

Property Fact Pack



99 Brisbane Corso
Fairfield QLD 4103

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Zoning



Flood Risk



Coastal Flood Risk



Local Plans



Overland Flow Flood Risk



Flood Planning Risk



Easements



Flood History



State Flood Planning

At a glance

This report provides important property information and identifies the common considerations when buying property, building or renovating.



Easements



NO
CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED



Flood Risk



CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED



Character



NO
CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED



Vegetation



CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED



Environment



CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED



Bushfire Risk



NO
CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED



Noise



NO
CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED

DATE OF REPORT

25th of February, 2026

ADDRESS

99 BRISBANE CORSO

LOT PLAN

1/SPI57462

COUNCIL

Brisbane

ZONING

- Ldr Low Density Residential

UTILITIES

- Sewer
- Water

SCHOOL CATCHMENTS

- Yeronga SS
- Brisbane South State Secondary College
- Yeronga SHS

CLOSEST CITY

Brisbane - 3km

Zoning

What zone is my property?



Sources: Brisbane City Council

THINGS TO KNOW

Zoning helps organise cities and towns by dividing properties into specific land use types, such as commercial, residential, industrial, agricultural, and public-use. This structured approach prevents disorderly development, making cities and towns more livable, navigable, and attractive.

Zoning rules determine how land can be used and developed, including identifying desirable developments like townhouses or apartment units near public transport. Zoning may also impose restrictions on building heights to preserve local neighbourhood views.




Local area plans provide even more specific details to protect an area's unique character or encourage growth in suitable places. These plans can modify zoning rules and influence development possibilities, supporting economic growth, preserving local identity, providing open spaces, and improving transport routes.

Note: To determine the development possibilities for your property, it's essential to review the planning documents provided by local authorities, contact directly, or consult with a practising town planner.

Questions to ask

- What does the zoning and local plan mean for the property?
- What land uses are suitable for the applicable zone and/or local plan?

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  Ldr Low Density Residential
-  Os2 Open Space (District)

Local Plans

Is my property in a Local Area or Neighbourhood Plan?



Sources: Brisbane City Council

THINGS TO KNOW

Local Area and Neighbourhood Plans provide more detailed planning guidance for specific parts of a suburb or town. They sit within the local planning scheme and work alongside zoning to shape how land can be developed.

While zoning sets the general land use, such as residential, commercial or industrial, Local Area Plans can refine or vary zoning rules. They might allow increased building heights in key centres, encourage mixed-use or higher density near transport, or protect local character in established neighbourhoods.

These plans help guide how growth occurs, balancing development with the area's unique identity, access to services, open spaces and transport networks.

Note: Local Area and Neighbourhood Plans differ between councils and are updated over time. Always check the local planning scheme or speak with a town planner or Council officer for current requirements.

Questions to ask

- Does this plan change or override standard zoning rules?
- What design, height or density controls apply?

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  Dutton Park Fairfield Neighbourhood Plan

Easements

What access rights exist over the property?



NO
CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED



THINGS TO KNOW

Easements are legal rights allowing a person or government authority to access a specific portion of land for a particular purpose. They are commonly required for the maintenance of utilities including large water and sewer pipes, stormwater drains, and power lines. Easements are also created for shared vehicle access through a property or for maintenance of built to boundary walls.

Easements are recorded on a land title and agreed to by the landowner at the time of subdivision. The easement remains on the title even if the land is sold to someone else. Typically, a landowner cannot build permanent structures within an easement area or obstruct the access of the authorised party.

Before building within or over an easement, you must obtain approval from the easement owner and should speak to a building certifier to understand any specific considerations.

Note: The map identifies only publicly registered easements provided by the relevant authority and is not a definitive source of information. You should order a certificate of title & survey plan from the titles office to be sure. Although rare, private covenants or agreements over the land may exist. If you have specific concerns about land entitlements, please contact a solicitor.

Questions to ask

- Does the easement benefit or burden the property?
- Who is responsible for the land within the easement area?
- What other impacts does the easement have on the design of my building?

LEGEND

 Selected Property

Flood Risk

Is the property in a potential flood area?



CONSIDERATIONS IDENTIFIED



Sources: Brisbane City Council

THINGS TO KNOW

If your property is in a potential flood area, it's important to understand the possible risks, impacts and causes of flooding. Flooding commonly happens when prolonged or heavy rainfall causes waterways to rise, overflowing into nearby properties.

The likelihood of a flood is often described using Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP), which shows the chance of a flood happening in any given year. For example, a 1% AEP flood has a 1 in 100 chance of occurring annually.

