



### TAMAR VALLEY ADVISORY LANDSLIDE ZONING

CLASSIFICATION	INTERPRETATION / RECOMMENDATIONS
<b>CLASS V</b> Active landslides and adjacent areas.	Building not generally recommended. Detailed land stability assessment involving subsurface investigation and stability analysis.
<b>CLASS IV</b> Old landslides and adjacent areas, with apparent failure now inactive.	No building recommended without land stability assessment, generally requiring subsurface investigation.
<b>CLASS III</b> Potential landslide areas. Steeper slopes underlain by soft rocks, but not known to have failed. Steeper slopes underlain by deeply weathered hard rock and derived soils.	Land stability assessment recommended, often involving field inspection, sometimes requiring subsurface investigations.
Launceston Urban Mapping Project Sub-classification	
Subclass IIIa - Deep soil on hard rocks (slope > 7 degrees).	
Subclass IIIb - Dolerite gravel on 7-10 degree slopes.	
Subclass IIIc - Dolerite gravel on > 10 degree slopes.	
<b>CLASS II</b> Generally stable ground on "soft" rocks, including very gentle slopes. Deep soil overlying hard rock on gently sloping ground.	Generally no stability problems; strict adherence to building codes. Special attention to drainage, excavation support and loading.
Launceston Urban Mapping Project Sub-classification	
Subclass IIa - Deep soil on hard rocks (slope < 7 degrees).	
Subclass IIb - Selected reclaimed areas.	
<b>CLASS I</b> Generally stable ground on "hard" rocks; weathered hard rocks with thin soil cover.	Generally no stability problems. Development of steeper land should follow good hillside development practice.

### TAMAR VALLEY ADVISORY LANDSLIDE ZONING

Limit of Tamar Valley Advisory Landslide Zoning  
Limit of Launceston Urban Mapping Project - 1:25 000 and 1:10 000 scale maps available.

### LAND STABILITY HAZARD MAPPING PROJECT

LANDSLIDE STATUS	DESCRIPTION
RECENT - ACTIVE	Landslides with morphological features (headscarp, trunk and tail) that are commonly fresh and easily recognizable. Frequently these landslides are either moving or are regarded as having recently moved.
ANCIENT (POSSIBLE)	Landslides with morphological features that are typically subdued and have been modified by erosional processes. They probably developed under different climatic conditions thousands of years ago and are commonly considered as dormant features but have potential for reactivation.
POSSIBLE	Areas with morphological features suggestive of fossil landslide activity. Their origin may possibly be attributed to general or common (hydrology, structure, etc.) rather than mass movement processes.

### DECLARED LANDSLIP ZONES

Areas designated as Declared Landslip Zones under the Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 (Sections 36 - 40).

	<b>Landslip A Zone</b>
	<b>Landslip B Zone</b>

### BURNIE / PENGUIN AREAS ADVISORY LANDSLIDE ZONING

**Zone I** - Areas of active land movement and or slopes, which are considered to be unstable with increased development. It is recommended that building and development should be restricted in these areas. If any building is allowed, it should be subject to a satisfactory report from a recognised geotechnical consultant, and special building requirements should be incorporated into any design, construction or long-term activities at the site concerned, to ensure long-term stability.

**Zone II** - Areas of doubtful stability, which may become unstable if proper precautions are not taken before development is approved. Special drainage precautions are necessary and care should be taken so as not to oversteepen existing slopes. A site specific assessment should be obtained from a recognised geotechnical consultant prior to commencement of any works.

**Zone III** - These areas could be activated by excessive removal of material from the toe area of large rotational landslides or from steep slopes with thick soils, in combination with poor drainage practices in the heel zone (i.e. the upper part of the slope). If undisturbed, they should be stable. A site specific assessment by a recognised geotechnical consultant is recommended before commencing any work in affected area.

### LILYDALE - KAROOLA AREAS ADVISORY LANDSLIDE ZONING

**Zone I** - Areas of active or dormant land movement and or slopes which are considered to be unstable for development. It is recommended that building and development should be restricted in these areas. If any building is allowed, it should be subject to a satisfactory report from a recognised geotechnical consultant, and special building requirements should be incorporated into any design, construction or long-term activities at the site concerned, to ensure long-term stability.

**Zone II** - Areas having potential for landsliding, which may become unstable if proper precautions are not taken before development is undertaken. Special drainage precautions are necessary and care should be taken so as not to oversteepen existing slopes. A site specific assessment should be obtained from a recognised geotechnical consultant prior to commencement of any works.

### MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA MAPPING PROJECT AND MAP NAME

#### TAMAR VALLEY - ADVISORY LANDSLIDE ZONING ROCHERLEA

#### MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA PLAN NUMBER (DECLARED LANDSLIP ZONES)

**MRT P5850**

NOTE: This map is to be used as an index to available maps and plans only. A 1:250 000 scale digital topographic base is used for this map and as a consequence, there is a mismatch with the 1:25 000 scale Land Stability, Landslip Advisory Zones and Declared Landslip Zones information.



Digital base information from Land Information Services Division, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.  
Map produced by the Data Management Branch, Mineral Resources Tasmania using GIS software.

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