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# A review of groundwater monitoring at Rosetta (1991–2001)

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A. Waite

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## Introduction

A landslide was identified in the Hone Road area of Rosetta in 1990 and declared as a landslip zone, as defined under the *Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993*. Donaldson (1991) regarded groundwater as a major contributor to landslide activity in the area, and piezometers were installed to monitor groundwater levels.

A series of active and passive drainage systems was installed in the landslide by the Glenorchy City Council (GCC) in the period 1991/1992. Groundwater monitoring in the landslide and surrounding area has continued on a regular basis since 1991.

This report provides a summary of the observations made between 1991 and 2001.

## Previous work

Investigations in 1990 (Weldon, 1990a, b) and 1991 (Donaldson, 1991) confirmed the existence of an active landslide in the Hone Road area at Rosetta. During the investigation work by Donaldson (1991), a number of piezometers were installed in boreholes to monitor groundwater levels in the body of the landslide and the surrounding area (fig. 1).

The investigation by Donaldson (1991) identified groundwater levels as a significant contributor to the activity of the landslide. In the period 1991–1992, the Glenorchy City Council installed a number of active and passive drainage systems in the area to control groundwater. These consisted of a number of horizontal drains drilled at low angles into the landslide body, and three vertical extraction boreholes up gradient of the active landslide and fitted with automatically operated borehole pumps. Water produced from these drainage systems was directed to stormwater lines outside the landslip zone. The locations of the vertical wells and drainage fans are shown in Figure 2.

The effects of these dewatering measures on the local groundwater has been observed by regular

monitoring of the water levels in the piezometers and vertical extraction wells.

## Groundwater monitoring

Piezometers in a total of 17 boreholes were measured on a regular basis over the period from 1991 to 2001. Certain boreholes became unusable over the period, and monitoring in these was discontinued. Water levels in the three vertical pumped drainage boreholes were also monitored.

Flow rates from the sub-horizontal drains, based on the time required to fill a calibrated container, were recorded during the periods of borehole and piezometer monitoring.

At each monitoring period, a sample of groundwater was also extracted from the common discharge point of the horizontal drainage system and transferred to the MRT laboratory for conductivity analysis.

The results of the piezometer and borehole water level monitoring are summarised in graphical form in Appendix 1, and graphs of monthly and annual rainfall data for the period are presented in Appendix 2. Flow rates from the horizontal drains are shown in Appendix 3 and water conductivity readings in Appendix 4.

## Discussion

Examination of the monitoring data indicates that a noticeable decrease in average groundwater levels has been observed in most holes over the period from 1991, although water levels in a small number of the boreholes showed very little change over the period.

The greatest changes have occurred in the area with the greatest density of horizontal drains, with significant decreases (up to 10 m) in groundwater level observed in boreholes 7, 7a and 23. The holes showing the least or no difference are those wholly within geological materials other than Tertiary sediments, suggesting the presence of different hydrogeological conditions in these older fractured aquifers and

