



NINDIGULLY TOWN MASTERPLAN

Balonne Shire Council

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Figure 01. - Front Cover - Moonie River weir at Nindigully (Image by Rounsefell Design).

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This Town Masterplan Report was developed with the support of the Queensland Government.

Acknowledgement of Country

McGregor Coxall acknowledges Australia's First Peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the unceded lands on which we shape our environment. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land where this project is situated, and pay our respects to their Elders past and present.

We recognise the deep connection of First Peoples to Country and celebrate their profound knowledge systems, which remain central to the health and prosperity of the landscapes and waterways we enjoy today.



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1.0 Introduction

1.1. Scope and Purpose

The Nindigully Town Masterplan presented within this report has been produced in consultation with the local community and Balonne Shire Council. The scope of the masterplan considers a study area to capture a clear understanding of the potential improvements and upgrades for the site.

The masterplan's purpose is to identify possible improvements and collate them into a cohesive conceptual plan that can be utilised to guide priority projects over the next few decades. This report identifies possible implementation funding streams for Council or the community to support delivery of priority projects.

The following objectives provide an over arching guide for development of the masterplan.

1.2. Project Objectives

Objective 1

Identify, ingrain and prioritise community-inspired township improvements with a 20-year implementation timeframe.

Objective 2

Recommend priority projects to enable Council to identify appropriate, staged funding options.

Objective 3

Undertake an equitable community engagement process which considers incorporation of community ideas into the proposed masterplan outcomes (subject to Council budgets).

Objective 4

Integrate the Sports Ground area into the overall township to encourage shared maintenance responsibilities, improve the sports facilities and amenity for all users.

Objective 5

Identify tourism-related improvements for the township to accommodate all user types (for daily operations and large events), strengthen local user amenity, and rationalise Council management and maintenance needs.




Figure 02. - Nindigully and surrounding free camping area at peak demand (Arthur Vandelay).

1.3. Regional and Site Context


Nindigully or 'The Gully' is a township located on the bank of the Moonie River with five houses and sport/ community facilities. Despite its small size, the town fills with visitors during significant annual calendar events such as the yearly Pig Races charity fundraiser and Country Music Festival. Nindigully is located within the Balonne Shire and is located half an hour drive south-east of St George and is just over 5.5 hours drive inland of Brisbane. The Moonie River flows for only around one third of the year and is otherwise a series of disconnected billabongs. The Moonie River Catchment is located in the North Murray Darling Basin.

The town is known for the 'Nindigully Pub', established in 1864 and contending for the position of Queensland's oldest continuously licensed pub. The Nindigully Tourist and Visitor Area offers free camping along the Moonie River, located right outside the pub's front door. The permanent population of residents in Nindigully is only 9 people, however, each year Nindigully Pub's famous Pig Races are held, attracting increasingly larger crowds to the small town. The Pig Races form an important event in the calendar and provides generous support for the Royal Flying Doctor Service.


Legend




Site




Highway / major road




Major water courses



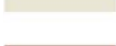
Remnant vegetation




State owned native forest (defined forest area)




Floodplain assessment



Pasture land



Primary stock route



Secondary stock route

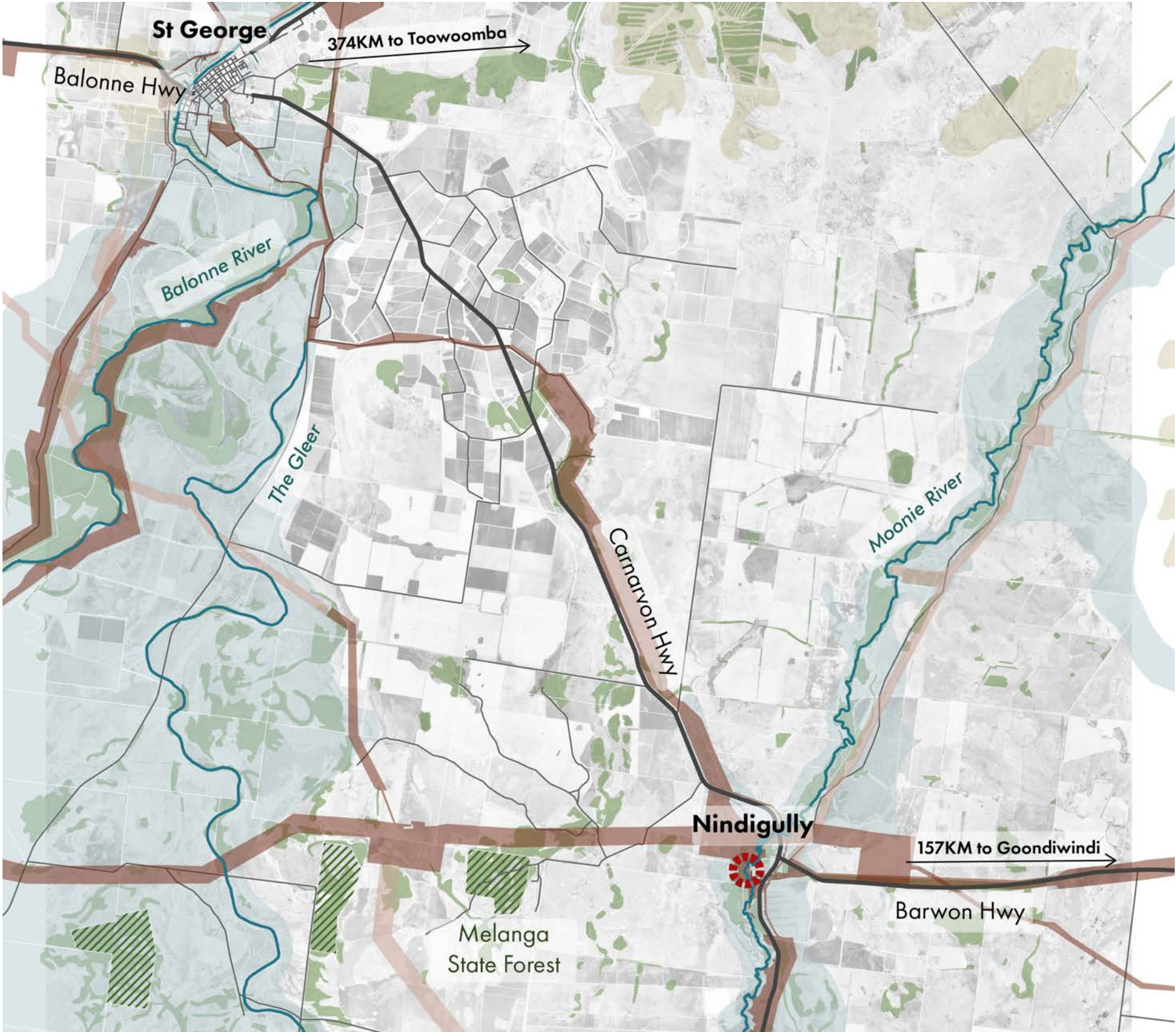


Figure 03. - Nindigully Regional Context Plan



Figure 04. - Nindigully Site Context Plan

Legend

Project study area



Figure 05. - Moonie River riverbank and table settings at Nindigully (McGregor Coxall).



Figure 06. - Nindigully Pub (Outback Queensland).

1.4. Engagement and Consultation Summary

Community and stakeholder engagement was undertaken prior to starting masterplanning for the Nindigully Town Masterplan Project. The community engagement process gave the local community two opportunities to input into the town masterplan project as it progressed, as shown in the diagram at right. This consultation included an initial 'information gathering' process prior to starting the masterplanning process. Another opportunity for the community will be provided mid-February 2025 to comment on the Draft Masterplan prior to it being finalised and endorsed by Council.

The key stakeholders for the engagement were identified as:

- The local Nindigully residents and surrounding community
- The Nindigully Pub publican and staff (sole business in the township)
- Nindigully Sports Community / Community Groups
- Balonne Shire Council Officers / Councillors
- Visitors staying in Nindigully as part of individual travel or organised events

Council sought initial feedback from the local community and sporting groups on what their aspirations and ideas were, and to identify key issues and the main priorities for the township. Relevant Council Officers were also consulted as part of this process. An on-line and hard copy survey was also released for a period of nearly five weeks (due to it running over the Christmas / New Year break period).

Feedback from the initial consultation was then used to develop a Draft Masterplan. This will be taken to the community for their feedback and comment, which will be taken into consideration to guide the development of the Final Masterplan for adoption by Council.

Initial Engagement

Initial engagement activities included:

- Identifying the local residents, community groups and key stakeholders with whom to engage
- Undertaking preliminary mapping and identification of key town features prior to attending an in-person meeting in town

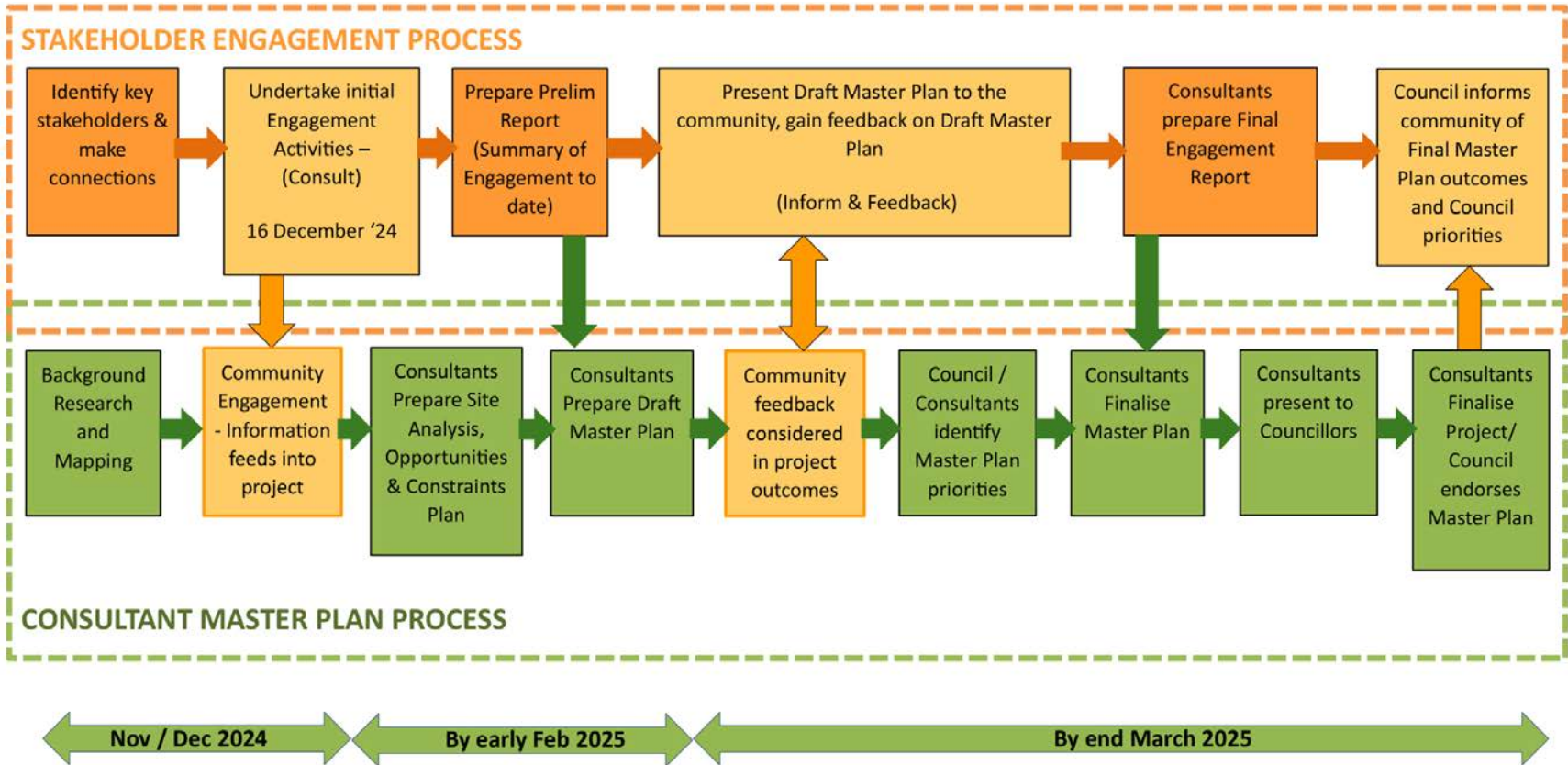


Figure 07. - Community engagement and masterplan process (Rounsefell Design).

