	TIME CODE	VIDEO	AUDIO
1.	01:00:02:00		ALISTAIR LAW:
			The vertical really does offer another perspective on where greenery can go.
			[Alistair: You realize, most people have never seen any of these growing vertically before. And I think we can start looking at all our buildings and see that as the next opportunity.]
			We need to think of new ways to bring nature into the urban space.
2.		GRAPHIC: Title WILD HOPE Vertical Meadows	
3.	1:00:22:14	LOWER THIRD:	ALISTAIR LAW:
		Alistair Law Engineer	I'm a facade engineer and I kind of, I'm always thinking about how we can use existing constructive systems for buildings and kind of adapt them and bolt on nature.
			I kind of realized the vertical was an untapped resource because cities are so dense. Greening is really important, because more and more people are moving into our cities. So, we need to create better environments for them.
4.	01:00:49:00		ALISTAIR LAW:
			We've lost 97% of meadows in the UK since 1930, 97%. And for me, the idea of bringing it back and kind of educating people about it is, is part of getting people to recognize the value of it.

5.	01:01:05:06		NARRATOR:
			HABITAT LOST TO URBAN AREAS CAN'T BE RESTORED AS IT WAS, BUT ALISTAIR'S APPROACH OFFERS OPPORTUNITY FOR NATIVE PLANTS TO RETURN IN A DIFFERENT WAY.
			BY GROWING DIRECTLY ON THE WALLS OF BUILDINGS.
			NOT ONLY DOES THAT BRING GREENERY BACK INTO THE CITY, IT CREATES HABITAT FOR THE BIRDS, INSECTS AND OTHER CREATURES THAT ONCE LIVED THERE.
6.	01:01:28:00	Text on screen:	ALISTAIR LAW:
		Sea Thrift	I think these are my favorites, they're normally the earliest flowering species. This is what supports the pollinators on cliff zones. So very exciting that we've been able to reproduce it in our own little cliff.
7.	01:01:42:00		NARRATOR:
			THE "CLIFF" IN THIS CASE IS THE OUTSIDE OF ALISTAIR'S OFFICE IN LONDON, WHICH SERVES AS HIS "LABORATORY" AND STEPPINGSTONE FOR INSECTS AND BIRDS PASSING THROUGH THE CITY.
			EACH VERTICAL MEADOW CONTAINS A DIVERSE MIX OF NATIVE PLANTS THAT ARE GROWN ON-SITE.
8.	01:02:00:10		ALISTAIR LAW:
			Most living wall systems are not about seasonality, it's just about keeping green.
			What we're doing is creating a seasonal living wall.

9.	01:02:09:03		NARRATOR:
			ALISTAIR'S MEADOWS AREN'T JUST PRETTY FLOWERS; THEY'RE A NATURAL MIX OF PLANTS ONE WOULD FIND IN THE WILD IN THIS REGION, AND THEY CHANGE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
10.	01:02:18:00	TEXT GRAPHIC:	ALISTAIR LAW:
		CORNFLOWER COMMON POPPY SHEEP'S FESCUE	All of this kind of messiness and kind of brownness is part of life.
		RIBWORT PLANTAIN SWEET VERNAL GRASS	You've got this kind of a mixed sward of kind of leaves, grasses, etcetera, which allow space for these kinds of critters to grow in, it's actually building that ecological world.
			The great thing about wildflowers is that they don't need much water and they'll pretty much grow in any condition, which when you're trying to grow vertically, is perfect.
11.	01:02:49:00		NARRATOR:
			ALISTAIR DESIGNED A METAL CLADDING SYSTEM AS A PERMANENT FIXTURE, AND A TEMPORARY WRAP-MEANT FOR CONSTRUCTION SITES. BOTH REPURPOSE EXISTING
			ENGINEERING SYSTEMS TO WORK IN NEW WAYS.
			THIS WRAP CONTAINS A LAYER OF WATERPROOF BACKING, RECYCLED CLOTHING, SEED PAPER, AND REUSABLE TUBES THAT DELIVER WATER. THE LEFT-OVER WATER FROM IRRIGATING THE PLANTS, IS THEN FED BACK INTO THE SYSTEM.

