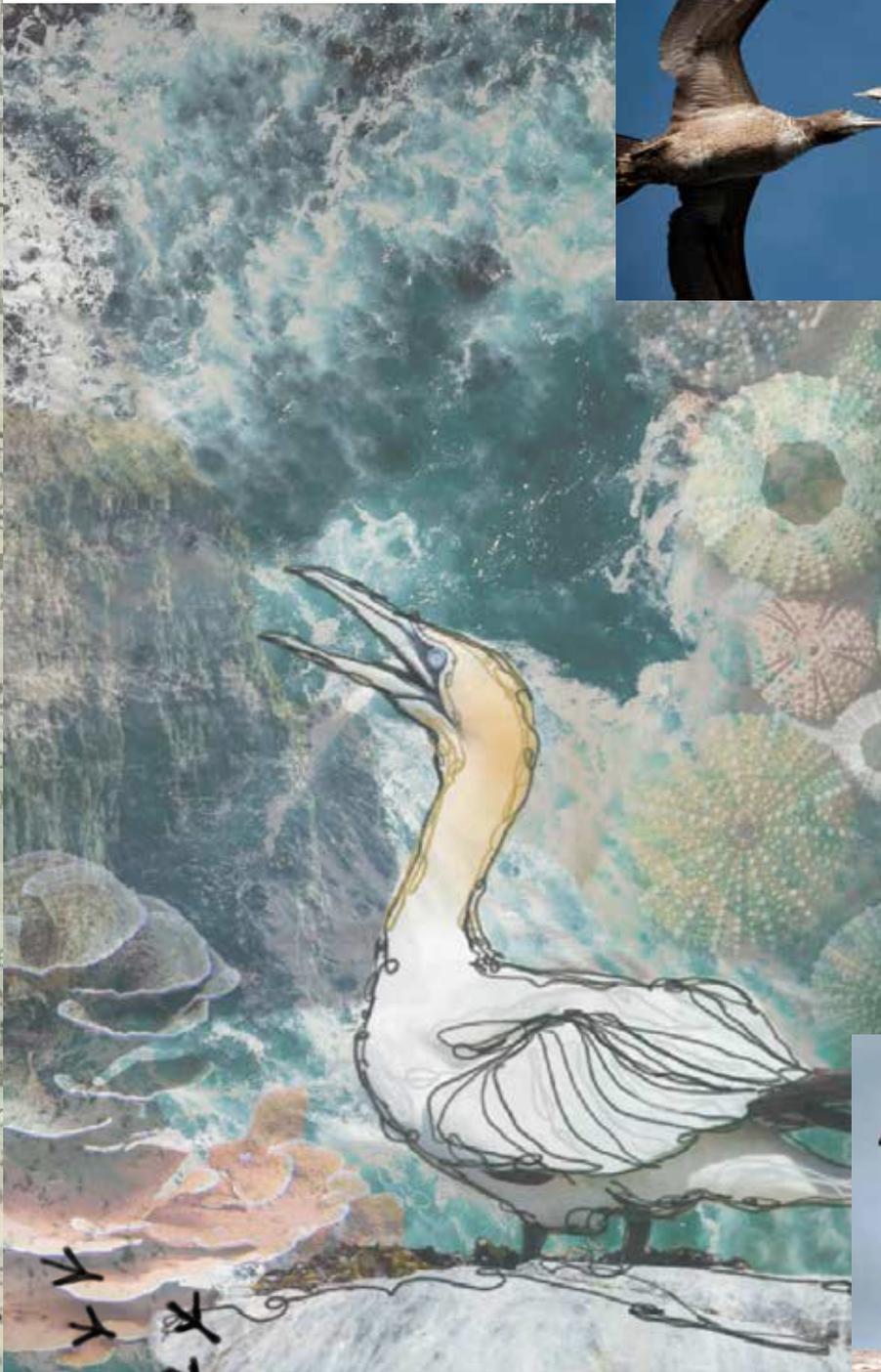
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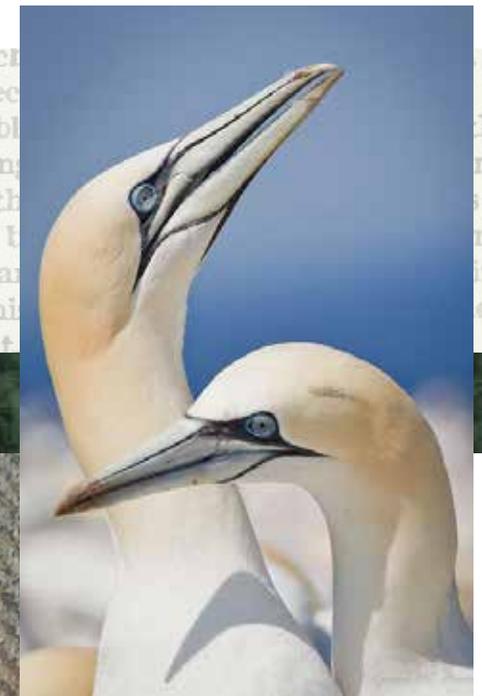
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Threats to Seabirds

Plastic is a major threat to seabirds. So much plastic is flowing into the oceans that 90 percent of seabirds eat it now. Scientists have been tracking plastic ingestion by seabirds for decades. In 1960, plastic was found in the stomachs of fewer than five percent, but by 1980, it had jumped to 80 percent. The most disturbing finding, Wilcox says, is the link between the increasing rate of plastics manufacturing and the increasing rate at which the material is saturating seabirds. Sharp-edged plastic kills birds by punching holes in internal organs. Some seabirds eat so much plastic, there is little room left in their gut for food, which affects their body weight, jeopardizing their health.

Oil spills at sea can also kill large numbers of seabirds and have the potential to wipe out entire populations where these are small or localised. For instance, the wreck of the oil-tanker Prestige off north-west Spain in November 2002 caused the oiling of an estimated 115,000–230,000 individuals, of which only 23,181 birds of more than 90 species were actually retrieved (6,120 alive and 17,061 dead)



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was effected by the bribery of many of the Scottish nobles. The beneficial effects of the Union were long in developing themselves—indeed, for nearly the first forty years, Scotland was positively injured by it. But, apart from this, Burns, like a true-hearted Scotsman, could never think of the loss of his country's independence without a sigh of regret.]

FAREWELL to our Scottish fame,
Farewell to our ancient glory;



One of the biggest threats to seabird population is the **fishing industry**. The world's seabirds are being pushed to the brink of extinction by the fishing industry which is competing with them for food, a new study has warned. Populations have dropped by up to 70 per cent since the middle of the 20th century, experts said. another problem with the fishing industry is entanglement also known as 'bycatch'. Seabird **bycatch** occurs when birds are attracted towards fishing vessels by the bait, fish discards and the lure of an easy meal. Fishing vessels use a range of fishing gear, which includes longlines, trawls, purse seines and gillnets. Each pose a different type of risk to seabird species. Longliners, for example, seabirds dive for the bait attached to the hooks and subsequently get hooked themselves and dragged under the surface of the water, where they drown. In gillnets, purse seines and trawls, seabirds, particularly those that dive for their food, can become entangled or trapped within the nets. Accidental bycatch affects 41% of 40 threatened seabird species. Globally, longlines are estimated to kill an estimated 320,000 seabirds annually, while gillnets kill approximately 400,000 seabirds.

Rising sea levels are also affecting seabird as the coastal environment has been affected by sea-level rise, which accelerates coastal erosion and causes widespread flooding of low-lying coastal habitats, impacting nesting seabirds.



Sea warming is another major issue for a lot of seabirds. At the top of the marine food web, seabirds are a visible sign of the changes taking place below the surface. They are sensitive to disruptions in the food chain. Sand eels are disappearing due to dramatic changes in their plankton diet. In turn, birds are not finding enough sandeel food to sustain them and their young "Our seabirds are already being affected by climate change - in the North Sea, the temperature has risen by 1C in just 25 years. Species we would never have expected off our shores are moving northward at a rate of 50km a year – warm water fish such as red mullet, sardines and anchovies, seahorses and squid. Familiar cold water fish, such as cod, are retreating northwards. As a result of this sandeel shortage, seabirds have failed to breed up and down the UK's North Sea coast.

