

# Placing people at the centre of landscape assessment

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Environmental indicators are used to assist governments to fulfill legislative requirements to measure the condition and management of regions or territories. Much of the information produced is not digestible by policy makers who sit at arms length from the science. To ensure accessibility of the information for policy makers and the wider public, an integrated approach highlighting linkages between socio-cultural, economic, environmental and institutional/infrastructure assets and services is required.

A number of frameworks have been developed to guide an integrated assessment of land and water resources. One of the most popular is the Pressure-State-Response (PSR) model that is used to identify the pressures that human's place on the environment and appropriate management responses. Since the development of the PSR model, a paradigm shift has taken place as newer frameworks focus on the inter-relationship of people to their environment.

This paper provides an overview of key conceptual frameworks whilst describing an application of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Framework (MA Framework) by the Victorian Government. The MA Framework was used to identify a series of triple bottom line indicators to be used by policy groups, investment and environmental managers to assist them to tell an integrated story of landscape condition and change.