

TERRAIN REPORT

63 ENDERLEY ROAD, CLAYFIELD QLD 4011

LOT / PLAN	18RP34371, 19RP34371
LOCAL GOV.	Brisbane City
STATE	QLD
REPORT DATE	24 September 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

Driveway grade from the street

An elevation profile from the middle of the street frontage on Enderley Road in to the centre of the lot, with the average and steepest grade along it, beside the grades published in AS/NZS 2890.1. Existing ground, not a driveway design.
- 4

Boundary elevation profiles

A profile along each of the 4 sides of the property, with a key plan showing which side is which - the levels a fence, retaining wall or boundary drain has to work with.
- 5

Slope and aspect analysis

A slope map of the lot with every part of the block classed flat, gentle, moderate or steep, how much of the lot falls in each class, and which compass direction the ground falls toward.
- 6

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.

Also delivered: an interactive 3D model of the block to open in your browser, available for 30 days.

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

DRIVEWAY GRADE FROM THE STREET

BOUNDARY ELEVATION PROFILES

SLOPE AND ASPECT ANALYSIS

3D TERRAIN MODEL

PREPARED BY

layeredgeo Pty Ltd

layeredgeo.com.au

TOPOGRAPHY

Site slope, elevation profile and terrain classification

● MODERATE (~9.2%)

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



Terrain Summary	
Min Elevation	Max Elevation
41.4 m AHD	44.6 m AHD
Total Fall	Slope Class
3.2 m	Moderate (~9.2%)
Avg Slope	
9.2%	

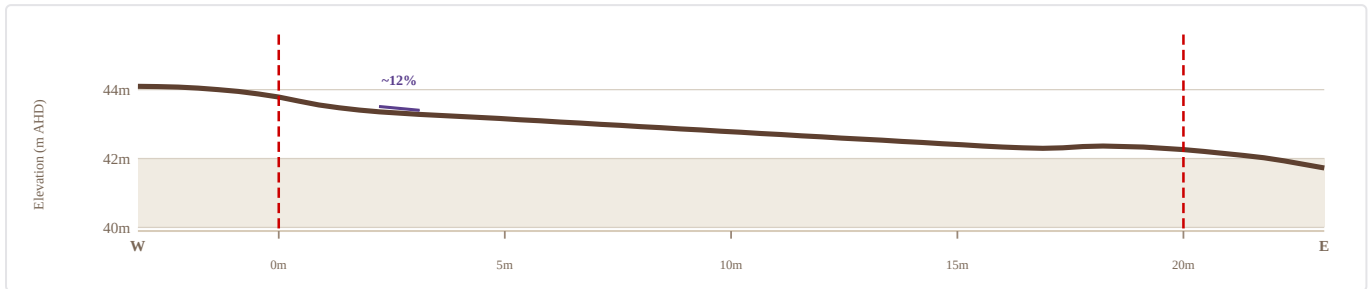
Slope Classification
Moderate
Moderate slope. Retaining walls or cut/fill likely; drainage design required.

Legend
Selected Property
Contour Lines (1 m interval)
Heights in metres AHD from the Queensland Digital Elevation Model (DEM). Indicative only; survey before design.

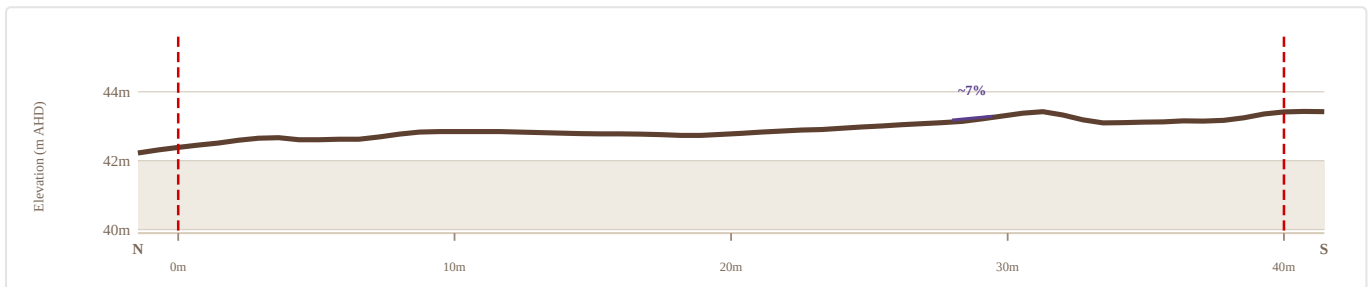
TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION CROSS SECTIONS

