HEALTHY RIVERS TO REEF PARTNERSHIP
MACKAY-WHITSUNDAY-ISAAC

Mackay-Whitsunday-Isaac

Healthy Rivers to Reef Partnership

Urban Water Stewardship Framework

2024-25 Report

Acknowledgements

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The Partnership acknowledges the Traditional Owners from the Land and Sea Country of (or within) the region, including the Yuwibara, Koinmerburra, Barada, Widi, Ngaro, Gia and Juru Peoples, and pays respect to the ancestors, the Elders both past and present, and to the people.

Report compiled May 2025

Executive Summary

Nutrients and fine sediments are pollutants that affect the resilience of coral reefs and are also key contaminants derived from urban areas. Understanding and addressing the loads of these contaminants from urban landscapes to the Great Barrier Reef lagoon may contribute to achieving water quality improvement targets set out in the Reef 2050 WQIP. Environmental stewardship is demonstrated through investment in technology or practices that meet or exceed best practice management standards for minimising or avoiding environmental harm or may potentially enhance the receiving environment.

This report summarises the results of Urban Water Stewardship Framework (UWSF) management practice assessment workshops held with the three councils represented in the Mackay-Whitsunday-Isaac (MWI) region in November 2024. This assessment represents the third round of biannual evaluations, conducted in 2024-25, with previous rounds held in 2020-21 and 2022-23. The workshops involved facilitated discussion around key management activities undertaken by councils, developers, and contractors and the level of practice being applied in relation to those activities.

Each of the management activities were assessed and practice level for each was assigned a rating based on the following:

- "A" denoted innovative and/or aspirational practices (lowest risk to water quality);
- "B" denoted current best practices (low to moderate risk to water quality);
- "C" denoted minimum standard practices (also referred to as industry standard for management activities without a best practice definition) (moderate risk to water quality); and,
- "D" denoted outdated practices that are below minimum standard (high risk to water quality).

For reporting purposes, a weighted scoring system associated with activity management practice ratings was used to derive scores and ratings for overall urban water Stewardship, the three UWSF components (Developing Urban; Established Urban; and Point Source) and framework elements associated with these (Policy, Planning and Governance; Infrastructure Management and Maintenance; Social Approaches; and Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement).

The MWI Region received a grade of C for overall urban water stewardship in 2024-25, indicating that, on average across the three local governments areas, minimum standard management practices were being applied to urban water management in the region, representative of a moderate theoretical risk to water quality. This grade was consistent with the results from both the 2022-23 and 2020-21 periods. There was, however, a slight decrease in the score, from 10.47 in 2022-23 to 10.43 in 2024-25. Despite this minor decrease, there has been a marginal improvement in overall urban water management practices in the region since 2020-21, when the score was 10.22. However, overall urban water management rating results do not tell the complete story, as there was more substantive improvement in urban water management in some areas over the same period, as outlined below.

The MWI regional summary score for the Established Urban component increased from 6.28 in 2022-23 to 8.10 in 2024-25. While the overall grade for Established Urban remained a C, there was an improvement within the "Planning, Policy, and Governance" element for this component, which rose from a D to a C rating. The Developing Urban component also retained a C grade, consistent with 2022-23, despite a slight decrease in score from 8.85 to 7.63. These grades indicated that minimum standard

management practices continue to be in place across both developing and established urban areas. The regional summary score for the Point Source component slightly declined from 16.28 in 2022-23 to 15.57 in 2024-25 (out of 20), although it maintained a B grade. This reflected the ongoing implementation of best practice management of wastewater treatment, suggesting that this urban water management aspect continues to pose the lowest theoretical risk to water in the region of the three components assessed.

Introduction

The Urban Water Stewardship Framework (UWSF) is a tool for assessing and reporting on the level of practice being applied by local governments and the development and construction sector to manage sediment and nutrient loads. Loads are associated with erosion during the construction phase (categorized as Developing Urban*)*, stormwater runoff during the post-construction phase (Established Urban), and sewage wastewater treatment plant releases (Point Source). These activities contribute to sediment and nutrient loads entering the Great Barrier Reef (GBR) lagoon.

Nutrients and sediments affect the resilience of coral reefs and seagrass. Understanding and addressing nutrient and sediment loads from urban landscapes to the GBR lagoon helps contribute to achieving water quality improvement targets set out in the Reef 2050 water quality improvement plan (WQIP) as well as improving local waterway health within the GBR catchment.

Environmental stewardship is demonstrated through investment in technology or practices that meet or exceed standards for minimising or avoiding environmental harm or actually enhance the receiving environment.

This report summarises the results of the third round of UWSF workshops, conducted in 2024-25, with three local government areas (LGAs) within the Mackay-Whitsunday-Isaac region (Figure 1). These LGAs include Mackay Regional Council, Whitsunday Regional Council, and Isaac Regional Council. The workshops assessed the level of management practice being applied to key aspects of urban water management by local governments and urban developers in this region. Workshops involved facilitated discussions with key stakeholder representatives about the level of management practice being applied, which then informed the scores and ratings outlined in this report.

