

MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA TAMAR VALLEY - ADVISORY LANDSLIDE ZONING ROWELLA

Scale: 1:25 000



CLASSIFICATION	INTERPRETATION / RECOMMENDATIONS
CLASS V Active landslides and adjacent areas.	Building not generally recommended. Detailed land stability assessment involving subsurface investigation and stability analysis.
CLASS IV Old landslides and adjacent areas, with apparent failure now inactive.	No building recommended without land stability assessment, generally requiring subsurface investigation.
CLASS III 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.
CLASS II 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.
CLASS I 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.

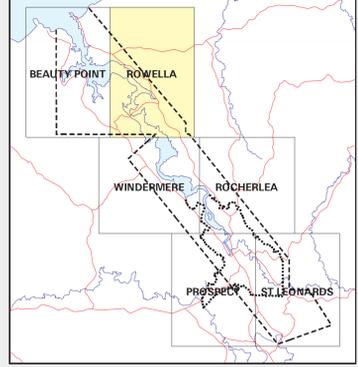
Footnotes

* "Hard" rock refers to Tertiary basalt, Jurassic dolerite, Triassic, Permian and Lower Palaeozoic well-lithified sedimentary rocks.
 ** "Soft" rock refers to Tertiary to Recent poorly consolidated sedimentary rocks and deposits.
 Dolerite gravel refers to poorly consolidated to cemented dolerite conglomerate of Tertiary age.
 Active landslide means, for example, where visible cracks or bare soil related to downslope movement are present or where a known history of recent landslide movement exists.
 The effects of groundwater and water infiltration on the stability of slopes, excavations and constructions should be considered at all times.
 Banks along water courses could be subject to localised stability problems.
 Stability assessments should be undertaken by competent geotechnical practitioners.
 * * The map does not depict all of the areas of deep soil on hard rocks. Generally landslide risk is low for Class I but it would be prudent to confirm shallow bedrock on steeper slopes, to ensure a uniformly low risk prior to development.

Limit of Tamar Valley Advisory Landslide Zoning

Limit of Launceston Urban Mapping Project - 1:25 000 and 1:10 000 scale maps available.

INDEX TO ADJOINING MAPS



This map was derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania Plans 3874, 3875, 3876, and 3877 - Tamar Valley Landslip Maps 1974 (provisional). The advisory zones were developed using a generic five class model. This model is based on concepts developed in the production of the earlier advisory maps, and does not reflect methodologies developed for more recent advisory zone modelling ie post Threebo inquiry. Reference should be made to Mineral Resources Tasmania Unpublished Report 1978 No 24.

Cadastre information (depicted in grey), as at April 2003 and supplied by Information and Land Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.

Digital base information from Information and Land Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.
 Map produced July 2001 by Data Management Branch, Mineral Resources Tasmania using G.I.S. software.
 AGD66 - AMG Zone 55. Contour Interval: 20 metres.
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