Four directional transects across the subject parcel

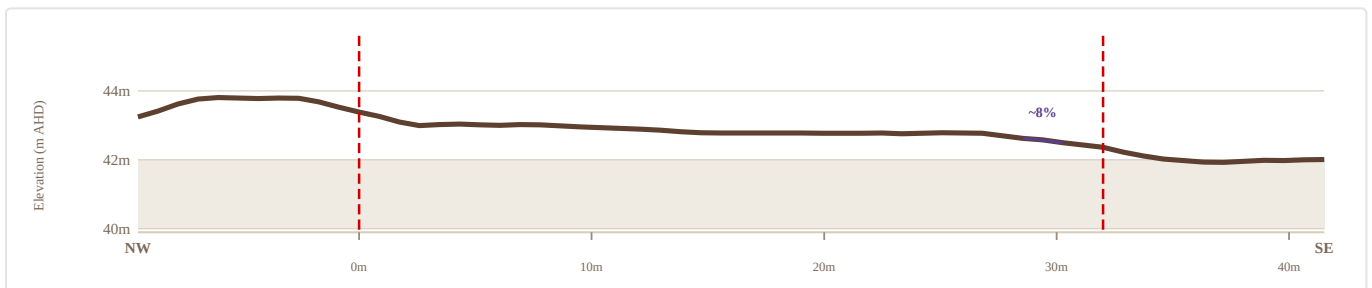
A-A' W → E TRANSECT



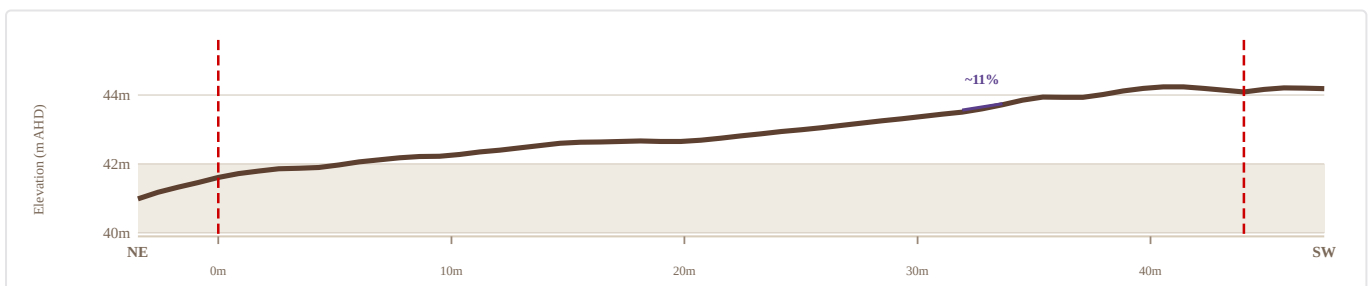
B-B' N → S TRANSECT



C-C' NW → SE TRANSECT



D-D' NE → SW TRANSECT



SITE INTERPRETATION

The steepest fall occurs along the east-west transect (A-A' (W → E)), peaking at approximately 12% within the parcel. The north-south transect (B-B' (N → S)) is the flattest at ~7%. The site falls primarily toward the east, 3.2 m from its highest to its lowest point.

Indicative ground profiles from the Queensland Digital Elevation Model (DEM), heights in metres AHD. A formal survey is required for design.

LEGEND

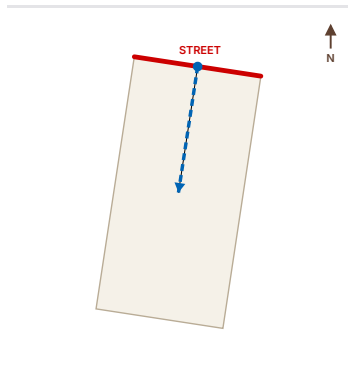
- Property Boundary
- Ground Surface
- Peak Slope