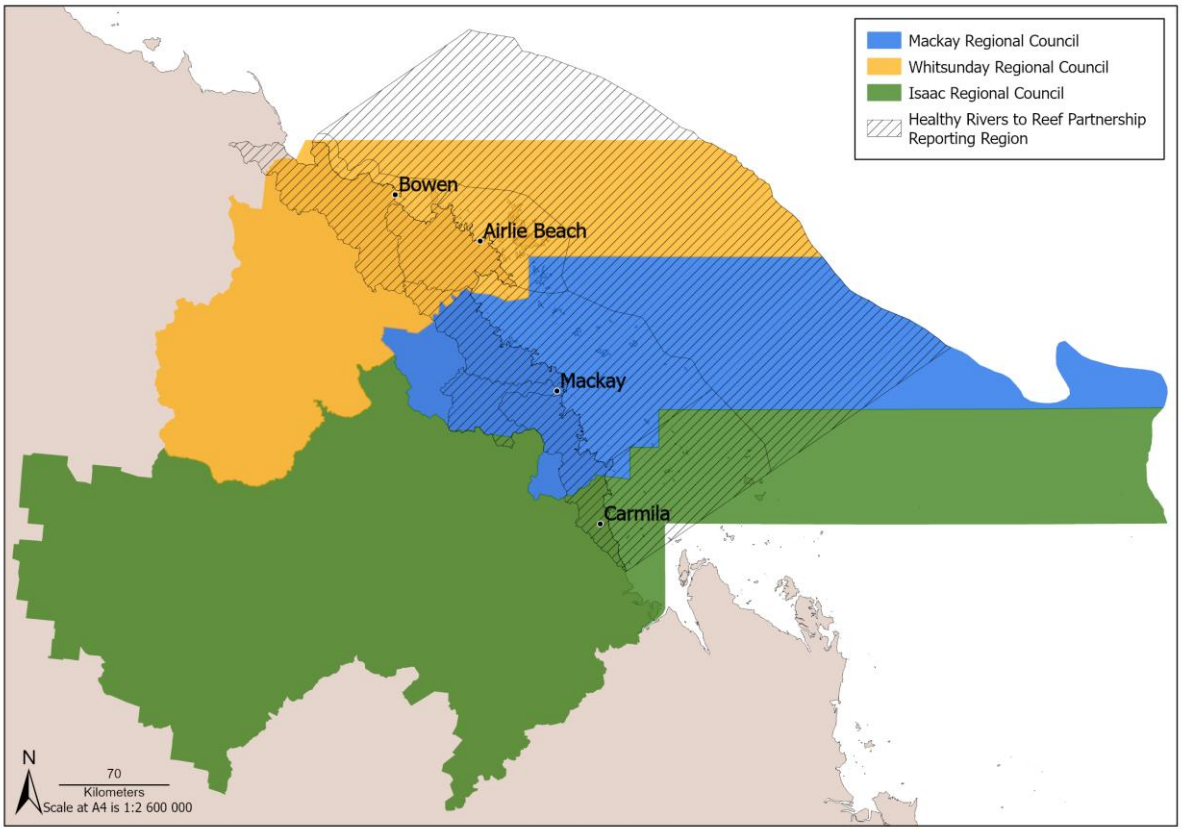

Figure 1. LGA boundaries within the MWI Region, showing Mackay (blue), Whitsunday (yellow), and Isaac (green) regional council areas. The striped area represents the Healthy Rivers to Reef Reporting Region.

The UWSF has been designed so that the level of urban water stewardship being applied in various regions and across the Great Barrier Reef catchment can be reported in regional Report Cards and, potentially, the Great Barrier Reef Water Quality Report Card. The UWSF provides a metric for benchmarking against Reef 2050 WQIP targets relating to: the intent for non-agricultural land use practices to improve over time; and the intent for the level of engagement and collaboration among land managers to improve over time. From a Partnership perspective, the framework allows regional Report Cards the opportunity to connect with regional councils (Mackay, Whitsunday and Isaac regional councils) on water quality management-related issues, providing potential linkages between regional Report Card data and management practice change. Note, however, that the Isaac Regional Council boundary extends well beyond the Healthy Rivers to Reef Partnership Report Card region and into the Fitzroy Basin. Hence, urban water management practices in this LGA are likely to mostly impact waterways assessed by the neighbouring Fitzroy Partnership for River Health.

The UWSF assessment method incorporated advice from industry and Report Card Partnerships, and recommendations from a pilot study conducted in Cairns, Townsville and the Whitsundays in late 2019. The UWSF report was reviewed for use as part of regional Report Cards by the Independent Science Panel (ISP) and was formally applied in the Healthy Rivers to Reef Partnership Report Card region for the first time in the 2020-21. The UWSF is implemented every two years, with a review after five years following the third round of implementation (scheduled for 2025-26). The latest UWSF was implemented in 2024-25 and the results derived from this process are outlined in this report. Trends over the three assessment rounds are also presented and discussed.

Methods

Data Collection

The UWSF assessments were conducted in accordance with the UWSF Implementation Manual Version 2.1 (DETSI, 2022). Workshops were held with each LGA in November 2024 and were attended by a diverse range of personnel from each council, including land use planners, compliance officers, catchment managers, development approval staff, civil engineers, asset managers, and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) operators. These in-person workshops were facilitated by Healthy Land and Water - Water by Design, using the UWSF scoring spreadsheet version 12 (DETSI, 2024).