Building, renovating, or developing in flood-prone areas may require government assessment. For instance, floor heights might need to be built above flood levels, or structures designed to allow water to flow beneath raised buildings.




It is important to check with your local authority (e.g. flood check report) to understand flood risks and access detailed information.

Note: Government flood risk models are broad guides that estimate flood probability and acceptable risk but don't guarantee site-specific accuracy or immunity. They are primarily developed by local authorities to govern future development on that sites to mitigate risks for residents. Newly subdivided lots may have already considered flooding risks and developed above acceptable flood risk levels rendering the mapping invalid. For specific concerns, consult your local authority, local flood check or a qualified professional.

Questions to ask

- What are the building requirements in a potential flood area?
- Can the flood risk be reduced through design measures?
- What is the probability of flooding and is this an acceptable risk for your plans?

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  High Likelihood (5.0% Annual Chance)
-  Medium Likelihood (1.0% Annual Chance)

Overland Flow Flood Risk

Are there any major rainfall issues for this property?



NO
CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED



Sources: Brisbane City Council

THINGS TO KNOW

Overland flow refers to water running over the ground's surface during heavy rain. This can happen when stormwater systems are overwhelmed, drainage paths are blocked, or the land cannot absorb water quickly enough.

Unlike river or coastal flooding, overland flow is usually localised but can cause water pooling, damage to structures, and flooding of yards or low-lying areas. Urban areas are particularly vulnerable due to surfaces like roads and concrete, which prevent water from soaking into the ground.

If your property is in an overland flow area, future development of the site may require specific measures like improving drainage, raising building platforms, or adding landscaping features to safely redirect water.

Check with your local authority (e.g. flood check report) to understand flood risks and access detailed information.

Note: Government overland flow maps are general guides and may not reflect site-specific conditions. They are primarily developed by local authorities to govern future development on that sites to mitigate risks for residents. Flooding may still occur outside mapped areas due to local factors. Newly subdivided lots may have already considered flooding risks and designed flows away from residential lots, rendering the mapping invalid. For tailored advice, consult your local authority or a qualified professional.

Questions to ask

- Are there specific regulations for overland flow that affect your property?
- What building or landscaping measures can help manage water flow?

LEGEND

- Selected Property
- Overland Flow - Moderate Impact
- Overland Flow - Low Impact
- Overland Flow

Flood History

Has the property been impacted by historic flood events?



THINGS TO KNOW

Knowing about past major flood events on or near a property is important for understanding the risk of future flooding. Government flood prediction models often show the worst-case scenarios, which may not always eventuate. However, knowing the highest previous water levels (flood risk vs flood reality) that have actually occurred can help you plan ways to protect yourself and your property.

Being well-prepared for floods is key to staying safe and reducing damage to property assets. It's important to know where higher ground is and plan safe routes to get there during an emergency.

Note: These reports only reflect major flood events mapped and published by government authorities in open data portals. Other rapid flash flood events that subsided quickly may not be documented.

Questions to ask:

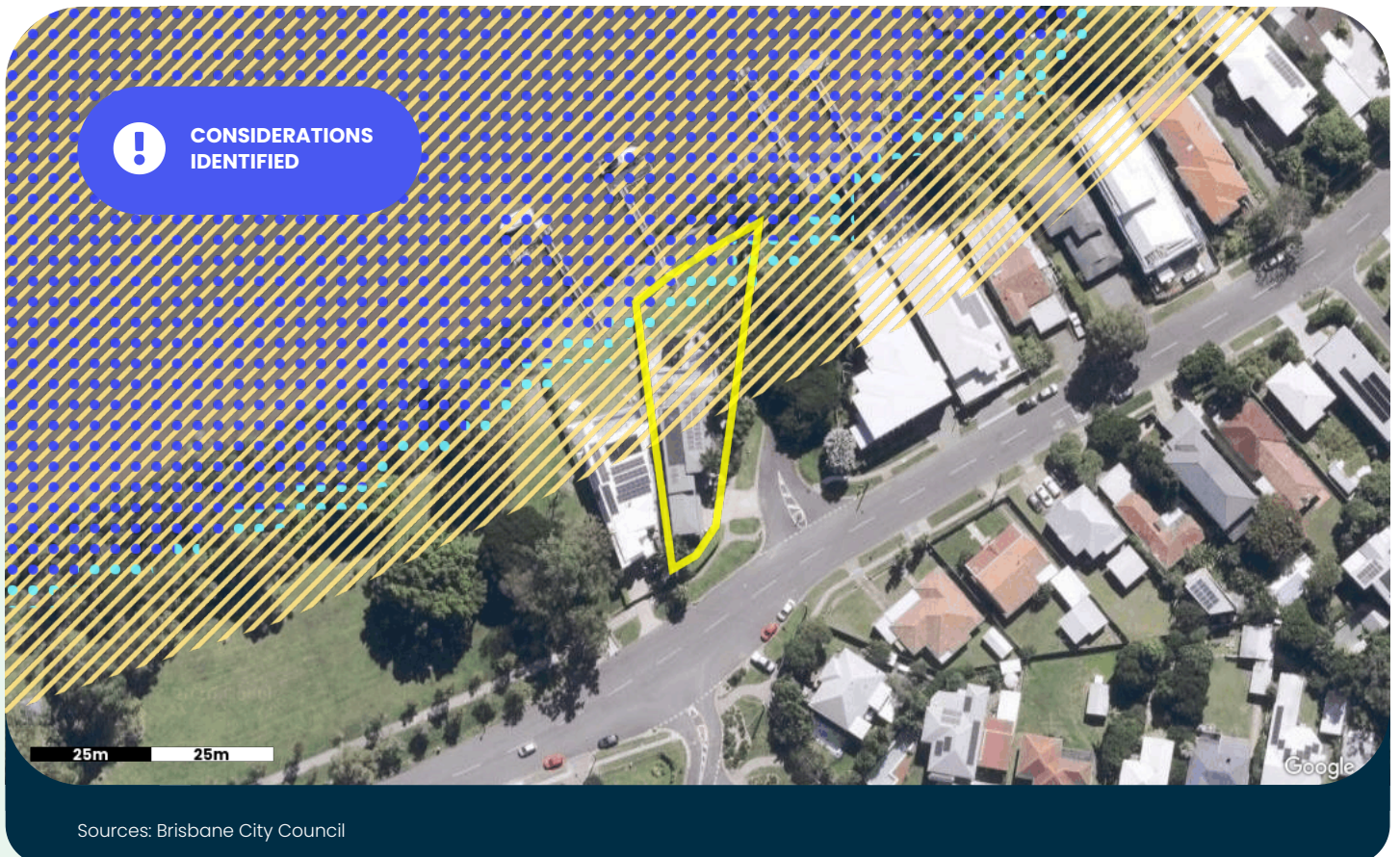
- Where has flooding historically occurred on the property?
- What are the differences between government flood models and recorded flood events?
- Is the government flood model an acceptable level of risk when compared to actual flood events?

LEGEND

- Selected Property
- Flood Event - Feb 2022
- Flood Event - Jan 2011
- Flood Event - 1974

Coastal Flood Risk

Are there any coastal impacts that impact my property?



THINGS TO KNOW

Coastal flooding may occur when high tides, storm surges, or severe weather events push seawater inland. Rising sea levels and coastal erosion, caused by waves, tides, and human activities like vegetation removal, can make previously safe areas more vulnerable to flooding.

Building in a potential coastal flood area often requires government approval and mitigation measures. These can include raising floor heights, using materials resistant to saltwater, and installing erosion control features such as seawalls, revetments, or dune restoration.





It is important to check with your local authority (e.g. flood check and/or flood planning report) to understand flood risks and access detailed information.

Note: Government coastal flood risk models provide general guidance but don't account for site-specific conditions or guarantee protection from flooding. They are primarily developed by local authorities to govern future development on that sites to mitigate risks for residents. Newly subdivided lots may have already considered flooding risks and developed above acceptable flood risk levels, rendering the mapping invalid. Check with your local authority or a qualified professional for specific requirements.

Questions to ask

- What are the building restrictions in a coastal flood area?
- Can building designs reduce flood and erosion risks?
- How does coastal erosion impact your property, and what measures can help?

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  High Storm-Tide Inundation Area
-  Medium Storm-Tide Inundation Area
-  Erosion Prone Area - Coastal Erosion Sub-Category

Flood Planning Risk

What planning overlays impact development of this property?



Sources: Brisbane City Council

THINGS TO KNOW

Flood Planning overlays identify areas at risk of flooding from rivers, creeks, stormwater, or coastal inundation. These overlays are used to guide land use and development to minimise flood impacts on people, property, and infrastructure.




Developments in Flood Planning areas must meet specific requirements, such as raising floor levels above designated flood immunity levels or using flood-resilient building materials. In some cases, developments may not be permitted in high-risk zones unless engineering solutions, such as stormwater detention basins or elevated structures, are implemented.