- Notifying the community about the upcoming consultation and survey via Council's Facebook pages and the Balonne Bulletin
- Undertaking a 2-hour in-person community engagement session in Nindigully Pub
- Undertaking individual in-person consultation with other Nindigully residents not able to make it to the meeting, including with Mayor O'Toole, and Councillors Fuhrmeister and Scriven
- Undertake other individual engagement with other residents via phone
- Release of an on-line and hardcopy Have your Say survey via the BSC website, for people to complete, asking questions about aspirations and ideas for the town masterplan, with the survey open for nearly five weeks
- Individual in-person meetings with relevant BSC Council Officers, including the Manager Assets and Projects, Senior Town Supervisor and the Waste Co-ordinator.

Due to the initial engagement being undertaken in summer (off-peak for tourism), there were no tourists staying in the campground to enable participation from this sector at the 16 December 2024 open community engagement session. Broader direct engagement with external event organisers and other tourism interest/ user groups (such as birdwatchers, events (e.g. Shitbox Rally) organisers, caravanning groups etc.) has not been undertaken.

The Initial in-person Engagement Sessions were undertaken on Monday 16 December 2024. The purpose of the meetings was to:

- Meet the local residents and key stakeholders
- Identify the community aspirations and issues
- For the project team and Council to familiarise themselves with and understand the current physical Nindigully township layout, relationship of different elements to each other, and issues ‘on the ground’

One individual resident meeting was undertaken in person as well as an open community meeting from 3pm-5pm at the Nindigully Pub.

After this engagement the draft masterplan was developed, which will be discussed at another open forum at the Nindigully Pub to be held on 3pm – 5pm on Monday 17 February 2025. After this feedback, the final masterplan will be finalised with Council officers, for adoption by Council.

Summary of Initial Engagement Findings

Community engagement for the Nindigully Township Masterplan identified a strong desire to retain the township's unique rural character while improving essential infrastructure, amenity, and environmental management to support both residents and increasing visitor numbers. The consultation, undertaken through surveys, workshops, and individual interviews, highlighted the following key themes:

What is liked

- Community members expressed a deep appreciation for the township's natural, social, and cultural values
- Peaceful and scenic Moonie River setting, appreciated for birdlife, fishing, and its tranquil, motor-free environment. and paths along river.
- The Nindigully Pub is valued for its heritage, social significance (day to day meetings for locals and share framing info) , and role as a key tourist drawcard.
- Local events and facilities, such as the community hall and showgrounds, provide essential social infrastructure.
- The recently repaired weir enhances the riverfront experience

Power, Water and Communications

- Power is currently limited to single-phase supply, urgently requiring an upgrade to support residents, events, businesses, and peak tourist demand. While upgrades are outside Council's scope, it will continue to advocate strongly for improved power infrastructure.
- The town lacks a secure and clean water supply, with reliance on private bores and river pumps limiting availability for development, revegetation, and basic services.
- Mobile and data bandwidth is insufficient during events and peak visitation, impacting EFTPOS transactions, and safe farm operations.

Access, Circulation and Wayfinding (identified as a priority for improvement):

- Highway signage is limited or misleading; better signage from St George and surrounding towns is needed.
- Road upgrades are needed, including bitumen surfacing near the pub and campground and ongoing maintenance of gravel roads.
- Need for safer highway turnoff, with a dedicated turning lane.
- Desire for more riverside walking paths, loops, and a pedestrian bridge to improve access and birdwatching.
- Wheelchair Accessibility improvements needed for ageing population and mobility-impaired visitors, especially around the pub and riverfront.
- Defined camping zones and walking areas.
- Desire for upgraded interpretive signage covering Aboriginal and settler history, and multi-functional signage infrastructure (e.g., bollards with maps).

Infrastructure, Amenities and Lighting

- Existing facilities are inadequate, particularly during peak visitor periods
- The current toilet block is inadequate for large crowds, leading to overuse, hygiene issues, and a need for additional toilet and shower facilities at both the campground and showground.
- Free or low-cost public showers (possibly coin-operated).
- Raise BBQ and picnic shelters to reduce flood risk.
- Provide flood-resilient lighting along the river walk and campground, with design considerations to retain rustic ambience.



Figure 08. - Community Engagement Nindigully Style (BSC).



Figure 09. - Open Community Meeting at Nindigully Pub (BSC).

Key Aspirations and Issues influencing the masterplan include:

Recreation & Riverfront Area

Informal Recreation Community:

- Aspiration to create a looped walking circuit with paths on both riverbanks and a pedestrian bridge.
- Desire for fishing jetties, nature-based playgrounds, outdoor exercise equipment, and spaces for events and classes.
- Burr-free grassed areas suitable for informal recreation.

Camping and Riverfront Site Management:

- Improved site management and restrictions on camping during wet conditions.
- Expansion of camping infrastructure (e.g., powered sites, shelters, overflow parking).
- Fee-based powered sites managed in partnership with the pub.
- Better maintenance of road access and drainage in the camping area.
- Control measures to reduce tree cutting and off-road vehicle access.

Riverfront Remediation

- Urgent concerns about erosion and unmanaged vehicular access. Suggestions included:
- Bank stabilisation, stormwater management, and increased drainage infrastructure.
- Levelling of key areas to prevent bogging.
- Tree and turf planting to aid erosion control.
- Removal of glass and rubbish for safety and usability. Investigate dredging of the waterhole in front of the pub.

Playground

- Community aspiration for a shaded, nature-based playground outside the pub precinct, catering to a broad age range (toddlers to teens).
- Referenced = Morven Playground for inspiration.

Showground and Nindigully Sports Area

- The privately-owned but well-used showground and sports area is under pressure, with key infrastructure needing upgrades.
- The community hall, courts, arena, and toilets all require upgrades, including converting the courts into multipurpose facilities for tennis, netball, handball, and basketball.
- The group is unable to access grants due to private ownership status, highlighting the need for Council partnership or in-kind support such as maintenance services.
- Exploring opportunities to use the area for overflow camping and formal events.
- Hosting children’s workshops and holiday programs.

Character and Public Amenity

- Desire to improve public amenity without compromising rustic and heritage character.
- Use of appropriate colours, materials, and finishes.
- Increased planting of native shade trees.
- Provision of low-impact built shade structures

Event Planning and Management

- Poor event communication with Council leads to clean-up costs, rubbish overflow, vehicle damage, and tree destruction, and lack of clarity around responsibilities.
- Develop and enforce a local event management policy and laws (e.g., POPE) to ensure expectations for waste, access, and amenities are met.

Social Activities, Other Suggestions

- Social and creative workshops (especially for women and youth).
- Fitness programs and family-friendly activities (e.g., gymkhanas, fishing comps, ladies’ lunches).
- Re-establishment of annual events (e.g., black-tie balls).
- Acquisition of adjacent Unallocated State Land for future tourism and cultural centre development.

6. Would you like to see more walking paths in Nindigully?



Figure 010. - Most people would like more walking paths (Survey Outcomes).

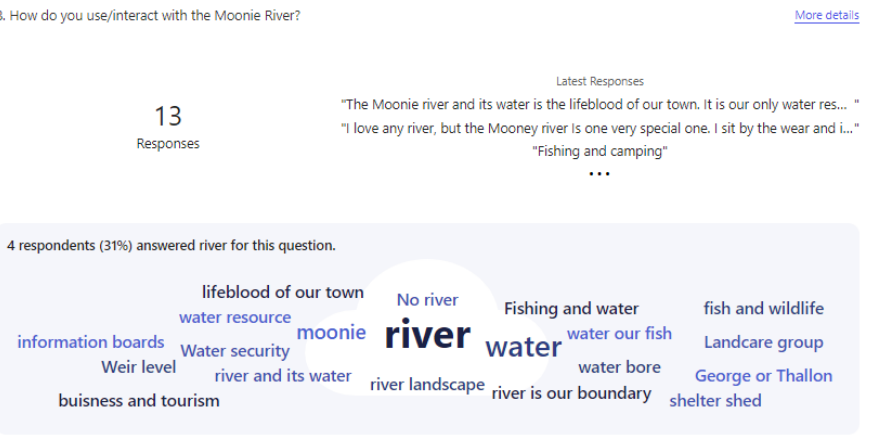


Figure 011. - The Moonie River is very important (Survey Outcomes).



Figure 012. - Desired Improvements (Survey Outcomes).

Initial engagement with Council officers

Council officers confirmed many community concerns and contributed additional insights:

- The site's rustic appeal is central but requires improved management and infrastructure.
- Existing infrastructure (e.g., weir, roads) is degraded, with poor road conditions posing safety and maintenance concerns.
- Population is transient; infrastructure and traffic management should reflect seasonal peaks and events.
- Events are a major drawcard (e.g., Queensland Music Trails, Pig Races, rallies) but need clearer planning protocols and supporting infrastructure.
- Film history (e.g., Paperback Hero) is an underutilised tourism asset with potential for promotion.
- Riverbank degradation and unclear campsite capacity highlight the need for structured planning and formalised access routes.
- Opportunities include QR-code donations, fee-paying camping, and upgraded public amenities (e.g., toilets, paid showers) to support upkeep.
- Waste and toilet management plans are required for events; bin capacity and post-event cleanup need improvement.
- Planned tank upgrades and decommissioning of the transpiration area are underway.
- Strong potential to enhance self-guided tourism via signage and handouts focused on local history and ecology.



Figure 013. - Lack of clarity in township site, functional uses, and wayfinding (Rounsefell Design).



Figure 014. - Equitable parking and access is needed into the pub (Rounsefell Design).



Figure 015. - Site impacts from uncontrolled vehicle access and inadequate surface treatments for the type of use (Rounsefell Design).



Figure 016. - Riverside recreational facilities impacted by flooding (Rounsefell Design).



Figure 017. - Site impacts and rubbish left by campers after the pig races (BSC).



Figure 018. - Site impacts and rubbish left by campers after the pig races (BSC).

Responding to Community Feedback

Not all community feedback could be addressed within the scope of the masterplan; however, the following comments are acknowledged and responded to below:

- Maintenance, power, and water supply are largely outside the scope of the masterplan but have been noted by Council staff, particularly where they relate to safety.
- Concerns about avenue tree planting were raised, with some community members worried this would diminish the town's rustic character. While formalising the streets was important for safety, the plan retains unsealed roads, incorporates strategic rock bollards, and uses a mix of grouped and informal native planting to maintain the existing feel.
- Concerns were also raised about the potential economic impact of reduced camping space. However, the reduction is minimal and necessary to address ongoing riverbank erosion, and Council is exploring strategic partnerships with neighbouring landowners to provide additional overflow camping space.
- Some felt the proposed buffer zones along the riverbank were not wide enough. The masterplan aims to balance environmental protection with the community's need for access to the water.
- There were also concerns that raising the campground may lead to flooding in other areas. Drainage is a broader issue across the site and will need to be addressed through a separate project or in future stages of masterplan development.



Figure 019. - Nindigully Drone Footage (Skyshots Photography)

2.0 Analysis

2.1. Literature Review

To build an informed perspective and enable the robust development of the masterplan, the following documents and sources were reviewed for their relevance to the scope of this project and the key items are outlined below.

Explore St George Region Tourism - Nindigully

- Nindigully Pub - established in 1864 and host to several annual events including the Pig Races which result in large donations to charity.
- Paperback Hero film prop - recently restored for the 20th anniversary of the film, the Boomerangs mark the location of the 1999 film set.
- The Gully Walk - a 500m river walkway with historical interpretive signage.

Balonne Tourism and Events Strategy 2025

- Peak visitor season: Winter
- Most visitors numbers from South East Queensland
- Key Visitor Demographic: Grey Nomads 65+ years old
- Caravan as most popular accommodation type
- Benchmarking Recommendations:
 - Existing infrastructure to support tourism and event growth and increased visitation with minimal impact to residents.
 - Develop experiences on the river that tell the story of the indigenous people, the river system, the night skies, the irrigation systems, the fish and wildlife found along the river systems.
- Highlighted potential experiences:
 - Rivers: providing an oasis experience with all day activation at sunrise, sunset, and evenings to encourage overnight/multi-day stays.
 - Inland fishing: The Inland Fishing Capital of Queensland with potential to develop iconic attractions that promote the river systems.
 - Australian Native Wildlife: Develop interpretative displays for local fauna to provide in depth of the Balonne Story for visitors.
 - Indigenous Culture: Develop and integrate First Nations stories and culture into the towns experiences.
 - History and Heritage: Promote an educational experience for the towns history by providing an authentic visitor experience.