The practice level of urban water management activities covered by the UWSF was rated at each workshop by representatives from the LGAs, across three primary components:

- Activities contributing to diffuse pollution in **Developing Urban** areas
- Activities contributing to diffuse pollution in **Established Urban** areas
- Activities contributing to **Point Source** pollution related to sewage treatment and sewer network management

A total of 66 activity indicators were assessed across 16 Management Activity Groups (MAGs), with each MAG representing a council-level operational objective. The distribution of activity ratings across the MAGs is as follows:

- Developing Urban: 6 MAGs, 28 activities;
- Established Urban: 5 MAGs, 21 activities; and
- Point Source: 5 MAGs, 17 activities.

MAG-related results were provided to participating councils as part of their own results reports.

For the Report Card, MAG activity ratings and scores associated were aggregated at the element level, as follows:

- **Policy, Planning and Governance** (relates to policy setting, planning document and procedure document content)
- **Infrastructure Management and Maintenance** (relates to on-ground management activities)
- **Social Approaches** (relates to capacity, training, collaboration and research & development)
- **Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Improvement (MERI)** (relates to monitoring & evaluation and how information is used to improve aspects of the above three elements)

These elements are common to all three UWSF components. All elements and their corresponding MAGs are described in detail below (Table 1).

Each activity was assessed by subject matter expert workshop participants, who assigned a rating, ranging from A to D to them (Table 2). This was done through collaborative discussion and interactive polling conducted via Mentimeter until agreement was reached. Participants also provided a rationale and a confidence rating for the ratings assigned.

Scores assigned to ratings for each activity under the UWSF framework were then used to determine practice ratings at the MAG, element, component and overall assessment levels.

Water Management in Developing Urban Areas

Fine sediment loads can potentially emanate from urban areas under development for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes and are frequently associated with the mobilisation of soils during land clearance and disturbance. The Developing Urban component, MAGs and elements were designed to assess management performance relating to construction phase activities relating to erosion and sediment control and the design and installation of stormwater treatment systems.

Water Management in Established Urban Areas

Nutrient and sediment loads from established residential, commercial or industrial areas are often associated with stormwater runoff. The Established Urban component, MAGs and elements were designed to assess management performance relating to the management of stormwater runoff, including the maintenance of stormwater infrastructure and the planning and construction of additional stormwater treatment devices in already developed areas.

Point Source Urban Water Management

Point sources are considered to be those that emanate from wastewater treatment facilities and, within the GBR catchment, these are operated by councils. The UWSF does not cover point source activities for particular industries (though has activities linked to the management of licensed trade waste discharges to the sewer network). It excludes privately-owned wastewater treatment facilities and only covers municipal sewage treatment plants. The Point Source management components, MAGs and elements were designed to assess management performance for municipal wastewater treatment facilities and their linked sewer networks.

Table 1. The UWSF Components, Elements, and MAGs for the 2024-25 MWI UWSF assessment.

Component	Element	MAG	MAG Goal
Developing Urban	Policy, Planning, and Governance	1	Stormwater infrastructure planning and design is continually improving to support more effective total water cycle management
		2	The development assessment process promotes and supports improved water quality in terms of reducing sediment loads.
		3	Site based stormwater management planning is capable of delivering water quality improvement
	Infrastructure Management and Maintenance	4	Continuous improvement in stormwater management practices on development and construction sites, and reduced sediment loads reaching receiving waters
	Social approaches	5	Increased capacity to apply best practice ESC principles to deliver effective ESC measures on site and as part of ESC compliance auditing
	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Improvement (MERI)	6	Risk of severe erosion impacts reduced through site inspections at appropriate times and the monitoring and reporting of stormwater runoff treatment
Established Urban	Policy, Planning, and Governance	1	Continuous improvement in catchment management through integrated total water cycle planning and design
		2	Continuous improvement in stormwater system management through integrated total water cycle planning
	Infrastructure Management and Maintenance	3	Reduction in water quality pollutants leaving established urban areas

	Social approaches	4	Increased capacity to implement catchment based total water cycle management and landscape restoration through collaboration with industry and the community
	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Improvement (MERI)	5	Greater knowledge base to improve the way catchment and water management activities are implemented to achieve the desired outcomes
Point Source	Policy, Planning, and Governance	1	Fewer license exceedances and reduced nutrient loads released to water as a result of WSP actively pursuing strategies for reducing discharge, including: managing issues associated ageing STP infrastructure before they get critical; and maximising the use of recycling and beneficial reuse options
	Infrastructure Management and Maintenance	2	Potential for failure reduced through effective planning of sewerage network asset management and maintenance activities.
		3	The capacity of wastewater treatment plant assets with respect to expected population increases is managed through effective collaboration between the WSP with other parts of council and State Planning, and additional wet weather overflow nutrient loads linked to Infiltration and Illegal Connection (I&I) issues are well understood and mitigated.
	Social approaches	4	Innovative approaches and whole of catchment total water cycle management solutions to reduce nutrient loads achieved through effective networks and collaborations. Reduced frequency of unplanned releases achieved through effective staff capacity building and training. Further nutrient emission reductions are achieved through customer education and improved influent quality.
	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Improvement (MERI)	5	Environmental impacts of releases reduced through effective monitoring, early detection and ongoing reporting, review and improvement.

