

Rehabilitating Roe 8 Annual Report 2024/2025



Rehabilitating Roe 8



Acknowledgement of Contributors

The Rehabilitating Roe 8 project wishes to acknowledge and thank all the volunteers who have given their time and energy to the project. Important contributors are the Rehabilitating Roe 8 Advisory Committee, Cockburn Community Wildlife Corridor and Karak Cooby Bushcarers. Special thanks to Professor Rachel Standish who provided valuable guidance and input into the rehabilitation program and their students from Murdoch University. Thanks to local Aboriginal Elders who were involved in the Aboriginal archaeological survey giving their time and knowledge to this critical project.

Acknowledgement of Country

The Rehabilitating Roe 8 Project and Advisory Committee acknowledge the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of this nation.

We acknowledge the traditional custodians of the lands on which we conduct our business. We pay our respects to ancestors and Elders, past and present.

In particular we would like to acknowledge that the Rehabilitating Roe 8 project area is Beeliiar Whadjuk country and pay respect to Elders and all Nyungar people, past and present. The Rehabilitating Roe 8 project is committed to honouring Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land, waters and seas and their rich contribution to society.

Images

All images are courtesy of City of Cockburn unless otherwise stated.

Authors

This report has been produced by the Rehabilitating Roe 8 Project Manager, Adam Peck.

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Image: C Getting

Welcome

Welcome to the Rehabilitating Roe 8 2024/2025 Annual Report to stakeholders and community.

The Rehabilitating Roe 8 project is a community led rehabilitation project that provides a unique opportunity to maximise engagement and involvement with the community to deliver on-ground ecological restoration within the wildlife corridor.

The Rehabilitating Roe 8 project draws together expertise from a number of state government agencies, science and community to deliver an ecological restoration project within an urban environment. The primary aim of the Rehabilitating Roe 8 project is to deliver on the community vision.

VISION



"Over a ten-year period of management, actions will transform the impacted corridor into a young but thriving range of ecological communities. These areas will be home to local biological diversity as well as become community spaces, allowing the public access to enjoy and respect the local environment via a connected pathway network."

(Rehabilitating Roe 8 Steering Committee, July 2017).

The Rehabilitating Roe 8 project is a community led project and funded by the state government.

As we complete the seventh year of the project, we begin to see the rehabilitation efforts making an impact. Strategic plans that will further guide future activities have been developed, along with the expansion or continuation of programs have seen more visitors to the corridor and more engagement.



Highlights and Achievements 2024/25



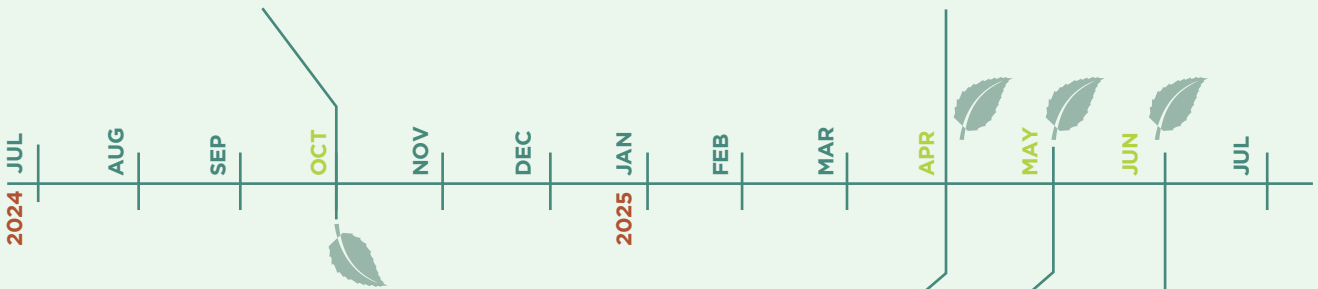
Rehabilitating Roe 8



OCTOBER
Installation of King Jarrah bench seat

APRIL

Stage 4 of Path Network completed



APRIL
Macadamia planting event



JUNE
Community Planting Days

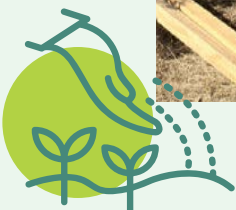
5,953 seedlings planted



Heads Healing the Land
Kaat koyingkeriny boodja-k

MAY

Heads Healing the Land/
Kaat Koyingkeriny Boodja-k
Community Science Conference



Summary of Activities

2024/25 (financial year)