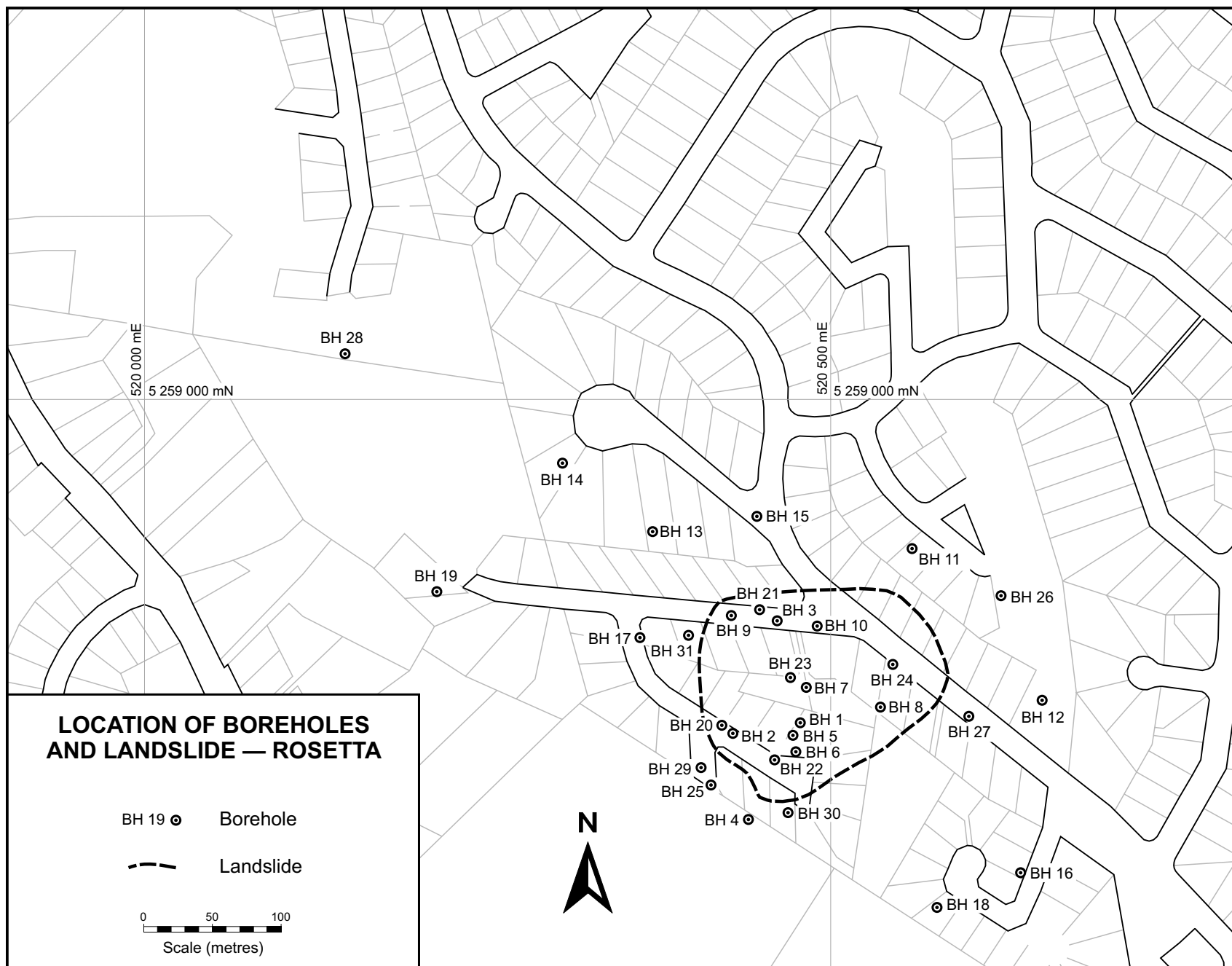


Figure 1

possible boundary conditions between them and the Tertiary sediments. In these cases, the minor differences may possibly be attributable to long-term variations in rainfall patterns.

Borehole 18 showed an increase in observed water level over the period, indicating a source of recharge to this location. This anomalous behaviour may also be influenced by the local hydrogeological conditions, resulting from the hole's proximity to a fault line.

The 'crude but direct' relationship between rainfall and groundwater levels, with rapid response times to rainfall events (Donaldson, 1991), has generally become more obvious since 1991, indicating that the dewatering measures have probably significantly altered local hydrogeological conditions. The success of the dewatering is also indicated by the reduction in flow rates from the horizontal drains over time (Appendix 3).

The sensitivity of the local groundwater to recharge is confirmed by the conductivity data (Appendix 4). There is a strong relationship between major rainfall events and the decreasing conductivity, in particular for the period of peak rainfall from 1995 to 1997.

## Recommendations

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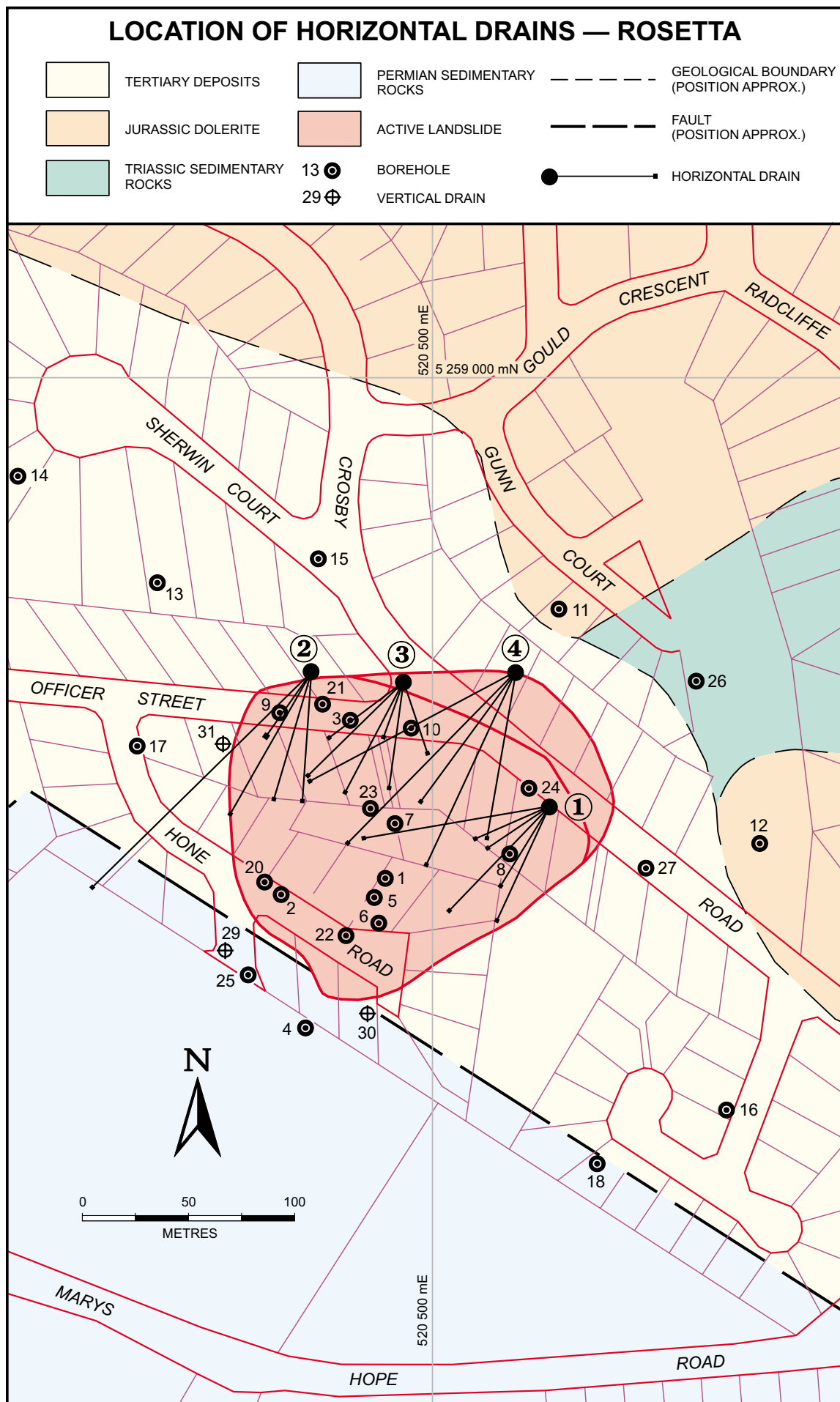
The regular monitoring of the groundwater levels in the Rosetta boreholes and drains should continue, with the data being passed to the Glenorchy City Council as part of the management plan for the Rosetta landslide. Regular reviews of the results should be carried out by private consultants and the number and nature of the monitoring locations should be reconsidered if appropriate.