Score aggregation

The process of aggregating scores to each level was as per DETSI (2022) and involved averaging across relevant activities and/or activity groups.

Activities were rated using unique assessment criteria, accompanied by guidance notes to explain the intended basis for activity evaluation and any relevant indication or information sources. All activities were rated on the four-point 'ABCD' scale, with the weighted scores assigned to ratings for each activity within a given MAG then averaged ('rolled up') to derive a practice level rating for that MAG based on the score ranges given in (Table 2). That same activity scoring aggregation was used to derive practice level ratings at the element, component and the overall regional levels.

Table 2. Rating categories and colour coding for the UWSF results.

Terminology	**Practice standard**			
Practice Level Rating	A	B	C	D
Practice level description	Innovative and/or Aspirational	Current Best Practice	Minimum Standard	Superseded
Water quality risk framework	Lowest risk	Moderate-low risk	Moderate risk	High risk

Score Range	17.60 – 20.00	12.60 – 17.59	5.10 - 12.59	0 – 5.09

Deriving Results

To provide information of more direct relevance to local governments, MAG-level group ratings were derived. This is because the framework assigns local government operational goals to each MAG so local governments can use this to evaluate their performance with respect to achieving those goals.

For community-level reporting, Report Card region-level results were derived (Figure 2). MAG-level result summaries were not included as part of this as they are not relevant to the broader community readership. Instead, results were summarised using the following activity groupings:

- Elements (analogous to *indicators)*
- Components (analogous to *indicator categories*)
- Overall Urban Stewardship (analogous to *overall grade*)

Element-level groupings relate to the four elements mentioned in the Data Collection section, which are common to each component. Three of these are part of the 'classic' planning and implementation cycle (i.e. Plan - Do - Review). The fourth, Social Approaches, is an enabling element associated with operator capacity that is integrated within and supports the planning and implementation cycle. The steps involved in deriving these results are as follows:

- Element-level summary results for individual LGAs were derived by averaging across relevant MAGs (see Table 3 below for further reference);
- Averaging common element scores across LGAs;
- Averaging common component scores across LGAs; and
- Averaging overall urban water management scores across LGAs.

To maintain confidentiality, the identities of the LGAs have not been disclosed.

Table 1. MAGs linked to elements for each framework component.

Element	**Relevant Developing Urban MAGs**	**Relevant Established Urban MAGs**	**Relevant Point Source MAGs**
Policy, planning and governance	1,2 and 3	1 and 2	1
Infrastructure management and maintenance	4	3	2 and 3
Social approaches	5	4	4
MERI	6	5	5

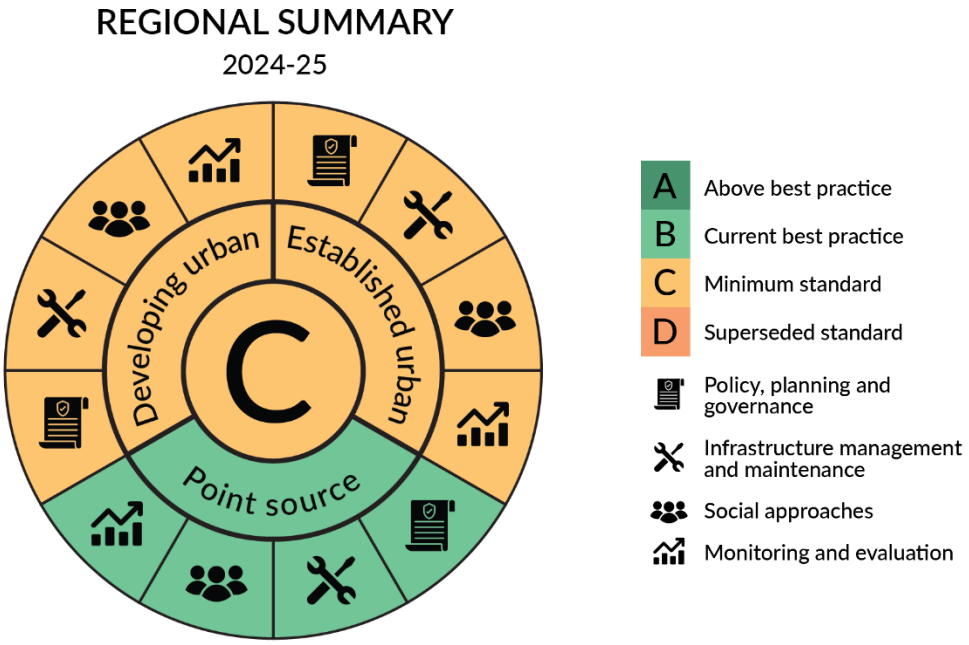

Figure 2. Overall UWSF regional summary coaster for the 2024-25 assessment in the MWI region, based on the average of the three LGAs (RC 1,2, and 3).

Results

The overall scores for each LGA within the MWI region (RC 1, 2, and 3), along with the overall Regional Summary and overall Stewardship scores and grades, are presented in Table 4 for the 2020-21, 2022-23, and 2024-25 assessments. The scores and grades for the framework elements in the MWI region for these same years are presented in Table 5.