Note: Flood Planning overlays are based on broad modelling assumptions, are general in nature and are a tool for managing flood risk as it relates to development of the property. They do not guarantee individual property immunity from flooding or account for site-specific conditions. Newly subdivided lots may have already considered flooding risks and developed above acceptable flood risk levels, rendering the mapping invalid. Check with your local authority or a qualified professional for specific requirements.

Questions to ask

- What restrictions apply to developing in a Flood Planning area?
- Are there required flood immunity levels or design standards?
- How do overlays account for future changes like climate impacts or urban growth?

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  Planning Area 1 – High Risk
-  Planning Area 2 – High To Mod. Risk

State Flood Planning

What State overlays impact development of this property?



Sources: Queensland Department Of Environment And Science

THINGS TO KNOW

State Government Flood Planning overlays identify areas at risk of flooding from rivers, creeks, stormwater or coastal inundation. These overlays are prepared by the State, to provide a broad understanding of flood behavior across large areas and are often used to guide regional planning, infrastructure design and land use strategies.

The State may undertake flood studies in certain areas to determine potential impacts across large catchments for a range of purposes. This information is generally broad in nature and should be interpreted with caution when considering flood impacts at an individual property level. The existence of a State flood study over a property does not always indicate flood risk for that property, especially for urban residential properties. If available, **local Council flood models should be referred to for more accurate, site specific assessment in residential areas.**

Relevant State flood models have been included in Develo reports as they provide useful coverage for rural and regional areas, where local government data may not be available. Some State Government flooding data is statutory for developers and, if the development is of a sufficient scale, applications may need to be referred to the relevant authority for assessment.

Note: Flood Planning overlays are based on modelling assumptions and are general in nature. They do not guarantee property immunity from flooding or account for site-specific conditions. Newly subdivided lots may already have addressed flood risks in their design, which may render broad State mapping irrelevant.

Questions to ask

- What restrictions apply when developing in State identified flood areas?
- Does my development need to be referred to the State for assessment?

LEGEND

- Selected Property
- State Coastal – High Storm Tide Inundation Area
- State Coastal – Moderate Storm Tide Inundation Area

Character

Is the property in a character or heritage area?



NO
CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED



THINGS TO KNOW

Heritage and character places are generally to be retained or restored to preserve their unique character value and charm. Any extensions or alterations to existing heritage buildings should complement the traditional building style of the area. There may also be demolition restrictions for existing heritage buildings.

If a property is identified in a character area, any new houses or an extension to a house **may** need to be designed to fit in with the existing building character of the area.

Note: It is not only houses or buildings that are protected by heritage values, there may be structures or landscape features on site that are protected by heritage values. It is essential to consult with the local authority, town planner or a building certifier for guidance on heritage places.

Questions to ask

- Is the property protected by Character or Heritage restrictions?
- What impacts do these restrictions have on renovations, extensions, or new builds?
- Is approval required for works under Character or Heritage restrictions?
- How does this consideration positively or negatively impact the property?

LEGEND

 Selected Property

Historic Imagery

Historic Aerial Imagery



THINGS TO KNOW

Houses built before a certain historical period (e.g., pre-1946) are generally required to be preserved, with any extensions or alterations designed to complement their original architectural style.

If historic records or aerial imagery show a house on the site and the original structure remains, it may be protected by heritage regulations. Heritage and character provide a vital link to the past, showcasing a city's evolution while offering opportunities to celebrate and shape its future identity.

New homes in these areas should be designed to complement the existing streetscape and maintain the area's character and charm.

Advice from a town planner or heritage architect is recommended if the property is identified as built in or before a historical period to ensure compliance with regulations.

Questions to ask:

- Is the property protected by Character protection?
- Can the building be demolished or modified?
- How do these protections affect renovations, extensions, or new builds?

LEGEND

 Selected Property

Vegetation

Is the property in an area with vegetation protection?



Sources: Queensland Government, Brisbane City Council

THINGS TO KNOW

Properties located in protected vegetation areas may have tree clearing restrictions over the native vegetation or significant vegetation on the property. Your property may have vegetation protection if it:

- is located near a river, creek or a waterway corridor
- is located in a bushland area or rural area with native vegetation
- contains large significant trees even in an urban area
- the trees have heritage values and cultural sentiment

If these features are present, your property may contribute to the preservation of important environmental or cultural values. In these cases, planning controls may apply to help guide how vegetation is managed or how land can be developed.