## References

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- DONALDSON, R. C. 1991. Rosetta landslide, geological investigation and slope risk assessment. *Unpublished Report Division of Mines and Mineral Resources Tasmania* 1991/20.
- WELDON, B. D. 1990a. Investigation of a landslide, Hone Road–Officer Street, Rosetta. *Unpublished Report Division of Mines and Mineral Resources Tasmania* 1990/20.
- WELDON, B. D. 1990b. Interim report on a landslide at Hone Road, Rosetta. *Unpublished Report Division of Mines and Mineral Resources Tasmania* 1990/29.

[5 December 2001]



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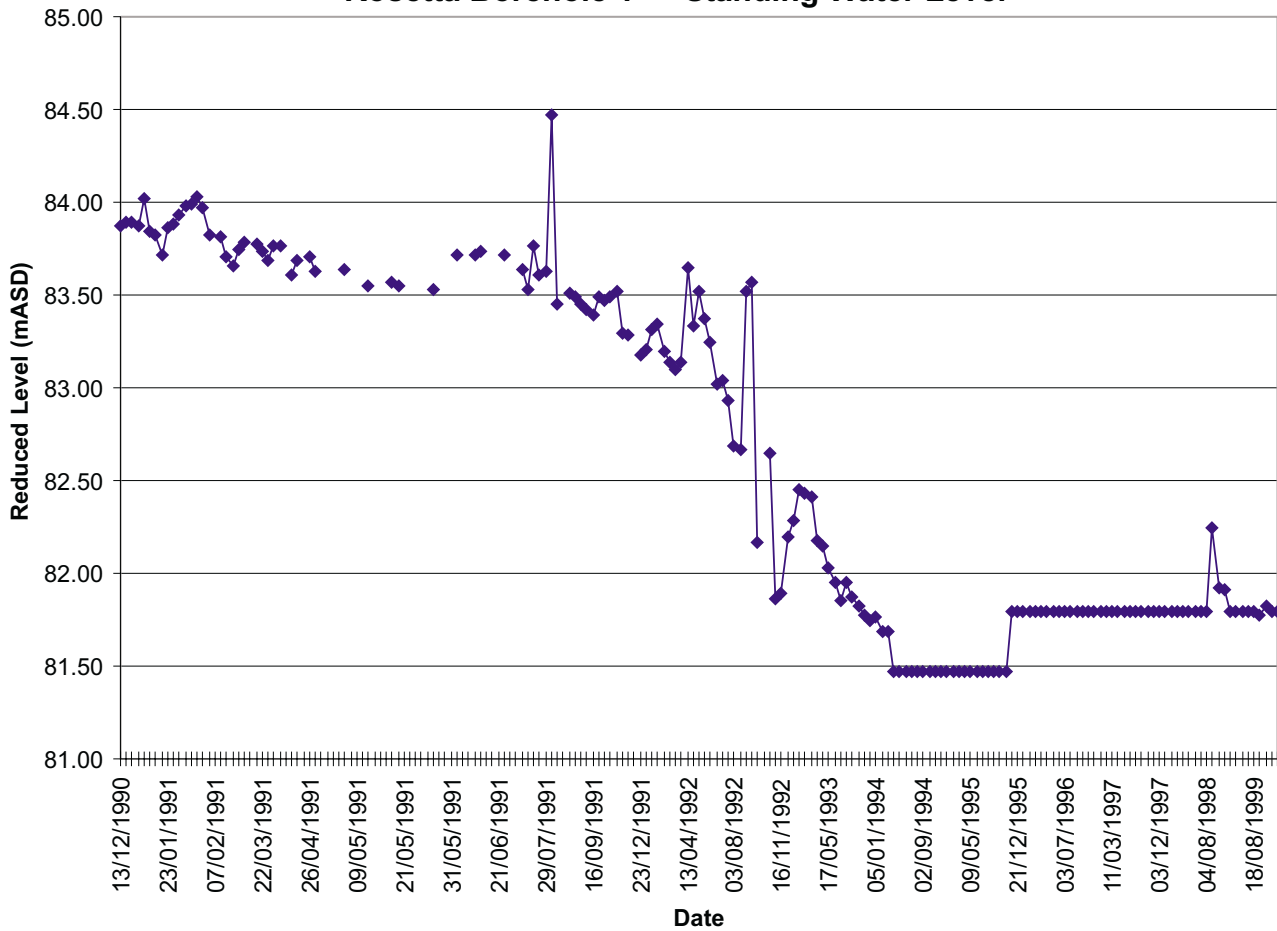
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Figure 2