Solutions and Conservation

There are things being done to save the oceans. Scotland is a good example of somewhere that is leading the way in marine conservation. Scotland has some of the most beautiful and diverse marine ecosystems in the world. Marine Scotland protects these amazing ecosystems. Marine protected areas cover approximately 22% of our seas and comprises of 217 sites the nature conservation which protects a broad range of habitats and species that range from harbour porpoise to common skate to puffins. 5 other area based measures which protect species such as sandeels and blue ling as well as vulnerable ecosystems. 8 historic MPAs to preserve sites of historical importance around the scottish coast. 30 marine protected areas were designated by 2014 and many have been since.

Seabird conservation is very important at the moment for protecting our extremely endangered seabirds. The organisation birdlife made rules and regulations for fisheries to make sure they don't affect the birds. Birdlife work closely with fisheries to ensure vessels operating in international waters practice seabird bycatch mitigation measures. Significant progress has been made: all five tuna commissions now require their longline vessels to use bycatch reduction measures in most areas overlapping with albatrosses. The agreement of the conservation of albatrosses and petrels is a legally binding treaty that seems to conserve the birds through international action.



BirdLife has been tackling seabird bycatch for the last decade, particularly in southern Africa and South America, through the Albatross Task Force – a specialised team of bycatch observers and mitigation instructors. They provide tailored solutions, depending on the fishery, the gear and the region. In Europe, we hope to replicate this model in the form of a European Bycatch Task Force to tackle seabird bycatch across the region.

Simple and inexpensive mitigation measures have been developed for longlines and trawl fisheries, which can significantly reduce the number of birds caught without reducing fish catches.

This includes setting longlines at night when some seabirds are less active, using scaring lines and adding weights to lines to make them sink rapidly. In South Africa, these methods were shown to reduce seabird bycatch by up to 85%.



Birdlife science and research is focused on data collection and analysis, used to support policy work and make seabird data available from use by conservationists, policy makers, fisheries, the energy sector, marine pollution management planners and insurance industry. They test and refine seabird bycatch mitigation measures and collect data on accidental seabird bycatch. Databases and scientific analysis responds to conservation questions.



There are seabird conservation success stories such as ones in South Africa. Remarkable 99% reduction in the number of albatrosses that are accidentally injured and sometimes killed by trawlers proves that the fishing crew who work in the sea hake fishery are well trained in responsible fisheries practices and very serious about constantly improving the environmental performance.

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Vintage pieces from the Viktor & Rolf archive provided a starting point for the shapes of the garments. 'The collection ponders over the past, where elements from past iconic collections are carefully scrutinised before being lovingly reworked into a new order,' said the designers' show notes. 'As such, recycling is used as a means of expression rather than a goal in itself, reflecting a thoughtful attitude and a focus on conscious designing,' they added.

The cloth was ripped up and collaged together. Some of the garments combined hundreds of different fabrics.

Thin strips were woven and braided to form patchworks of material, which unfurled at the ends to better show the separate colours and patterns more clearly.

Larger sections were ruched into shoulder adornments for denim jackets and used to create decoration across pullover sweaters.

The collection is named after the vagabonds of British novelist Charles Dickens' tales of Victorian London. In reference to this, models wore crooked and dimpled top hats, black shoes and neck scarves.



Victor & Rolf

Recycled fashion

Dutch fashion house Viktor & Rolf has used fabrics leftover from past seasons to create the haute-couture garments in its Autumn Winter 2016 collection.

For their show during Paris Fashion Week, designers Viktor Horsting and Rolf Snoeren repurposed their leftover clothing and materials into new pieces based on their older designs.



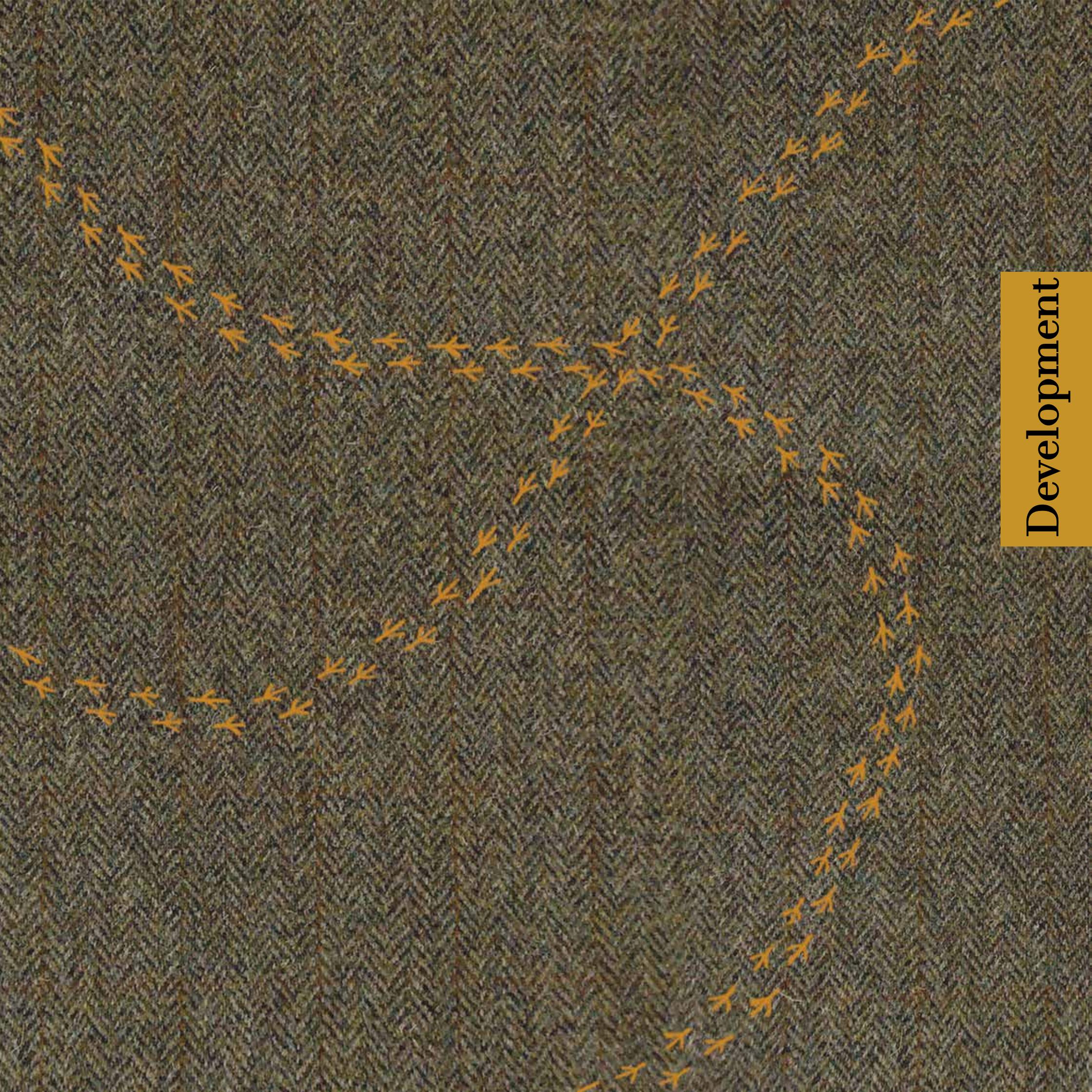
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FAREWELL to a' our Scotland
Farewell our ancient
Farewell even to the
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The dark rins o'er the
The land Tweed rins to
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Such a parcel of rogues