1,195+

Volunteer hours contributed (all groups)



10

Events Held



\$61,975

Value of volunteer contribution



22Ha

Hectares of weed control



469

Attendees at events (environmental education, cultural and landcare)



1

School engaged in on-ground activities and environmental education



5,953

Plants installed



1,583

Rehabilitating Roe 8 E-newsletter subscribers



Macadamia Planting Day

Summary of activities under the Rehabilitating Roe 8 Rehabilitation Management Plan 2024-25

Category: Communication

Activity	Work Completed
Community database	Updated
Stakeholder database	Updated
Rehabilitating Roe 8 website	Monthly updates posted, additional pages added, improved function and viewing
Rehabilitating Roe 8 E-newsletter	Create and distributed bi-monthly E-newsletter. Increased subscribers from 1,088 to 1,583
Frequently asked questions	Updated on City of Cockburn website and on the Rehabilitating Roe 8 website
City of Cockburn Roe 8 webpage	Updated
Articles	Several articles published in Bushland News and WALGA newsletters

Category: Engagement and Involvement

Activity	Progress
Aboriginal heritage	Consultant engaged to seek approval of interpretive signage. Feedback has informed final text
Aboriginal employment training and engagement	Welcome to Country ceremonies at events. Aboriginal monitors engaged. Cultural protocols adopted and implemented (on-going)
Local employment	Local companies contracted to undertake weed control works and undertake litter collection, community consultation and catering
Governance structure	Completed six monthly meeting in August 2024
Advisory Committee	Monthly meetings held Meeting minutes and agendas available on Rehabilitating Roe 8 website
Reporting and Evaluation	Review of Rehabilitating Roe 8 RMP in consultation with Advisory Committee in progress
Community Expectations and Satisfaction Survey	Community questionnaire completed
Community education	3 landcare events 8 environmental education and cultural events
Community conference	Biennial conference held, 99 attendees
Local community adoption of restoration areas	Cockburn Community Wildlife Corridor and Karak Cooby Bushcarers continue to meet fortnightly undertaking hand weeding and direct seeding
Partnerships	John Curtin College students
Citizen Science/ community monitoring	Trapdoor Spider workshop held and a survey was carried out in November 2024
Annual report and community score card	Completed

Category: Rehabilitation

Activity	Progress
Path Network	Stage 4 completed in the Tuart zone (the final stage of the Path Network Plan)
Native tubestock	Seedlings planted: 5,953
Weed control	Weed control has been on-going throughout the corridor targeting priority weeds such as Perennial Veldt Grass, bulbous weeds and other grass species. Annual weeds have also been treated Several patches of woody weeds have been removed
Vegetation Monitoring	Vegetation monitoring of field-based reference and monitoring plots has been completed within the corridor
Weed mapping	Weed mapping completed
Feral animal control	Rabbit control program completed including identification of warrens, release of calicivirus. Feral bee control completed. Fox and cat eradication completed
Watering program	Completed watering program for installed tubestock (October to April)
Site maintenance	Rubbish and site inspections completed
Green stock maintenance	Completed
Site Security and Access	Fence and gate repairs completed as needed

Community Score Card

The Rehabilitating Roe 8 project has been divided into two main themes:

- 1) Community and Nyungar Culture and;
- 2) Plants and Animals

Progress against key performance indicators (KPIs) identified in the Rehabilitating Roe 8 Rehabilitation Management Plan (RMP) (Emerge 2018) are reported on below in a traffic light format.

Several goals are on track, but more work needs to be done on capturing engagement with Aboriginal community members.



