Developers Toolkit

Kent and Medway
Local Nature
Recovery Strategy

Making space for the county's nature

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HOW THE LOCAL NATURE RECOVERY STRATEGY WILL BENEFIT DEVELOPERS

It will:

- help to identify where developers BNG provision (on-site or off-site) will be most impactful and beneficial to the Nature Recovery Network through a financial incentive via the BNG strategic significance multiplier.

- maximise the opportunities for development, land use and land management to make a positive contribution to nature recovery.

- spatially identify nature recovery opportunities to guide your on-site environmental target actions.

- help to maximise the wider environmental benefits of nature recovery to aid societal needs of a healthy and thriving natural environment, providing better quality of life for the communities created.

LOCAL NATURE RECOVERY STRATEGY SUMMARY

What is the Kent & Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy?

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) has been instructed by the government under the Environment Act 2021, as part of their mandate to reverse the decline of biodiversity. A total of 48 Local Nature Recovery Strategies are being developed across the whole of England, with the purpose of creating a shared, strategic vision for where and how to best help nature recover. Kent County Council are the authority responsible for developing and aiding the delivery of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Kent and Medway.

Purpose of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy

The Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy provides:

• Set of agreed, ambitious priorities for nature recovery.
• Practical and deliverable potential measures that will deliver on these agreed priorities.
• Spatially framed Strategy that not only identifies what potential action but also where, focussing action to where it is most needed and where it will deliver the greatest benefits.
• Shared vision for nature recovery and the use of nature-based solutions in Kent and Medway.
• Framework for joined-up action, developed with those who will be instrumental in its delivery.

The intention of the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy is to:

1. Direct action and investment to areas where it is most needed and will derive the greatest benefits.

2. Steer losses and impacts away from the county's most valuable natural assets.
3. Maximise the opportunities for development, land use and land management to make a positive contribution nature recovery.

The mechanisms for this are provided by:

• A new duty on all public authorities to have regard to relevant local nature recovery strategies.
• An incentive in how the new requirement for biodiversity net gain is calculated - to recognise the added impact of taking action where the Local Nature Recovery Strategy proposes.
• Integration of Local Nature Recovery Strategies into the planning system, so that areas of greatest potential for nature recovery can be better reflected in planning decisions.
• Funding for specific activities that local nature recovery strategies will be expected to propose locations for.

The Strategy will not:

• Draw localised, detailed boundaries but will identify areas where action is likely to provide the greatest gains.
• Dictate actions or instruct their implementation but will identify potential measures that could be taken to support the recovery of nature.
• Force landowners and managers to make changes to the way they use and manage the land or their operations. But action will be incentivised by linking delivery of the Strategy priorities to a wide range of government grants and funding.
• Prevent development from happening but will inform future local plans, in terms of land use planning, and inform development management, in relation to biodiversity net gain.
• End in 2025 – once published, the real work begins in respect of delivery. Further the Strategy itself will be reviewed, revised and republished on a regular cycle, which must happen every 3 to 10 years.

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy is habitat and species focussed and can only include priorities and actions which relate to nature recovery and wider environmental benefits. Consequently, it does not make provision for access

nor health and wellbeing. However, it does seek to maximise the benefits to these societal needs of a healthy and thriving natural environment by, where appropriate, directing nature recovery action to where such additional benefits will be most notably felt.

Understanding the elements of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) is a set of agreed priorities for Kent and Medway's nature recovery, with spatially framed potential measures to deliver these.

A **priority** is the outcome we want to see for nature.

A **potential measure** is the proposed action to deliver the priority – these must be practical and achievable.

The **Local Habitat Map** is a map of the Strategy area that provides a clear visual way for groups and individuals to understand the areas which are, or could become, of particular importance for biodiversity and the environment to target nature recovery action.

The mapped parts include:

• Location and extent of areas identified as of particular importance for biodiversity.
• Locations where potential measures have been proposed.
• Location and extent of areas identified that could become of particular importance for biodiversity.

Areas of particular importance for biodiversity are the strategy area's national conservation sites, local nature reserves, local wildlife sites and irreplaceable habitat. The areas eligible for inclusion in this map is tightly defined by the Local Nature Recovery Strategy regulations.