The overall regional Stewardship score for 2024-25 was 10.43, which was a slight decrease from the previous assessment in 2022-23 (10.47), but it retained the same grade of C. Point Source was the highest scoring component (15.57), with a grade of B, while Developing Urban was the lowest scoring component (7.63) with a grade of C. The Established Urban component received a score of 8.10 and a grade of C, and an overall improvement from the previous assessment in 2022-23 (6.28). The regional Point Source and Developing Urban component scores decreased slightly from the previous assessment in 2022-23 (from 16.28 to 15.57, and from 8.85 to 7.63 respectively), but with no change in grade.

Table 2. Overall UWSF scores and grades for each LGA and the MWI region (Overall Regional Summary) from the 2020-21, 2022-23, and 2024-25 assessments. Regional Councils have been de-identified for privacy purposes. RC = Regional Council.

		Developing Urban	Established Urban	Point Source	Overall Stewardship
2021-22	RC 1	8.96	6.85	15.35	10.39
	RC 2	5.33	8.50	17.15	10.33
	RC 3	9.36	2.07	18.40	9.94
	Overall Regional Summary	7.88 (C)	5.81 (C)	16.96 (B)	10.22 (C)
2022-23	RC 1	8.25	4.35	13.25	8.62
	RC 2	11.63	8.75	18.30	12.89
	RC 3	6.67	5.75	17.30	9.91
	Overall Regional Summary	8.85 (C)	6.28 (C)	16.28 (B)	10.47 (C)
2024-25	RC 1	11.54	8.30	13.10	10.98
	RC 2	7.42	12.20	17.80	12.47
	RC 3	3.92	3.80	15.80	7.84
	Overall Regional Summary	7.63 (C)	8.10 (C)	15.57 (B)	10.43 (C)

Water quality risk: High risk (0 to 5.09) | Moderate risk (5.10 to 12.59) | Moderate-low risk (12.60 to 17.59) | Lowest risk (17.60 to 20.00) | No data available

For the Established Urban component, the "Policy, Planning, and Governance" element improved from a grade of D, which was consistent in both 2020-21 and 2022-23, to a grade of C in 2024-25. This improvement was reflected in a score increase from 3.67 in 2020-21 to 4.42 in 2022-23, and then to 7.00 in 2024-25.

For the Point Source component, there was no change in the grades of individual elements for the 2024-25 assessment. However, the "Infrastructure Management and Maintenance" element showed a slight improvement, increasing from 15.08 in 2022-23 to 15.58 in 2024-25, while all other elements experienced minor decreases.

Similarly, in the Developing Urban component, the grades for individual elements remained unchanged. The “Policy, Planning, and Governance” element retained its score from the previous assessment in 2022-23 (9.08), while all other elements experienced slight declines.

Table 5. Overall UWSF scores and grades of the framework elements for the MWI region for the 2020-21, 2022-23, and 2024-25 assessments.

Component	Element	MAG	Score (Grade) 2020-2021	2022-23	2024-25
Developing Urban	Policy, Planning, and Governance	1 2 3	7.31 (C)	9.08 (C)	9.08 (C)
	Infrastructure Mgmt and Maintenance	4	6.33 (C)	9.17 (C)	5.33 (C)
	Social Approaches	5	9.67 (C)	9.83 (C)	6.67 (C)
	MERI	6	9.39 (C)	6.83 (C)	6.50 (C)
	Overall		7.88 (C)	8.85 (C)	7.63 (C)
Established Urban	Policy, Planning, and Governance	1 2 3	3.67 (D)	4.42 (D)	7.00 (C)
	Infrastructure Mgmt and Maintenance	4	6.44 (C)	5.33 (C)	7.33 (C)
	Social Approaches	5	7.58 (C)	10.08 (C)	11.50 (C)
	MERI	6	7.67 (C)	7.17 (C)	7.67 (C)
	Overall		5.81 (C)	6.28 (C)	8.10 (C)
Point Source	Policy, Planning, and Governance	1 2 3	17.50 (B)	16.92 (B)	16.67 (B)
	Infrastructure Mgmt and Maintenance	4	16.00 (B)	15.08 (B)	15.58 (B)
	Social Approaches	5	16.83 (B)	17.17 (B)	13.50 (B)
	MERI	6	18.50 (A)	17.17 (B)	16.50 (B)
	Overall		16.97 (B)	16.28 (B)	15.57 (B)

Water quality risk: High risk (0 to 5.09) | Moderate risk (5.10 to 12.59) | Moderate-low risk (12.60 to 17.59) | Lowest risk (17.60 to 20.00) | No data available

The figure below (Figure 3) presents the Report Card region-level coasters for all three assessment periods (2020-21, 2022-23, and 2024-25), providing a visual representation of grade changes over time. The main change over the three assessment periods relate to:

- An improvement in the Established Urban "Policy, Planning and Governance" element from D practice in the first two assessment rounds to C level practice in 2024-25; and
- A decline in the Point Source "MERI" element from A level practice in 2020-21 to B level practice in the following years.

