

Island restoration in the UK – past, present and future

References and supplementary tables

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Table 3. The top 25 islands for vertebrate eradications

Island	Resident human population	Approx. island area (ha)
Foula, Shetland	38	1,302
Fair Isle, Shetland	68	786
Westray, Orkney	588	4,742
Garbh Eilean & Eilean an Taighe, Shiant's*	0	141
Rousay, Orkney	216	4,697
Rathlin Island, Northern Ireland	100	1,438
Colonsay & Oronsay, Inner Hebrides	132	4,549
Unst, Shetland	632	12,135
Yell, Shetland	966	21,103
Rum, Small Isles	22	10,726
Papa Westray, Orkney	90	858
Fetlar, Shetland	61	4,042
Inchkeith, Forth Estuary	0	23
Hoy, Orkney	419	14,360
Flotta, Orkney	80	938
Tiree, Inner Hebrides	653	7,920
Inchmarnock, Clyde Islands	0	247
Stronsay, Orkney	349	3,362
Eilean Mhuire, Shiant Islands*	0	32
Gairsay, Orkney	3	270
North Ronaldsay, Orkney	72	766
Muck, Small Isles	27	523
Housay, Out Skerries	50	155
South Havra, Shetland	0	58
Herm, Channel Islands	60	143

*Eradication carried out in 2016

Table 4. Top 25 islands prioritised for rodent biosecurity measures

Island	Country	Resident human population	Island area (ha)
Fetlar, Shetland	Scotland	61	4,042
Hirta & Dun, St Kilda	Scotland	0	661
Foula, Shetland	Scotland	38	1,302
Westray, Orkney	Scotland	588	4,742
Skomer Island, Pembrokeshire	Wales	2	291
Coquet Island, Northumberland	England	0	8
Yell, Shetland	Scotland	966	21,103
Inner Farne, Farnes	England	0	13
Fair Isle, Shetland	Scotland	68	786
Sule Skerry	Scotland	0	7
Garbh Eilean & Eilean an Taighe, Shianta	Scotland	0	141
Mingulay, Outer Hebrides	Scotland	0	647
Sule Sgeir & Rona	Scotland	0	115
Isle of May, Forth Estuary	Scotland	0	53
Boreray, St Kilda	Scotland	0	86
Papa Westray, Orkney	Scotland	90	858
Brownsman & Staple, Farnes,	England	0	11
Copinsay, Orkney	Scotland	0	77
Isle of Noss, Shetland	Scotland	0	321
Skokholm, Pembrokeshire	Wales	2	99
Berneray, Outer Hebrides	Scotland	138	212
Soay, St Kilda	Scotland	0	97
Bardsey, N Wales.	Wales	11	179
Ailsa Craig, Clyde Islands	Scotland	0	89
Mousa, Shetland	Scotland	0	171

The ecological restoration of islands, or island restoration, is the application of the principles of ecological restoration to islands and island groups. Islands, due to their isolation, are home to many of the world's endemic species, as well as important breeding grounds for seabirds and some marine mammals. Their ecosystems are also very vulnerable to human disturbance and particularly to introduced species, due to their small size. Island groups such as New Zealand and Hawaii have undergone... Past, Present and Future: Conserving the Nation's Built Heritage brings to life Singapore's urban governance and planning story. In this Urban Systems Study, readers will learn how conservation of Singapore's unique built environment evolved to become an integral part of urban planning. Housing: Turning Squatters into Stakeholders Biodiversity: Nature Conservation in the Greening of Singapore Financing a City: Developing Foundations for Sustainable Growth Land Acquisition and Resettlement: Securing Resources for Development Built by Singapore: From Slums to a Sustainable Built Environment. The future still holds challenges. Some invasive species, or groups of species, remain intractable or difficult to eradicate either due to a lack of effective management tools as the case for *Suncus murinus* (Varnham et al.) or various island groups in the Caribbean or Tierra del Fuego and associated islands or South Atlantic Ocean islands from South Georgia and the Falklands/Malvinas north to the UK and Brazilian islands. A vessel dedicated to restoration programmes would allow the Mexicans to increase the rate of eradications and potentially begin some of the currently less feasible projects on some larger islands. The Australian Federal Government has identified which invasive species are present on 56... The English Restoration, or simply The Restoration began in 1660 when the English monarchy, Scottish monarchy and Irish monarchy were restored under Charles II after the Interregnum that followed the English Civil War. The term "Restoration" may apply both to the actual event by which the monarchy was restored, and to the period immediately following the event. The Protectorate, which had preceded the Restoration and followed the Commonwealth, might have continued if Oliver Cromwell's son Richard, who was made Lord Protector on his father's death, had been capable of carrying on his father's policies. Richard Cromwell's main weakness was that he did not have the confidence of the army. Restoring and renewing the Palace will create thousands of new jobs and apprenticeships, while involving craftspeople and businesses from across the UK in a national effort. The Palace. The Palace of Westminster is an icon of our nation's past, present and future. It is the home of our democracy and a workplace for thousands of people. The building has played a unique role in our political history for 900 years. Find out more about The Palace. Benefits. The Programme will protect, renew and restore the Palace of Westminster, for present and future generations delivering environmental, social and economic benefits across the UK. Learn more about our work. About us. The project is run by a Sponsor Body and Delivery Authority, similar to the 2012 London Olympics.