Potential measures mapping identifies where the action determined as necessary for our nature recovery priorities should be strategically targeted to achieve the greatest gains for biodiversity and deliver the widest environmental benefits.

Areas that could become of particular importance for biodiversity comprise the extent of the potential measures, with areas of particular importance for biodiversity excluded. These are the areas where the Strategy proposes effort should be concentrated to restore habitat, to achieve the greatest gains for nature and derive the greatest benefits from a healthy, functioning environment. They are the areas of Kent and Medway where targeted action will enable us to deliver on the priorities laid out by the Strategy.

Wider measures are proposed actions which would be similarly beneficial over wide areas or those where it was not possible to determine specific locations to carry out the proposed action. Collectively, these wider measures identify areas of additional opportunities for nature recovery but do not form a part of the formal Local Nature Recovery Strategy's Local Habitat Map.

Priority species are species the Strategy has determined should be prioritised for recovery action. They were identified from an initial list of threatened and locally significant species.

Within the Strategy document you will also find:

• A description of the Strategy area and its biodiversity – with a general overview in the Strategy Area Description and more detail provided alongside the relevant habitat and species priorities in the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities.
• An overview of how the distribution and extent of habitats has changed.
• Pressures for nature, and challenges to its recovery.
• The national and local strategic context for the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.
• The opportunities for recovering and enhancing biodiversity.
• Wider environmental issues affecting part or all of the Strategy area which changes in land use or management, nature-based solutions, could help to address.

Find the strategy, here: [Local Nature Recovery Strategy documents | Making Space For Nature Kent]

INFLUENCING LOCAL PLANNING

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) has a statutory role in influencing all tiers of planning, with the express requirement that strategic development, minerals and waste, neighbourhood and local plans must all have regard to any local nature recovery strategy that relates to all or part of the local planning authority's area.

It is a material consideration to help decision-makers direct losses and impacts away from our most valuable natural assets and direct action and investment to areas of greatest need and benefit - a key informative tool for place-making and planning rather than a directive.

The inclusion of land in the LNRS is **not a statutory designation** (it does not automatically grant protection or prevent land uses, such as development from taking place). It is an **opportunity map** intended to guide investment and action.

The LNRS provides a **spatial strategy** for nature recovery, helping developers to identify where their BNG provision (on-site or off-site) will be most impactful and beneficial to the Nature Recovery Network through a financial incentive via the BNG strategic significance multiplier.

For full guidance on the strategy's influence in local planning see the **Local Planning Authority Toolkit**

HOW TO INTERPRET THE PRIORITIES AND POTENTIAL MEASURES

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) is structured around 10 ambitions of which the **priorities** (the desired outcomes for nature recovery) and **potential measures** (the actions to achieve them) are centred around.

These include six ambitions that focus on broad habitat groupings and the aspirations we have for our grassland, successional, wooded, freshwater, urban and coastal ecosystems. Three ambitions focus on functional connectivity, the use of nature-based solutions and land management and land use. The tenth ambition relates to the Strategy area's priority species and their recovery. The ambitions are delivered by a number of priorities.

Priorities (The 'What')

A priority is the **desired outcome for nature recovery.**

Local authorities should view these as the **high-level, non-negotiable goals** for nature recovery in their area. Any project, policy, or land management decision should be assessed against its potential to contribute to these specified outcomes.

Sitting under these priorities are potential measures and wider measures. These are the actions that are required to realise the outcomes and ambitions we've identified for Kent and Medway's nature.

Each nature recovery priority also notes the priority species that will benefit from its delivery. Some priority species require action that are covered by the potential measures identified for the habitat priority; these are identified separately to the priority species that are associated with the habitat in question but require bespoke measures.

Measures (The 'How' and 'Where')

Measures are the **practical actions** required to deliver the priorities.

These measures have been framed around the Strategy's overarching principles by considering: better, bigger, more, connectivity (Lawton's principles), nature-based solutions, land management and land use.