On Track



On Watch



Needs Attention








Blue Beard Orchid




Community and Nyungar Culture


Table 1. Progress against community engagement and involvement objectives.

Goal	Objectives	Status	Comment
1. Recognise Aboriginal heritage and continued connection to land ensuring Nyungar culture is maintained at each step in the implementation of the RMP	1.1 The Whadjuk Working Party and other key Aboriginal stakeholders support the Rehabilitating Roe 8 project's approach to Aboriginal heritage		Aboriginal Reference Group is a sitting member of the Rehabilitating Roe 8 Advisory Committee. The Whadjuk Working Group have given support to Path Network Plan and signage plan
	1.2 The Whadjuk Working Party and other key Aboriginal stakeholders are further consulted and through consultation indicate support for any proposed update to the RMP's approach to Aboriginal heritage		The Whadjuk Working Party and other Aboriginal stakeholders have provided support for Aboriginal Archaeological Survey and broad support for the Rehabilitating Roe 8 project including Cultural Heritage Management Plan
	1.3 A full 'Aboriginal heritage survey' is completed within the first two years of implementation and the outcomes of that survey inform review of the RMP as required*		Completed. Report lodged with Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council. Archaeological report published in September 2022
	1.4 A cultural protocol tool is developed through work with the Wadjuk Working Group that outlines how Nyungar culture will be reflected in each step of the project		The cultural protocol should be reviewed to ensure best practise with regards to Nyungar engagement and involvement. Consider following right people, right place, right time approach
	1.5 An 'acknowledgement of country' recognises Nyungar culture at each step of the project		Conducted at each event and meeting

Table 1. Progress against community engagement and involvement objectives (continued)

Goal	Objectives	Status	Comment
2. Ensure the community has input into decision-making and into the implementation of the RMP	2.1 Membership to the Rehabilitating Roe 8 Advisory Committee is open to all interested community groups and individuals		New membership appointments made in February 2025
	2.2 Term limits are established for members of the Rehabilitating Roe 8 Advisory Committee		Terms of reference have been developed and membership tenure of two years accepted
	2.3 Invitation is extended every second year to the local community to join the Rehabilitating Roe 8 Advisory Committee		Achieved, two community representatives appointed
	2.4 At least 60% of respondents to the 'community expectations and satisfaction' survey ¹ support the Rehabilitating Roe 8 project [^]		79% of respondents are satisfied with progress
	2.5 At least 60% of respondents to the 'community expectations and satisfaction' survey ¹ feel involved in the Rehabilitating Roe 8 project [^]		70% likely to be involved in the future

Goal	Objectives	Status	Comment
3. Ensure the community has opportunities for hands-on involvement in the implementation of the RMP	3.1 A range of different community organisations are given the opportunity to involve their members in implementation of the RMP		11 stakeholder groups, organisations and three community members including a traditional owner are represented on the RR8 Advisory Committee. Members from these groups provide input into the RR8 project. Broader community consultation has occurred for the Path Network Plan and signage plan
	3.2 Key stakeholder organisations identified in this plan are given the opportunity to involve their members in implementation of the RMP		Promotion to groups via RR8AC members' social media and newsletters, as well as RR8 website
	3.3 At least 60% of respondents to the 'community expectations and satisfaction' survey report having had the opportunity to be involved in RMP activities		69% of respondents took part in activities

Goal	Objectives	Status	Comment
4. Develop trust, alignment and a shared understanding of the RMP	4.1 At least 60% of respondents to the 'community expectations and satisfaction' survey indicate that they understand the objectives of the Rehabilitating Roe 8 project		73% of respondents are aware of at least one objective







Goal	Objectives	Status	Comment
5. Honour, involve and acknowledge the long and recent history of community and stakeholder involvement on the Rehabilitating Roe 8 project during the implementation of the RMP	5.1 Community and stakeholder participation to date is acknowledged at the commencement of all engagement and involvement initiatives		Achieved through on-going engagement with a wide range of stakeholders and RR8AC. Requires on-going provision of information to broader community