Previously adopted masterplans across Balonne Shire Council

Consistent evolvment of style guides for colour, planting, materials, and furniture to create a site responsive reflection of Nindigully's local character.

Balonne Shire Council Planning Scheme 2024

Balonne's vision is to create connected, innovative communities, where economies are strong, and opportunities are abundant. The vision is supported by five key themes of which the following three themes have direct relevance to this project's scope:

- Community: Pursuit of active and healthy lifestyles where cultures, traditions and the arts are celebrated, including the provision of safe and welcoming spaces to connect, engage and learn.
- Environment: To enhance, protect and sustain the environment, ensuring a triple bottom line approach of balancing social and economic needs with environmental goals.
- Infrastructure and Planning: Effective town planning and infrastructure design to support the Shire's needs with a focus on visionary planning to suit changing needs into the future.

The key strategic intent of the planning scheme is to promote prosperity in a way that retains character; keeps the community safe from natural hazards, emissions and hazardous activities; respects and cares for the environment and heritage, and makes best use of infrastructure. The following sections of the planning scheme have direct relevance to this project:

- 3.2.1.2 Tourism; 3.2.2 Supporting rural and small-town living; 3.2.3 Avoiding the impacts of natural and other hazards; 3.2.3.1 Flooding; 3.2.3.2 Bushfire; 3.2.4 Safeguarding our environment and heritage; 3.2.4.1 Waterways; 3.2.4.2 Biodiversity; and 3.2.4.3 Cultural Heritage

Maranoa Sport and Recreation Strategy

- Collective sport and recreation assets and services to be optimised.
- Place making arts, culture and heritage, economic development and tourism strategies need to be integrated with sports and recreation facilities and services provision.
- NOTE: A literature review of this neighbouring council's strategy provided insight into shared community values and adaptable sports and recreation ideas to inform the masterplan.

Bureau of Meteorology Data

- Combining Whyenbah (site: 44154) rainfall averages indicate an increase in rainfall across the wet season, and a decline in rainfall during the dry season over the next 50+ years.
- Combining Bollon (Mary St) (site: 44010) temperature averages indicate an increase in temperature across both the dry and wet seasons over the next 50+ years.

Importance of Climate Resilience

The below graphs highlight that in the future, Nindigully will move towards a hotter temperature, with periods of more varied rainfall. Under certain emission scenarios, the climate in the Balonne Shire is predicted to become similar to Longreach by 2090. Climate resilience is the ability to adapt to environmental changes, such as extreme weather events. Integrating resilient and nature based solutions, such as integrated water management, native planting palettes, and increased tree canopy can mitigate these effects.

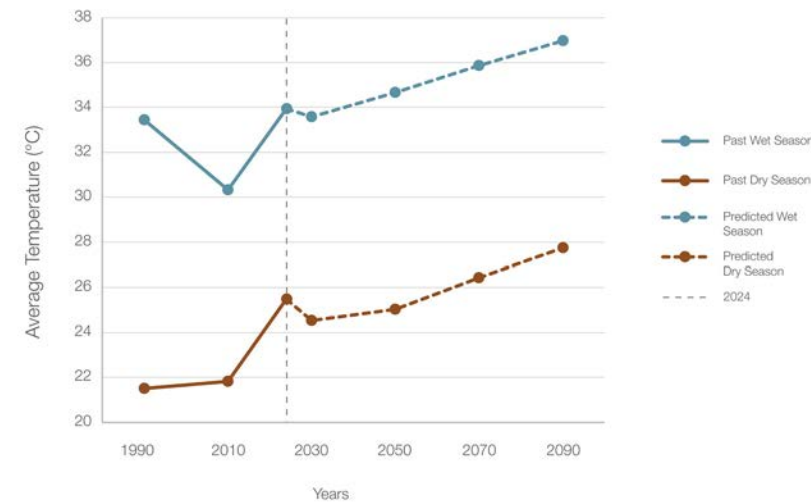


Figure 020. - Predicted temperature increase (past data sourced from BOM, Bollon (Mary St) Station; prediction data sourced from Queensland Future Climate Dashboard for Balonne Shire).

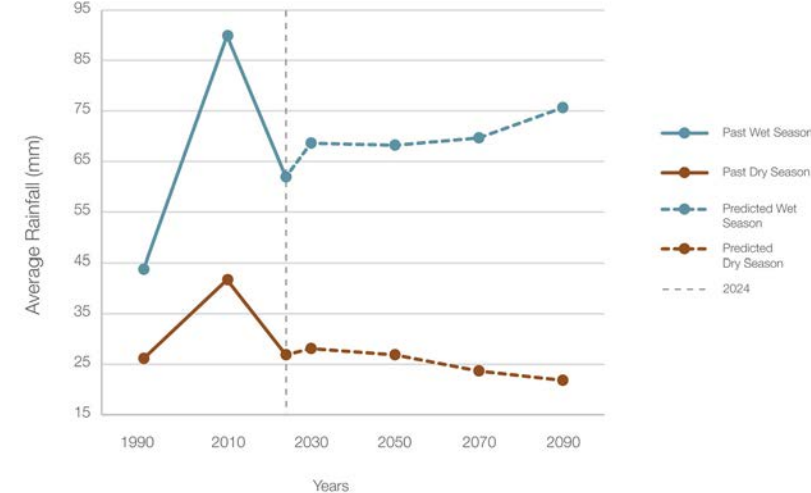


Figure 021. - Predicted rainfall changes (past data sources from BOM, Whyenbah Station; prediction data sourced from Queensland Future Climate Dashboard for Balonne Shire).

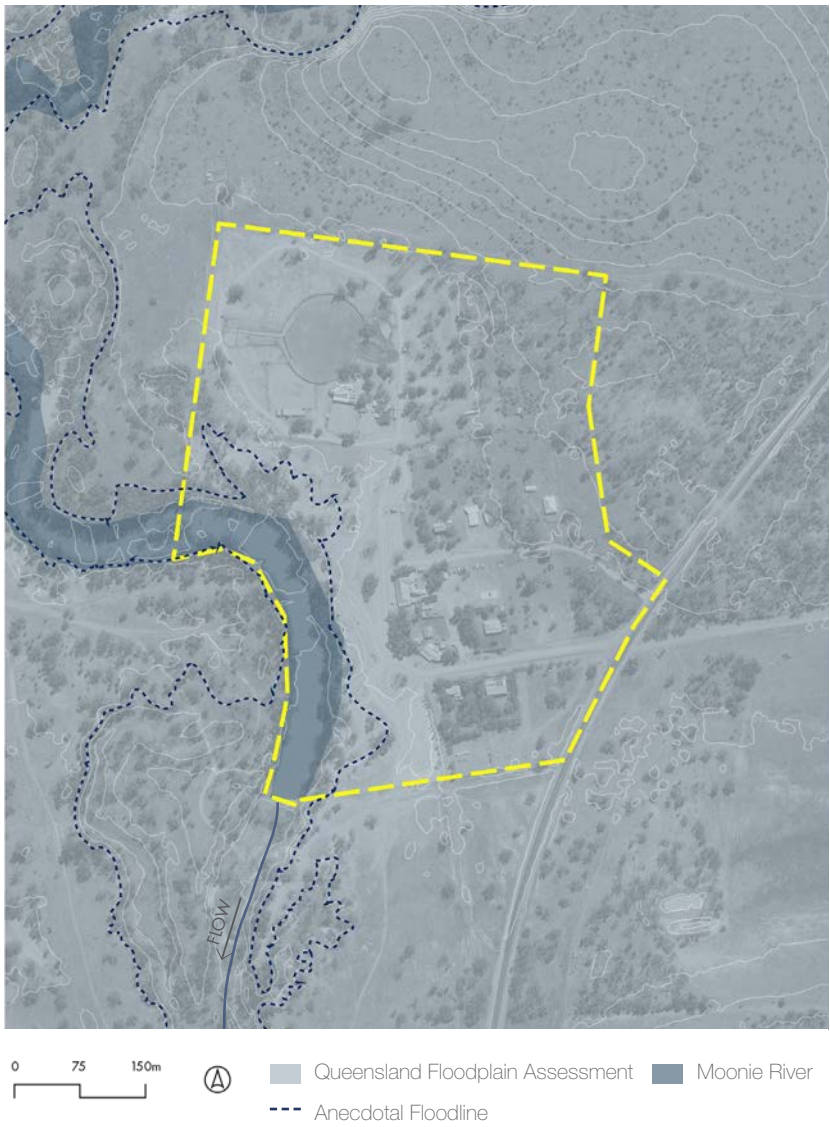
2.2. Spatial Mapping: Contextual Relationships

Zoning and Land Tenure



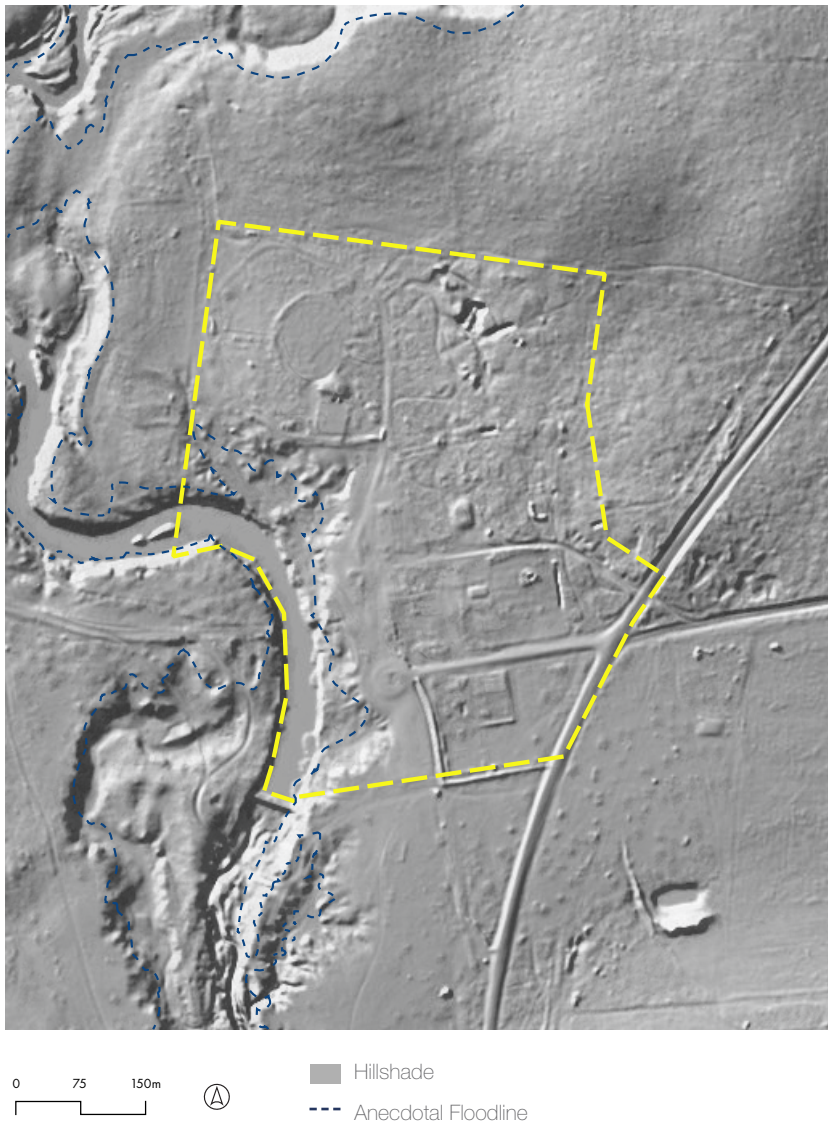
Identifying ownership of Nindigully's land parcels enables the identification of which parts of the township can be managed, and eventually improved, by Council, and which are privately, or state government, owned. Further coordination with Council is required to understand the nuances of land tenure, lease, and management in Nindigully.