Measures are identified as either a potential measure or wider measure:

• **Potential measures** identify where the action determined as necessary for our nature recovery priorities should be strategically targeted to achieve the greatest gains for biodiversity and deliver the widest environmental benefits.

• **Wider measures** are proposed actions which would be similarly beneficial over wide areas, or it was not possible to determine specific locations to carry out the proposed action.

Each measure has a reference number, so you can link the measure to its overarching priority, and the measure to its associated map. For example -

Ambition	Priority reference number	Potential measure reference number
GL - *Grassland habitats*	GL3 - *Lowland meadows*	GL3.2 - *Create new lowland meadow sites, in close proximity to core/good condition sites.*

HOW TO INTERPRET THE MAPPING TOOL

A note on the Strategy's potential measures mapping and its limitations

Before using the Strategy mapping it is important to note the following:

• Mapping indicates areas where the potential measures could be delivered. In some instances, these are wide ranging areas, in others they are specific areas depending on the mapping capability. In all cases, the mapped areas are indicative.

• The strategic nature of this document means that some measures may not be relevant or appropriate when considered in detail at the local level.

• The desk-based approach means the mapping is theoretical and not based on actual known site condition. Site assessments, and other permissions and prerequisites, will inform the appropriateness of the action to that location.

• Inclusion of a site in the Local Nature Recovery Strategy does not preclude that action from any necessary permissions, site assessments and other prerequisites before it is implemented.

• Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar sites and National Nature Reserves are statutory national and international designations. Measures have been mapped to these sites to maintain the integrity of the connectivity approach taken in creating a nature recovery network for the Strategy area. The potential measures also present future considerations for the site. However, the mapped potential measures do not override or replace existing management associated with the designation nor do they negate the need for any requisite consents or approvals. It is essential that the existing designated features and the legal processes and guidance are checked and followed prior to delivery of the suggested measure.

• The mapped Areas of particular importance for biodiversity (APIB) are comprised of the Strategy area's national conservation sites (National Nature Reserve, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Marine Conservation Zones and Ramsar), Local Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites and irreplaceable habitat. Those mapped are representative of eligible areas as of August 2025 – the mapped area cannot

be updated once the Strategy is published and therefore any newly designated sites will not feature. Therefore, the APIB map should not be used as a definitive guide to the location of designated areas in the county and areas where protections and restrictions may apply. For this, please refer to MAGIC and Kent Local Wildlife Sites.

• Mapping is based on existing known data – consequently, other sites may hold potential interest or relevance to a potential measure but may not be mapped as there is no pre-existing data available.

• The Strategy and associated maps do not dictate actions, nor instruct their implementation – they are a guide for how landowners and managers could use or manage the land, or approach their operations, in a way that could support the recovery of nature.

• Mapping of an area to a potential measure, wider measure or areas that could become of particular importance to biodiversity does not offer any formal, or otherwise, protection which can only be provided through statutory designations or local planning policy. It also does not preclude any uses of the land or operations.

• Although mapping indicates where this action may be most needed or result in the greatest gains, the introduction of this action can be applied outside of the target area – nature recovery action does not need to be limited to the areas that could become of particular importance to biodiversity.

• A potential measure may have value locally, that is not reflected when considered strategically at a county scale – therefore its exclusion from the mapping does not indicate that the action is not applicable.

• The Strategy notes a number of management measures to increase the functionality or biodiversity of a habitat – some have been mapped, some not. These management measures apply to all the county and although mapping indicates where this management may be most needed or result in the greatest gains, the introduction of appropriate management will deliver benefits wherever it is applied.

Here you will find the **Mapping Tool**
Here you will find the **Mapping Tool Guidance**
Here you will find detail on how we **created the maps**
Here you will find out what data was used to **inform the mapping layers**

HOW THE LNRS LINKS WITH BIODIVERSITY NET GAIN

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) provides a mechanism by which development can support nature recovery. The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) will have a critical role in ensuring that the gains derived through this new, mandatory requirement make a meaningful contribution to the local biodiversity and are directed to where this contribution is most needed. Recognising the potential of Biodiversity Net Gain, several district and boroughs have ambitions to deliver beyond the mandatory 10%; to make the most of this opportunity the strategy must ensure it is fit for the purposes of informing net gain.