Note: The map provided identifies areas that may have restrictions on tree clearing of native vegetation or significant. The mapping is based on broad modelling assumptions and does not assess each site individually. Newly subdivided lots may already have considered protected vegetation in the design of the subdivision and removal of vegetation approved by Council. To obtain accurate information about tree clearing and building on a site with protected vegetation considerations, it is recommended to contact your local Council or a local arborist for guidance.

Questions to ask

- Where is the protected vegetation located on the property?
- Is the identified vegetation "native" or an introduced species?
- How does this consideration positively or negatively impact the property?

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  Protected Vegetation - Rvm Cat B (Remnant Vegetation)
-  Significant Urban Vegetation - Nall
-  Waterway And Wetland Vegetation - Nall

Environment

Are there any environmental values present on the property?



THINGS TO KNOW

Environmental values are areas identified by government authorities to help protect biodiversity through the planning system and environmental protection frameworks. These values may include:

- national parks and protected environmental areas
- protected species and their habitats
- important wetlands and waterways
- endangered or of concern regional ecosystems and riparian zones

If an environmental value is identified on your property, it's important to understand what this means for land use. In many cases, especially in urban or built-up areas, these values may not affect how you use or develop the land. However, they may place restrictions on construction or activities such as clearing native trees.

To find out what implications these values have for your property, consult a qualified environmental professional or contact the relevant government authority.

Note: The accompanying map highlights areas where restrictions may apply to vegetation clearing or land use restrictions. It is based on broad modelling assumptions and does not assess each site individually. In newly subdivided areas, environmental values may have already been considered during the subdivision approval process.

Questions to ask

- Where are the areas with environmental value located on the property?
- What type of vegetation or habitat is protected, and how does it contribute to local biodiversity?
- How might these environmental values influence development or use of the property?

LEGEND

- Selected Property
- Wildlife Habitat - Mses
- Biodiversity Area (High Ecological Significance Strategic)
- Core Koala Habitat Area

Bushfire Risk

Is the property in a potential bushfire area?



**NO
CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED**



THINGS TO KNOW

Being located in a bushfire risk area does not guarantee a bushfire occurrence but signifies that the property has been identified as having conditions conducive to supporting a bushfire. Factors such as a dry climate, dense surrounding vegetation, and steep landscapes all contribute to the impact and intensity of a bushfire.

If you plan to build or develop in a bushfire area, your construction may need to adhere to specific requirements to ensure resident safety. This could involve proper building siting, creating barriers and buffer zones around your home, and using appropriate building design and materials to minimise the impact of bushfires.

Note: The map provided is based on broad government modelling assumptions and does not assess each site individually or guarantee bushfire immunity.

Newly subdivided lots may have already considered bushfire risk in the design of the subdivision, potentially involving vegetation removal, and gained approval from the Council. You should speak with the Council or a building certifier to identify any relevant safety requirements for your site.