Flooding



This mapping illustrates Nindigully township's relationship to the broader floodplain, the entire site is located within the Queensland Floodplain Assessment overlay, which identifies areas potentially at risk of riverine flooding and reinforces the town's low-lying nature. Further flood analysis and mapping would be beneficial in understanding the nuanced levels of flooding across each of the seasons. In particular, accurate and comprehensive data for the daily and weekly changes to the Moonie River, including the frequency of inundation of the areas adjacent to the riverbank that is mentioned by locals would allow for a directly responsive design and appropriate design approach.

Topography



This hillshade analysis confirms the site's generally flat terrain, as expected when considered alongside the adjacent flood mapping (shown left). However, it reveals a more nuanced understanding of how the areas adjacent to the Moonie River are impacted by water flows, in particular, the channelling and rilling caused by extensive, and uncontrolled, erosion over long periods of time.

2.3. Spatial Mapping: Existing Site Features and Assets

Preclear Regional Ecosystems



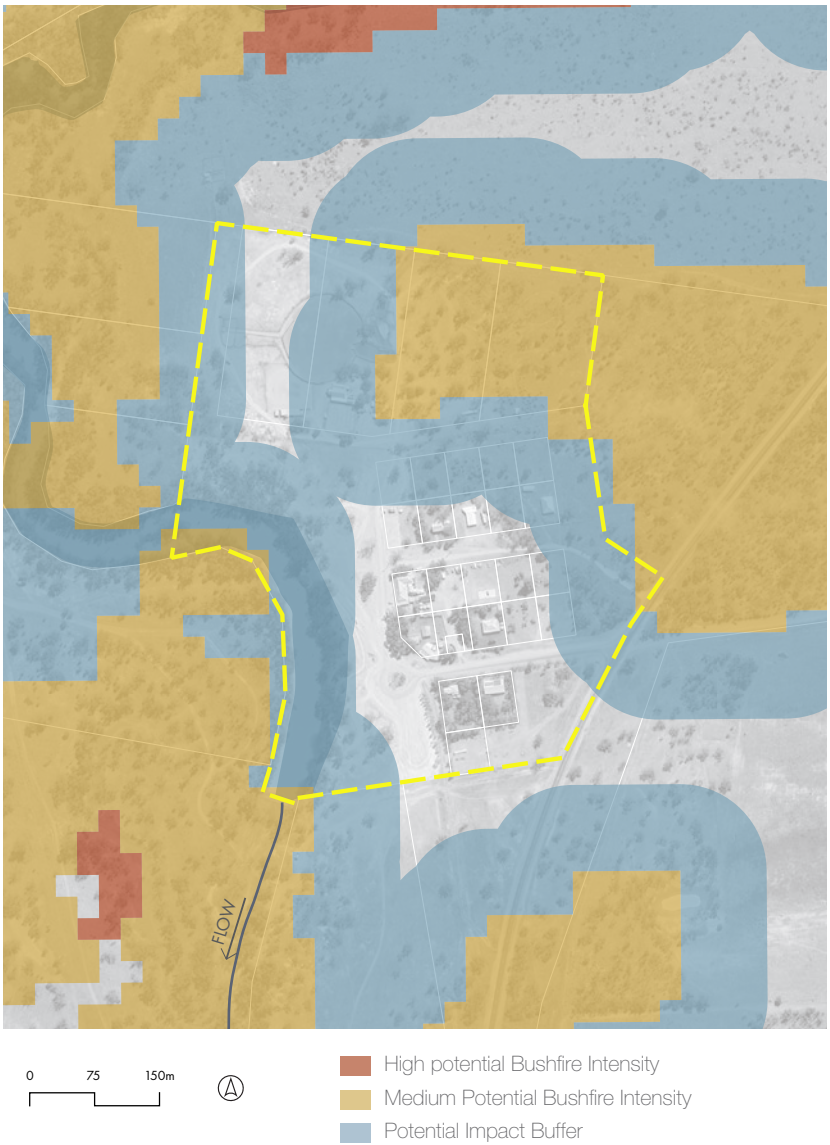
- 11.3.25: *Eucalyptus tereticornis* or *E. camaldulensis* woodland fringing drainage lines (of concern).
- 11.3.28: *Eucalyptus coolabah* +/- *Casuarina cristata* woodland on alluvial plains (of concern).
- 11.3.2: *Eucalyptus populnea* woodland on alluvial plains (of concern).
- 11.5.13: *Eucalyptus populnea* +/- *Acacia aneura* +/- *E. melanophloia* woodland on Cainozoic sand plains and/or remnant surfaces (of concern).

Preclear Broad Vegetation Groups



- 16a: Open forests and woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (river red gum) (or *E. tereticornis* (blue gum)) and/or *E. coolabah* (coolibah) (or *E. microtheca* (coolibah)) fringing drainage lines.
- 16c: Woodlands and open woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus coolabah* (coolibah) or *E. microtheca* (coolibah) or *E. largiflorens* (black box) or *E. tereticornis* (blue gum) or *E. chlorophylla* on floodplains.
- 17a: Woodlands dominated by *Eucalyptus populnea* (poplar box) (or *E. brownii* (Reid River box)) on alluvium, sand plains and footslopes of hills and ranges.

Fire Risk



This high level bushfire analysis mapping indicates a potential risk to Nindigully that may warrant further bushfire analysis and reviews in the future as the climate changes. The objectives of this masterplan, are to promote increased planting, will need to be reviewed in terms of management and maintenance appropriately.

2.4. Visual Assessment on Site



Figure 022. - Flooding of the Moonie River inundating picnic tables and existing footpaths (Image by McGregor Coxall).



Figure 023. - Area beneath existing trees considered to be the camping hotspot. Signs of erosion caused by vehicles on soft and wet exposed earth (Image by Rounsefell Design).



Figure 024. - Large areas of exposed earth without shade or protection for the sun/heat (Image by Rounsefell Design).



Figure 025. - Low lying existing footpath covered in silt from recent overland flow of rainfall and/or flooding (Image by Rounsefell Design).



Figure 026. - Extensive rutting and erosion caused by vehicles on soft and wet exposed earth (Image by McGregor Coxall).



Figure 027. - View east on Mayes St towards te Highway. Imbalanced, one-sided, entry road experience (Image by McGregor Coxall).



Figure 028. - Large areas of exposed earth adjacent to the river subject to heavy erosion (Image by Rounsefell Design).



Figure 029. - Extensive issues across the site caused by uncontrolled overland flow resulting in ongoing head-cut erosion to stormwater flow paths (Left image by Rounsefell Design. Right image by McGregor Coxall).



Figure 030. - Existing furniture exposed to frequent inundation exacerbating maintenance and life expectancy issues (Image by McGregor Coxall).



Figure 031. - Insufficient stormwater piping beneath raised pathways causing flow issues and creating localised outfall erosion issues (Image by Rounsefell Design).



Figure 032. - Vandalised bollards intentionally removed by vandals to gain unauthorised access to the riverbank (Images by McGregor Coxall).



Figure 033. - Old, rusted out, barbeques within flood inundation area (Image by McGregor Coxall).

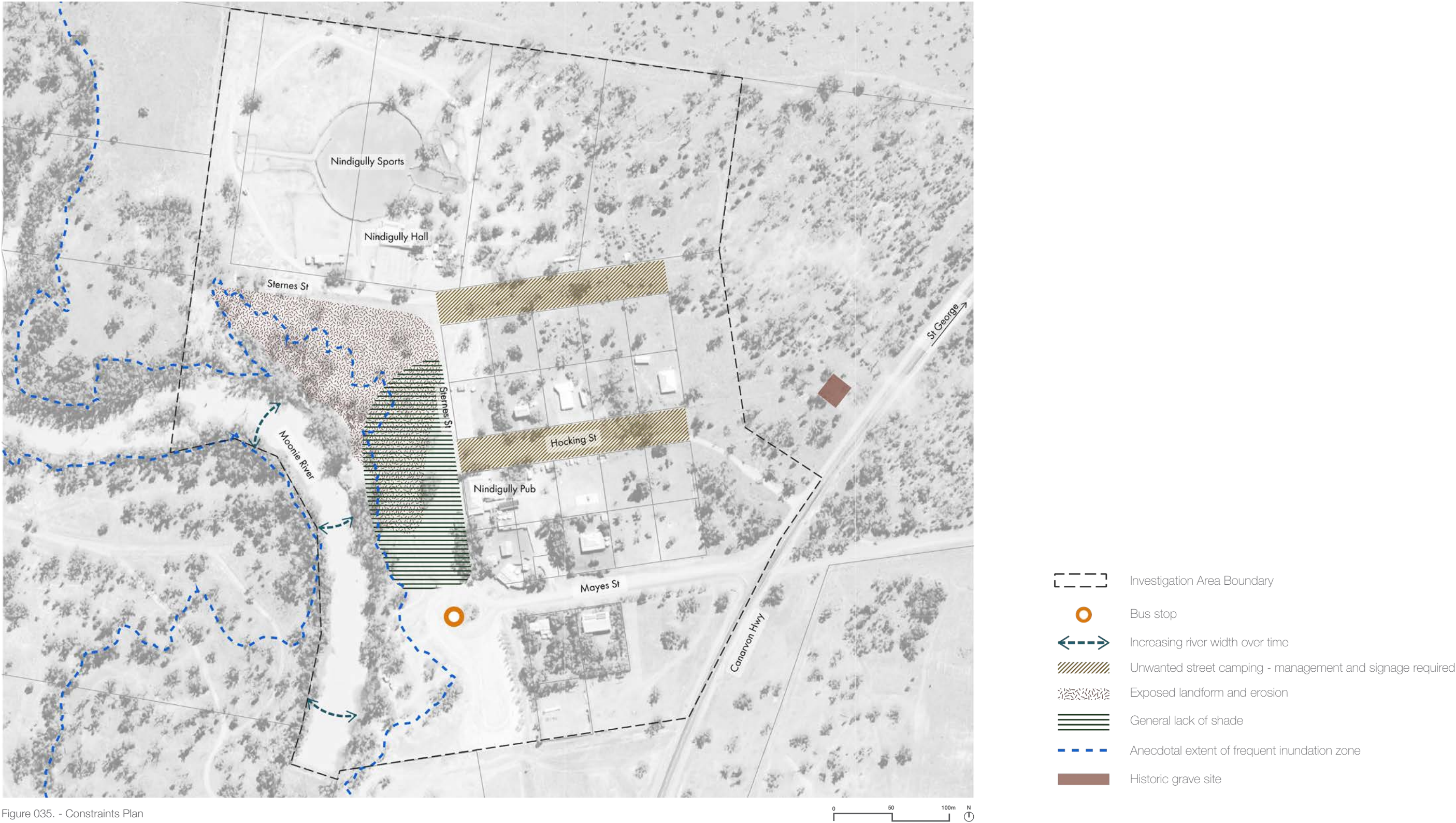
2.5. Spatial Mapping: Opportunities and Constraints

Opportunities



Figure 034. - Opportunities Plan

Constraints



3.0 Masterplan Visioning

3.1. Masterplan Pillars and Initiatives

Four masterplan pillars have been developed from analysis and community consultation and provide a framework for guiding decision making for the design and development of the masterplan, the realisation of the illustrative masterplan, and the refinement of the style guides. These pillars have been broken down into 12 initiatives spread across three overarching themes, communicating aspirations and potential development for the next 20 years.