The LNRS highlights where developers can most effectively fulfil their mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain duties, which requires them to deliver a minimum 10% uplift in biodiversity. Whilst in some cases BNG is delivered onsite as a designed component of new developments, a proportion will also be sought offsite. The LNRS mapping tool assists in identifying where the most biodiversity gains can meaningfully be achieved through nature recovery actions.

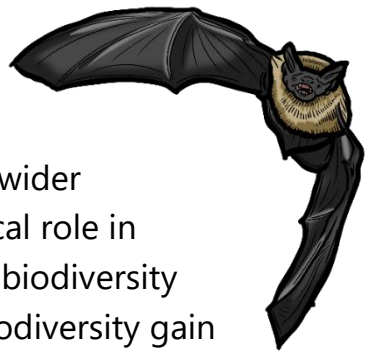
Biodiversity Net Gain Interim Strategic Significance Guidance

While the Kent and Medway Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) was in development, Kent County Council provided the local planning authorities with Biodiversity Net Gain interim strategic significance guidance in order to support local planning authorities navigate the introduction of Biodiversity Net Gain into the planning process.

Since the publication of the LNRS, the Local Habitat Map and the potential measures that fall within this, supersede the interim strategic significance guidance for BNG and simplifies the strategic significance multiplier within the Biodiversity Metric. Updated guidance can be found here: https://www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/bng/.

How will the Local Nature Recovery Strategy inform BNG?

The 2025 updated planning guidance notes that Local Nature Recovery Strategies will identify areas where habitat creation, restoration or



enhancement would be most beneficial for nature recovery and wider environmental outcomes, and that the strategies can play a critical role in supporting offsite gains to be delivered in a way that maximises biodiversity benefits, when these are required to achieve a development's biodiversity gain objective. This can help to support bigger and more joined-up areas in which our wildlife can thrive.

Local Nature Recovery Strategies are designed to promote the delivery of offsite biodiversity gain in the right places, where offsite provision is needed to meet the biodiversity gain condition for a development and it cannot be met in full through onsite habitat enhancements.

The Local Nature Recovery Strategy can be used as a key source of information for strategic approaches to offsite biodiversity net gain delivery and connections to existing habitat, when local planning authorities are carrying out their functions in respect of biodiversity net gain.

The statutory biodiversity metric formula takes different factors into account, including the habitat's size, condition, type and strategic significance. Strategic significance is the local significance of the habitat based on its location and habitat type.

Where a Local Nature Recovery Strategy has been published, high strategic significance (and the associated score) is applied to a location when:

- the location of the habitat parcel has been mapped in the Local Nature Recovery Strategy as an area where a potential measure has been proposed to help deliver the priorities of the Strategy; AND
- the proposed intervention is consistent with the mapped potential measure in the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for the habitat parcel.

What this means is that a development project that creates, enhances or recovers habitat in line with the identified action and in locations which are mapped in a local nature recovery strategy will get a higher biodiversity value in the biodiversity metric than they would in other locations. This is because they are in a more strategic location for nature recovery.

For the latest government guidance on biodiversity net gain, see: Biodiversity net gain - GOV.UK

For the latest government guidance on Local Nature Recovery Strategies, see: Local nature recovery strategies - GOV.UK