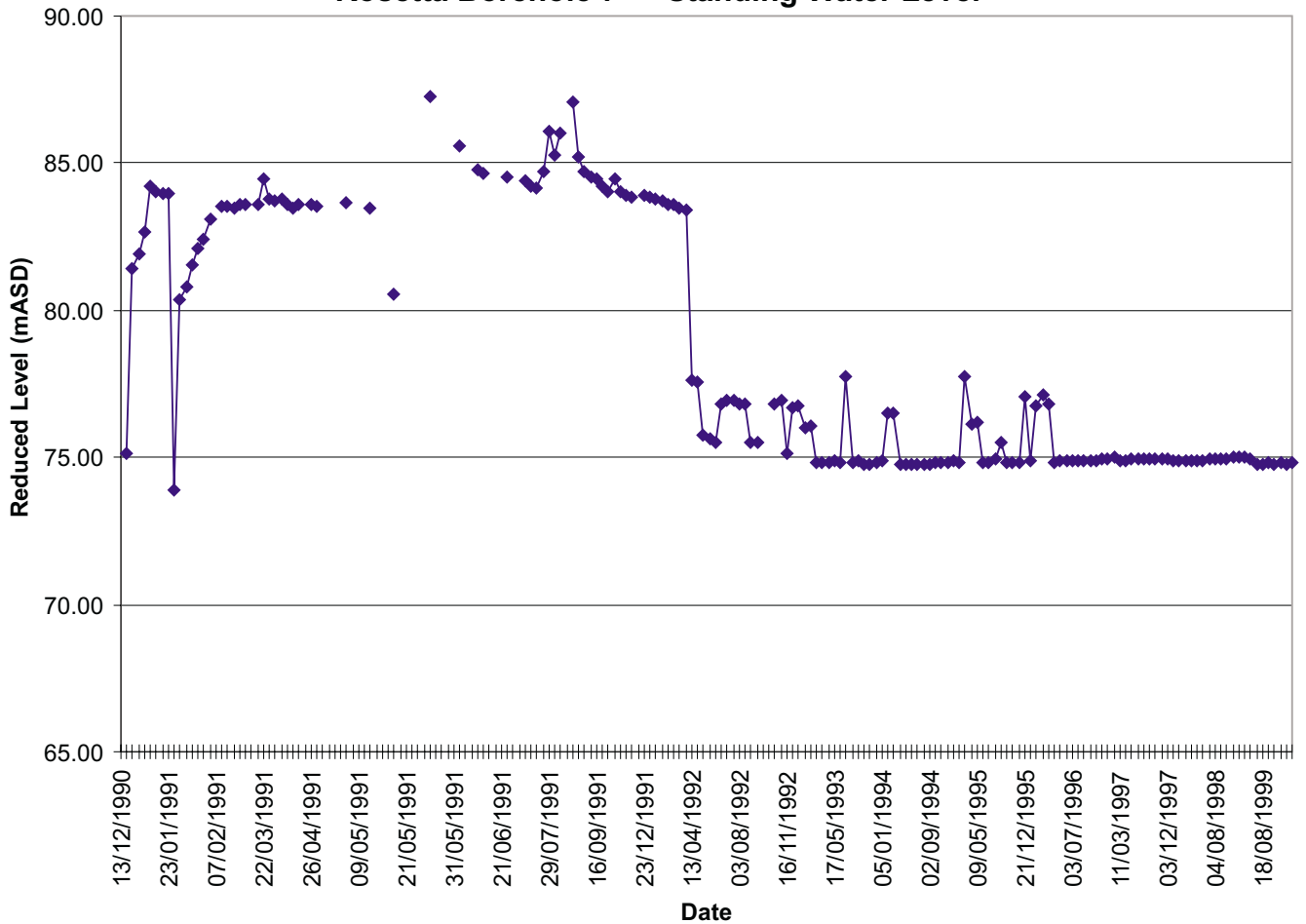
# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Groundwater levels in boreholes**

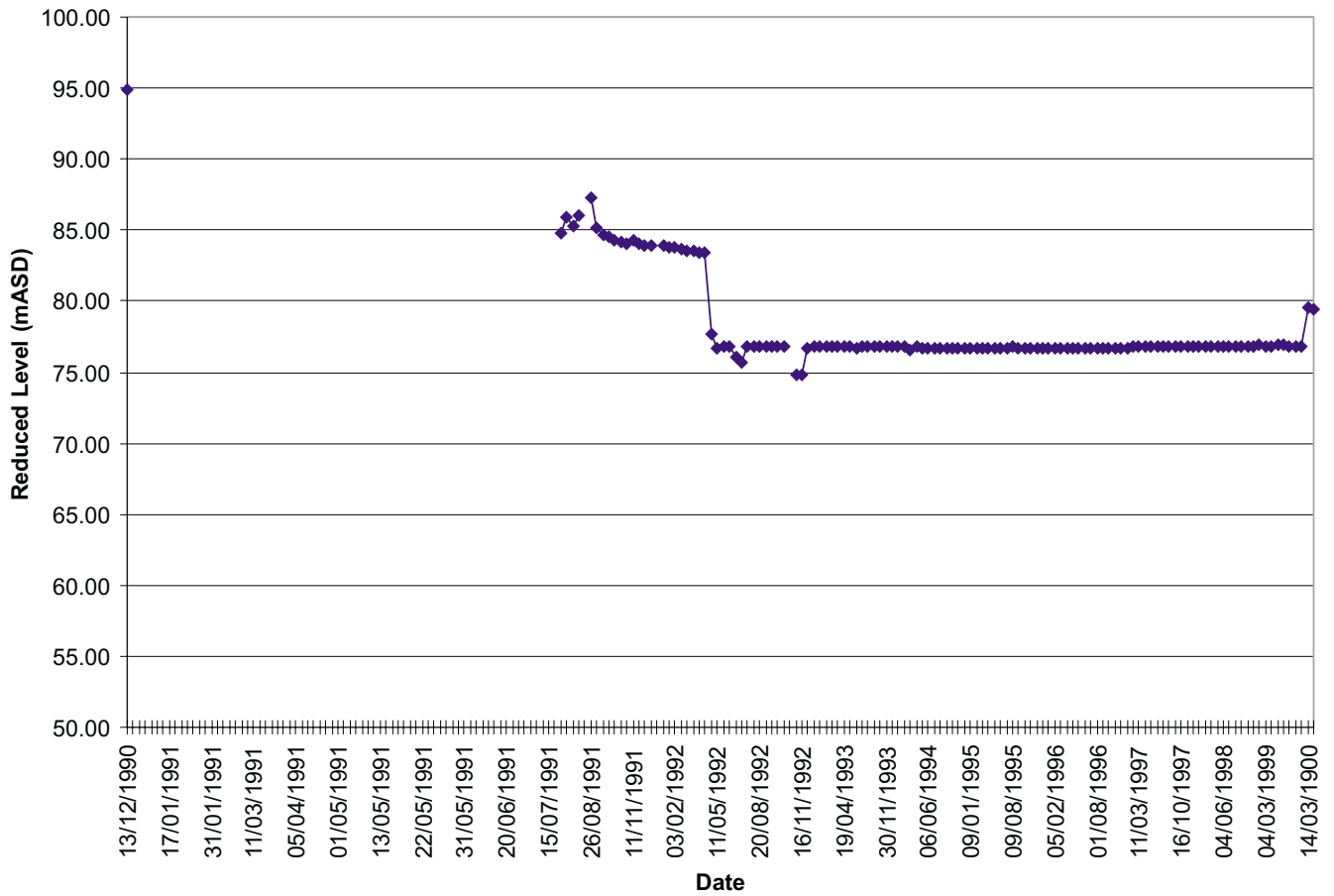
### Rosetta Borehole 1 — Standing Water Level