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Through many warlike
Brought now by a
For hiring traitors
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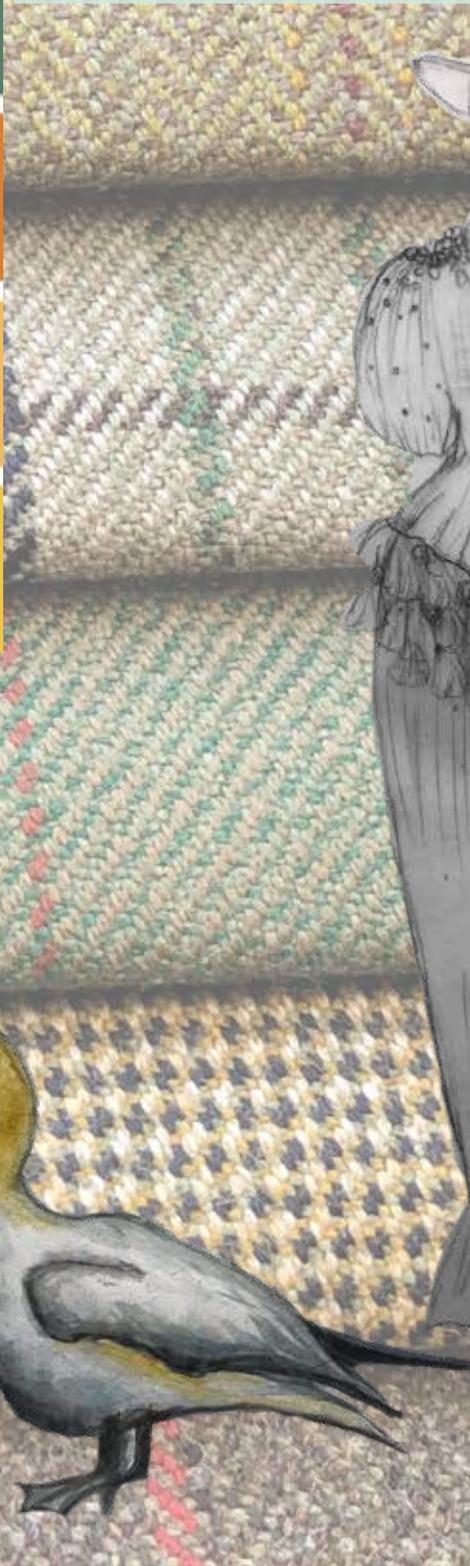
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With power, to
I'll make this declaration
Are bought and sold
Such a parcel of rogues



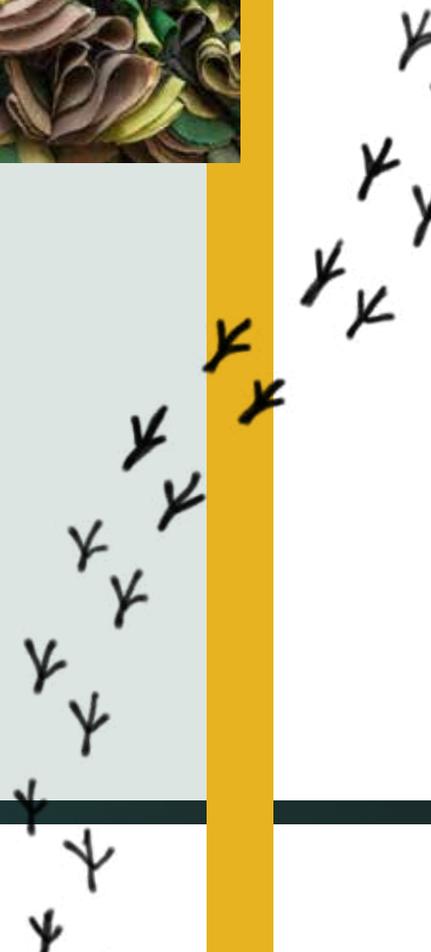


Development

For Gwyndolin I wanted her costume to be covered in Scottish tweed and follow the earthy tones of my colour palette. I took inspiration from the yellow colour of the gannets head to include in my costume and I decided that I wanted the jacket to be woven together of all recycled tweed, tartan and felt. Walker Slater, the Edinburgh based tailors, donated me all of their harris tweed offcuts and that is what the weave was created from. The gannet around her neck would have the fishing net tangled around it for the children to untangle.

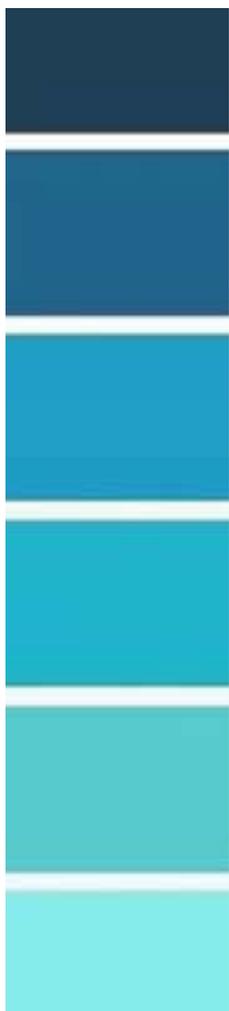
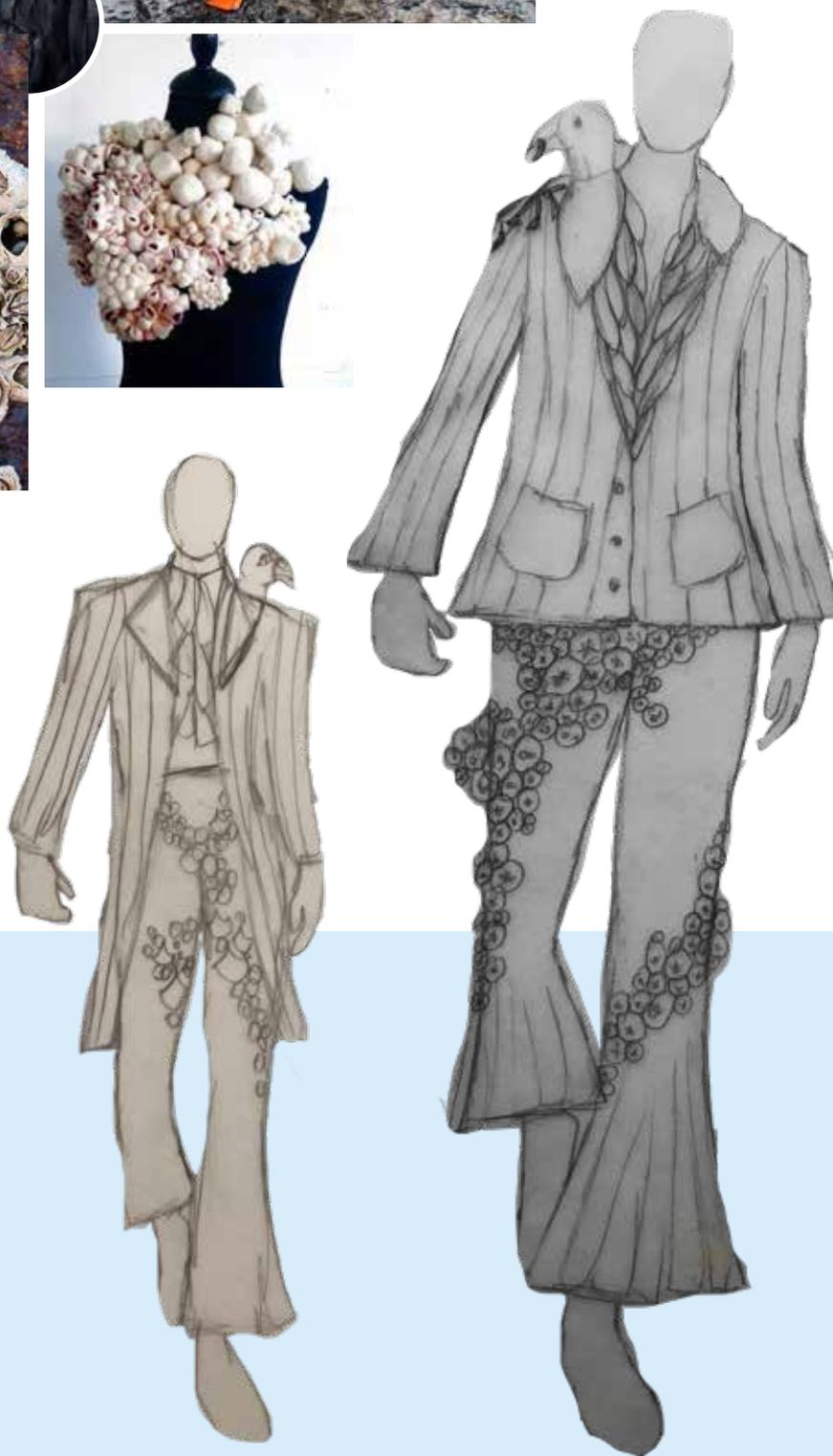
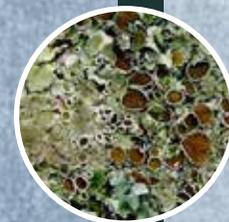
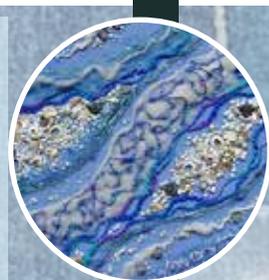


