

TERRAIN REPORT

63 ENDERLEY RD, CLAYFIELD QLD

LOT / PLAN	18RP34371, 19RP34371
LOCAL GOV.	Brisbane City
STATE	QLD
REPORT DATE	31 August 2026

WHAT IS INSIDE

1 Topographic map

A contour map of the block over aerial imagery with the parcel boundary and the four transect lines (A-D) drawn on, and the lot's high point, low point, total fall and average grade.

2 Elevation cross sections

Four elevation cross sections through the lot - W-E, N-S and both diagonals - each with the peak grade within the parcel, and which way the block falls. From the state digital elevation model; not a survey.

3 3D terrain model

A 3D model of the surrounding landform with the lot outlined, so the block is read in its setting - the hill it sits on, the gully beside it.

Every figure in this report is drawn from the state digital elevation model for the surface of the ground as most recently captured; it describes the shape of the land only, with no interpretation of the soil, rock or groundwater beneath it. A screening report from published elevation data is not a survey, and boundaries shown are cadastral mapping, not a boundary survey. Sources, capture dates and limits are stated with each figure.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

ELEVATION CROSS SECTIONS

3D TERRAIN MODEL

PREPARED BY

layeredgeo Pty Ltd

layeredgeo.com.au

TOPOGRAPHY

Site slope, elevation profile and terrain classification

● MODERATE (~8.1%)

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



TERRAIN SUMMARY

MIN ELEVATION

41.7 m AHD

TOTAL FALL

1.6 m

AVG SLOPE

8.1%

MAX ELEVATION

43.3 m AHD

SLOPE CLASS

Moderate (~8.1%)

SLOPE CLASSIFICATION

Moderate

Moderate slope. Retaining walls or cut/fill likely; drainage design required.

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  Contour Lines

ENGINEERING IMPLICATIONS

CONSIDERATIONS

Understanding the topography of a site is essential for construction planning, drainage design, retaining wall requirements and foundation selection. Steep sites may require cut and fill operations, while flat sites may have drainage challenges.

Note: Elevation data is sourced from government digital elevation models and is indicative only. A formal survey is recommended prior to design.

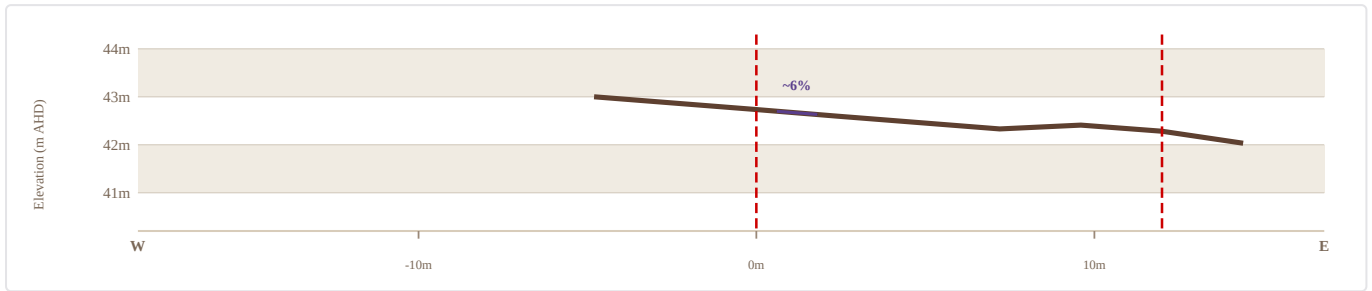
QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

- Will retaining walls or cut/fill be required?
- How does the slope affect drainage and stormwater management?
- Are there landslide or erosion risks on steep portions?
- What foundation type suits the slope conditions?

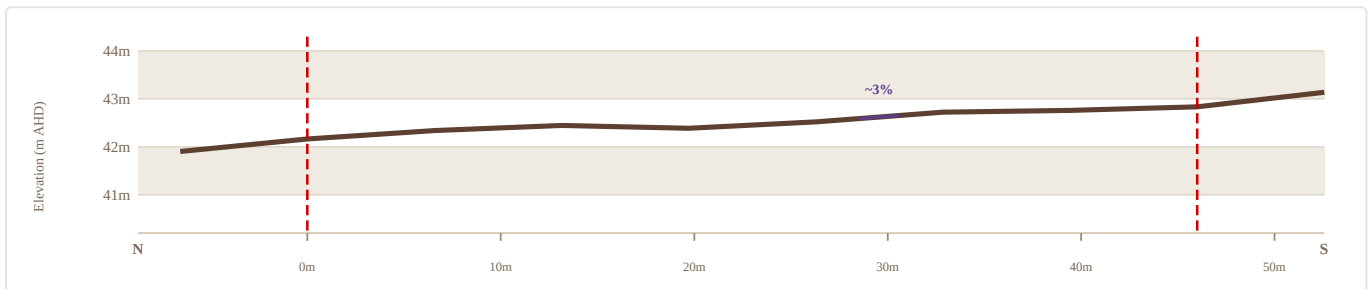
TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION CROSS SECTIONS