Table 1. Progress against community engagement and involvement objectives (continued)

Goal	Objectives	Status	Comment
6. Regularly guide updates and adaptations to the RMP informed by engagement	6.1 Complete one review of the plan per year, informed by the 'community expectations and satisfaction' survey and an analysis of other community and stakeholder		In progress
	6.2 Using the adaptive management process, update and improve all components of the RMP as required		In progress
Goal	Objectives	Status	Comment
7. Ensure communications are consistent, accessible and transparent from the outset of the implementation of the RMP	7.1 At least 60% of respondents to the 'community expectations and satisfaction' survey indicate that communications are consistent, accessible and transparent		78% of respondents said communications are consistent, accessible and transparent
Goal	Objectives	Status	Comment
8. Strengthen the unique community and sense of place associated with the site	8.1 Respondents to the 'community expectations and satisfaction' survey give examples of strengthened community and sense of place in open-ended responses		There are many examples of positive open-ended responses in the survey
	8.2 Incorporate a cultural/interpretive element into all management areas		Corten steel signs have been installed with cultural/interpretive material



Ngoolark Festival stall (L-R: Diana Corbyn (WA Wildflower Society), Adam Peck and Leah Knapp (Coolbellup Community Association))

Plants and Animals

“The goal of ecological restoration is full recovery, insofar as possible, even if outcomes take long timeframes or involve high inputs”

(Principle 4, Standards Reference Group SERA (2017)).

‘Primary’ and ‘minimum’ restoration goals have been developed for ‘cleared areas’ and ‘uncleared areas within 20m of cleared areas’, as outlined in Table 2 and 3 (Emerge (2018).

The primary goals aim to optimise restoration outcomes within the site over the ten-year implementation period such that the full ecological restoration of the site has the highest potential to be achieved in the long term (Emerge 2018).

The rehabilitation program has seen a number of key works undertaken within 2024-25.

Three zones of the corridor have been planted out this winter with a total of 5,953 seedlings planted.



Image: Barn Owl, Heather Thorning

Table 2. Primary and minimum restoration goals for the rehabilitation project
(Source *Rehabilitating Roe 8 Rehabilitation Management Plan, Emerge 2018*)

Goal	Primary Objectives	Minimum Objectives
Re-establish native vegetation within cleared areas and manage threats such that:	a) the condition of the restored native vegetation is better than that prior to clearing	b) the condition of the restored native vegetation is equal to or better than that prior to clearing
Re-establish fauna habitat within cleared areas and manage threats such that:	a) the target ecosystems have the highest potential to be fully restored in the long term	b) the target ecosystems can reasonably be expected to be fully restored in the long-term
Re-establish ecosystem function within cleared areas and manage threats such that:	a) the target ecosystems have the highest potential to be fully restored in the long term	b) the target ecosystems can reasonably be expected to be fully restored in the long-term
Manage uncleared areas within 20m of cleared areas and manage threats such that:	a) the condition of the native vegetation is better than that prior to clearing	b) the condition of the native vegetation is equal to or better than that prior to clearing



Target Ecosystem

- Banksia woodland
- Banksia/coastal blackbutt woodland
- Banksia/jarrah woodland
- Banksia/tuart woodland
- Banksia/woody pear woodland
- Holly-leaved banksia woodland
- Modified native vegetation
- Wet forest and woodland

On Track
Corridor averages within range of averages for benchmark reference

Needs Attention
Corridor averages below range of averages for benchmark reference measured in same year

On Watch
Corridor averages have decreased compared with previous year's measure, but some variation is to be expected, and it is anticipated that the decrease will not be a long term trend

Table 3. Specific restoration objectives/metrics for the rehabilitation project
(Source Rehabilitating Roe 8 Rehabilitation Management Plan, Emerge 2018)