DRIVEWAY GRADE FROM THE STREET

Ground level from the street frontage in to the centre of the lot

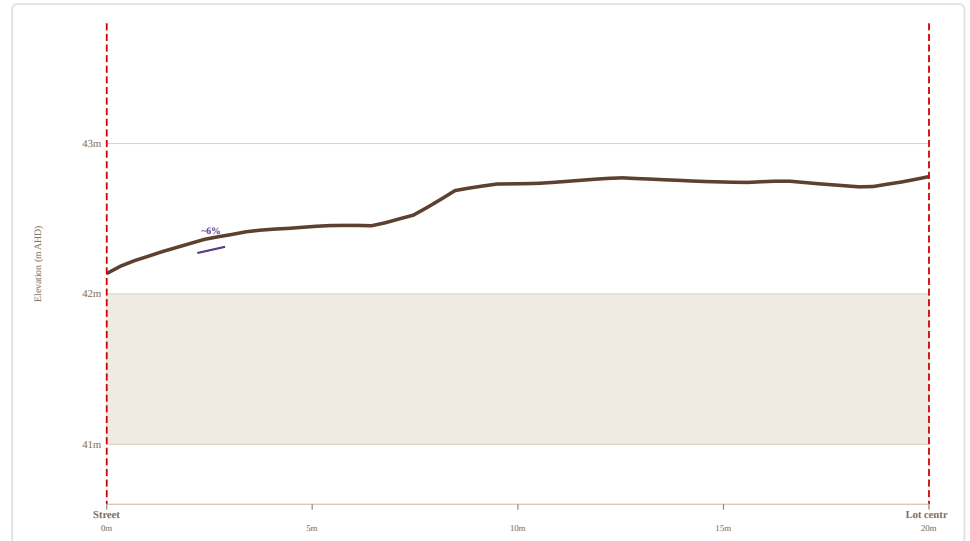
● STEEPEST 6.1% OVER 5 M

WHERE THE LINE RUNS



STREET FRONTAGE → LOT CENTRE · 20.2 M · RUNS S

42.1 → 42.8 M AHD



THE RUN

FRONTAGE	STREET
North	Enderley Road
FRONTAGE WIDTH	LENGTH OF THE LINE
20.3 m	20.2 m
AT THE FRONTAGE	AT THE LOT CENTRE
42.1 m AHD	42.8 m AHD
CHANGE	AVERAGE GRADE
+0.6 m	3.2%
STEEPEST 5 M	
6.1%	

WHAT THE LINE SHOWS

From the north frontage on Enderley Road, the ground rises 0.6 m over the 20.2 m in to the centre of the lot - an average of 3.2%, with the steepest 5 m of the run at 6.1%. These are levels on the existing ground surface along a straight line, not a driveway design.

PUBLISHED LIMITS - AS/NZS 2890.1

MAXIMUM GRADE, DOMESTIC DRIVEWAY

25% (1 in 4)

MAXIMUM CHANGE OF GRADE AT A SAG

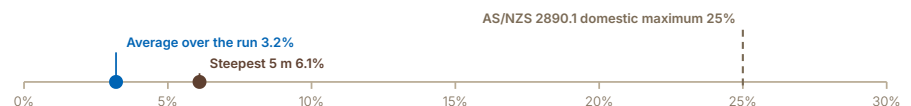
15% (1 in 6.7)

MAXIMUM CHANGE OF GRADE AT A CREST

12.5% (1 in 8)

MINIMUM TRANSITION WHERE A CHANGE EXCEEDS THOSE

2 m



These are the figures published in AS/NZS 2890.1 (Parking facilities - off-street car parking). They are design limits for a built driveway surface, not a test the natural ground passes or fails, and they are reproduced here so the measured grade above can be read against them. The standard itself notes that its maximum grade is not always practicable in hilly locations. Councils set their own crossover and driveway requirements, which may be tighter.

HOW THE LINE WAS CHOSEN

The street frontage is the boundary of the property closest to Enderley Road, the street in the property's address (8.3 m from the middle of that boundary to the road centreline). The line then runs from the middle of that boundary straight in to the centre of the lot. It is a measurement line, not a proposed driveway: a real driveway starts at a crossover that may sit anywhere along the frontage, and it need not run straight.

WHAT IT DOES NOT INCLUDE

The profile is the ground surface as the elevation model captured it, including any existing driveway, cut, fill or retaining along the line. It stops at the property boundary and says nothing about the verge, the kerb crossing or the level of the road itself, which is where a driveway grade is usually decided. Grades are averages over the run and over the steepest 5 m within it, not spot readings.

