

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, tradition, 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 and 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](#).

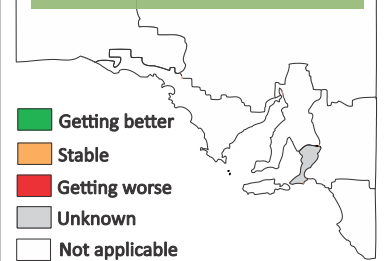


State target

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

Trends in the condition of sites, objects and remains, and culturally important landscapes and are not known.

Where we are at (2014)

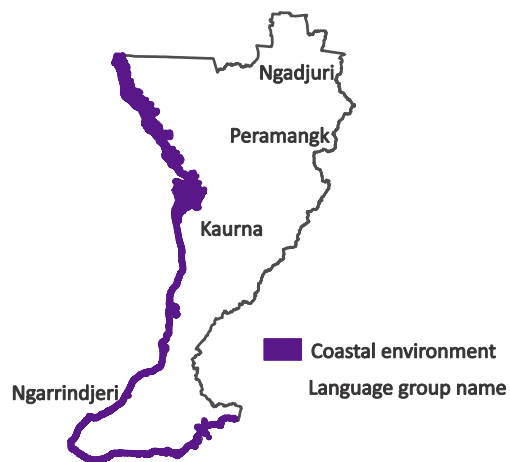
Unknown

In the NRM region, 445 sites, objects and remains have been recorded by the Department of State Development

Aboriginal communities have identified and registered 445 sites, objects and remains in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges NRM region. On public lands, these are managed by Aboriginal communities, with support from the Department of State Development, [SA Native Title Services](#), local councils, and the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

Examples of culturally important landscapes include Hindmarsh Island, and the coastal springs at Seacliff, Hallett Cove and Sellicks Beach (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

Further information: [Technical information for this report card](#), [Co-managed parks](#)