Questions to ask

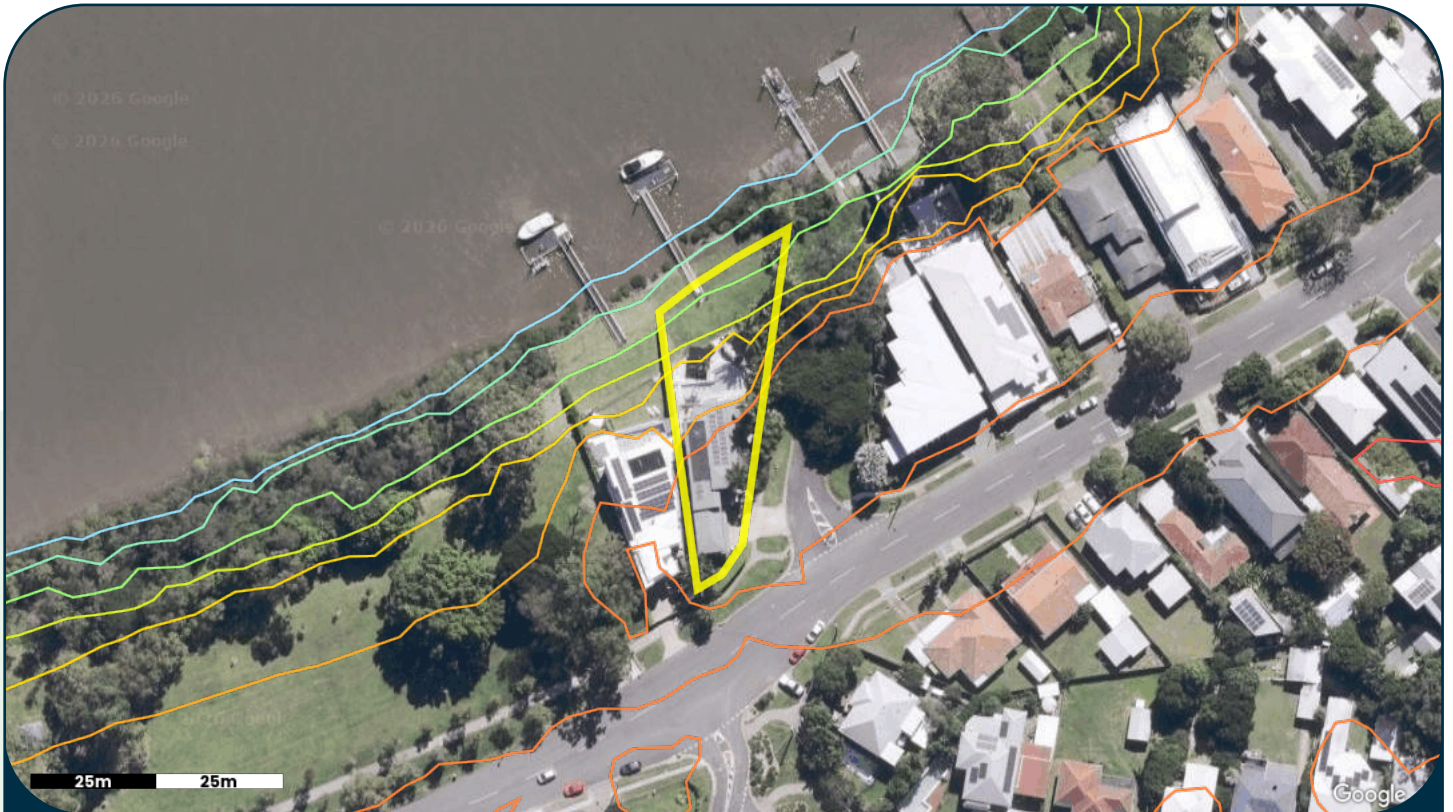
- What is the significance of the bushfire risk to the property?
- What can be built in a bushfire risk area?
- Can bushfire impacts be reduced through design?

LEGEND

 Selected Property

Steep Land

Is there significant slope on this property?



Sources: Department Of Resources

THINGS TO KNOW

Understanding how the land slopes on your property is important to know for building construction, soil and rainwater management purposes. A sloping block is a title of land that has varying elevations. Whether the slope is steep or gradual, knowing the land's topography helps in planning and building structures on site.

A flat block of land is generally easier to construct on but sloping land has other benefits if the building is designed well, such as improved views, drainage and ventilation. Properties with steep slopes pose challenges, particularly regarding soil stability. Retaining walls and other stabilisation measures may be necessary to prevent erosion and ensure the safety of structures.

For an accurate assessment of your property's slopes and suitability for construction, consult a surveyor or structural engineer.

Note: The information provided is based on general modelling assumptions and does not evaluate each site individually. Changes in the landscape such as retaining walls may have occurred. The contour lines provided show elevation measurement above sea level.

Questions to ask

- Where is the steep land and/or landslide risk located?
- How does this affect what can be built on the property?
- Can the steep land and/or landslide risk be improved?

LEGEND

- Selected Property
- Property Est. Fall: ~4m
- Property High: ~6m
- Property Low: ~2m



Noise

Is the property in a potential noise area?



**NO
CONSIDERATIONS
IDENTIFIED**



THINGS TO KNOW

Some properties may be located near uses that generate noise such as road, rail and airport traffic. These noise generating uses can cause some nuisance for the occupants of a building if it is loud and consistent. When building, extending or developing property in a noise affected area, you may be required to consider design features that reduce noise for the residents of the dwelling.

Common design features some local Councils may require include installing double glazing windows, noise attenuation doors and fences. You may wish to contact an acoustic engineer for more information.

Note: The map provided identifies noise based on government broad modelling assumptions and does not assess each site individually or any nearby sound barriers such as acoustic fences, buildings, vegetation, or earth mounds.

Questions to ask

- What is the significance of the noise impacts?
- How do noise impacts affect renovations, extensions or new builds?
- How can noise impacts be reduced through design?
- How might you confirm the noise levels and whether they are acceptable?

LEGEND

 Selected Property

Water

Are there any water pipes nearby?