Four directional transects across the subject parcel

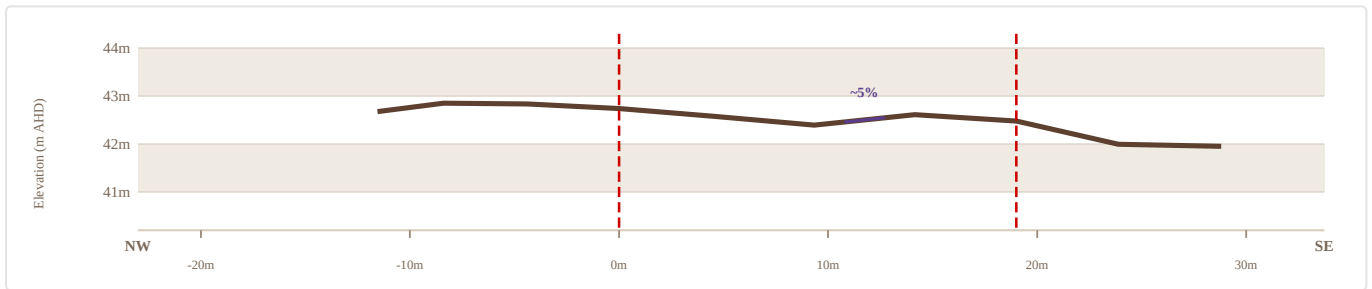
A-A' W → E TRANSECT



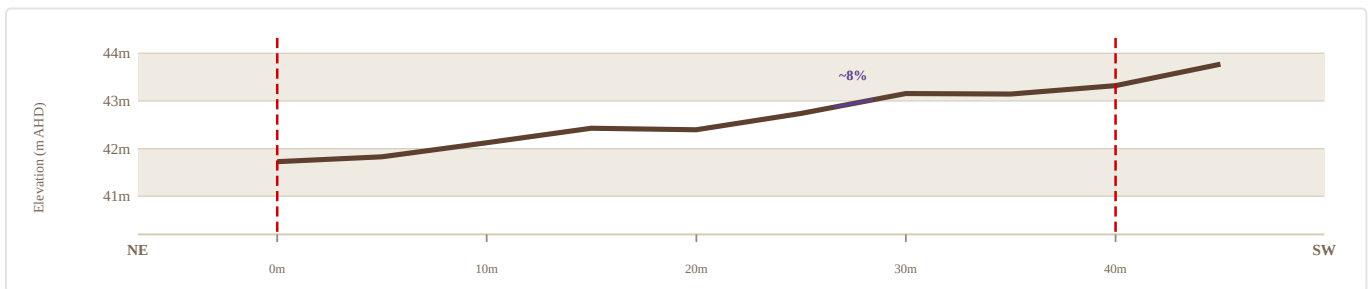
B-B' N → S TRANSECT



C-C' NW → SE TRANSECT



D-D' NE → SW TRANSECT



SITE INTERPRETATION

The steepest fall occurs along the NE-SW diagonal (D-D' (NE → SW)), peaking at approximately 8% within the parcel. The north-south transect (B-B' (N → S)) is the flattest at ~3%. The site falls primarily toward the north, 1.6 m from its highest to its lowest point.

ABOUT CROSS SECTIONS

Each profile shows indicative ground surface elevation along a transect through the parcel. Cardinal sections (A-A', B-B') capture E-W and N-S slope. Diagonal sections (C-C', D-D') reveal the maximum fall direction across the site.

NOTE

Profiles are derived from the Queensland Digital Elevation Model (DEM). A formal survey is required for design.

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Ground Surface
- Peak Slope

3D SITE TERRAIN MODEL

Satellite imagery draped over a digital elevation model · 3D perspective view · property boundary highlighted in orange

TERRAIN CONTEXT

This model shows the local landform surrounding the site, built from a government digital elevation model overlaid with current aerial imagery. It provides a 3D perspective of how the property sits within the landscape, useful for understanding slope, adjacent topography, and the broader terrain setting.