3.2. Masterplan Spatial Principles

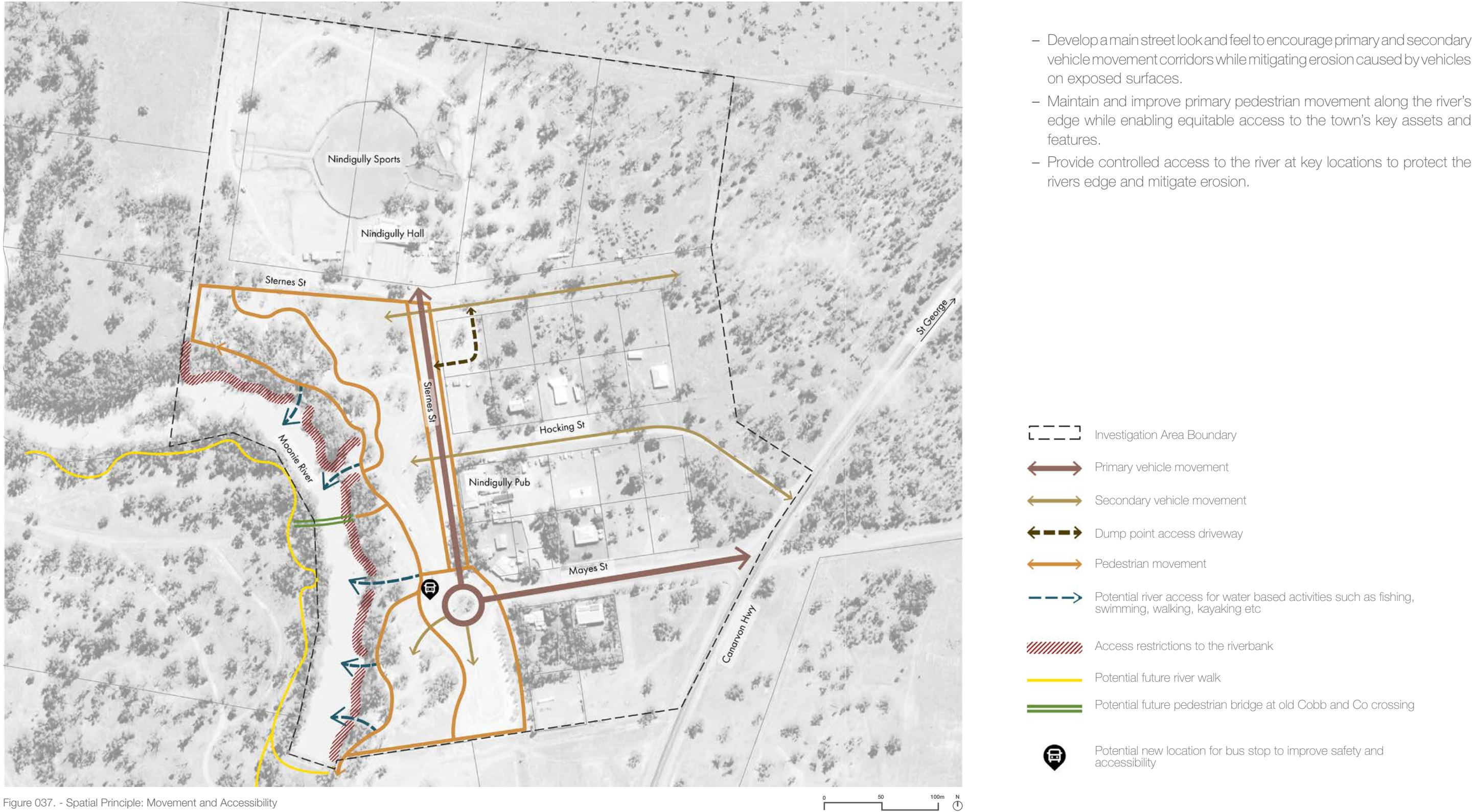
The masterplan's pillars and initiatives have been translated into a series of spatial principles and form the foundation for the conceptual development of the illustrative masterplan.

		Masterplan Pillars			
		Natural Environment	Community and Culture	Recreation and Sport	Resilience
Overarching Themes	Tourism	Enable and encourage nature-based tourism opportunities through interpretive signage and improved accessibility to facilities for river walks and bird watching, within and beyond the extent of the project study area.	Facilitate and improve the towns capacity to host large scale regional events such as the Pig Races, Car Rallies, and, Camp Drafting.	Provide improved sporting and active recreation opportunities such as walking and bike trails, swimming, fishing, and kayaking.	Propose infrastructure that enables cultural growth for the town across social and community based aspects.
	Equitable Access	Restoring the natural environment and protecting the bank is a key theme for this plan, and future budget priorities. Supports big birdwatching tourism in the area.	Develop an attractive and memorable arrival experience from the highway and along Mayes Street into the centre of the town, while maintaining a “rustic” look and feel by utilising natural and environmental cues to create consistent vehicle movements.	Create improved recreational spaces for both locals and tourists to connect and rejuvenate along an interconnected equitable access pathway network utilising appropriate, flood resistant, fauna friendly, lighting.	Improve overall comfort across the town by increasing shade by planting large canopy trees to mitigate heat through passive cooling techniques, and placing built shade in key locations.
	Identity and Sense of Place	Utilise locally sourced native vegetation to create a resilient, long-term, planting palette and support regional biodiversity for flora and fauna while building a sense of place and strengthening local character.	Capture and interweave historical and cultural narratives from both colonial and Traditional Custodians for historical site interpretation.	Integrate a bespoke and site-responsive play experience which represents the local community and caters to all ages.	Reinforce the towns relationship to water by incorporating educational WSUD elements such as water wise gardens and dry creek bed swales to help control overland flow, increase passive watering to vegetation, and reduce need for irrigation. Potential to incorporate grey water use to further reduce water demands.

Figure 036. - Masterplan pillars and initiatives.

3.3. Spatial Mapping: Spatial Principles

Movement and Accessibility



Zones and Interfaces

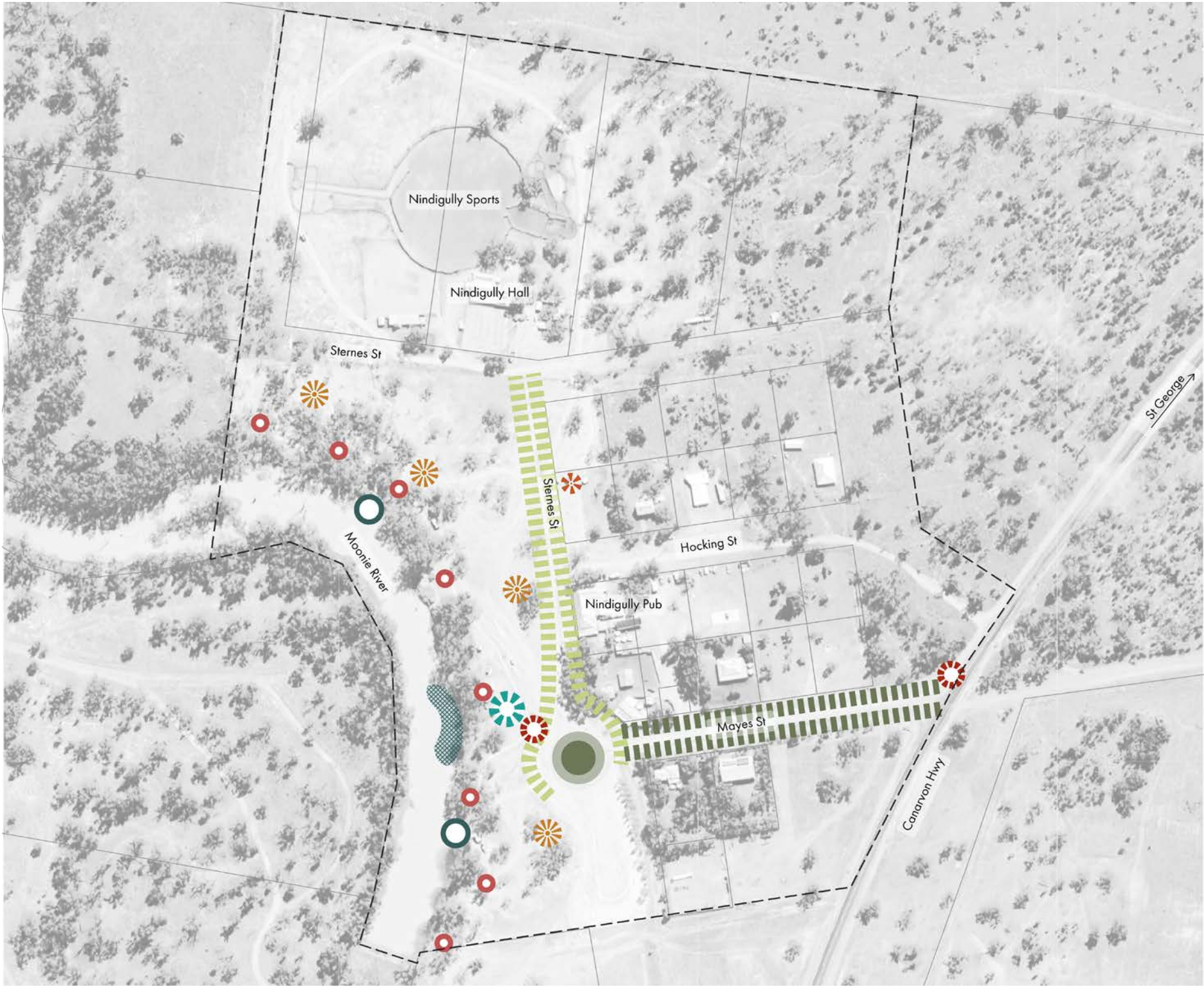


- Allow for vehicular parking that suits a variety of vehicle types including standard and long vehicles, and road trains.
- Improve the amenity of the free camping area.
- Protect and enhance the rivers edge with appropriate revegetation and rehabilitation strategies.

- Investigation Area Boundary
- Formalise Sterne St to act as the town's Main Street, featuring a straight road that anchors existing and future infrastructure
- Streetscape upgrades to Mayes St to improve the arrival/entry experience
- Existing Truck parking
- Free camping area with additional tree and understory planting
- Potential location for riverside park
- Area of frequent inundation
- Protection of riverbank
- BSC Land: Potential to upgrade amenity and functionality of these spaces for the community

Figure 038. - Spatial Principle: Zones and Interfaces

Experience and Activities



- Create a memorable and iconic entry experience that reinforces the identity of the town and highlights existing assets such as the big boomerangs.
- Enable water based activities including fishing and swimming.
- Incorporate additional wayfinding and educational signage which enables additional experiences through audio/visual technology.
- Enhance existing site character with nature-based elements such as nature-play and bird watching.
- Promote and encourage connection to community facilities such as the sports ground.



Figure 039. - Spatial Principle: Experience and Activities

4.0 Concept Masterplan

- 1

Potential to upgrade sports ground including the camp draft facilities (with support from Council) - subject to further consultation and partnership with Ninnidugully Sports and community input to understand desired improvements and potential upgrades
- 2

Formalise Sternes St with generous rural width and character, tree planting, and equitable access footpaths
- 3

Potential gravel or deco walking trails on western bank of Moonie River to provide connections to longer recreational walks, additional fishing or swimming locations, or, adventure style activities such as motorcross, mountain biking, and horse trail riding - subject to future feasibility studies, Council budgets, and government authority approvals
- 4

Potential pedestrian only bridge access across Moonie River in location of / to replace old bridge crossing - subject to future feasibility studies, Council budgets, and government authority approvals
- 5

Riverside Park
- 6

Tree planting on both sides of Mayes Street to improve entry experience by providing gateway transition into the town centre
- 7

Large tree species planted at semi-regular intervals in the approach to mark the arrival of the Nindigully turn-off - subject to future available water supply, TMR review and approval, Council budgets, and other government authority approvals
- 8

Bank rehabilitation/revegetation planting to stabilise embankments, mitigate erosion, and restrict access to the rivers edge

- Existing Trees
- Proposed Trees





1. Main street look and feel potential for Sternes Street.



2. Large boulders with planting and trees to mitigate vehicle access.



3. Potential fauna-friendly lighting along pathways.



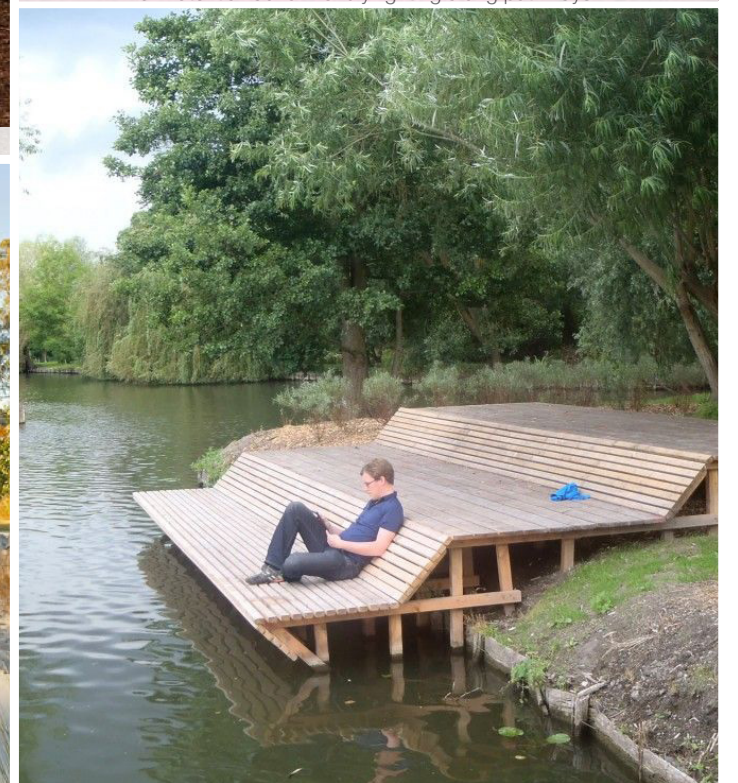
4. Bird watching hide made with natural materials.