Sources: Urban Utilities




THINGS TO KNOW

Water mains carry potable water from water treatment facilities to properties to use for drinking, washing and watering of gardens. These mains are owned by Council or a local Service Authority. It is important to locate these pipes before you start any underground work, to avoid costly damage to the mains.

If you are planning to develop or renovate a property and the building work is close to or over water and sewer mains, you may be required to obtain approval from local Council or the Service Authority. You should also contact a surveyor or register professional to identify any underground services before commencing any work.

Note: The information provided identifies the location of large government maintained pipes only and does not identify all privately owned pipes that may exist underground. The location of pipes in relation to the aerial or satellite image provided may be skewed because of the angle the imagery is captured from.

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  Water Connection
-  Water Pipe

The indicative pipe location is provided as a guide only and not relied upon solely before undertaking work.

Questions to ask

- Where is the water infrastructure located on the property?
- What impact might this have on renovations, extensions, new builds or redevelopment?
- What can be built over or near the identified water infrastructure?

Sewer

Are there any sewer pipes nearby?



Sources: Urban Utilities

THINGS TO KNOW

Sewer mains carry wastewater away from properties to sewage treatment facilities. These mains are owned by Council or a local Service Authority. It is important to locate these pipes before you start any underground work, to avoid costly damage to the mains.

If you are planning to develop or renovate a property and the building work is close to or over water and sewer mains, you may be required to obtain approval from local Council or the Service Authority. You should also contact a surveyor or register professional to identify any underground services before commencing any work.





Note: The information provided identifies the location of large government maintained pipes only and does not identify all privately owned pipes that may exist underground. The location of pipes in relation to the aerial or satellite image provided may be skewed because of the angle the imagery is captured from.

The indicative pipe location is provided as a guide only and not relied upon solely before undertaking work.

Questions to ask

- Where is the sewer infrastructure located on the property?
- What impact might this have on renovations, extensions, new builds or redevelopment?
- What can be built over or near the identified sewer infrastructure?

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  Sewer Maintenance Structure
-  Sewer Pipe
-  Sewer Pipe Connection

Stormwater

Are there stormwater pipes on or near the property?



Sources: Brisbane City Council

THINGS TO KNOW

Council stormwater pipes collect piped roof water and surface water from a number of properties and direct flows away from buildings. These pipes are owned by Council and feed into large pipes which collect water from the street curb and channel.

You will need government approval to build over or near a large stormwater pipe. It is important to locate these pipes before digging to ensure they are not damaged. Please contact the local authority to access detailed plans that show the size and depth of pipes.

Note: The information provided identifies the location of large government maintained pipes only and does not identify all privately owned pipes that may exist underground.

The location of pipes in relation to the aerial or satellite image provided may be skewed because of the angle the imagery is captured from. The indicative pipe location is provided as a guide only and not relied upon solely before undertaking work.

Questions to ask

- Where is the stormwater infrastructure located on the property?
- Is there a lawful point of stormwater discharge available to the property?
- What impacts might this have on renovations, extensions, new builds or redevelopment?
- What can you build over or near the identified stormwater infrastructure?

LEGEND

- Selected Property
- Inlet Structure
- Maintenance Structure
- Stormwater Pipe Or Culvert

Power

Are there any power lines on or near the property?



Sources: Energex

THINGS TO KNOW




Power lines (overhead or underground) transmit electricity from power stations through cables to individual properties. It is important to locate these cables before digging or undertaking overhead work near power lines, to ensure they are not damaged or workers injured.

Note: The map provided identifies the general location of large power mains identified by the service authority. The location of cables and power lines in relation to the aerial or satellite image provided may be skewed because of the angle the imagery is captured from. The indicative cable location is provided as a guide only and not relied upon solely before undertaking work. Please contact the relevant Service Authority to find out further detailed information.

