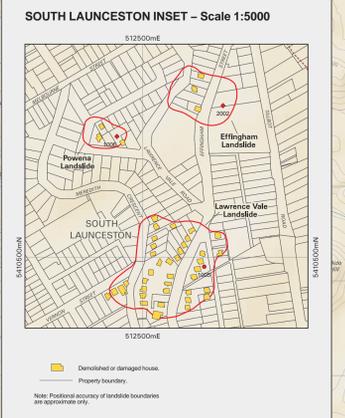
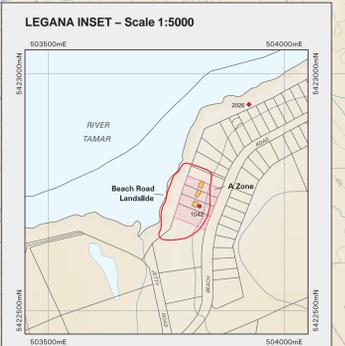
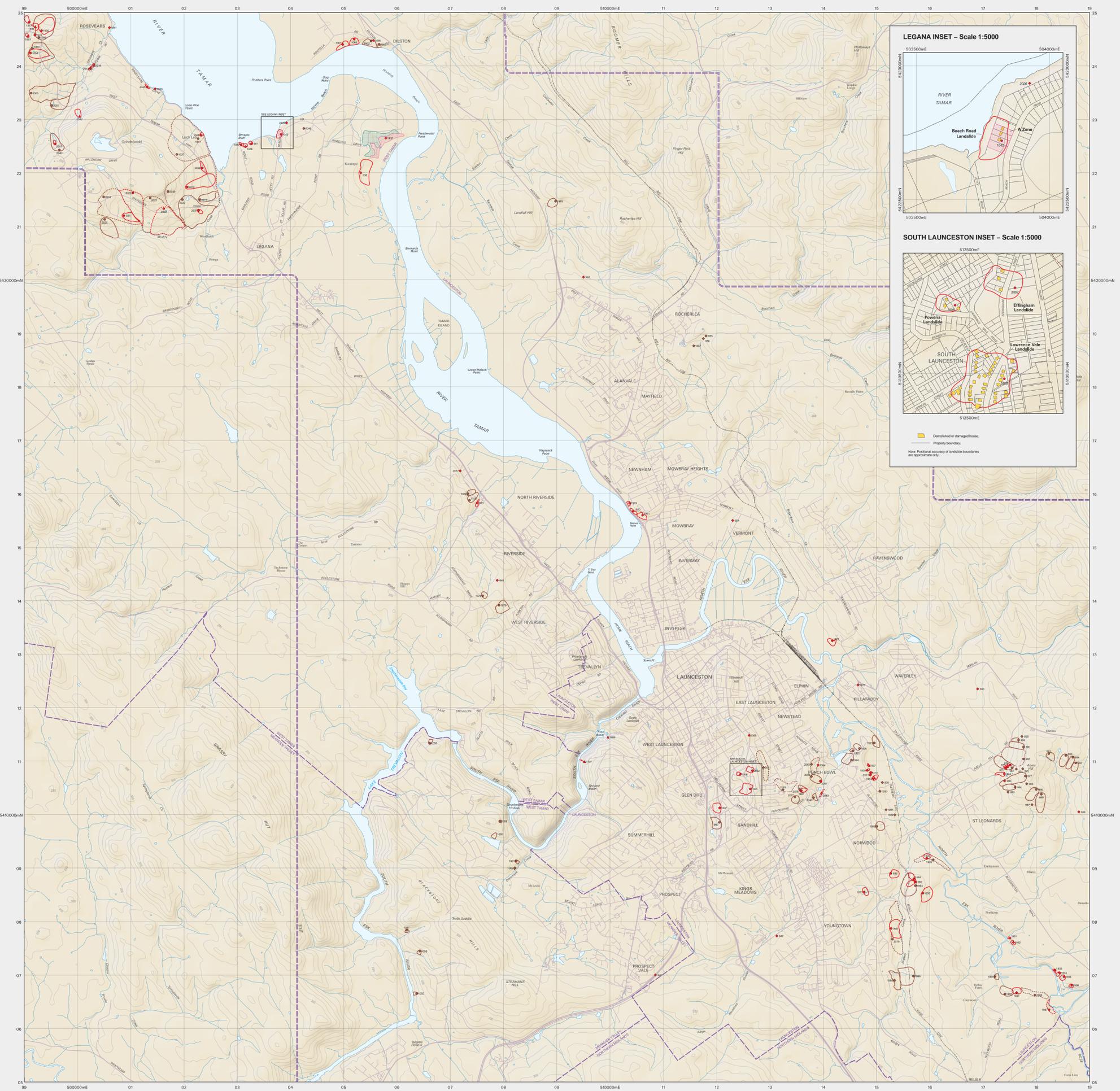