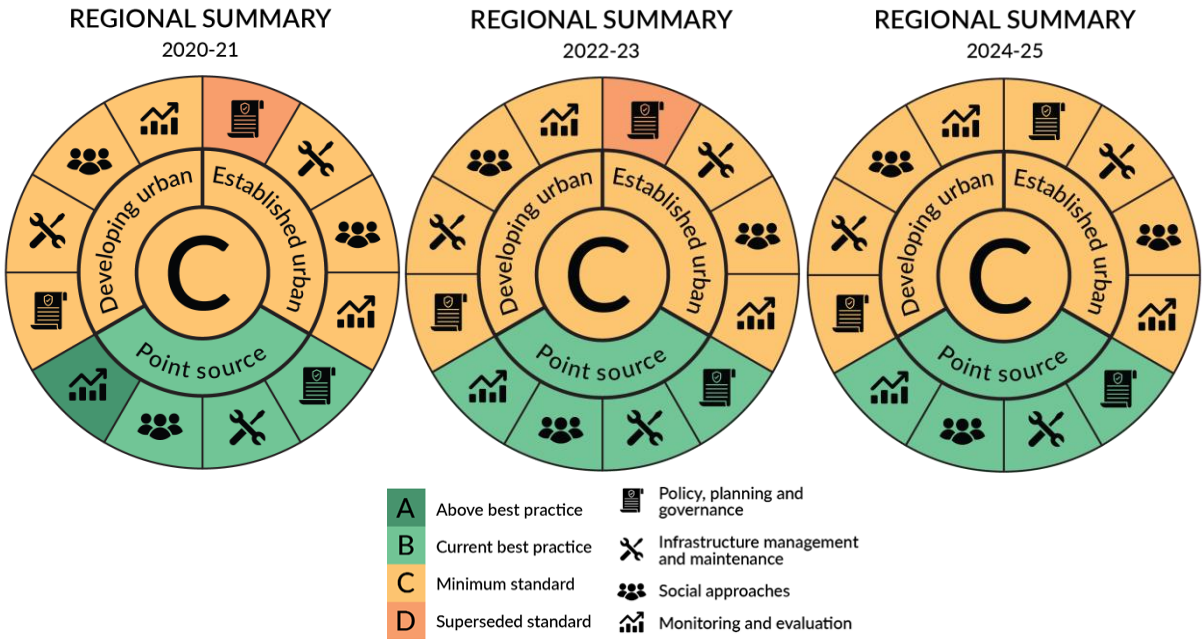

Figure 3. Overall UWSF regional summary coasters for the 2020-21, 2022-23, and 2024-25 assessments in the MWI region.[1]

Figures 4, 5, and 6 in the Appendix display the UWSF coasters for each LGA (RC 1, 2, and 3) within the MWI region for all three assessment periods (2020-21, 2022-23, and 2024-25). As observed from these coasters and Table 2, council scores and grades for a given element do not always show a consistent trend over time, with some improving between 2020-21 and 2022-23, then declining in 2024-25, while others showed the reverse trend. These changes may represent real changes in practice level, or they may represent an artefact of data collection linked to: having different workshop facilitators; going from online to in person workshops; having different workshop participants in different years (including not always having relevant subject matter experts present in some years); slightly different interpretations of the assessment criteria in different years; and/or the transition in familiarity with the assessment process over time. Given that ratings are generated through self-assessment with limited reference to primary information sources, results should be regarded as low reliability. Notwithstanding this, the 2024-25 results should be regarded as being the most reliable of the three assessment period given the higher degree of familiarity with the assessment process after three rounds and the fact that the workshops were in person, making it easier to manage activity rating discussions.

[1] The grade for Point Source "Policy, Planning, and Governance" for the 2020-21 coaster was previously reported as A based on whole-number averages across the three LGAs. Following a review, scores have been recalculated using two decimal places, resulting in a revised average of 17.50, which corresponds to a B grade. This update is included here as formal errata.

Confidence

Table 6. Confidence associated with Urban Water Stewardship Results for the 2024-25 monitoring period. Confidence criteria are scored 1-3 and then weighted by the value identified in parenthesis, as per the UWSF Implementation Manual (DETSI, 2022). Final scores (6 – 18) are additive across weighted confidence criteria. Summary rationales are given below each criterion.

	Maturity of methodology (x0.4)	Validation (x0.7)	Representativeness (x4.0)	Directness (x0.7)	Measured error (x0.7)	Final	Rank
UWSF 2024-25 rating	1.2	0.7	8.0	0.7	0.7	**11.3**	**2 (Low - moderate)**
Rationale	UWSF ratings based on ISP-endorsed method repeated over three assessment rounds and applied to > 13 LGAs. Also applied to three LGAs in South East Queensland in 2024. Hence, pre-weighted score of 3 applies.	Limited reference to use of primary data for UWSF activity ratings. Hence, pre-weighted score of 1 applies.	All 3 LGAs in RRC region are included, third complete assessment following pilot in 2019. Based on changes at the region level, results are likely to be reflective of actual practice levels. However, variation of LG level practices for the different management elements do not always follow a consistent temporal trend and this may be related partly to artefacts of data collection. Hence, pre-weighted score of 2 applies.	Assessment was applied at the LGA urban footprint scale (i.e. not to particular areas within the LGA) and based on the most common scenario (i.e. not to a particular case). Hence, pre-weighted score of 1 applies.	No measure of error quantified, albeit rating ranges for each activity were recorded in 2022-23 and 2024-25 but are not reported here. Hence, pre-weighted score of 1 applies.		