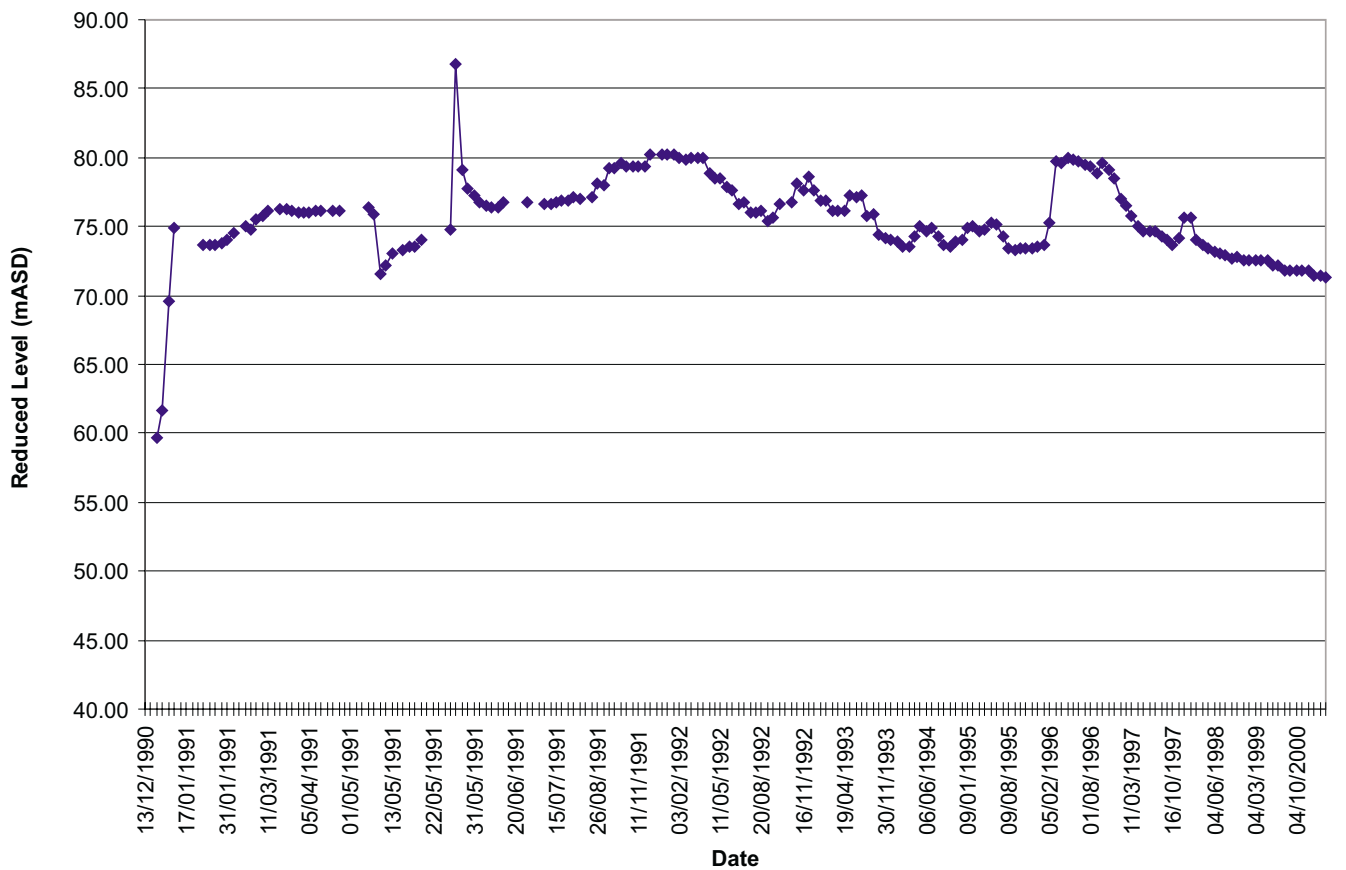
### Rosetta Borehole 7 — Standing Water Level