Questions to ask

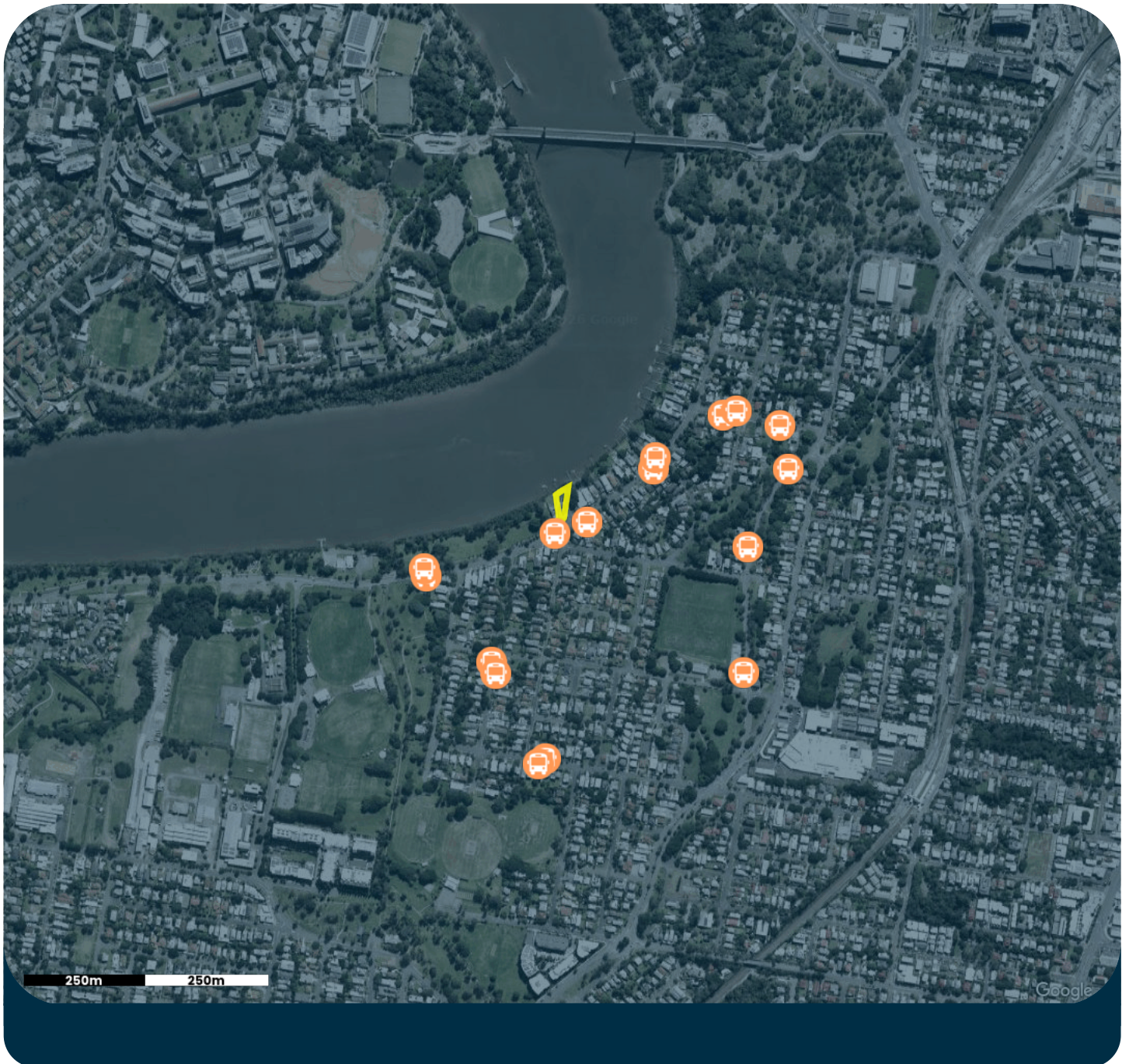
- Where is the power infrastructure located on the property?
- Is there an electricity connection available to the property?
- What impact might this have on renovations, extensions, new builds or redevelopment?

LEGEND

-  Selected Property
-  Overhead Power Line (LV)
-  Underground Power Cable (HV)

Public Transport

Is there any public transport stops nearby?



LEGEND

 Selected Property

 Bus Stop

Boundary

View your property boundaries



Imagery may misalign with boundaries due to capture distortion.
Note: All dimensions are estimates, not all dimensions may be shown.

Area: ~1,019m², Perimeter: ~161m

LEGEND

 Selected Property

DISCLAIMER

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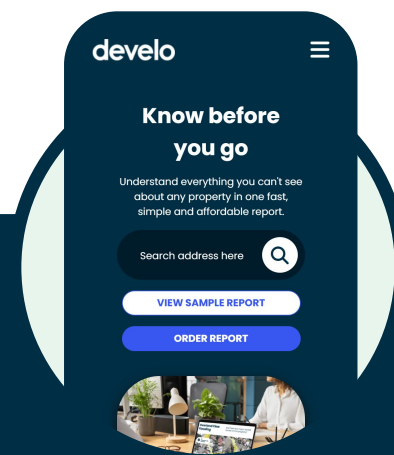
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- ✓ Your building and pest inspector
- ✓ Your conveyancing solicitor
- ✓ Your building professional consultant. eg. architect, designer and builder.

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