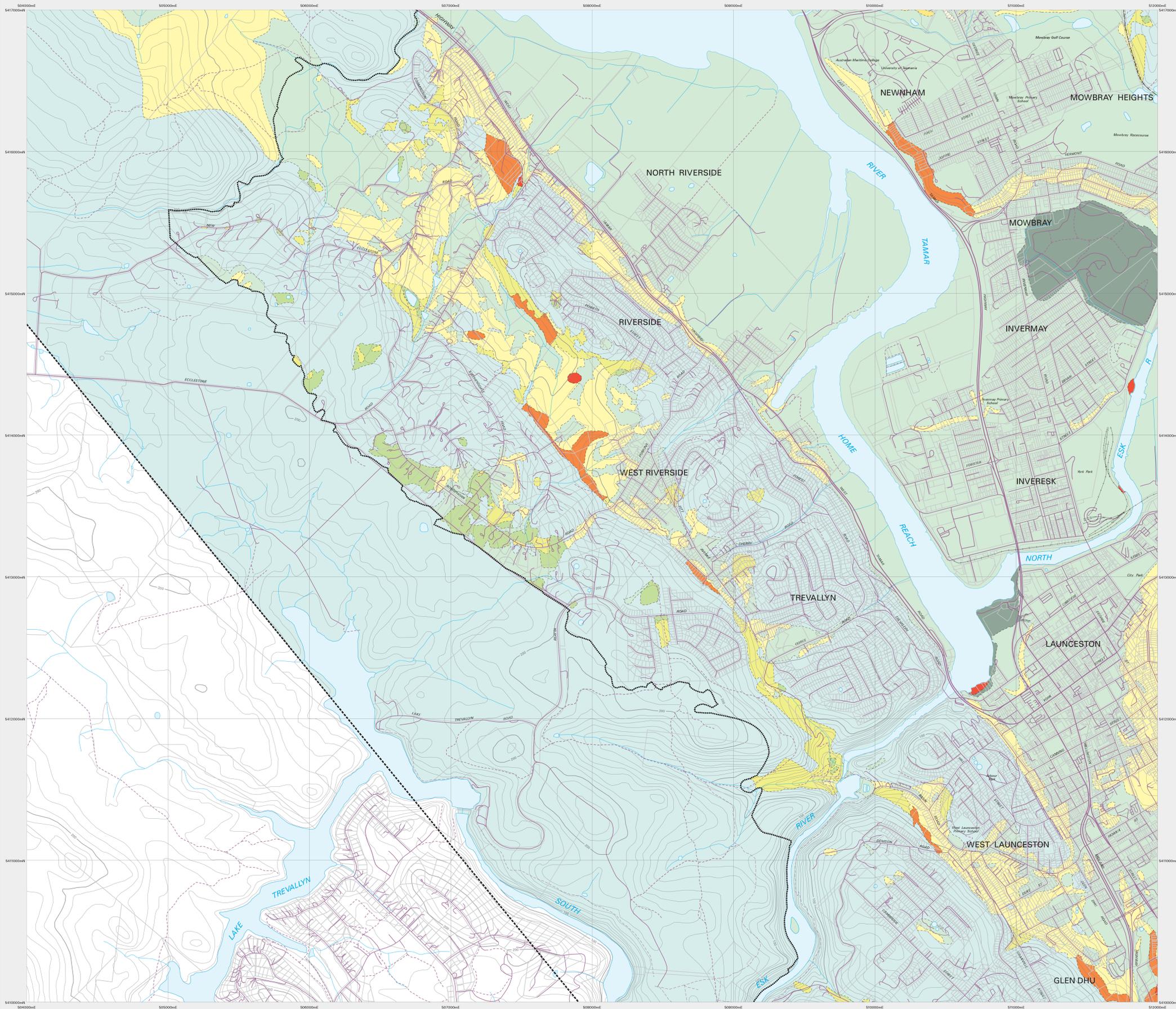


MINERAL RESOURCES TASMANIA
LAUNCESTON - ADVISORY LANDSLIDE ZONING
RIVERSIDE



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. 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.	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. Launceston Urban Mapping Project Sub-classification Subclass IIa - Deep soil on hard rocks (slope < 7 degrees). Subclass IIb - Selected reclaimed areas.	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.



This map was derived from Mineral Resources Tasmania Plan 3878 - Tamar Valley Landslip Maps 1974 (provisional) and the Land Stability Zonation map of the Launceston Urban Mapping Project 1986.
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 in post Threebo inquiry.

Digital topographic and cadastre information sourced from the LIST data base - Information and Land Services, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment and in some instances may be 1:25 000 scale data and accordingly at this map's scale, this information is indicative only. Cadastre information (depicted in grey), as at April 2003.

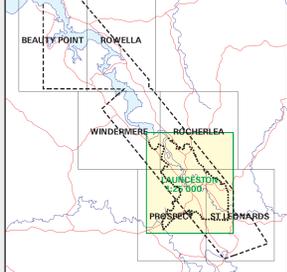
Map produced August 2001 by Data Management Branch, Mineral Resources Tasmania using G.I.S. software.
AGD66 - AMG Zone 58, Contour Interval 10 metres.
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While every care has been taken in the preparation of this data no warranty is given as to the correctness of the information and no liability is accepted for any statement or omission or for any error or omission. No reader should act on the basis of any material contained herein. Readers should consult professional advisors, such as a geotechnical engineer or a geologist, before using this data for any purpose. The user of this data is advised to verify the accuracy of the data for any particular use.

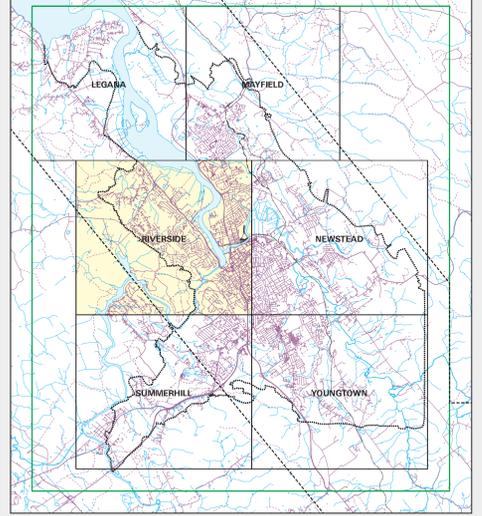
THIS MAP IS TO BE USED FOR GENERAL GUIDANCE ONLY AND DOES NOT REMOVE THE NEED FOR SITE SPECIFIC INVESTIGATIONS

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

INDEX TO ADJOINING TAMAR VALLEY LANDSLIDE ADVISORY MAPS



INDEX TO 1:10 000 LAUNCESTON MAPS



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.