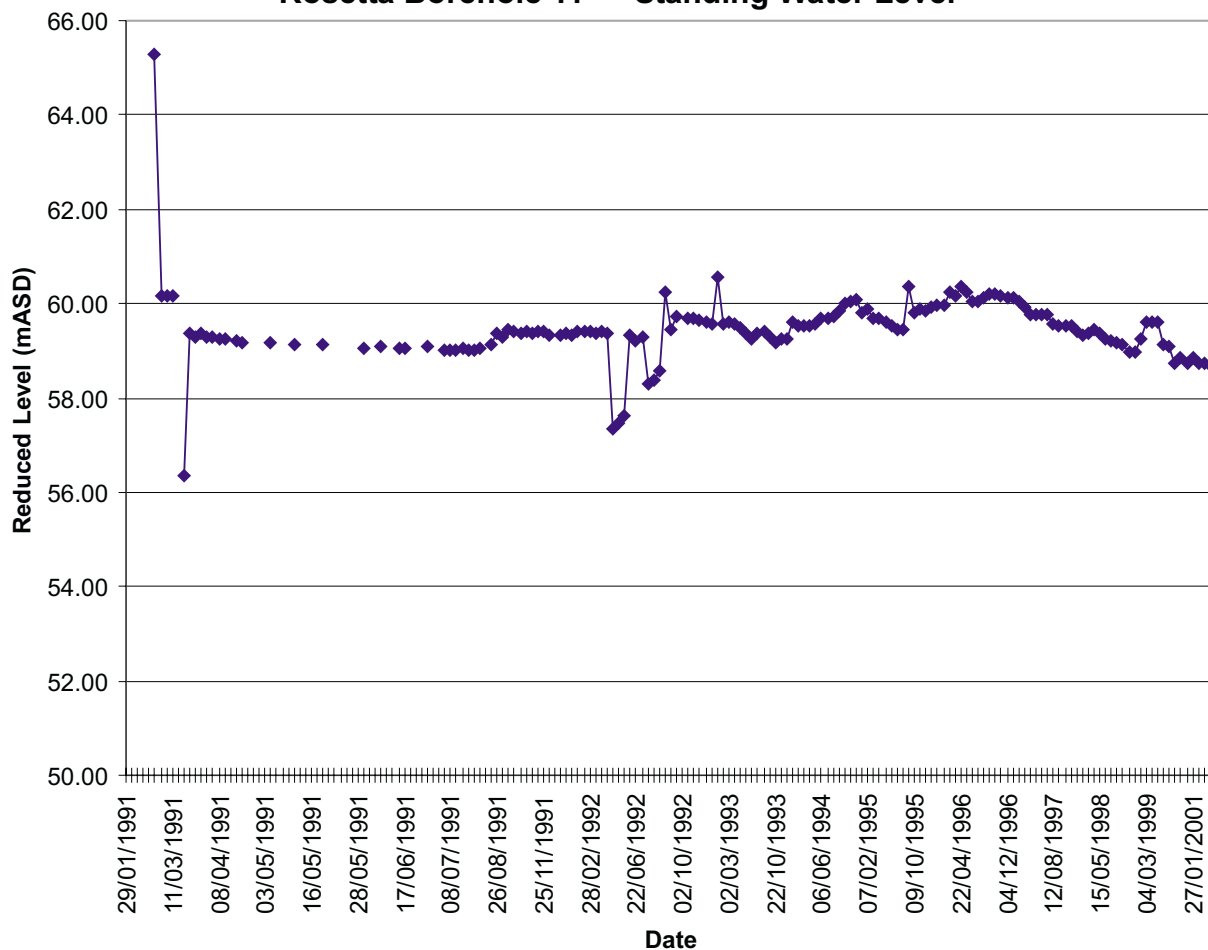
### Rosetta Borehole 7A — Standing Water Level



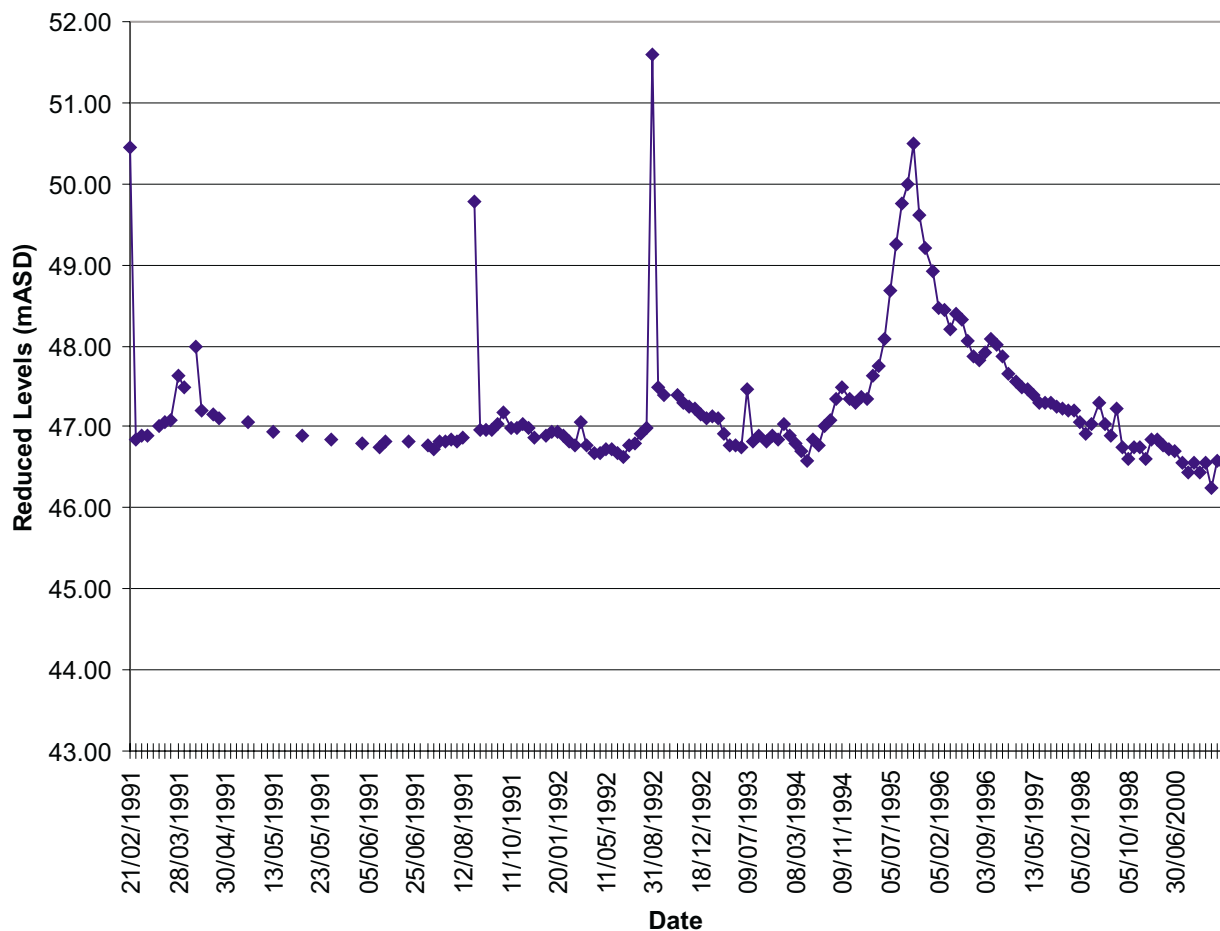
### Rosetta Borehole 8 — Standing Water Level