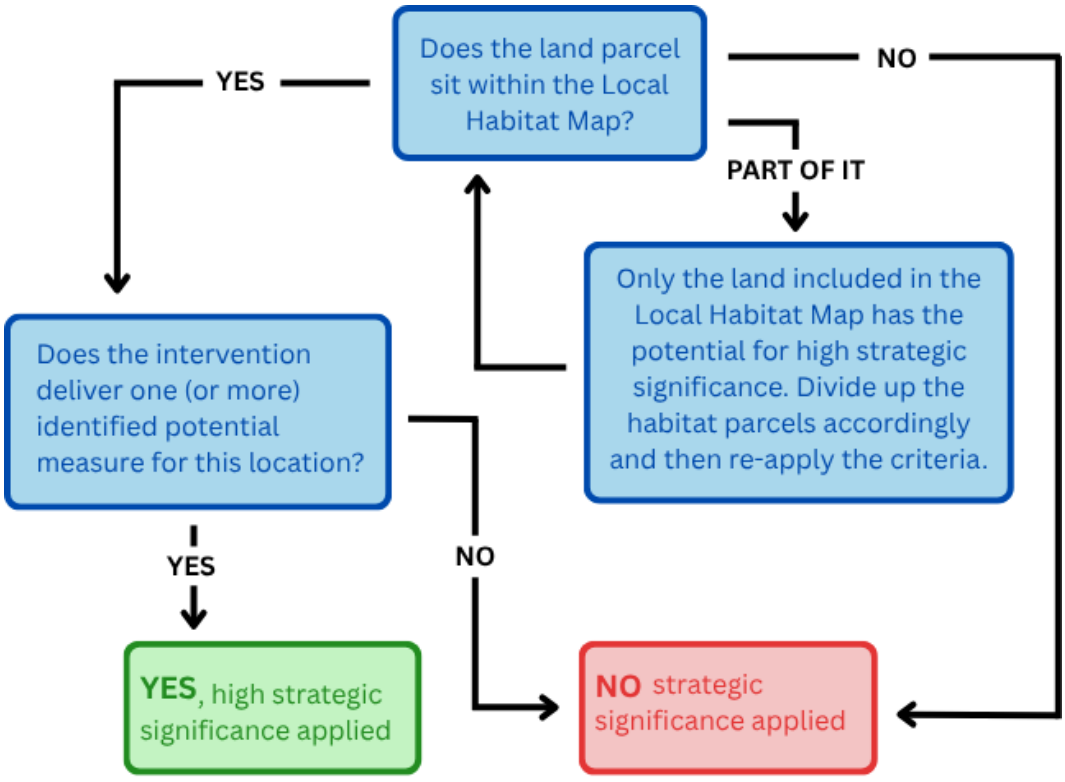
The Strategic Significance Multiplier

High strategic significance will be applied when the habitat parcel is located in an area proposed to help deliver the Local Nature Recovery Strategy priorities AND the intervention is consistent with the potential measures proposed for that location.

The Local Habitat Map comprises of the APIB (Areas of Particular Importance for Biodiversity), ACIB (Areas that Could Become of Particular Importance for Biodiversity) and potential measures (actions for nature).

1) **A site must be located within the Local Habitat Map** (view the APIB and ACIB)
2) **The intervention must be consistent with the potential measures proposed for the location**

If the land parcel is located in the local habitat map, it is not automatically given 15% strategic significance uplift - your nature recovery actions must also match a potential measure identified for that area. You can deliver a nature recovery action not identified here for biodiversity net gain but you will not receive the 15% strategic significance uplift.



You should always check the up-to-date government guidance as the eligibility for the strategic significance may change and there are certain nuances associated with areas mapped within the APIB- protected sites and irreplaceable habitats.

For the latest government guidance on Local Nature Recovery Strategies and strategic significance see Biodiversity net gain - GOV.UK

High strategic significance is only applied post-intervention, the baseline strategic significance values for habitat parcels should always be scored as low. National guidance also states that a medium strategic significance cannot be applied in a Local Nature Recovery Strategy Local Habitat area.

You should assess each individual habitat parcel, for on-site and off-site. You should split habitat parcels where they are intersected by:

- a boundary between two areas of different strategic significance
- a planning authority boundary

Find more detail here: The Statutory Biodiversity Metric (pages 27-28)

Find transitional guidance from the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) here: LNRS and Strategic Significance Multiplier Transition Guidance

Guidance on how to use the mapping tool to identify 15% strategic significance uplift: https:/ www.makingspacefornaturekent.org.uk/bng/.