NOTE

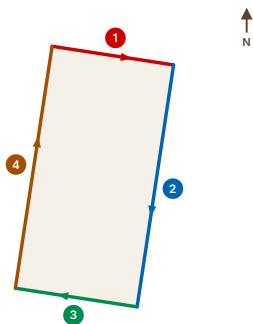
Ground levels are derived from the Queensland Digital Elevation Model (DEM), with heights in metres AHD. This is a desktop measurement of the existing surface, not a survey and not a driveway design. A driveway grade line for construction or for a development application is set by a competent person on a detail survey, against the council's crossover standard.

BOUNDARY ELEVATION PROFILES

Ground level along each side of the property

● STEEPEST SIDE 6.7%

BOUNDARY KEY

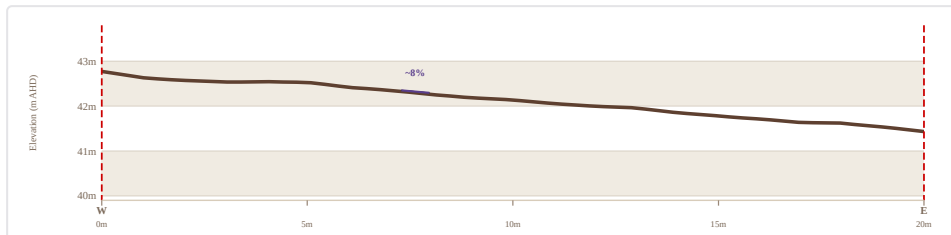


SIDES

1 · NORTH	2 · EAST
20.3 m	40.4 m
3 · SOUTH	4 · WEST
20.3 m	40.4 m

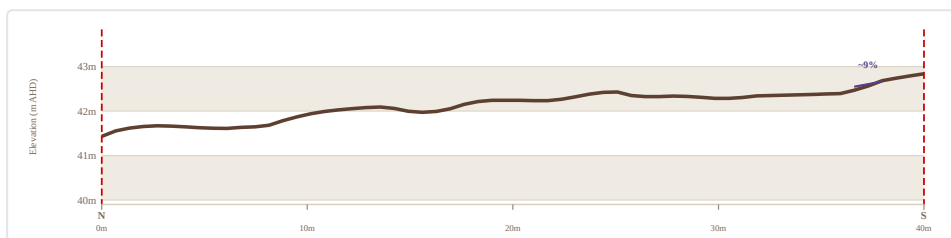
1 NORTH BOUNDARY · 20.3 M · RUNS W → E

42.8 → 41.4 M AHD · 1.3 M FALL · 6.6%



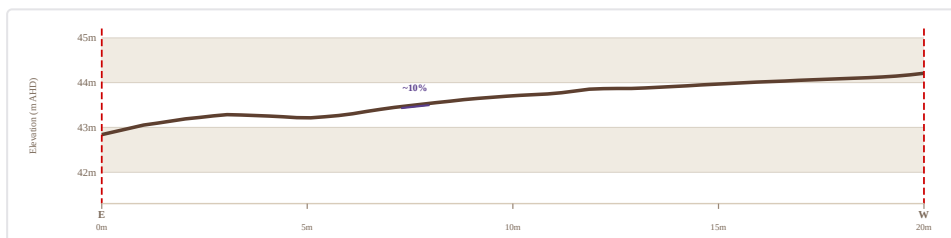
2 EAST BOUNDARY · 40.4 M · RUNS N → S

41.4 → 42.8 M AHD · 1.4 M FALL · 3.5%



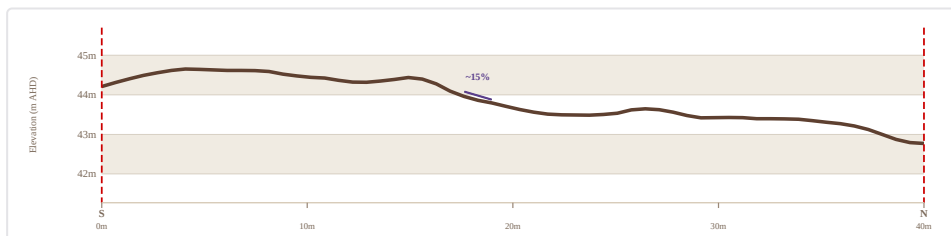
3 SOUTH BOUNDARY · 20.3 M · RUNS E → W

42.8 → 44.2 M AHD · 1.4 M FALL · 6.7%



4 WEST BOUNDARY · 40.4 M · RUNS S → N

44.2 → 42.8 M AHD · 1.9 M FALL · 4.7%



WHAT THE BOUNDARIES SHOW

The property has 4 boundaries totalling 121.4 m. The south boundary (3) is the steepest, falling 1.4 m over its 20.3 m run (6.7%). The east boundary (2) is the flattest, at 1.4 m over 40.4 m (3.5%). Boundary levels are the ground surface as the elevation model captured it, including any existing retaining or fill along the line.

ABOUT THESE PROFILES