### Rosetta Borehole 11 — Standing Water Level

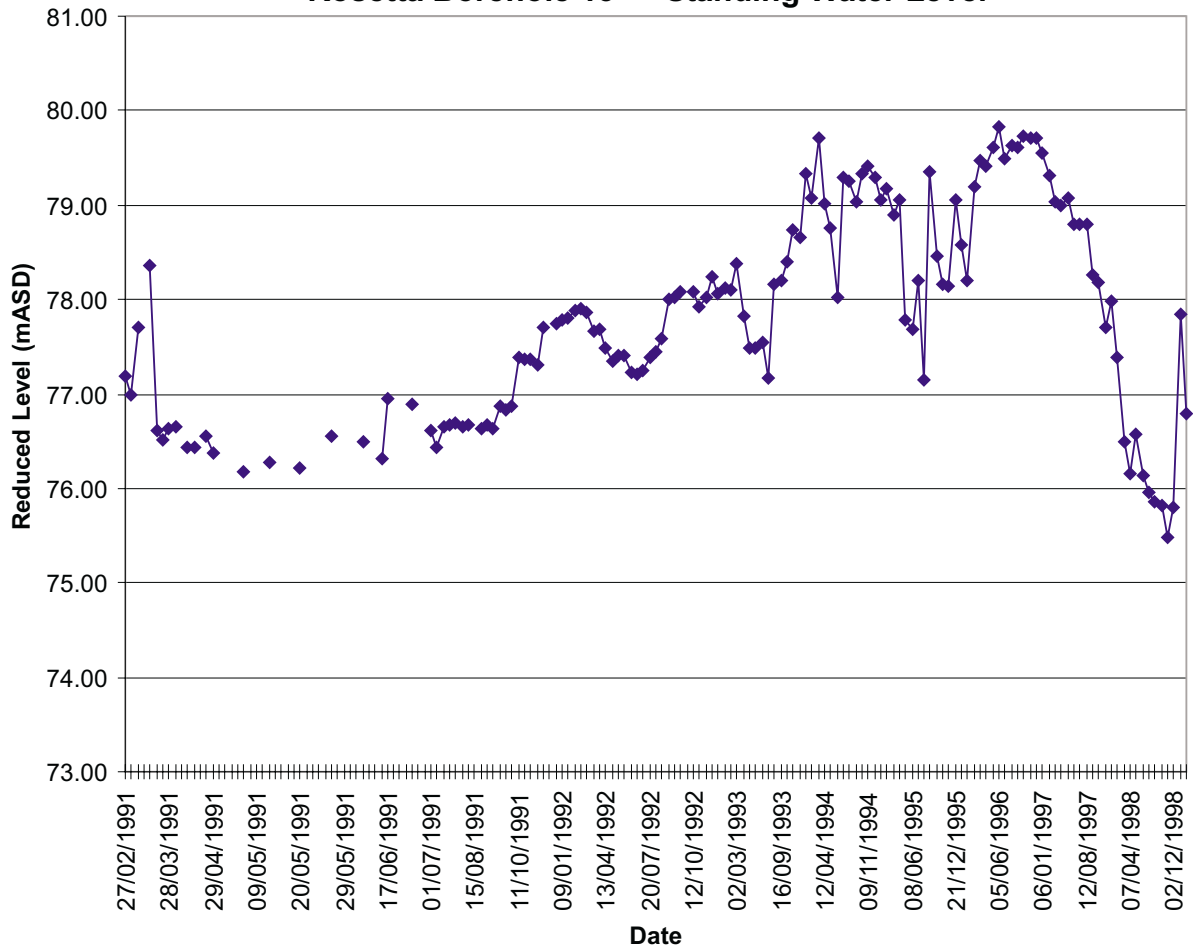


### Rosetta Borehole 12 — Standing Water Level