5. Entry avenue experience potential for Mayes Street.



6. Small nature play playground.



7. Designated access to the riverbank for fishing or swimming.

Figure 040. - Nindigully Masterplan - Character Imagery (1. Domain 2. Blacktown City Council. 3. Alis Choi. 4. GHD. 5. Olga Kashubinn. 6. McGregor Coxall. 7. Nick.)



- ① Potential to upgrade sports ground including the camp draft facilities (with support from Council) - subject to further consultation and partnership with Ninnidugully Sports and community input to understand desired improvements and potential upgrades
- ② Formalise Sternes St with generous rural width and character, tree planting, and equitable access footpaths
- ③ Existing private amenities block
- ④ Potential pedestrian only bridge access across Moonie River in location of / to replace old bridge crossing - subject to future feasibility studies, Council budgets, and government authority approvals
- ⑤ Screen planting to private property from truck parking
- ⑥ Tree planting on both sides of Mayes Street and asphalt road including around roundabout. Improve entry experience by providing gateway transition into the town centre
- ⑦ Large tree species planted at semi-regular intervals in the approach to mark the arrival of the Nindigully turn-off - subject to future feasibility studies, Council budgets, and government authority approvals
- ⑧ Upgrade community-owned tennis courts to multi-purpose courts catering for a wider range of activities including: netball; basketball; tennis; and futsal; with potential for cricket nets to be built adjacent. Potential for these to be shaded for extended day time use, and lit to enable night time use - subject to future feasibility studies, ongoing maintenance requirements, Council budgets, and government authority approvals.
- ⑨ Proposed, equitable access, coloured concrete footpath with new interpretive signage. Footpath to be raised where required to be above the regular flood height. Final location subject to detailed design of final camping area layout
- ⑩ Potential to provide buffer planting to the perimeter of the camp ground to formally delineate extent of free camping area
- ⑪ Upgraded road to connect to existing driveway into sports ground. Potential to realign gate with proposed road for easier access
- ⑫ Clearly defined planting areas to surround and protect existing trees encouraging understory growth and mitigating erosion
- ⑬ Retained camping area; to be graded and raised where possible around existing trees to mitigate risk of bogged vehicles
- ⑭ Potential location for a communal fire pit
- ⑮ Raised camping area; to be raised, re-levelled, and graded with compacted gravel to be above regular flood height mitigating erosion and risk of bogged vehicles
- ⑯ Proposed coloured concrete footpaths along Sternes St providing equitable access to key town facilities
- ⑰ Gravel access driveway for easy access to the dump point for cars with caravans.
- ⑱ Understory planting buffer with irregular trees and large boulders to stop vehicles accessing the river's edge. Stone steppers to be installed to enable pedestrian movement
- ⑲ Looping graded gravel road with signage to provide clear movement corridors for vehicles and delineate camping areas

Note: Tree planting should be prioritised for shade and comfort and can be supported by water pumping from the river. Species must consider limited water availability and selection should favour drought-tolerant varieties with low water requirements.

Note: All proposals in camping area are indicative only and subject to future detailed design. Traffic engineers to provide confirmation of require vehicle turning movements.

Figure 041. - Nindigully Illustrative Masterplan - North

- 20 Standard length and long vehicle parallel parking
- 21 Street tree and understory planting to provide visual separation to Nindigully main street and the public camping area. Installation of large boulders (or similar) is critical to prevent informal vehicle movement
- 22 Existing concrete footpath upgraded to provide equitable access with retained and new interpretive signage. Footpath to be raised where required to be above the regular flood height
- 23 Existing information shelter with interpretive signage,
- 24 Picnic shelter with table setting only
- 25 Designated long vehicle 90 degree parking
- 26 Bank rehabilitation/revegetation planting to stabilise embankments, mitigate erosion, and restrict access to the rivers edge
- 27 Potential location for dedicated water-side bird watching hide-out
- 28 Designated fishing spot with potential for small jetty and fish cleaning station
- 29 Upgraded roads to transition to existing dirt roads where required
- 30 Designated standard length vehicle 90 degree parking
- 31 Existing pump houses to be screened with planting
- 32 Potential location for future nature play or loose-parts playground catering for all ages
- 33 Existing boomerangs surrounded by low feature planting
- 34 Picnic shelter with BBQ (woodfired/solar) and table setting
- 35 Enlarged roundabout centre to enable feature planting
- 36 Retained gravel area for truck parking and overnight stops
- 37 Designated coloured concrete, equitable access path, to enjoy the scenic amenity of the weir
- 38 Proposed bus stop location to improve safety and accessibility
- 39 Designated river swimming location with jetty access to mitigate erosion to riverbank - subject to future feasibility studies and government authority approvals
- 40 Potential to add additional fencing to mitigate unwarranted vehicle access to the south.
- 41 Existing feature entry boomerang to be upgraded and repainted.



Figure 042. - Nindigully Illustrative Masterplan - South

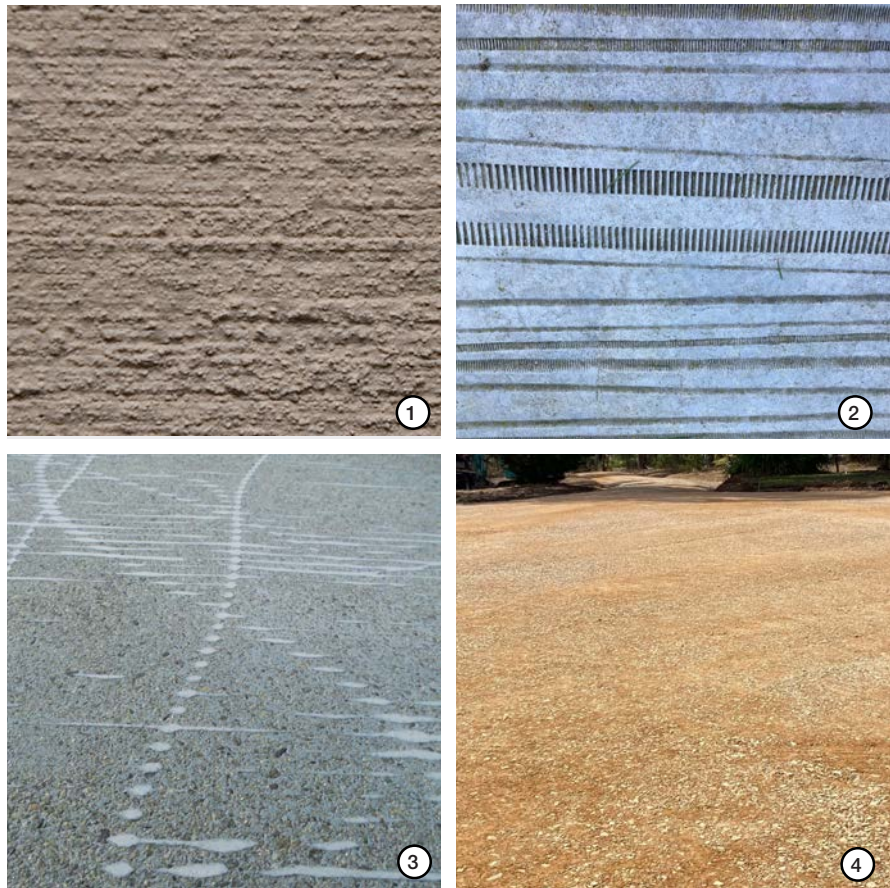
5.0 Style Guides

5.1. Materials, Finishes, and, Colour Palettes

The Materials and Finishes will form a common language across the township, creating a consistent and identifiable character. Materiality should convey a quality and resilience which creates long-term benefit to Nindigully residents and visitors. The design and language of the palette must be underpinned by the following principles:

- **Let the landscape speak:** colours and materials must not overpower or detract from the landscape amenity of the site. These aspects of the landscape offer a materiality found within or akin to the natural surrounds, and a colour palette that complements the natural environment.
- **Simple, honest, and robust materials:** avoid applied finishes, claddings, and other ‘on trend’ finishes that can quickly become dated or discontinued or damaged and need replacing.
- **Respond to the landscape identity:** provide small moments of unique variation in material, texture, or colour in contribution to creating environments that are reflective of the intended character, ecology, and environment.
- **Local materials with local identity:** the palette should consist of simple, natural, and local materials that are sustainable, robust, have a long-term design life, and be easily procured and repaired. Consideration must be given to the end of life of these materials, the value or properties they will hold and how they can contribute to a circular economy. Recycled materials should be used where possible and consideration given to how on-site materials can be used within the design.

Surfaces

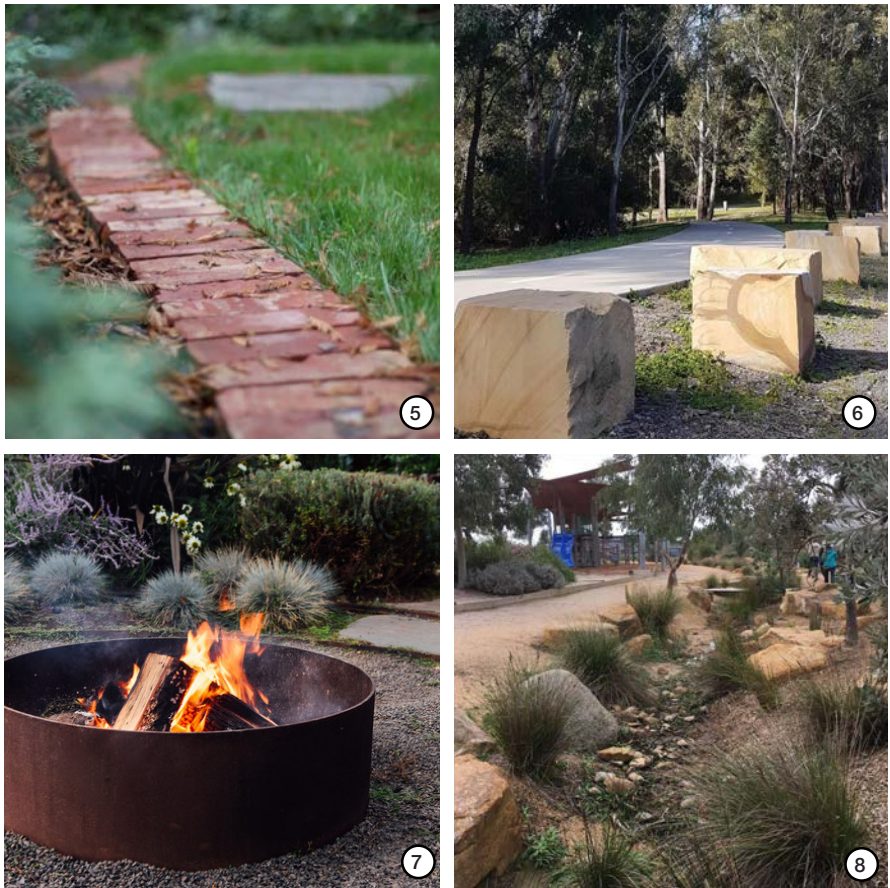


Legend

1. Broom finished coloured concrete for general pathways. Colour selection to be of muted tones responsive to the rustic feel of the Nindigully landscape. Colour shown: Linseed from Boral's Colori Range.
2. Stamped concrete path pattern finish at key transition points or intersections.
3. Stencilled water blast finish to signify features or areas of interest.
4. Light coloured, compacted road gravels for vehicle movement areas. Colour shown: Tuscan.