BIODIVERSITY IN DEVELOPMENTS

Developer considerations

A healthy and functioning natural environment, with clean and plentiful water, good air quality and suitable green and blue infrastructure, should be the first consideration before any housing development goes ahead, as these wider benefits are essential for people as well as wildlife. Biodiversity supports people's health and wellbeing through day-to-day connection with nature, improving mental and physical health. Biodiversity also provides regulating services – including contributing to clean air and temperature regulation. These wider advantages can reach people most readily in the urban environment, but only if nature is properly considered as part of infrastructure and the benefits of existing habitats and green spaces are recognised. Urban environments with plenty of green space and wildlife corridors can offer a connection with nature and health and wellbeing benefits, particularly when habitats have been improved, increased, added to or joined up close to populations otherwise lacking natural green space.

It is advised that developers and planners consider:

- That the **impact** of development on nature may be **greater in the mapped focus areas**, particularly where it is close to existing habitats or may compromise connectivity between habitats.
- That developments in the mapped focus areas should take **particular consideration** of how they can make a **positive contribution** towards the recommended potential measures in that area. For example, if a development takes place in an area where woodland or wood pasture creation is mapped as a measure, the development could make additional effort to incorporate native trees and wooded corridors so as to make a positive contribution towards nature recovery.
- The LNRS potential measures could be used to help inform how a **development could best contribute towards nature recovery** by finding out which other measures are recommended in the proposed development location even outside of the mapped ACIB.

- The non-statutory wider measures could also be used to help inform how a **development could best contribute towards nature recovery** by finding out which other measures are recommended in the proposed development location.

The importance of development integrating green and blue infrastructure is evident throughout the local plans. Incorporating biodiversity into new developments, enhancing the green and blue infrastructure corridors, the use of urban greening, the retention of original trees and hedgerows and new open space provision are some shared approaches.

The Urban priorities and potential measures in the strategy provide ways to incorporate biodiversity into new developments but also into existing developments and infrastructure in the urban environment.

See priorities URB1, URB2 and URB3 (pages 174-181 of the **strategy**).

Biodiversity actions for developers

Developments present significant opportunities for nature through the good design of green and blue infrastructure and carefully considering the built aspect. This can range from hedges, planted verges and trees to fencing which allows hedgehog and other wildlife movements to the installation of bird, bat and bee/bug boxes. The mandatory requirement to leave more biodiversity than has been impacted, through biodiversity net gain, also positions new development as a key delivery mechanism for nature recovery. Taken from the strategy's priorities, potential measures and supporting information, below are suggestions of ways developers can incorporate nature within development. Developers should always consult the Local Planning Authority to make sure nature recovery efforts align with local priorities and ecological data.

Site Design:

Connectivity/site preparation:

- New developments should work around the established green and blue infrastructure networks, not fragmenting existing corridors.

- Establish wildlife corridors through the developed landscape by enhancing and extending, creating green and blue infrastructure.
- Enhance and safeguard existing green space and trees, they will provide key stepping stones between larger natural spaces that are either within or at the edge of urban areas.
- Ensure that landscaping provides wildlife corridors and passage across the development site, with connections out to the wider landscape, including natural grass lawns, shared green space with dedicated wildlife areas, native, uninterrupted hedgerows and a tree canopy.
- Prevent woodlands becoming isolated or cut off as a result of development – ensure there are access points.
- Before removing any in-river structures, consider the potential impact on downstream ecology.
- Avoid removing downstream in-river structures that are protecting White-clawed Crayfish from invasive Signal Crayfish and other non-native crayfish species.

Landscape:

- Integrate year-round wildlife habitat, shelter, forage and food in new developments by designing in, and retrofitting, features and landscaping that are maintainable, sustainable and appropriate to local species.
- To minimise the impact on species mobility in new builds, plant boundary hedgerows in new developments instead of fences and ensure any boundary features are passable (e.g. hedgehog highways).
- Features to support wildlife (all installed in accordance with best practice guidance) could include: Swift bricks, House Martin artificial nest cups, nest boxes, bat tiles, Hedgehog highways, bug hotels and reptile refuges.
- Particular priority should be given to Local Nature Recovery Strategy priority species associated with the urban environment, where the population is locally significant or species known to be declining.
- Consider also typically urban species that are declining in numbers, such as House Sparrows and Starlings.