Rank based on final score: 1 (very low): 6.5 – 7.5; 2 (low): >7.5 – 12.3; 3 (moderate): >12.3 – 13.7; 4 (high): >13.7 – 18.1; 5 (very high): >18.1 – 19.5.

Overall Urban Water Stewardship – Key Messages

The overall urban water management practice level the Mackay-Whitsunday-Isaac region in 2024-25 was rated as C,[2] which equates to a level of practice that meets minimum industry standards (i.e. general compliance with regulations and applying management practices that, whilst not best practice, are in line with those commonly used in Queensland). This also equates to a moderate level

[2] In some cases, ratings for each group are in line with available resources and current priorities given to the activity within the organisation. Maintaining a minimum best practice standard may be the appropriate response for some management activities and therefore aiming for an 'A' or 'B' grade in the UWSF framework may not always be the goal.

of risk to water quality, which implies either maintenance of the status quo, likely leading to gradual deterioration in water quality over time. The 2024-25 overall urban water management rating was consistent with that achieved in the two previous assessment rounds.

The Developing Urban and Established Urban components of the framework both received an overall rating of C in 2024-25, while the Point Source component received an overall rating of B. The latter represents a level of management considered to be current industry best management practice and stewardship in terms of going above and beyond requirements and industry standards to protect or improve urban water quality. Component level results for 2024-25 were also consistent with those recorded in previous assessment rounds.

All elements in the Developing Urban and Established Urban components received a grade of C in 2024-25. A key improvement was seen in the grade for the Established Urban "Policy, Planning and Governance" element, which improved from a D in both 2020-21 and 2022-23 rounds to a C in 2024-25. This change suggests that management activities related to council planning objectives for urban water have strengthened. However, this is yet to translate into improvement in practice level related to other Established Urban management activities.

References

Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) (2022). *Urban Water Stewardship Framework Implementation Manual - Version 2.1.*

Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI) (2024). *Urban Water Stewardship Framework Questions and Scoring Spreadsheet* (Version 12) [Data set].

Appendix 1.

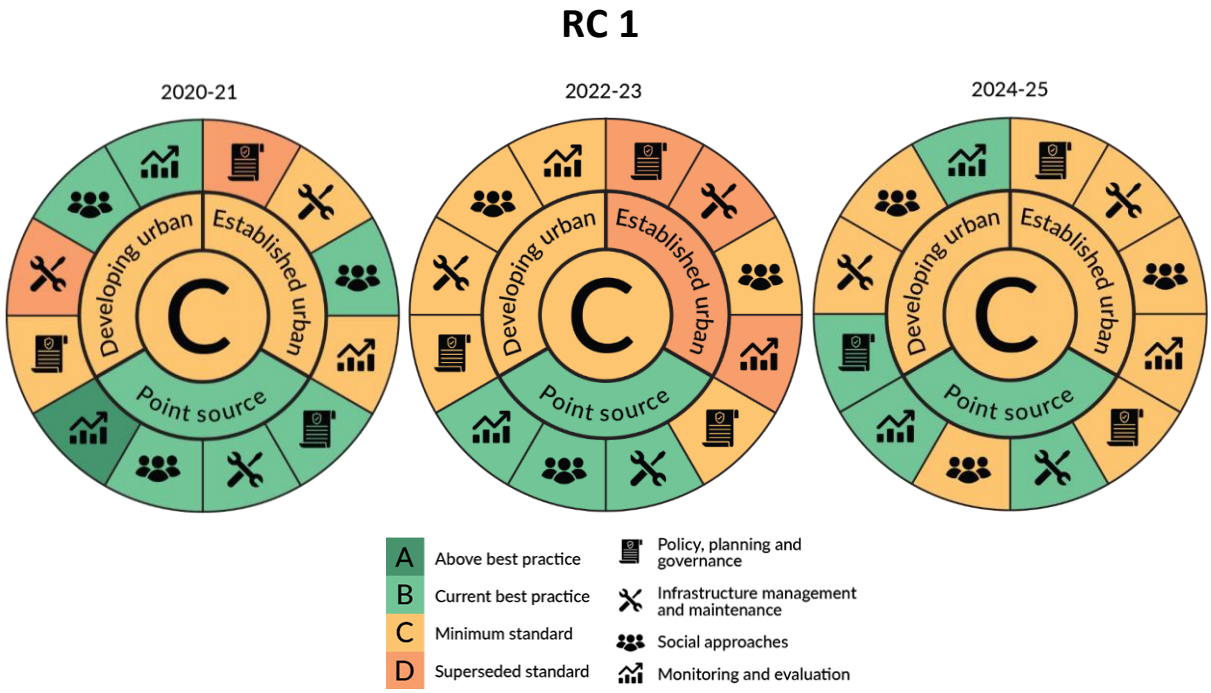

Figure 4. UWSF coasters for RC 1 from the 2020-21, 2022-23, and 2024-25 assessments.