Figure 043. - Surfaces Materials Palette (1. Boral, 2. McGregor Coxall, 3. City of Charles Sturt, 4. The Driveway Man).

Elements



Legend

5. Recycled brick edging to clearly delineate surface treatments.
6. Natural stone blocks, or boulders, to mitigate vehicle movement and replace existing bollards.
7. Contemporary communal fire places.
8. Utilise dry creek beds to handle overland flow and mitigate overland flow causing rilling erosion.

Figure 044. - Elements Materials Palette (5. Dowie Designs, 6. Astra Street Furniture, 7. McGregor Coxall, 8. LILY Online Magazine).

Signage



Legend

- 1. Entry Signage, reflective of a rustic character, for the corner of Canarvon Highway and Mayes Street.
- 2. Interpretative signage along pathways.

Figure 045. - Signage Character Imagery (1. Design Communications, 2. The Interpretive Design Company).

Play

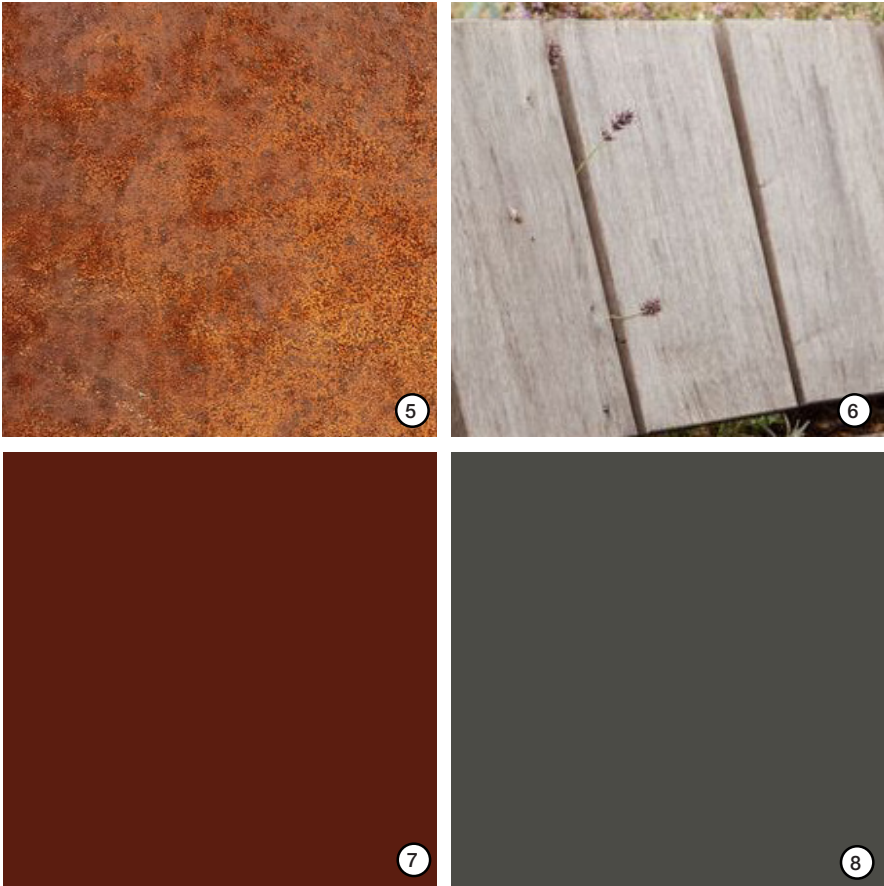


Legend

- 3 & 4. Small nature-play playground with loose-parts play opportunities.

Figure 046. - Play Character Imagery (3. McGregor Coxall, 4. McGregor Coxall).

Colours and Textures



Legend

- 5. Corten Steel
- 6. Natural finish hardwood timber (dressed all round)
- 7. Dulux: Manor Red
- 8. Dulux: Woodland Grey

Figure 047. - Colours and Textures Materials Palette.

5.2. Furniture and Structures Palette

The design, selection, and detailing of the furniture and structures should build upon and complement the materials and finishes palette. Doing so will form a common language across the township, creating a consistent and identifiable character for Nindigully. The execution of this process should convey a quality and resilience which reflects Nindigully's rural and rustic character while maintaining an approach that is low maintenance and suitable for the environmental conditions of the region.

This page showcases indicative and preliminary character images for the project. Finalisation of palettes are to be undertaken prior to detailed design and delivery of the respective elements, as they are subject to Council approval and budgets.

Shelters



Legend

1 & 2. Landmark Sherbrooke Series shelters.

Note: All timber to be natural finish and not painted. All roof sheeting to be Dulux Manor Red.

Seats, Benches, and Tables



Legend

3. Streetlife Rough & Ready Balancer Benches.

4. Streetlife Rough & Ready 10 Benches.

5. Streetlife Drifter Picknickset.

6. QPWS Standard Table with chunky timbers and robust fixings.

Note: All timber to be natural finish and not painted. All steel framing to be Coreten finish.

Figure 048. - Shelter Character Imagery (1. Landmark, 2. Landmark).

Figure 049. - Seats, Benches, and Tables Character Imagery (3. Streetlife, 4. Streetlife, 5. Streetlife, 6. Rounsefell Design).

Bins and Bollards



Fish Cleaning Table/Shelter



Barbeques



Legend

1. Landmark Avenue Range with woodland grey 2PAC painted frame. Battens to be replaced with aluminium sheet to match frame. Locations to be confirmed in future phases of the project in coordination with Council. Existing bins with lock posts to be replaced with bin housings to maintain consistency with new furniture palette.
2. Streetlife large and robust hardwood bollards with a corten steel core.

Legend

- 3 & 4. Landmark Anglesea Series shelter with materials and finishes to match picnic shelters. Roof and water taps subject to location and service availability

Legend

5. Wood Fired BBQ Manly Dam, Sydney, NSW
6. Greenplate Solar Electric BBQ Systems Colmslie Beach Park, Brisbane, QLD with materials and finishes to match bin housings.

Figure 050. - Bins and Bollards Character Imagery (1. Landmark, 2. Streetlife).

Figure 051. - Fish Cleaning Table Character Imagery (3. Landmark, 4. Landmark).

Figure 052. - Barbeque Character Imagery (5. Northern Beaches Council, 6. Greenplate).

5.3. Planting Palette

The planting palette is a celebration of the unique character and natural environment of Nindigully. The selection and design of the planting will form a critical role in creating a consistent and identifiable character for the town. The species selection of the palette has been underpinned but the following principles:

- **Reinforce the landscape identity:** species selection must support and reinforce the town's character to assist with legibility of place and authentically ground the landscape in its geographic, climatic, and ecological location. Species have been predominantly extracted from Regional Ecosystem lists or respond to long term resilience.
- **Let the landscape speak:** the majority of species must not overpower or detract from the landscape amenity of the site. These aspects of landscape amenity range from large scale elements (views to buildings and across paddocks) to the small scale (flowering of accent species or the flowing river).
- **Ecological connectivity:** connect ecologies and habitat within the site and to the surrounding area. Prioritising endemic flora and fauna is important when considering the development of flora species lists. Targeting species through the provision of suitable ecosystems, habitats, and habitat features is a step towards conserving and promoting these species into the future.

The planting palette was informed by research across a variety of sources:

- WildNet Records: Queensland Government (Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation)
- Regional Ecosystems: Queensland Government
- WetlandInfo : Queensland Government
- 'Grow What Where': Australian Plant Study Group
- 'Plant Identification in the Arid Zone': Jenny Milson

Note: Some of the proposed plant species will need permanent access to water or regular watering and should not be installed without permanent irrigation being installed as well. Consideration also needs to be given in planting designs to drought-tolerant species that cannot tolerate over-watering / understory plant water requirements.

Planting Palette Character Images



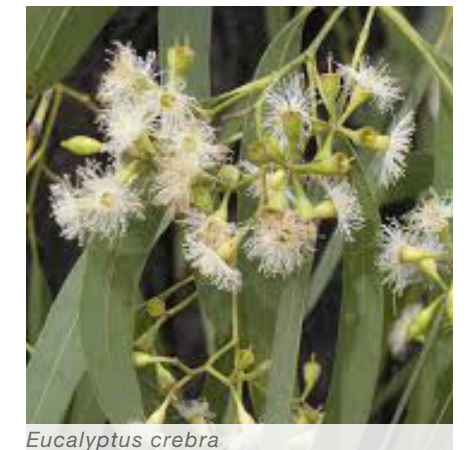
Alectryon oleifolius



Atalaya hemiglauca



Casuarina cristata



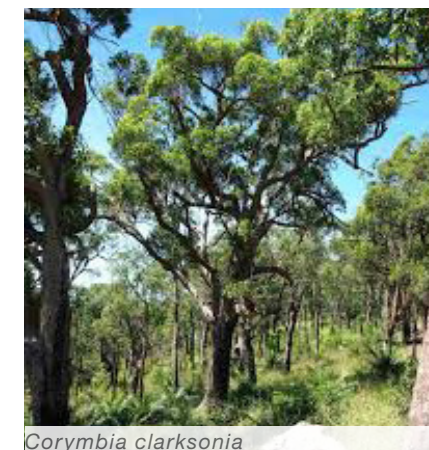
Eucalyptus crebra



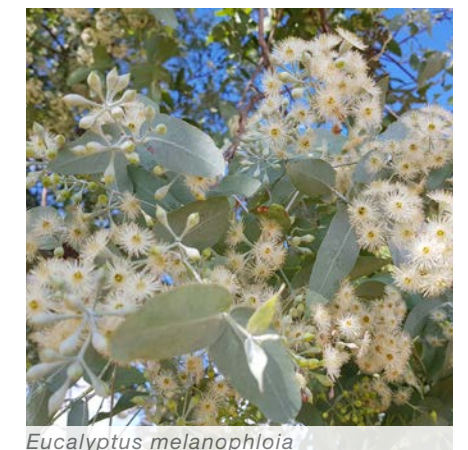
Alstonia constricta



Brachychiton rupestris



Corymbia clarksonia



Eucalyptus melanophloia



Angophora melanoxylon



Cassia brewsteri



Eucalyptus conica



Eucalyptus populnea

Figure 053. - Planting Palette

Planting Palette Character Images

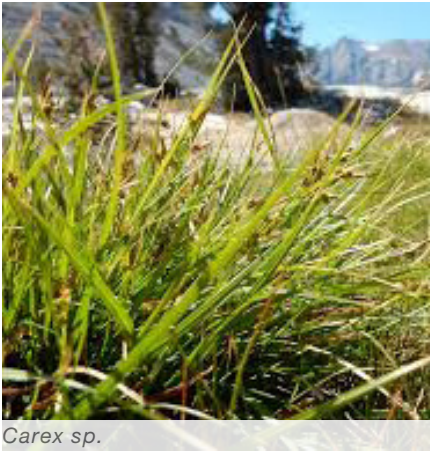
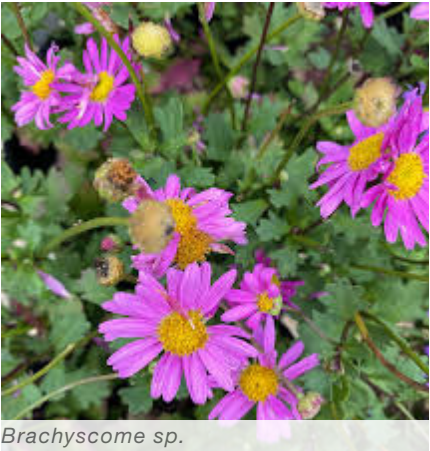


Figure 054. - Planting Palette

Planting Palette Character Images



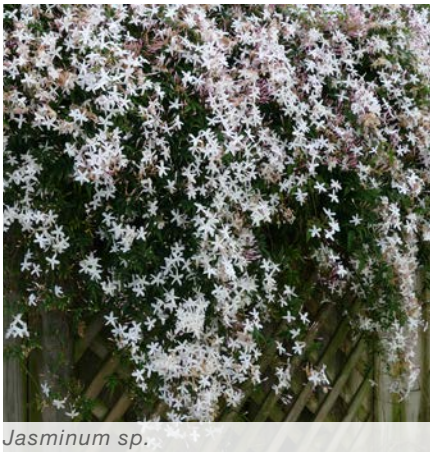
Einadia sp.