Goal	Primary Objectives	Minimum Objectives
9. Re-establish native vegetation in cleared areas	9.1a) Density (stems/unit area) of each important native species 325% of that recorded in reference sites	9.1b) Density (stems/unit area) of each important native species 350% of that recorded in reference sites
	9.2a) Count of native flora ≥90% mean species richness identified for target ecosystem	9.2b) Count of native flora species richness ≥60% mean species richness identified for target ecosystem
	9.3a) Cover (%) native understorey flora species ≥95% of total understorey cover (%)	9.3b) Cover (%) native understorey flora species ≥80% of total understorey cover (%)
	9.4a) Understorey cover (%) 325% mean understorey cover (%) recorded in reference sites	9.4b) Understorey cover (%) >50% mean understorey cover (%) recorded in reference sites

Vegetation monitoring has been completed and has provided the following results against the seven target ecosystems for 2024/2025 against recovery goals 9.1 to 9.4.

Table 4. Summary of results for goals 9.1-9.4 against minimum objectives within seven ecosystem targets for 2024/25. (Source *Focused Vision Consulting 2025*). Note: 95% confidence intervals used to score recovery and weeds compared with benchmark for Swan Coastal Plain.

Goal	Metric	Banksia-Coastal Blackbutt	Banksia -Jarrah	Banksia -Tuart	Banksia -Woody Pear	Banksia Woodland	Holly-leaved Banksia	Wet Forest & Woodland
9.1	Density (stems/unit area)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9.2	Count of native flora species richness	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9.3	% cover of native perennials	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9.4	% cover weeds	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11.1	Litter cover	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11.2	Litter depth	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11.3	Bare ground	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12.1	Weed cover (uncleared areas)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●



Daviesia nudiflora

Table 5. Specific restoration objectives/metrics for the rehabilitation project (continued)

Goal	Primary Goal	Minimum Goal	Status	Comment
10. Re-establish fauna habitat in cleared areas	10.1a) Frequency of records for native fauna species $\geq 100\%$ that recorded in baseline survey and/or reference sites	10.1b) Frequency of records for native fauna species $\geq 50\%$ that recorded in baseline survey and/or reference sites	●	Fauna survey indicates 61 species recorded in corridor in 2019. Next fauna survey is planned for 2025/26.
11. Re-establish ecosystem function in cleared areas	11.1a) Cover (%) litter 325% mean cover (%) recorded in reference sites	11.1b) Cover (%) litter 350% mean cover (%) recorded in reference sites	●	Six met primary, one on watch.
	11.2a) Depth (cm) litter 325% mean depth litter (cm) recorded in reference sites	11.2b) Depth (cm) litter 350% mean depth litter (cm) recorded in reference sites	●	Three ecosystems met the primary goal. Banksia woodland, Banksia-Coastal Blackbutt, Banksia-Tuart and Holly-leaved Banksia are still on watch.
	11.3a) Cover (%) bare ground 325% mean cover (%) recorded in reference sites	11.3b) Cover (%) bare ground 350% mean cover (%) recorded in reference sites	●	None of the ecosystem types met primary or minimum goals for bare ground.
	11.4a) Count of native Flora species recorded as naturally recruited juveniles 350% that recorded in reference sites	11.4b) Naturally recruited juveniles of any native Flora species recorded	●	Monitoring of revegetation sites indicated a good amount of juvenile recruitment is occurring in the corridor, and consists of a range of species (39 species).
12. Manage native vegetation in uncleared areas within 20 m of cleared areas	12.1a) Cover (%) native understorey Flora species $\geq 95\%$ of total understorey cover (%)	12.1b) Cover (%) native understorey Flora species $\geq 80\%$ of total understorey cover (%)	●	Weed control activities have decreased weed cover in some areas but this will require on-going works and targeted monitoring. The minimum or primary goal has been met in five ecosystems, with two ecosystems on watch.

Photo monitoring points within Roe 8 corridor.



Monitoring photos in the Biyara zone. Top left 2017, top right 2022, bottom left 2024 and bottom right 2025.