Each chart runs along one boundary line of the property, in the direction shown on the key (clockwise from the northern side). They show how much a fence line, retaining wall or boundary drain has to accommodate, and where a neighbour's ground sits relative to yours. Each chart runs in the direction of the arrow on its line in the key, and its two ends are the corners marked by the dashed red lines - so the chart headed "runs W → E" starts at the western corner of that side.

BOUNDARIES SHOWN

The property is made up of 2 lots. They are combined first, so the sides charted are the outside boundary of the whole property - the internal line between the lots is not shown. Very short sides (splays, chamfers and survey slivers under 4 m) are merged into the side they sit on, and a boundary surveyed as a curve - a creek or a road bend, digitised as a chain of short chords - is charted as the one side it is, with the profile following every one of those chords.

NOTE

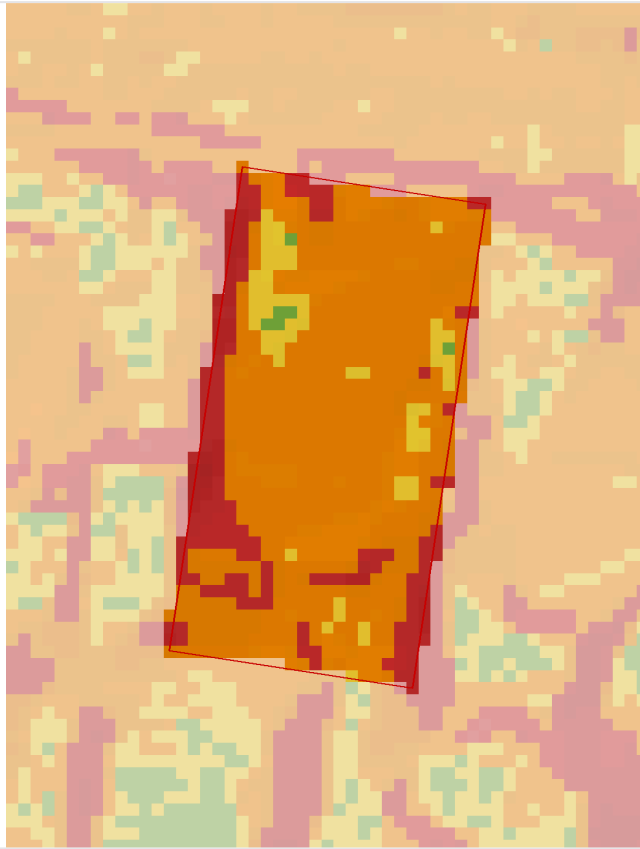
Ground levels are derived from the Queensland Digital Elevation Model (DEM), sampled along the boundary as digitised in the cadastre, with heights in metres AHD. Cadastral lines are not a survey of the fence: a boundary identification survey is required before building to one.

SLOPE AND ASPECT ANALYSIS

Where the block is steep, and which way the ground falls

• FALLS EAST

SLOPE MAP



SLOPE ACROSS THE LOT

■ FLAT (0-2%)	■ GENTLE (2-5%)
0.7% of lot	7.2% of lot
■ MODERATE (5-15%)	■ STEEP (OVER 15%)
73.4% of lot	18.7% of lot

ASPECT

East

Averaged over the whole lot, the ground falls toward the east (bearing ~76°). End to end that is a net fall of about 9.7%; the ground is steeper locally, as the classes show. In Australia a slope that falls to the north faces the sun through the day; one that falls to the south faces away from it.