- Safeguard existing nest sites for building-dependent species, such as Swifts and House Martins. Provide mitigation where these cannot be safeguarded.
- Landscaping could include food plants, structural features for hibernation and overwintering, a mosaic of habitats and varied landforms and water features.
- New developments to deliver accessible greenspace with rich and varied habitats that meet local biodiversity priorities - dedicated wildlife areas, native, uninterrupted hedgerows and a tree canopy.
- Use natural grass lawns and permeable materials for driveways where possible.
- Establish native mixed hedgerows, street trees and wild verges/swathes to link urban green spaces.
- Plant the right trees, in the right place and with appropriate management to ensure their successful establishment.
- Plant appropriate plant species with appropriate management approaches that benefit wildlife.
- Install green roofs, walls and other features to new buildings where opportunities arise to provide additional areas of shelter, forage and food within built-up areas.
- Where appropriate, create ponds.
- Ensure that green corridors are pleasant for people and wide enough for wildlife strips, use buffers on the sides of roads and safe passageways for wildlife in appropriate locations.
- New lighting schemes with reduced light pollution impacts on wildlife.
- Ensure any measures are in keeping with the local landscape setting and character.

Nature-based solutions:

- SUDS schemes to maximise biodiversity gains in greenspace design.
- Nature based solutions installed with long term management in place that ensures the retention and maintenance of the benefiting features.
- Plant trees and hedgerows specifically to deliver air quality, temperature regulation/cooling and surface water management benefits.

- Prioritise the use of natural flood management/nature-based solutions over engineered, hard solutions, to manage areas at high risk from surface-water flooding.
- Reduce demand on water resources through implementation of water efficiency measures in all new developments and education of the public, retro fitting and use of alternative sources of water such as grey water, rainwater harvesting, and runoff. Consider storing water for later release to support flows and demand as needed.

Maintenance:

- Employ conservation cuts, minimise mowing and leave wild strips, buffers and corners on verges and grass areas.
- Manage areas of green space to maximise nature provision, providing a greater complexity of habitats, with year-round shelter, forage and food.
- Ensure that long term management is in place that ensures the retention and maintenance of wildlife benefiting features.
- Ensure long term management of nature-based solution features.
- Use minimal, and if possible do not use, pesticides and herbicides.

Engagement with residents:

- More support, advice and incentives for residents on the value of gardening for wildlife to with wildlife-friendly gardening measures, by retaining grass, hedgerows and trees, and ensuring any boundary features are passable.
- Use interpretation/public information to increase public understanding of wildlife features and wild management.
- Use interpretation/public information to increase public understanding of how nature is being used to deliver services and benefits.

Find practical guidance on our website

CASE STUDIES

Biodiversity supports people's health and wellbeing through day-to-day connection with nature, improving mental and physical health. Biodiversity also provides regulating services – including contributing to clean air and temperature regulation. These wider advantages can reach people most readily in the urban environment, but only if nature is properly considered as part of infrastructure and the benefits of existing habitats and green spaces are recognised. Urban environments with plenty of green space and wildlife corridors can offer a connection with nature and health and wellbeing benefits, particularly when habitats have been improved, increased, added to or joined up close to populations otherwise lacking natural green space.

Developers should always consult the Local Planning Authority to make sure nature recovery efforts align with local priorities and ecological data.

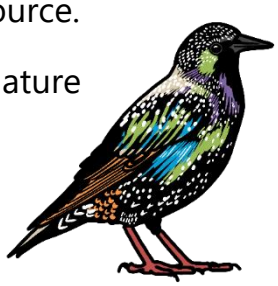
Southern Housing

Throughout the development of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), Southern Housing's Biodiversity & Sustainability Projects Lead, Kerry Briffitt attended several workshops and events to share her knowledge and expertise with us.

We would like to share with you the incredible work Kerry and her team have done to integrate biodiversity into their communities.

They have created their own **Biodiversity Pathway-2030** and **Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2023-2026.**

Their **Biodiversity Toolkit** for Housing Providers is a great resource.



This work shows how possible it is to achieve great things for nature recovery through our urban environments. View other work on their **website** including what is being done to protect their **30 key species.**

We will continue to add to a collection of case studies sharing nature recovery stories across Kent & Medway, here: Nature recovery case studies | Making Space For Nature Kent.