Restoring the Stonehenge landscape: using Lepidoptera as bio-indicators of biodiversity value and landscape connectivity.

Grace Twiston-Davies¹, Jonathan Mitchley¹, Simon Mortimer²

¹ School of Biological Sciences, University of Reading, UK

² Centre for Agri-Environmental Research, University of Reading, UK

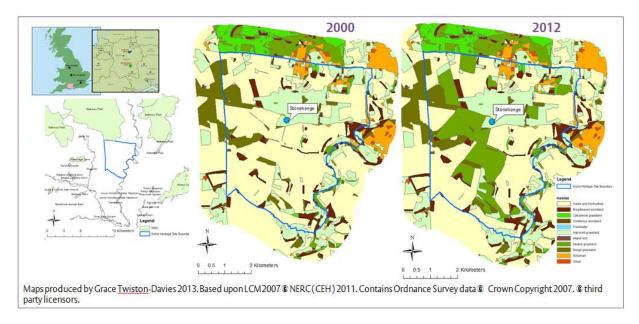


Figure 1. Location of Stonehenge World Heritage Site in the UK and in relation to National Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Habitat maps of the site before the restoration project in 2000 and recently in 2012 after over 500 hectares of grassland have been sown. Maps edited from Land Cover Map 2007, Ordnance Survey, World Heritage Site management plans and site visits.



Figure 2. Restoration grassland at Stonehenge Landscape National Trust, sown in 2003 with locally sourced, species rich seed mixture. Photo by Grace Twiston-Davies.

Figure 3. Example of a short-sward herb-rich grassland ecological group Lepidoptera species-Common blue (*Polyommatus icarus*) (Shreeve *et al.* 2001). Photo by Grace Twiston-Davies.