Gwyndolin





For Percival I wanted to give him a funky almost 60s style costume. My main inspiration was Austin Powers and wanted to have pops of colour like the puffin has with his bright orange beak. I decided his jacket would be made from recycled ties as they make a wonderful striped effect. His trousers I wanted to be flared trousers made from recycled denim jeans and they are covered in beaded Suffolk puffs made to look like barnacles. The inside of his jacket has the net that the kids throw the fish into.



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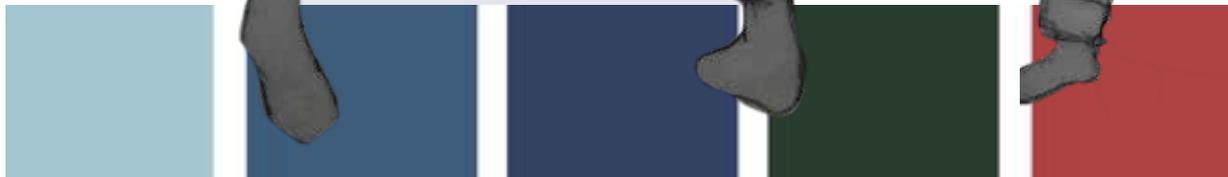
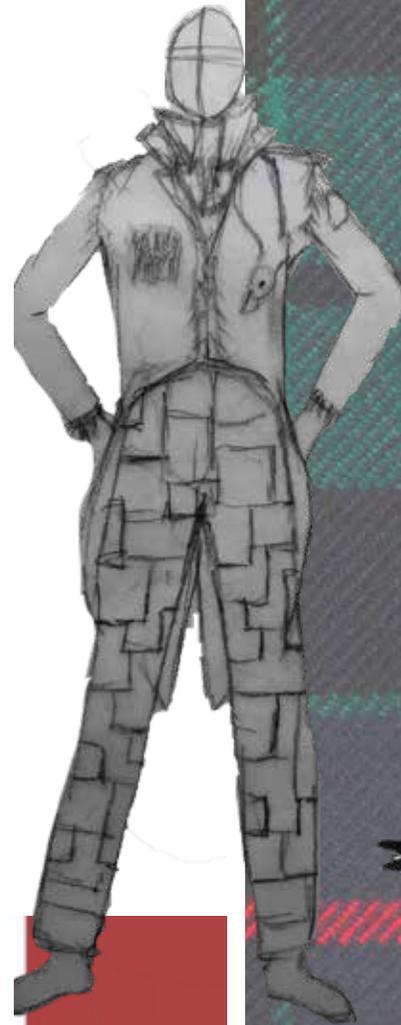
Percival



For octavia I wanted to represent the shell texture that come from the oystercatchers namesake, the oyster. I designed her wearing a modified raincoat made out of old waterproof materials manipulated to mimic the grooves and undulations of an oyster shell. Twigs are woven into the bottom the jacket that can be pulled out to create the nests. The colour pal-ette is from bright orange to blue to mimic the oystercatchers beak and legs which are very bright.



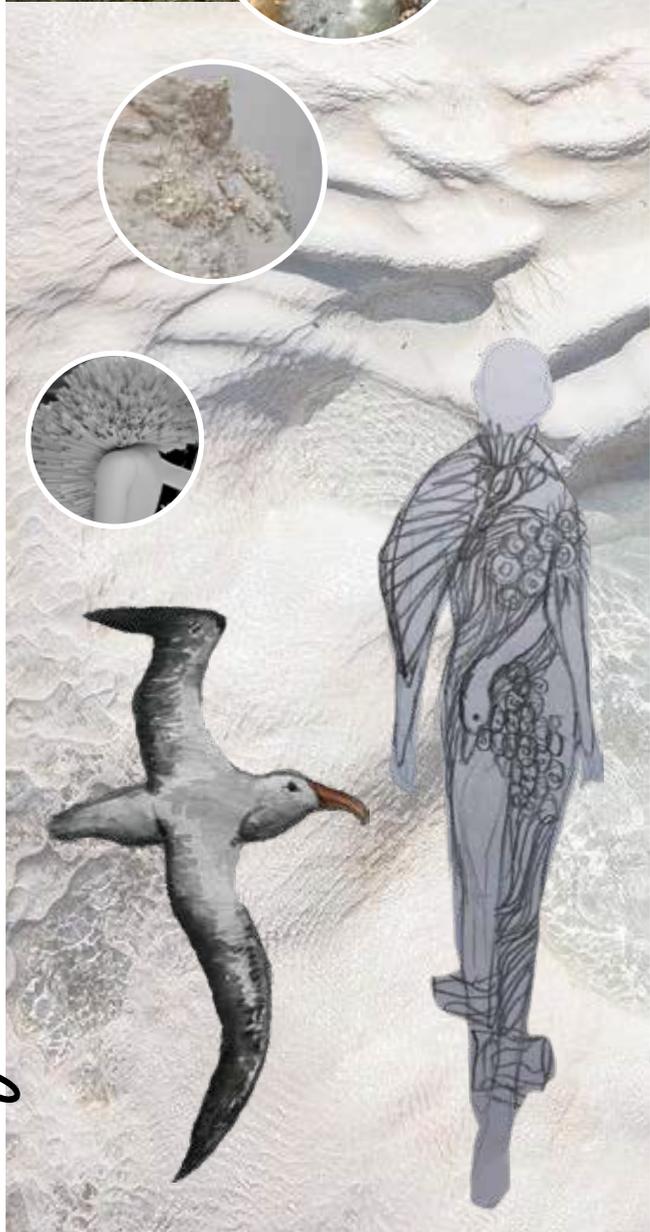
For Reuben he is dressed the most classically Scottish. He wears a Prince Charlie jacket and treads made from patchwork recycled tartan. He has beads that fall down his jacket mimicking the oil slick look. His tails are covered with white and black feathers made for the children to pluck out the black 'oily' feathers. He has a white ruffled cotton shirt made from long strips of cotton manipulated in to a waterfall shape.



Reuben



For Adalyn she looks different to the Scottish born birds. As she is only visiting from the southern hemisphere she is in a more exotic beach dress with pastel colours and soft textures. The albatross is interwoven with plastic that can be picked out by the kids and her dress is made of light chiffon that trails in the wind.



