

2014 Regional Snapshot

Are landscapes that are culturally important to Aboriginal communities being managed appropriately?

Culturally important landscapes have been shaped by the land, plants, animals, and the Aboriginal heritage, traditions, laws, management and uses of the landscape. Knowledge of these landscapes and their components is passed from generation to generation through story, song and dance. Culturally important landscapes are protected to support Aboriginal culture, stories, connection to country and spiritual wellbeing.

Pressures on culturally important landscapes include industrial and urban development, farming, mining and exploration, [water use](#), [tourism](#) and recreational use of sensitive areas.

To protect some culturally important landscapes from development and degradation, specific sites, objects or remains are recorded by the [Department of State Development](#).

This initial report uses the available information on culturally important landscapes. These landscapes are managed in partnership by Aboriginal communities and NRM boards. For more information on the management of culturally important landscapes, refer to [NRM board website](#).



State target

Increase understanding of the condition of landscapes (geologically and culturally important features)



Trends in the condition of culturally important landscapes



Trend	Unknown	Trends in the condition of landscapes that are important to Aboriginal communities are unknown
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Trends in the condition of the sites, objects and remains, and culturally important landscapes are not known.

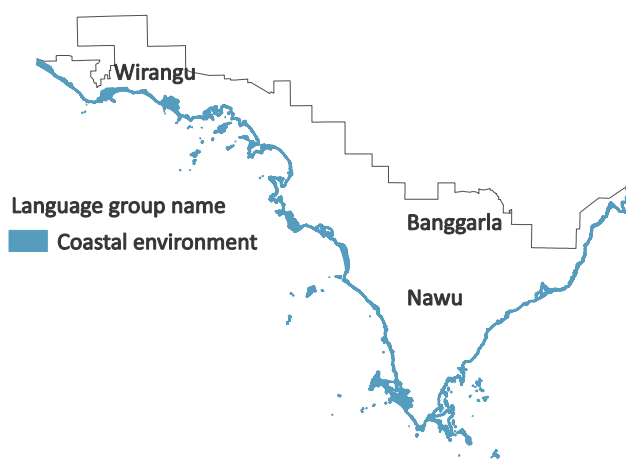
Where we are at (2014)	Unknown	In the NRM region, 456 sites, objects and remains have been recorded by the Department of State Development
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Aboriginal communities have identified and registered 456 sites, objects and remains in the Eyre Peninsula Natural Resource Management region.

Cultural sites, objects and remains on public lands are managed by Aboriginal communities with support from the [Department of State Development](#), [SA Native Title Services](#), and the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

The majority of Aboriginal sites occur along the coast, with clusters around the coastlines near Coffin Bay and Avoid Bay, Port Lincoln and Louth Bay, Cowell, Whyalla, the coastline west of Sheringa, Anxious Bay, Sceale Bay, Corvisart Bay and Streaky Bay, Smoky Bay, Ceduna, the coastline between Denial Bay and Point Bell, and Fowlers Bay (see map on right).

While management and protection of culturally important landscapes occurs in the NRM region, no information is available to report on their condition.



Language group names as used in The Encyclopaedia of Aboriginal Australia (D.Horton, General editor), published in 1994 by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (Aboriginal Studies Press)

Reliability of information	☆☆☆☆	There is no information on the condition of culturally important landscapes
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Further information: [Technical information for this report](#), [Co-managed parks](#)