HOW THIS IS MEASURED

Slope is computed cell by cell from the Queensland Digital Elevation Model (DEM), classed by grade and shaded by the landform. The boundary shown is cadastral mapping. Elevation models describe the surface as captured - vegetation and structures can locally affect it - so this map is indicative only, not a survey.

READING THIS PAGE

SLOPE

The map shows where within the block the ground is flat and where it steepens - two lots with the same average slope can hold that fall very differently. A lot that is mostly flat with one steep band concentrates any earthworks in that band; an even moderate grade spreads them across the block.

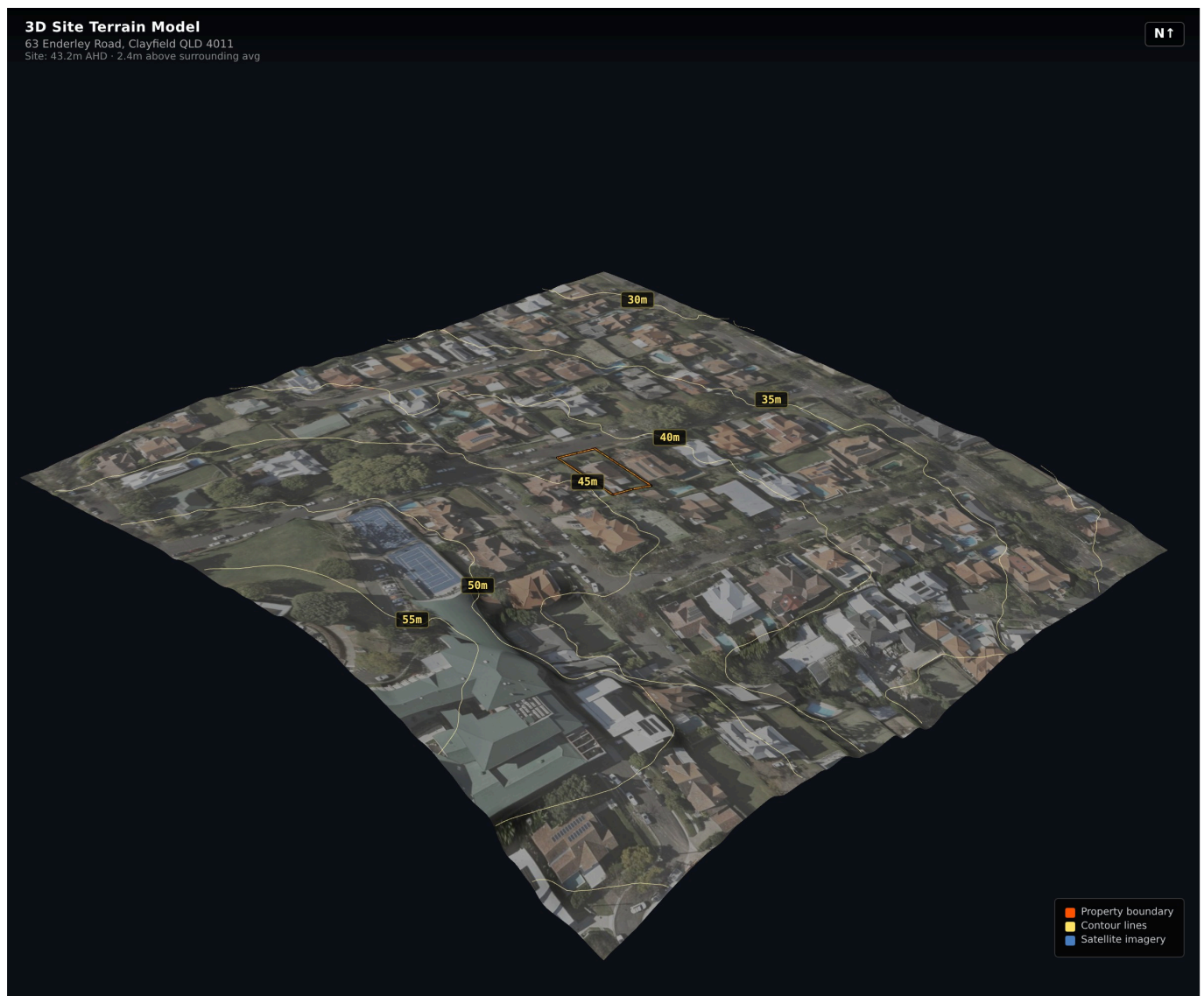
ASPECT

Aspect is the compass direction the ground falls toward, averaged over the lot. It sets which boundary is the high side and the low side, and with it how the block meets the street, where water sheds toward, and how the slope faces the sun through the day.