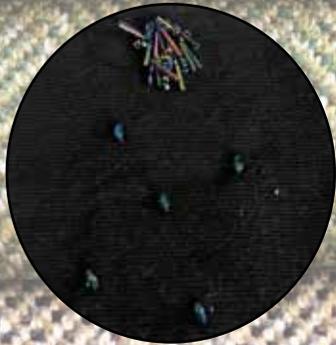
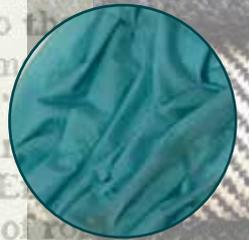
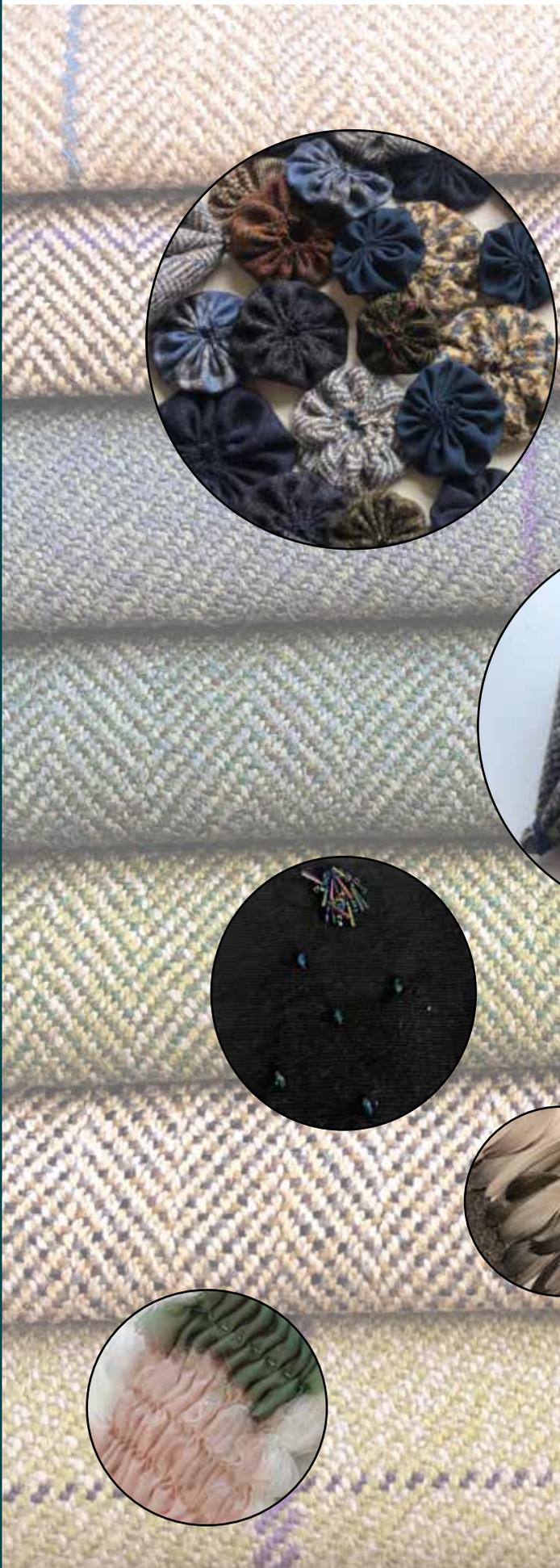
Adalyn



For Tilly I wanted her to look like the classic Scottish little girl. I took major inspiration from Katie Morag and put her in a similar tartan skirt. I then put her in a mustard cable knit fisherman jumper so she would look like a fisherman's daughter and green wellies so to give her the island look.

Tilly

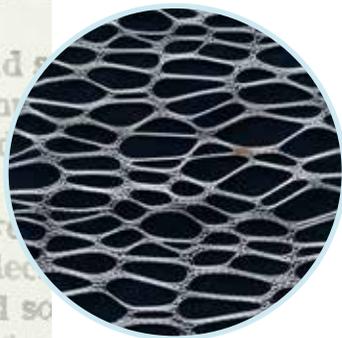
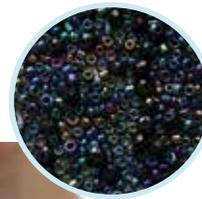
Samples



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Toile Development

For my toile I started with a fitted bodice pattern so that my jacket would be tight against the body. I then modified the sleeves to be large puff sleeves and added a collar at the front and a peplum that was longer at the front and back and shorter at the sides. I then modified a trouser block into large balloon trousers with pleats at the waistband and added a flare to the bottom (shown in final pictures).



The song refers to
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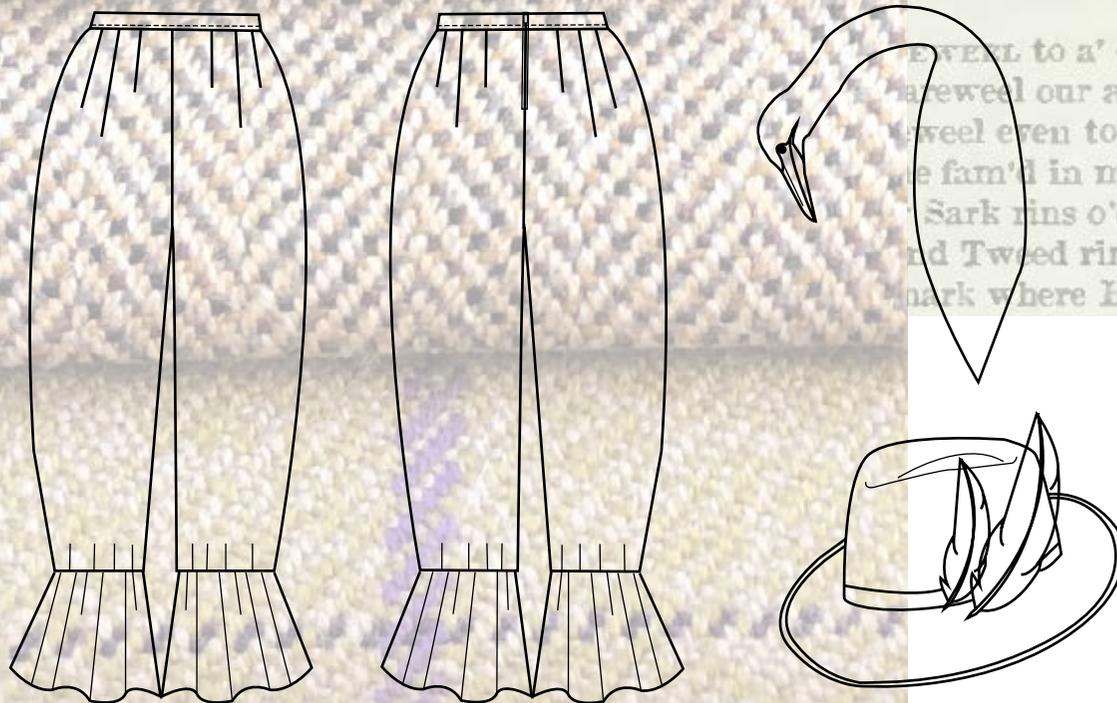
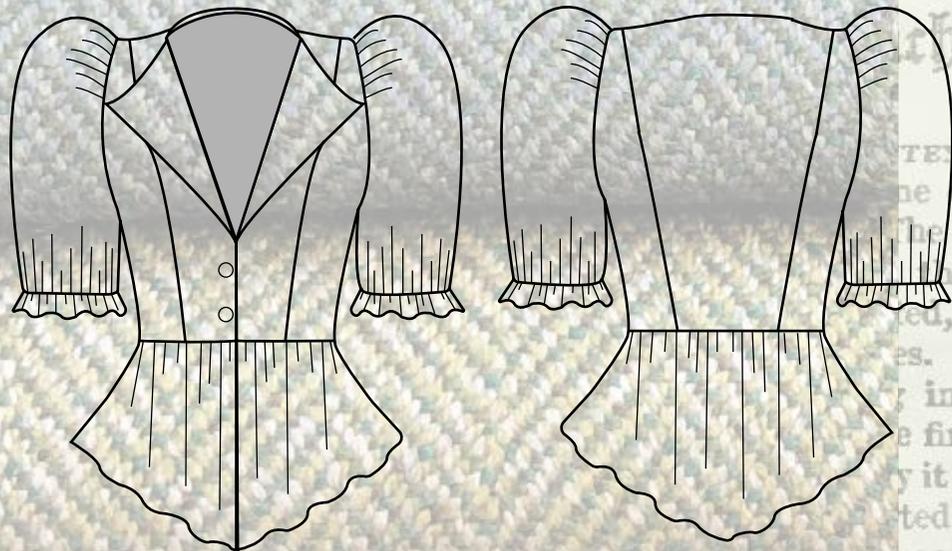
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Final Designs