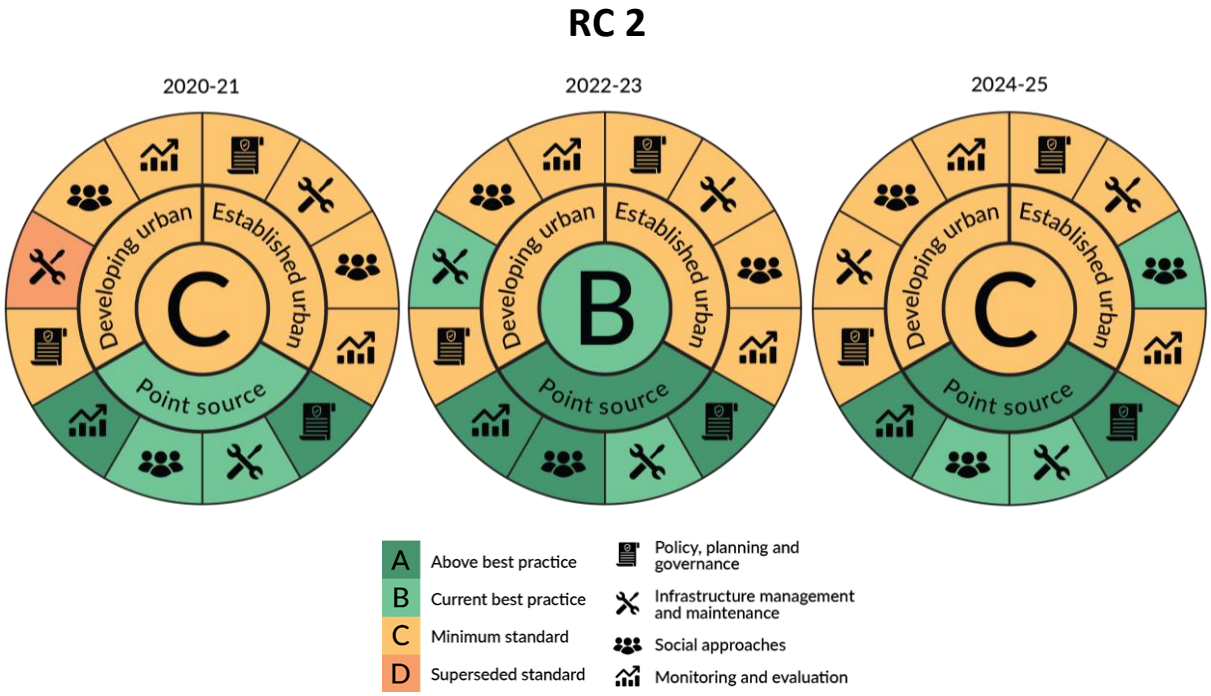

Figure 5. UWSF coasters for RC 2 from the 2020-21, 2022-23, and 2024-25 assessments.

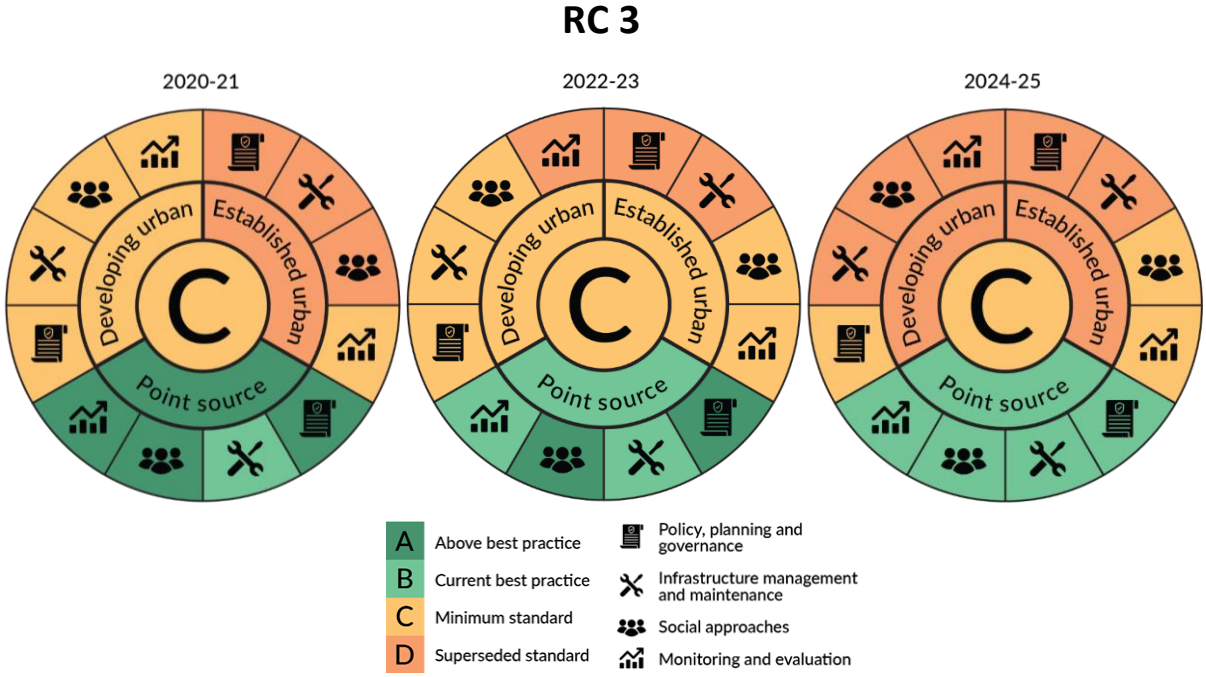

Figure 6. UWSF coasters for RC 3 from the 2020-21, 2022-23, and 2024-25 assessments.