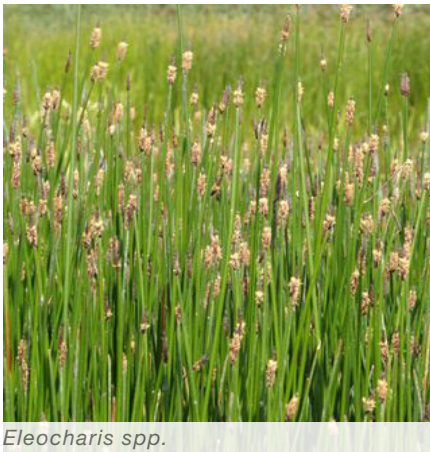
Eremophila mitchellii



Hoya australis subsp. *Australis*



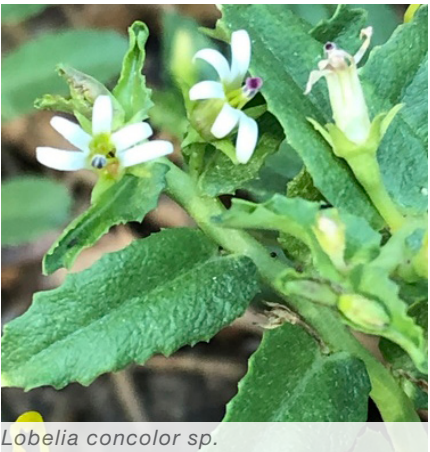
Jasminum sp.



Eleocharis spp.



Goodenia fascicularis



Lobelia concolor sp.



Oplismenus aemulus



Enchylaena tomentosa var. *tomentosa*



Heteropogon contortus



Isotoma axillaris sp.



Parsonsia straminea

Figure 055. - Planting Palette

5.4. Nindigully Master Planting Palette

TREES				
Latin Name	Common Name	Mature Height	Mature Width	Growth Habit
Alectryon oleifolius	Western Rosewood	9m	1.8-3m	Shrub / Tree
Alstonia constricta	Quinine Bush	12m	6-8m	Tree
Angophora melanoxylon	Coolabah Apple	15m	8-12m	Tree
Atalaya hemiglauca	Whitewood	6-10m	6-8m	Tree
Brachychiton rupestris	Queensland Bottle Tree	12-15m	6-8m	Tree
Cassia brewsteri	Leichhardt Bean	30m	3-5m	Tree
Casuarina cristata	Belah	10-20m	6-10m	Tree
Corymbia clarksonia	Grey Bloodwood	15m	8-10m	Tree
Eucalyptus conica	Fuzzy Box	20m	4-6m	Tree
Eucalyptus crebra	Narrow-leaved ironbark	35m	6-8m	Tree
Eucalyptus melanophloia	Silver-Leaved Ironbark	20-25m	8-12m	Tree
Eucalyptus populnea	Bimble Box	20m	10-15m	Tree
Geijera parviflora	Wilga	15m	7m	Tree
Melaleuca bracteata	Black Tea Tree	15m	4-6m	Tree
Melaleuca leucadendra	Weeping Paperbark	20m	8-12m	Tree
Melaleuca viminalis	Weeping bottlebrush	18m	6-10m	Tree
Nauclea orientalis	Leichhardt Tree	10-18m	8-12m	Tree

UNDERSTOREY				
Latin Name	Common Name	Mature Height	Mature Width	Growth Habit
Grass				
Aristida spp.	Threeawn	0.3-1m	0.3-0.6m	Grass
Astrelia lappacea	Curly Mitchell Grass	0.9m	0.3-0.5m	Grass
Austrostipa blakei	Blake's Spear Grass	0.9-1.5m	0.3-0.6m	Grass and Sedge
Bothriochloa decipiens	Pitted Bluegrass	1m	0.3-0.6m	Grass
Cymbopogon spp.	Lemongrass	1-2m	0.5-1m	Grass
Cyperus sp.	Sedges	0.3-0.6m	0.3-0.9m	Grass and Sedge
Eleocharis spp.	Spike-rush	0.3-0.9m	0.3-0.6m	Grass and Sedge
Heteropogon contortus	Black speargrass	1.5m	0.3-0.5m	Grass
Oplismenus aemulus	Creeping Beard Grass	0.3m	0.5-1m	Grass
Groundcover				
Brachyscome sp.	Swan river daisies	0.3-0.45m	0.3-0.45m	Groundcover
Carex sp.	Sedges	0.3-0.9m	0.3-0.6m	Groundcover
Commelina sp.	Dayflower	0.3-0.45m	0.3-0.6m	Groundcover
Dichondra repens sp.	Kidney weed	0.25-0.5m	0.6-0.9m	Groundcover
Eremophila spp.	Emu bush	0.3m	1m	Groundcover
Goodenia fascicularis	Cluster goodenia	0.3-0.6m	0.3-0.6m	Groundcover
lobelia concolor sp.	Blue Lobelia	0.3-0.6m	0.3-0.45m	Groundcover
Isotoma axillaris sp.	Rock lily	0.3-0.45m	0.45-0.6m	Groundcover
Rhodanthe spp.	Paper daisies	0.3-0.6m	0.3-0.45m	Groundcover
Scarvola spinescens	Blue fan-flower	0.3-0.45m	0.45-0.6m	Groundcover
Vittadinia spp.	Bladder daisies	0.3-0.6m	0.3-0.45m	Groundcover
Shrub				
Duma florulenta	Tangled Lignum	2.5m	2m	Shrub
Einadia sp.	Coastal saltbush	0.3-0.6m	0.6-0.9m	Shrub
Enchylaena tomentosa var. tomentosa	Cotton-bush	0.3-0.9m	0.6-1.2m	Shrub
Eremophila mitchellii	Bastard Sandalwood	2-6m	0.9-1.8m	Shrub / Tree
Jasminum sp.	Jasmines	0.9-3m	0.9-1.5m	Shrub
Leiolaena brevicompta	Plains Plover-Daisy	0.3-0.6m	0.6-0.9m	Shrub
Vine				
Hoya australis subsp. Australis	Australian wax flower	3-6m	0.9-1.5m	Vine
Parsonsia straminea	Sand vine	4.5-9m	0.9-1.8m	Vine
Fern				
Cheilanthes sieberi	Narrow Rock-fern	0.2-0.4m	0.3-0.6m	Fern
Perennials				
Bulbine spp.	Bulbine Lily	0.6m	0.6-1m	Herbaceous perennials
Calostemma luteum	Yellow Garland-Lily	0.5m	0.45m	Clumping perennial
Crinum sp.	Spider lilies	0.6-1.2m	0.45-0.9m	Perennial
Wahlenbergia sp.	Australian Bluebell	0.3-0.6m	0.3-0.45m	Herbaceous perennials

6.0 Next Steps

6.1. Considerations and Recommendations

While this masterplan report provides an overall spatial arrangement and conceptual framework for the development and improvement of Nindigully, there are further considerations that need to be made prior to the delivery of detailed design packages. The below sections begin to explain these considerations by outlining what should be incorporated into future phases of work by the teams who lead delivery and implementation.

Traditional Custodians Engagement

A cultural engagement framework should be established prior to the commencement of the next phase. The engagement framework will need to be created in consultation with Traditional Custodians to ensure cultural inclusivity and cultural safety is embedded into the framework structure.

An Aboriginal Reference Group made up of Traditional Custodians should be established to review work to date and guide the implementation of the masterplan and co-design phases.

Ecological investigations

Flora and fauna assessment be undertaken prior to detailed design phase to establish ecological and biodiversity goals and objectives as well as target species and assess the viability of conserving and introducing new ecosystems to the site.

Water Allocation and Irrigation

As part of the detailed design of Nindigully, a review of the shire water wide allocation needs to be considered to confirm the feasibility of proposed outcomes that require additional Council managed water sources, such as: irrigation to planting areas or new public amenities for showers and toilets. A review of this nature would enable Council to understand if reactivation of their river pump in Nindigully is a feasible option, which would be the determining factor for the planning of irrigation footprints.

Consultant Engagement

The proposed upgrades and improvements to Nindigully contained within this masterplan report are subject to detailed design and will need to be reviewed and refined by additional consultants to ensure the successful delivery of the project. The below, non-exhaustive, list of professional disciplines highlights some key aspects that need to be reviewed and by which discipline.

- Engineering
 - Review of the proposed free camping areas to confirm accessibility, arrangement, quantity, user type and, layout of individual caravan sites.
 - Review of the proposed roads and vehicle movement zones to confirm widths, turning circles, and structural integrity of proposed finishes are viable for the anticipated vehicle types.
 - Review of the proposed re-levelling and regrading to ensure proper treatments and stabilisation methods are followed and environmental sensitive solutions provided.
- Surveying
 - A detailed review and assessment of existing site features, above and under ground, to enable the accurate design of future stages. In particular, locating existing trees to confirm accurate extents of work for proposed treatments, such as earthworks and footpaths.
- Flood Mapping
 - Review and analysis of the flood related behaviours of the

site to properly understand and design for flood events across differing time scales and inundation levels.

- Arborist Report
 - The existing treens on site are an important amenity and biodiversity feature. Tree-friendly strategies to ensure their long-term health is critical for their survival during future phases for deisgn and construction works and upgrades. It is recommend Council engage a level 5 AAQ Consulting Arborist for advice to provide appropriate solutions for the next phases of work.
- Flood Modelling
 - A detailed flood model be undertaken for proposed improvemnets as a design tool to test and convirm proposed deelopment does not have adverse outcomes for the Township.
 - Undertake ongoing flood level and requent monitoring to improve data for future design purposes.

Event Management Planning

Many of the constraints and opportunities highlighted within this report could be better solved through proactive event management such as utilisation of 'bump in/bump out' facilities rather than the installation of permanent facilities which have a larger capital cost and an ongoing maintenance cost.

We would recommend engaging an event coordinator / event management consultant to assist in setting up the processes and procedures for Council to manage the site in the future, in particular, for large annual events. Council local land required - refer to CE Report.

Overflow camping areas

Considering the capacity demand of the town during peak events and tourism seasons,we recommend Council undertake additional investigations to understand and develop areas for 'potential overflow camping.' This could be located to the south, as highlighted during community consultation, or developed in coordination with the sports ground community to offer paid camping during peak periods, delivering local economic benefits.

6.2. Potential Funding Opportunities

Identified Funding Streams	Potential Alignment with the Nindigully Masterplan
Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program (Australian Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Upgrades to roads and streets including street tree planting– Upgrades to footpaths providing equitable access– Improvements to vehicle parking– Construction of new community infrastructure such as shelters
Regional Precincts and Partnerships Program (rPPP) (Australian Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Upgrades to roads and streets including street tree planting– Upgrades to footpaths providing equitable access– Installation of planting areas, including understory and trees– Upgrades to the sports ground facilities– Improvements to the camping area including levelling and regrading– Creation of public open spaces such as the Riverside Park– Installation of the pedestrian bridge across the Moonie River– Construction of walking trails– Improvements to vehicle parking– Construction of new community infrastructure such as jetties, shelters, and picnic facilities
Stronger Communities Programme (Australian Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Upgrades to the sports ground facilities– Construction of new community infrastructure such as jetties, shelters, and picnic facilities
2024-2028 Local Government Grants and Subsidies Program (LGGSP) (Queensland Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Upgrades to roads and streets including street tree planting– Upgrades to footpaths providing equitable access– Installation of planting areas, including understory and trees– Upgrades to the sports ground facilities– Improvements to the camping area including levelling and regrading– Creation of public open spaces such as the Riverside Park– Construction of walking trails– Improvements to vehicle parking– Construction of new community infrastructure such as jetties, shelters, and picnic facilities
Building Bush Tourism Program (Queensland Government)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Upgrades to roads and streets including street tree planting– Upgrades to footpaths providing equitable access– Installation of planting areas, including understory and trees– Improvements to the camping area including levelling and regrading– Creation of public open spaces such as the Riverside Park– Installation of the pedestrian bridge across the Moonie River– Construction of walking trails– Improvements to vehicle parking– Construction of new community infrastructure such as jetties, shelters, and picnic facilities

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