3D SITE TERRAIN MODEL

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

SITE ELEVATION Site: 43.2m AHD · 2.4m 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

NATURE AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

This report is an automated desktop screening of the **published state elevation model** for the stated property. It is prepared without any site inspection, ground survey or level survey, and without review by a surveyor, civil engineer or geotechnical engineer. It is **not** a detail or contour survey, a set-out or boundary survey, a site classification under AS 2870, a geotechnical investigation, a drainage or stormwater design, an earthworks or cut-and-fill design, a flood assessment or advice of any kind, and it must not be used as a substitute for any of them. It describes the **shape of the ground surface only**: it makes no statement about the soil, rock, fill or groundwater beneath that surface, about bearing capacity or footing type, or about the suitability of the land for any building or use.

WHAT THE ELEVATION FIGURES ARE, AND ARE NOT

Every level, fall, grade, cross section and profile in this report is derived from the Queensland Digital Elevation Model (DEM), a gridded model of the ground surface as most recently captured by the publisher, with heights in metres AHD (Australian Height Datum). They are **model values, not measured levels**. Grid resolution (commonly 1 to 5 m, coarser where only the national model reaches) sets the finest detail that can be represented: a batter, a retaining wall, a table drain, a driveway crossover or a small pad can fall between samples and simply not appear. Vertical accuracy is typically in the range of tens of centimetres and is worse under vegetation, over water and on steep ground. The model captures the surface as it was flown, so any earthworks, fill, excavation, retaining or construction since that capture is not reflected here, and existing fill is indistinguishable from natural ground. High point, low point and total fall are the extremes of the sampled values within the parcel, not surveyed spot levels, and no figure in this report is a design level. Levels must be established by a registered surveyor before they are used for design, set-out, drainage or any decision that depends on a level being right.

SLOPE, ASPECT AND BOUNDARY PROFILES

The slope classes, aspect and boundary profiles are **calculated from that same grid** and carry all of its limits. Slope is computed per grid cell and then classed, so a class boundary drawn on the map is the model's, not a line on the ground; the stated aspect is the mean direction of fall across the lot and local areas may fall another way. Transect and boundary profiles are sampled along the **cadastral mapping**, which is indicative only and is not a boundary survey: where the mapped boundary differs from the true boundary, the profile follows the mapping. Where a page is absent, it is because the model or the cadastral line could not support it, and the report says so rather than estimating it. Nothing here identifies landslide, erosion or slope-stability hazard; a steep grade in this report is a measurement, not a hazard finding.

DATA SOURCES, ACCURACY AND ATTRIBUTION

Elevation model: Queensland Digital Elevation Model (DEM), © its publisher and reproduced under the open licence stated, with no endorsement by the publisher. Contours are derived from, or published against, that same model. Property boundary © the State QLD cadastre. Aerial imagery © the State QLD basemap service. All data is third-party data provided in good faith; LayeredGeo does not verify it and does not warrant its accuracy, completeness, currency or fitness for any purpose. Datasets are synchronised periodically and may lag their source, and capture dates differ between the elevation model and the imagery drawn under it. Boundaries and grids may not align precisely with the cadastral boundary at this site.

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PROFESSIONAL ADVICE

Before relying on any level, grade or fall for a property decision, engage a **registered surveyor** for a contour and detail survey of the site, and a **suitably qualified civil or geotechnical engineer** where earthworks, retaining, drainage, footing design or slope stability matter. Ground conditions below the surface require a geotechnical investigation with subsurface testing; nothing in this report describes them.

REPORT DETAILS

Report generated: **24 September 2026** · Local government: **Brisbane City** · Prepared by: **LayeredGeo Pty Ltd**

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ELEVATION

Terrain Report

The elevation of one property: a contour map of the block, four cross sections through the lot with the peak grade, and a 3D model of the surrounding landform. \$9, no account needed.

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