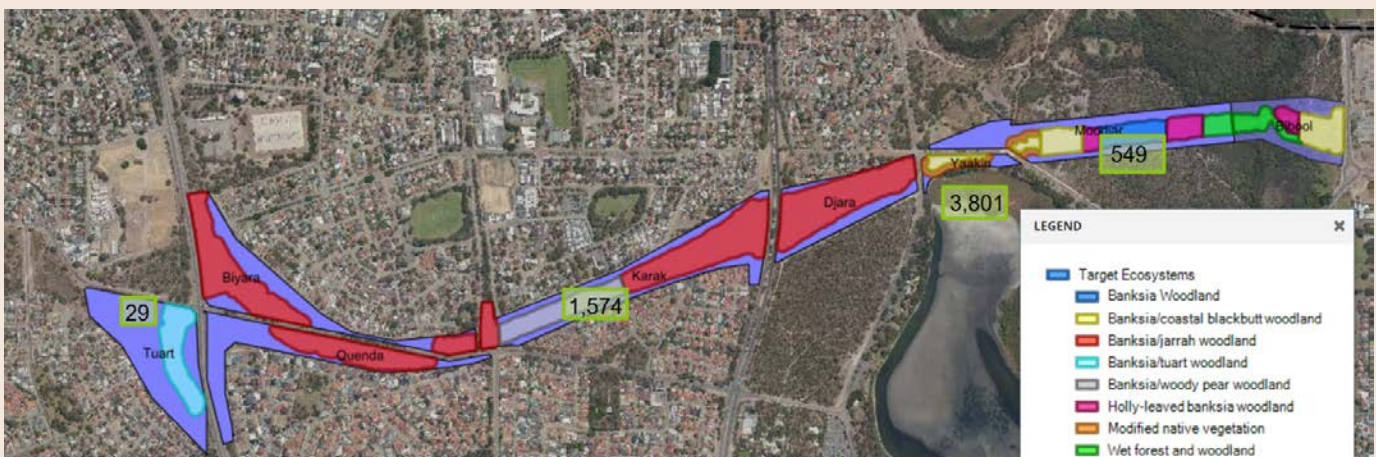
Rehabilitation Management Plan

The Rehabilitating Roe 8 (Emerge 2018) RMP was prepared for the Rehabilitating Roe 8 Working Group, which consisted of a number of community group representatives, state government agencies, local government and traditional custodians.

As we complete the seventh year of the implementation of the RMP we see progress in all areas of the plan. Several of the KPI's linked to community and culture and rehabilitation are on track, with some in progress.

The focus this year will be on weed control and supporting three community groups to do on ground work. Attention will be on increasing awareness of project objectives and developing an improved sense of place. Aboriginal cultural values within the site will be highlighted as will increasing participation and involvement in on-ground events and activities through continued provision of opportunities for engagement.

Citizen Science projects will be continued along with a range of engagement activities that will focus on Aboriginal culture, environmental education and nature conservation.



Planting areas and numbers 2025.

Rehabilitating Roe 8 Advisory Committee

The Rehabilitating Roe 8 Advisory Committee (RR8AC) has a pivotal role in providing input and guidance to all aspects of the RMP from planting locations to reviewing the RMP annually. The committee have contributed to the development of the Path Network Plan and provided input on all matters regarding the implementation of the RMP including the community questionnaire outcomes. The committee has actively promoted Rehabilitating Roe 8 events and activities within their membership base and attended events promoting the Rehabilitating Roe 8 project.

A new committee member was appointed in February 2025. This demonstrates the continued interest the community has with this project and the commitment for the project to be a community led restoration project.

Rehabilitating Roe 8 Advisory Committee meeting agendas and minutes are available to view on the Rehabilitating Roe 8 website (<https://rehabilitatingroe8.org/>) under Resources.