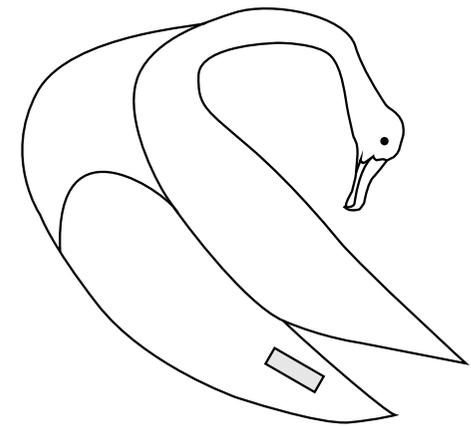
Gwyndolin is the spirit of gannets and the threat that she faces is bycatch and being tangled in fishing nets. She is very demure and slender and struts almost like a model. Her costume is woven tweed and is classically scottish.





Gwynndolin

Spirit of Gannets

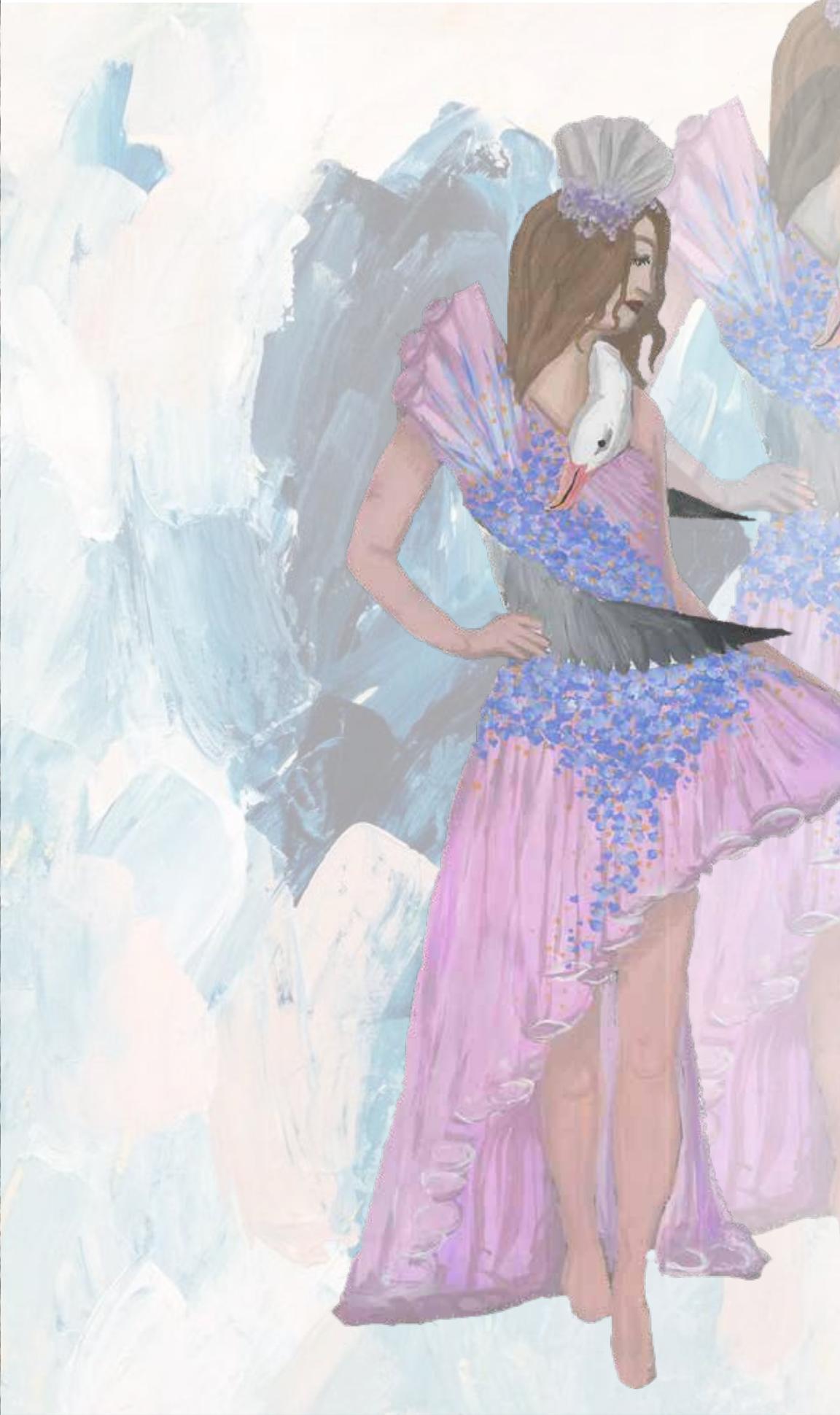


Adalyn is the spirit of albatrosses and the threat she faces is plastic pollution and ingesting rubbish. She lives in the southern hemisphere near Australia and New Zealand however she flies across the UK to migrate. She is a very exotic character compared to the UK born birds. She floats in the wind and speaks very softly and calmly.

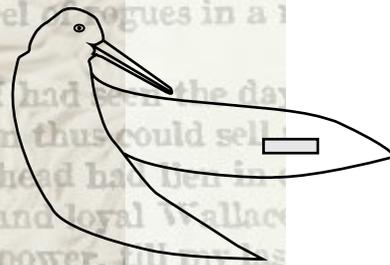
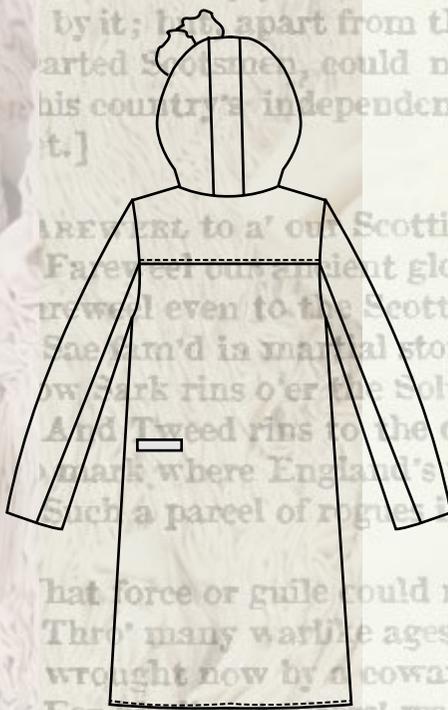
by it; but, apart from
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FAREWELL to our S
Farewell our ancier
Farewell even to the S
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And Tweed rns to the ocean,
mark where England's provin
Such a parcel of rogues in a na

hat force or guile could not sub
Thro' many warlike ages,
wrought now by a coward few,
For hireling traitors' wages.
ie English steel we could disdain
Secure in valour's station;
it English gold has been our ba
Such a parcel of rogues in a na

would, ere I had seen the day
That treason thus could sell us
y auld grey head had lien in cla
Wi' Bruce and loyal Wallace!
at pith and power, till my last l
I'll make this declaration,
e're bought and sold for Englis
Such a parcel of rogues in a na