TASMANIAN LANDSLIDE HAZARD SERIES

LAUNCESTON – LANDSLIDE INVENTORY

MAP 1 OF 5



Landslide Inventory
Background, Aim and Purpose
 Large areas of land throughout Tasmania are subject to slope instability and about 60 landslides have been identified by the DIER since the 1970s. The majority of these landslides have occurred in the last 20 years and are highly significant to those directly affected and the financial cost to individuals, organisations and the State can run into millions of dollars. Recent disasters such as the Theobald Landslide in New South Wales, serve to remind society of the potential for loss of life from relatively small landslides. Fortunately, landslide damage can be avoided when ground conditions are properly assessed before construction proceeds and in already developed areas, this understanding can be used to mitigate the hazard through various measures.

Hazard and Risk
 Regional landslide hazard maps provide an insight into the regional hazards that may potentially affect the area concerned. Mineral Resources Tasmania, in partnership with the Launceston City and West Tamar Councils, has produced a new landslide hazard map of the urban Launceston area and surrounds. The information provided in the public domain and anyone is free to use it provided they read and understand the caveats for use.

Method
 A methodology has been developed for these maps and will be used for other urban areas of Tasmania. It can be downloaded from the MRT website.

Landslide Database
 Landslide data shown on this and associated maps is sourced from a landslide database created by Mineral Resources Tasmania (MRT) for the storage of landslide information in the State. Officially known as the 'Geohazard Module' and part of MRT's 'TasLIS' information system, the database has been built to comply with Australian standards for the description of landslide information. The Geohazard Module is a public database which is being developed with the view of making it available on the MRT internet site in the near future. GIS layers developed by MRT and shown on the maps are supplied to each council in the area and available to the public, once the maps are complete.

Caveats for Use
 The following caveats shall apply to the maps:
 - The hazards identified are based on imperfect knowledge of ground conditions and are intended to represent our current understanding of the landslide process. As this knowledge improves our perception of the hazard and the depiction of the hazard on the map may also change.
 - These maps can be used as a guide (or flag) to the need for specific assessment in potential hazard areas.
 - Planning decisions should not be made solely on the basis of the hazard zones delineated on the map.

Landslide Layer
 This layer is regarded as a basic layer for development of hazard maps. As part of the construction process, all data known at the time has been included by MRT geologists to ensure that the necessary minimum standards for landslide description, Landslide data that have not been MRT quality standardised and not shown on the map are kept in the database as a closed file. All reasonable effort has been made to ensure the landslides and accurately located and described. Due to the absence of relevant information from the historic data the landslide boundaries are approximate only and based on air photo interpretation and field visit mapping.

Based on the state of activity, landslides are classified into the following groups:
 - Recent or active - Landslides that are currently moving or have moved recently (since European settlement). Landslide features (head scarp, banks, toe and related cracks) are commonly fresh and easily recognisable. Damage to infrastructure and objects is usually visible.
 - Fossil or old dormant - Landslides that have been inactive for a long period of time and probably developed under different climatic conditions. The landslide features have been modified by erosional processes. They are considered to be of low hazard but have the potential for some dormant hazards, observed after European settlement, are also in this category, as there is no reliable evidence to indicate recent movement.

Areas of small and widespread landslides, affecting large parts of a slope, are classified as landslide zones. They are divided into two groups:
 - Landslide zone with predominantly recent or active landslides, and
 - Landslide zone with predominantly fossil or old dormant landslides.

Geology
 The relationship of landslides to geomorphology is shown on Map 2 (Geomorphology).

Landslide Polygons
 - Recent or active landslides, position approximate
 - Landslide zone recent or active, position approximate
 - Fossil or old dormant landslides, position approximate
 - Landslide zone fossil or old dormant, position approximate

Declared Landslip Zones
 - Landslip A Zone
 - Landslip B Zone

Landslide Points
 - Recent or active landslide or rockfall or topple, position approximate
 - Recent or active debris flow
 - Recent or active shallow slide
 - Fossil or old dormant shallow slide
 - Recent or active deep slide
 - Fossil or old dormant deep slide

Principal Landslide Types in the Study Area
 - Rotational Landslide
 - Translational Landslide
 - Rockfall
 - Topple

Disclaimer:
 While every care has been taken in the preparation of this data, no warranty is given as to the correctness of the information and no liability is accepted for any statement or opinion or for any loss or damage, however caused, arising from the use of the information contained in this data. The user should consult professional advisors. As a result the Council is not responsible for any liability (including liability for or attributable to any employee or agent) or for any loss or damage, however caused, arising from the use of the information contained in this data.

Location Diagram
 Shows the location of Launceston within Tasmania and its position relative to other major cities.