Yaakan seat unveiling event. RR8AC members include back row L-R: Adam Peck (Project Manager), Catherine Baudains (Australian Association for Environmental Education), Leah Knapp (Coolbellup Community Association), Phoebe Corke (Save Beelair Wetlands), Mitchell Garlett (previous member), Jozina de Reuters (Hamilton Hill Community Group), Diana Corbyn (Wildflower Society), Kamini Rae (Community member) and Lou Corteen (Cockburn Community Wildlife Corridor). Absent: Felicity Bairstow (Community member), Heidi Mippy (Noongar member), Cristina Ramalho (Research member) and Tim Barling (CCWA).

Community Events

Eight events took place this year, plus five walking tours (CCWA Conference, Wetlands Conference, City of Kalamunda staff tour, John Curtin Senior High School and Wildflower Society Conference). The events were: Ngoolark Festival stall, Bush medicine/tucker, Yaakan event, Trapdoor Spider workshop, Bat Stalk, HHL Conference, Community Planting Day and Macadamia Planting Day. All were well attended, with the conference and Ngoolark Festival both attracting 100 attendees.



Nyungar cultural event, with Chelsey Thomson (centre)

Volunteers

The Rehabilitating Roe 8 project engages community members as volunteers in both on ground land care activities but also as part of citizen science projects.

Community groups linked with the project include the Cockburn Community Wildlife Corridor (CCWC) and Karak Cooby Bushcarers (KCB). These two groups carry out activities such as hand weeding on a fortnightly basis. They did over 770 hours of work, which contributes over \$40,000 of value towards the project.



Clean Up Australia Day event, organised by KCB and Murdoch University



Heads Healing the Land

The third biennial conference took place on May 7 this year. Heads Healing the Land was a great success, with 100 people in attendance. The Wetlands Centre made a great venue for the event, with afternoon guided walks held nearby. Speakers included Reverend Mitchell Garlett, Professor Kingsley Dixon, David Broun and Dr Renee Young. Ten community groups also gave speed talks, to highlight the amazing work they do caring for country.



Path Network Plan

The Path Network Plan was a significant piece of work undertaken during 2020-21. It involved several months of consultation and feedback. Much of the consultation revolved around path treatment types such as limestone versus sand, where the primary path was to be located and where there were opportunities to create loop trails or interpretive nodes.

The plan has identified priority locations for path creation or formalisation. The plan attempts to retain a localised feel using limestone as the primary treatment as opposed to sealed pathways. Stage 4 was installed this year, with a limestone path laid in the Tuart zone. This is the final stage of the plan.



Signage Strategy

The Signage Strategy has mostly been completed. 14 corten steel signs have been installed throughout the corridor. They include interpretive and way finding information and QR codes link to the Beelias Woodland Walks website.



Land Management

Activities related to land management included tree pruning along roadsides, firebreak maintenance, mowing and installation and repair to fences.

Fence damage and verge tree pruning was the primary issue within the site. Damage to fences appeared to be minor in nature, with tree pruning more common in response to fallen limbs or trees, typically following storms.

A new section of fencing was installed in the Quenda zone to stop illegal dumping of rubbish.



Weed control continued to be a focus of work, particularly for Perennial Veldt Grass, Arum Lily and woody weeds.

Two Phytolite boot cleaning stations were installed to minimise risk of Dieback spread.



Boot cleaning station for dieback hygiene.



Where to find more information?

To access reports, keep informed about activities, opportunities and what's been happening in the corridor visit the Rehabilitating Roe 8 website - rehabilitatingroe8.org

Sign up to the Rehabilitating Roe 8 E-newsletter
www.cockburn.wa.gov.au/About-Cockburn/News/Newsletters

Check out the Beeliar Woodland Walks website at:
beeliarwoodlandwalks.org

References

- Emerge 2018. Rehabilitation Management Plan Roe 8 Cleared Areas
- Cockburn by Archae-aus Pty Ltd, North Fremantle. September 2019
- Focused Vision Consulting, May 2025 Rehabilitating Roe 8 - Vegetation monitoring City of Cockburn
- Natural Area Consulting Management Services May 2025.



Calytrix fraseri

Thanks to our Supporting Groups



Department of **Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions**





Rehabilitating Roe 8