Adalyn
Spirit of Albatrosses



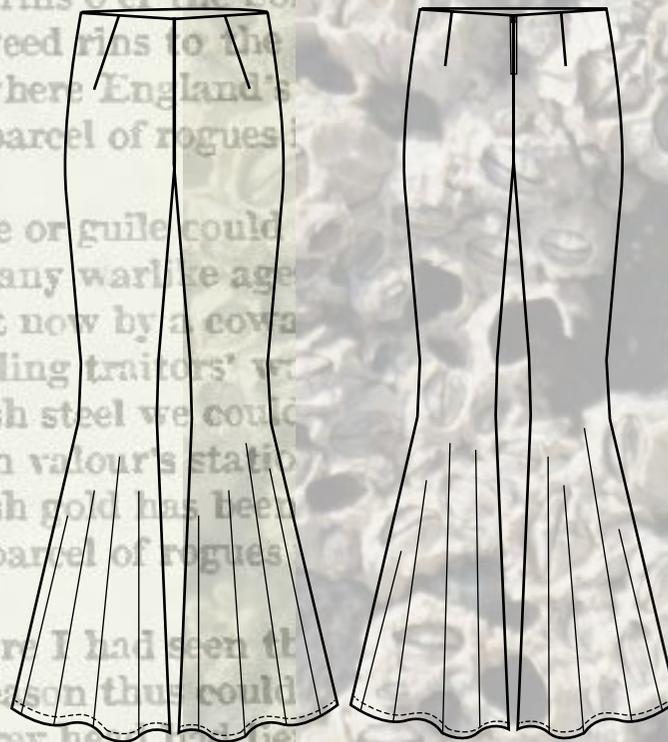
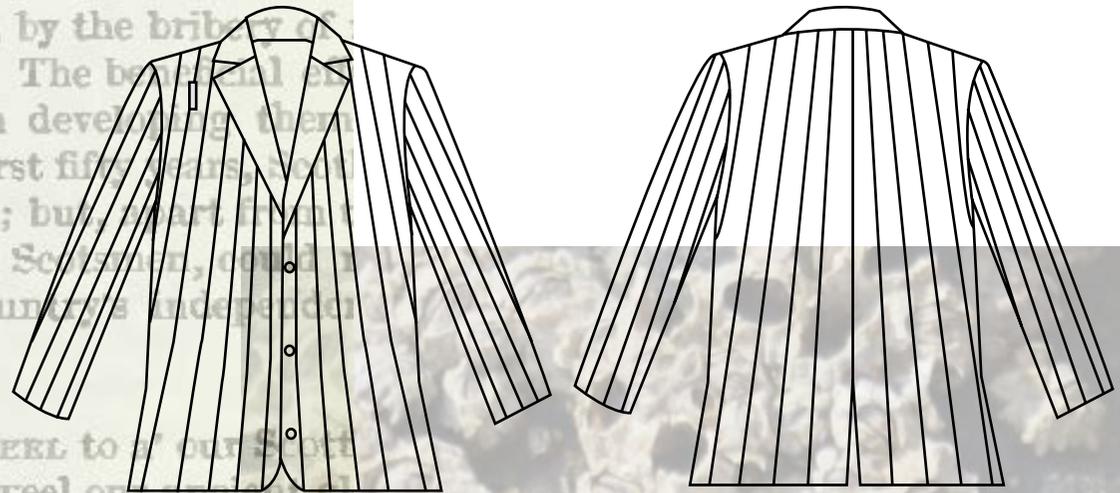
Octavia is the spirit of oystercatchers and the threat that she faces is rising sea levels and how they are washing away nests and habitats. She is very honest and forward when it comes to chatting with the kids.



Octavia

Spirit of Oystercatchers

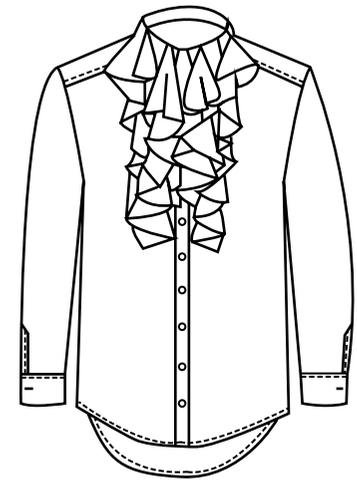
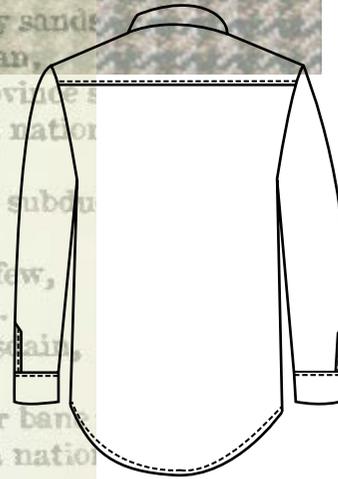
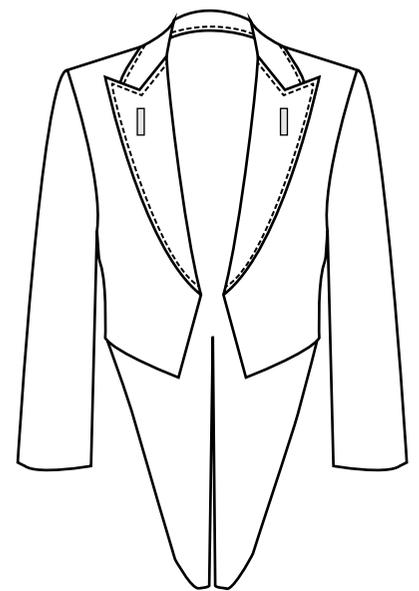
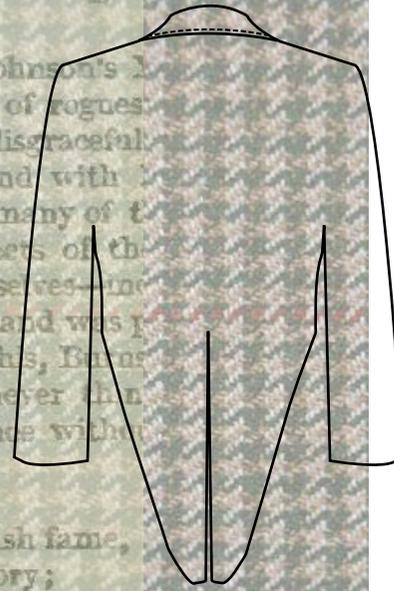
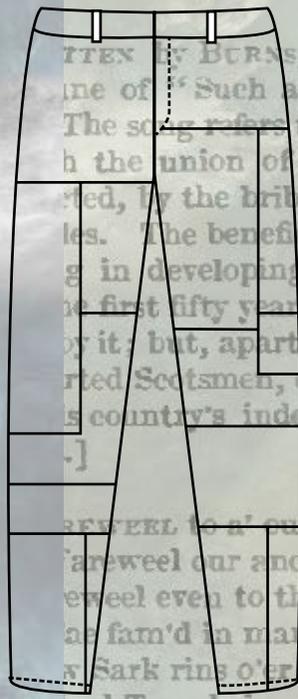
Percival is the spirit of puffins and the threat he faces is the warming of waters which is reducing the amount of food for the birds. He is the funkiest of characters, he has the best sense of humour and is very loud. He has a 60s aesthetic and is very jolly.



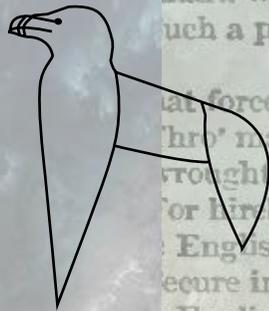


Percival

Spirit of Puffins



Reuben is the spirit of razorbills and the threat he is facing is getting caught in oil spills because of the distances they have to travel to find food. He is the poshest and most serious of the spirits and he is dressed the smartest of them all.