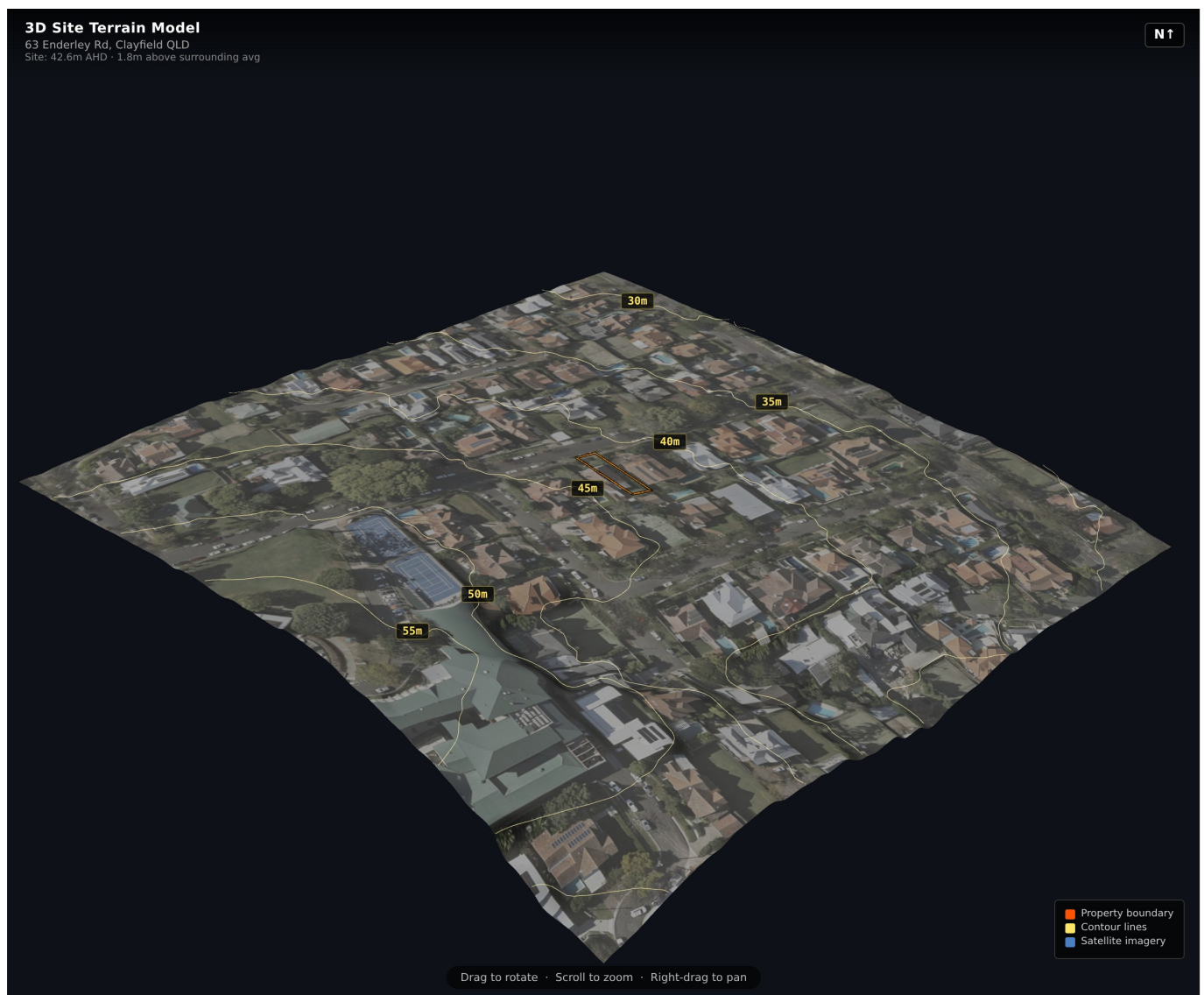
RELATIVE ELEVATION

The site elevation is compared against the average elevation within the surrounding 200m. Properties sitting above surrounding terrain typically experience better natural outfall and reduced risk of surface water inundation. Low-lying properties or those in topographic depressions may be susceptible to inflow of runoff from upslope land.

DRAINAGE & RUNOFF

Terrain slope and relative position in the landscape govern how rainfall moves during and after storm events. Elevated sites naturally shed water to lower ground; sites at the base of slopes or in hollows may accumulate concentrated surface runoff, relevant to stormwater design, sub-floor feasibility, and flood risk assessment.

SITE ELEVATION Site: 42.6m AHD · 1.8m above surrounding avg



Digital elevation model · 200m radius · satellite imagery overlay · property boundary in orange · perspective from south · vertical scale 2.5x exaggerated for clarity