			TOGETHER, THE TWO OPTIONS ALLOW MANY AVAILABLE WALL SPACES TO BECOME A BIT OF HABITAT IN THE CITY.
12.	00:03:26:13		ALISTAIR LAW:
			So, this will be on a construction site.
			This mat will be installed in an hour maximum, and you've got about ten meters of living wall ready to go.
13.	01:03:35:10		ALISTAIR LAW:
			We've chosen about 25 species, to ensure that they're actually the same sort of plants that would have lived there anyway.
14.	01:03:42:00		NARRATOR:
			ALISTAIR GETS HIS SEEDS FROM THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF NATIVE WILDFLOWER SEEDS IN THE UK, ONE WHO SHARES HIS PASSION FOR INNOVATION AND RESTORING BIODIVERSITY.
15.	01:03:52:00	LOWER THIRD:	DONALD MACINTYRE:
		Donald Macintyre, Botanist	I've been a botanist all my life and I've been growing wild species for 43 years.
			We use hand harvesting to collect stock seed of pure species. The flower species are important because they support the invertebrates, and they support the birds.
16.	01:04:13:00		NARRATOR:
			UNLIKE SINGLE-SPECIES CROPS LIKE RYEGRASS, WHICH BLANKET MUCH OF THE UK, DONALD'S MEADOWS CONTAIN MANY DIFFERENT SPECIES OF NATIVE PLANTS. THAT GREATER VARIETY SUPPORTS MORE SPECIES OF INSECTS AND
			OTHER ANIMALS.

		AND THE GENETIC VARIETY PRESENT IN WILD POPULATIONS OFFERS A CRUCIAL ADDITIONAL BENEFIT.
17.	01:04:36:20	DONALD MACINTYRE:
		The biodiversity here within this field is huge, there's a range of up to 50 species here and each species has got a huge range of variation. So, the population is able to respond to changing environment and conditions.
18.	01:04:54:00	NARRATOR:
		DONALD AND HIS DAUGHTER RELY ON A HERD OF SHIRE HORSES TO HELP MANAGE THE VEGETATION ON THE FAMILY FARM.
19.	01:05:00:17	DONALD MACINTYRE:
		They have a preference for grasses over flowers as opposed to sheep, which have a preference for eating flowers.
		We manage them by moving them from field to field as a herd.
20.	01:05:14:01	DONALD MACINTYRE:
		What we've done over the years to develop a methodology and to show that it's possible to restore a species-poor grassland to species-rich grassland.
21.	01:05:26:00	NARRATOR:
		NOW, HIS SEEDS ARE DOING SOMETHING SIMILAR IN CITIES.
22.	01:05:30:00	DONALD MACINTYRE:
		It may not be a meadow like we have here. It would be something different that's suited to the urban setting and can contribute to ecosystem services

			providing within the city clean air, water, pollinator services.
23.	01:05:45:10	GRAPHIC:	NARRATOR:
		Map of pollinator Bee-lines	BY SUPPLYING THE SEEDS TO ALISTAIR, DONALD IS ESTABLISHING PLANTS IN THE CITY THAT WILL PROVIDE HABITAT AND FOOD FOR BUTTERFLIES, BIRDS AND OTHER ANIMALS.
			IF ENOUGH MEADOW IS PLANTED, THEY'LL CREATE WILDLIFE CORRIDORS THROUGHOUT THE CITY.
			SCARLETT WESTON IS WORKING WITH ALISTAIR TO BUILD WHAT SHE CALLS "B-LINES", PART OF A LARGER NETWORK OF CORRIDORS SHE'S HELPING TO DEVELOP ACROSS GREAT BRITAIN.
24.	01:06:11:11	LOWER THIRD:	SCARLETT WESTON:
		Scarlett Weston, Ecologist	Most species of solitary bee can only travel 300 meters. If they don't have a flower to land on, they will not have the energy to continue that flight.
			By having the steppingstones of wildflowers along the route, they can move through the landscape.
25.			
ĺ	01:06:27:00		<sound up=""></sound>
	01:06:27:00		<sound up=""> ALISTAIR LAW: Come and have a look.</sound>
	01:06:27:00		'
26.	01:06:27:00		ALISTAIR LAW: Come and have a look.  SCARLETT WESTON: Oh yeah! Okay,
26.			ALISTAIR LAW: Come and have a look.  SCARLETT WESTON: Oh yeah! Okay, that is very cool.

## WILD HOPE

Vertical Meadows

		Actually, what will come out of it, in maybe ten years' time is a completely different kind of habitat. And that's quite exciting. We've got to be adaptive in our view of what nature is.
28.	01:07:35:00	оит