...TEN BY BURNS, for Johnson's
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The song refers to the disgraceful
...h the union of Scotland with
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...e first fifty years, Scotland was p
...oy it; but, apart from this, Burns
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...-]

...REWEEL to a' our Scottish fame,
...areweel our ancient glory;
...eweel even to the Scottish name,
...as fam'd in martial story!
...a Sark ring o'er the Solway sands
...nd Tweed rins to the ocean,
...mark where England's province s
...uch a parcel of rogues in a nation

...at force or guile could not subdu
...thro' many warlike ages,
...rought now by a coward few,
...or hir'ling traitors' wages.
...English steel we could disdain,
...ecure in valour's station;
...English gold has been our ban
...uch a parcel of rogues in a nation

...ould, ere I had seen the day
...hat treason thus could sell us,
...ould grey head had lien in clay,
...Vi' Bruce and loyal Wallace!
...pith and power, till my last hou
...ll make this declaration,
...we bought and sold for English a



Renben
Spirit of Ravenbills

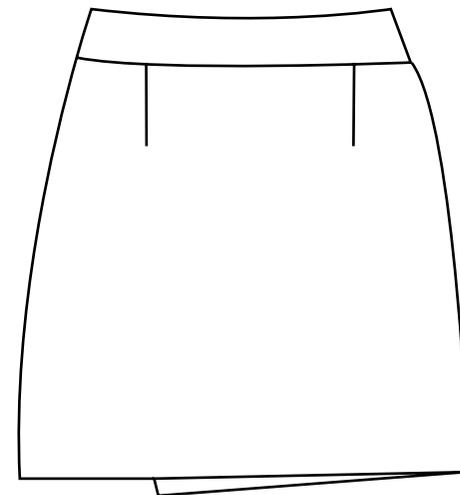
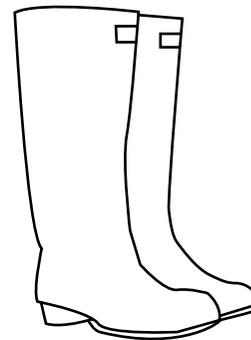
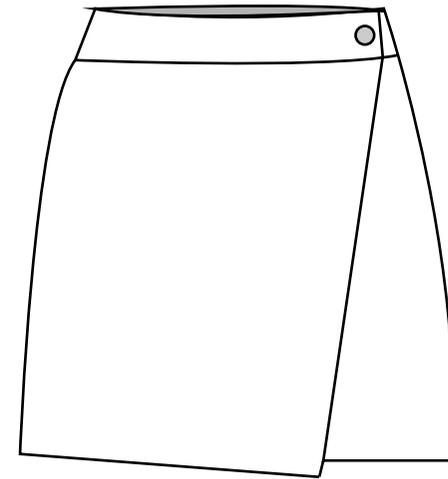
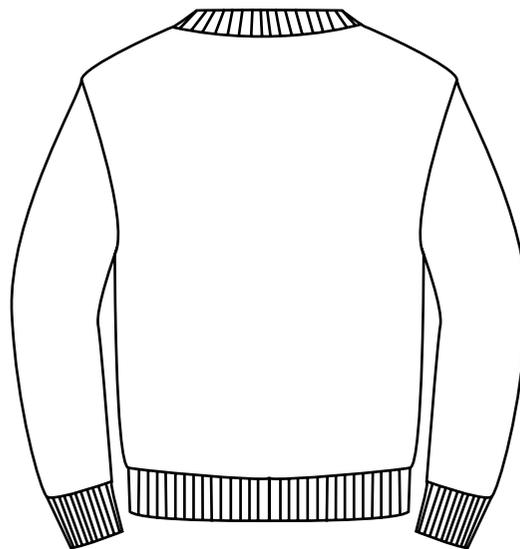
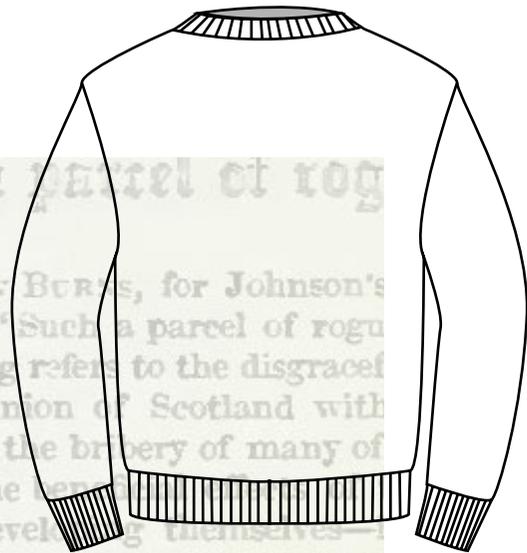
Such a parcel of rogues in a nation

Written by Burns, for Johnson's
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by it; but, apart from this, Burns
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farewell to a' our Scottish fame
farewell our ancient glory;
farewell even to the Scottish name
the fame'd in martial story!
The Sark rins o'er the Solway sand
And Tweed rins to the ocean,
mark where England's province
Such a parcel of rogues in a nation

That force or guile could not subvert
Thro' many warlike ages,
brought now by a coward few,
For hireling traitors' wages.
The English steel we could disdain
Secure in valour's station;
But English gold has been our bane
Such a parcel of rogues in a nation

Would, ere I had seen the day
That treason thus could sell us,
Should grey head had lien in clay
Wi' Bruce and loyal Wallace!
With pith and power, till my last hour
I'll make this declaration,
I've bought and sold for English
Such a parcel of rogues in a nation



Tilly is the main character of the story and is the island fisherman's daughter. She is very scottish and sweet, dressed in a tartan skirt and cable knit mustard jumper. She is very kind and willing to learn.

Tilly







Costume

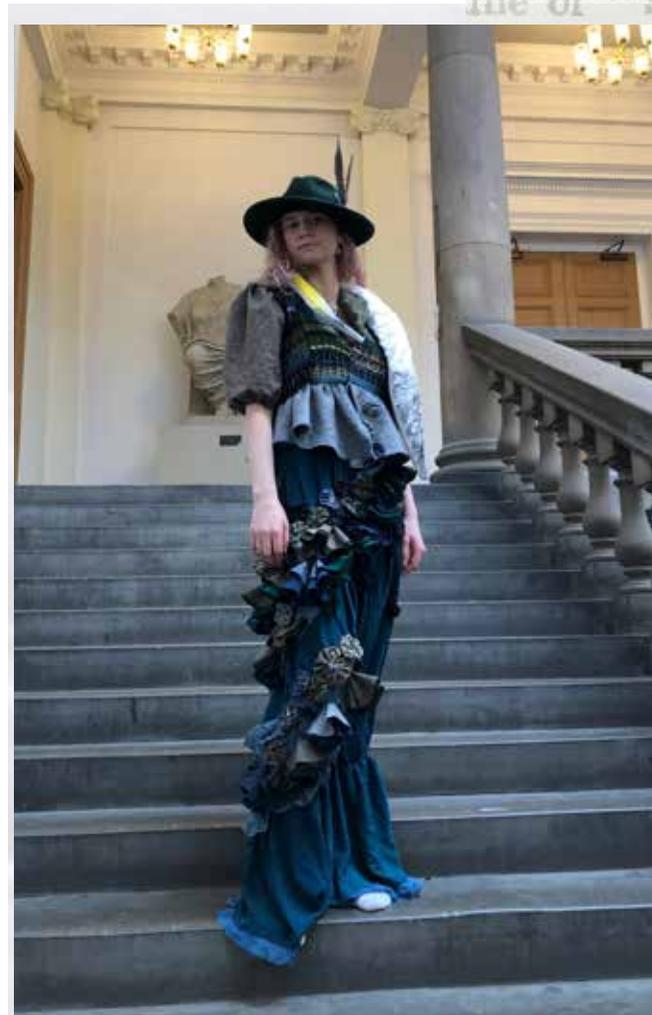


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The English gold has been our
Such a parcel of rogues in a

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Final Costume



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