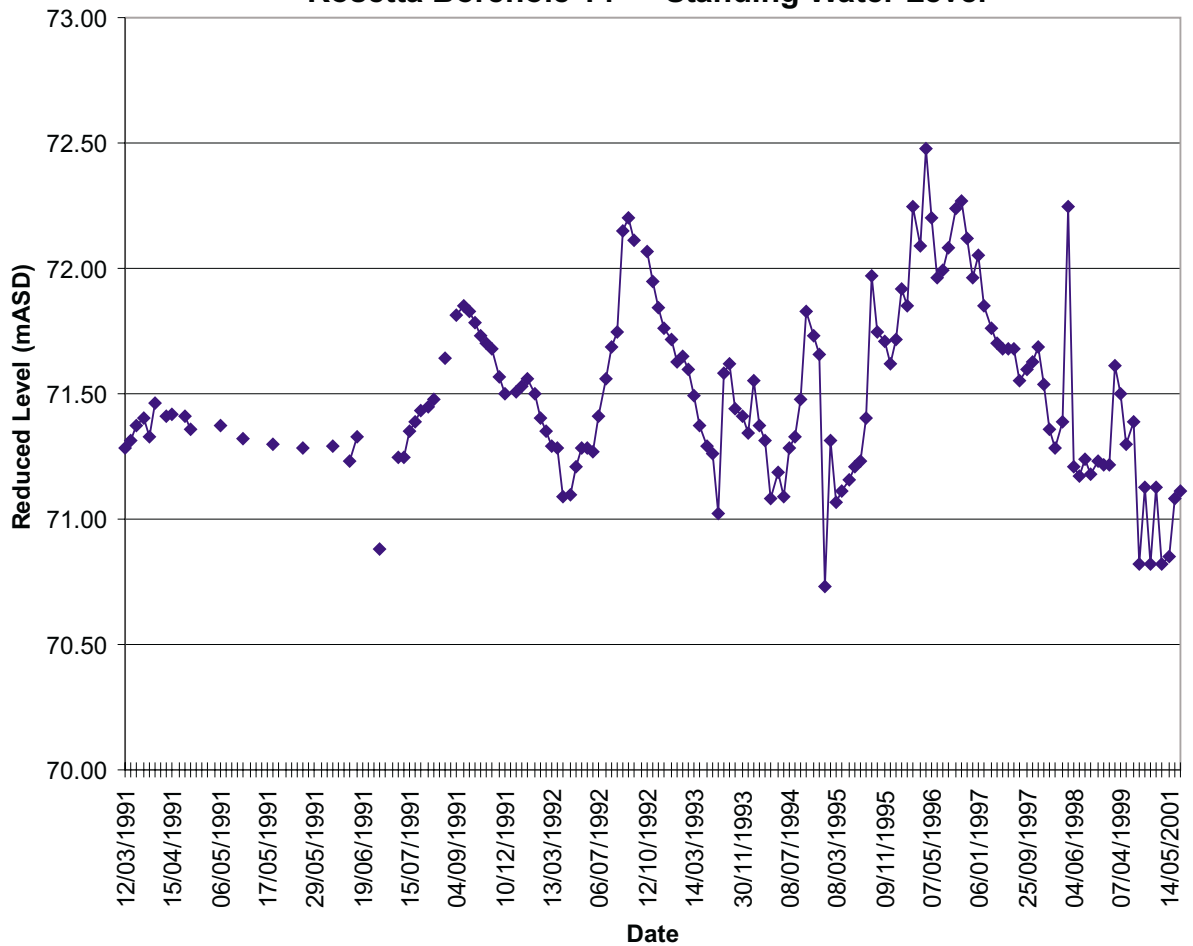




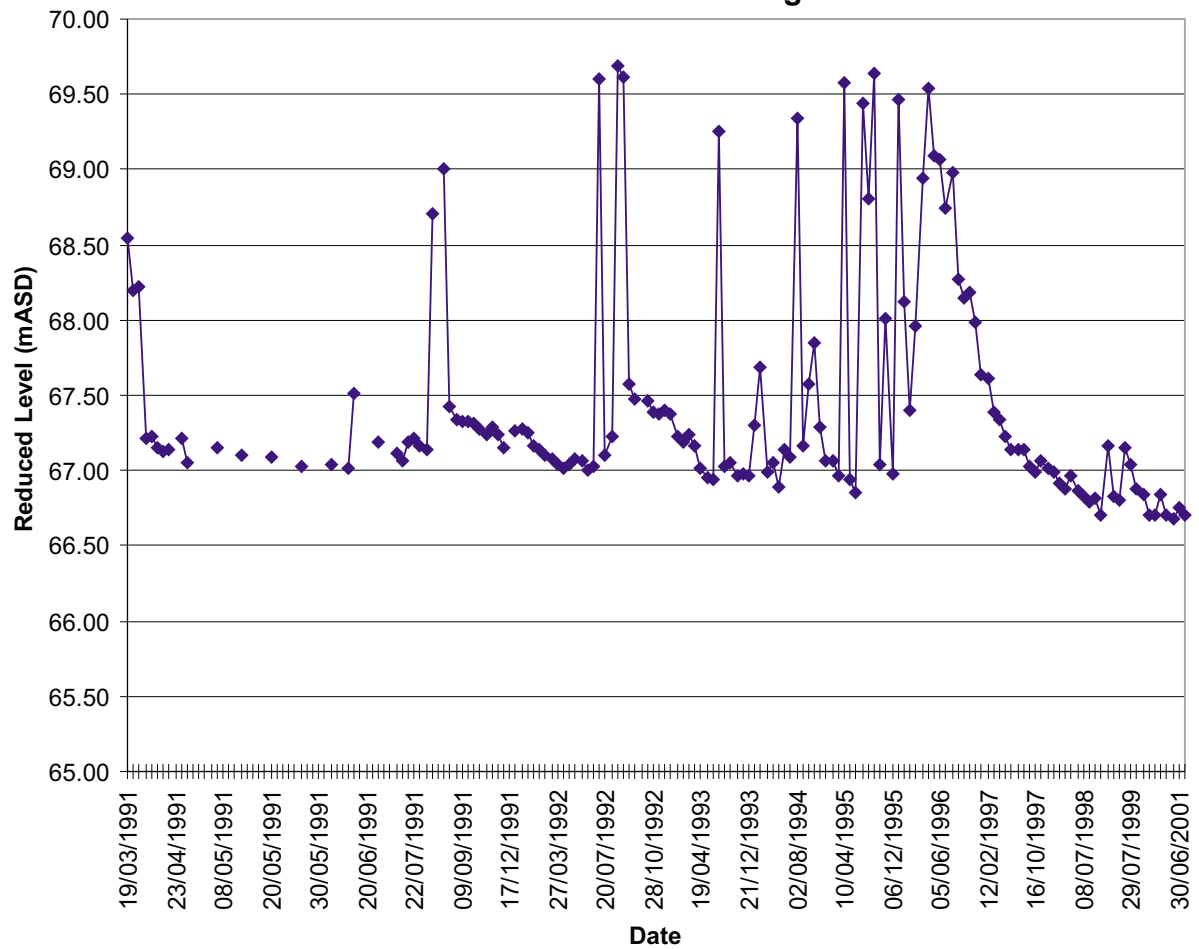
**Rosetta Borehole 13 — Standing Water Level**



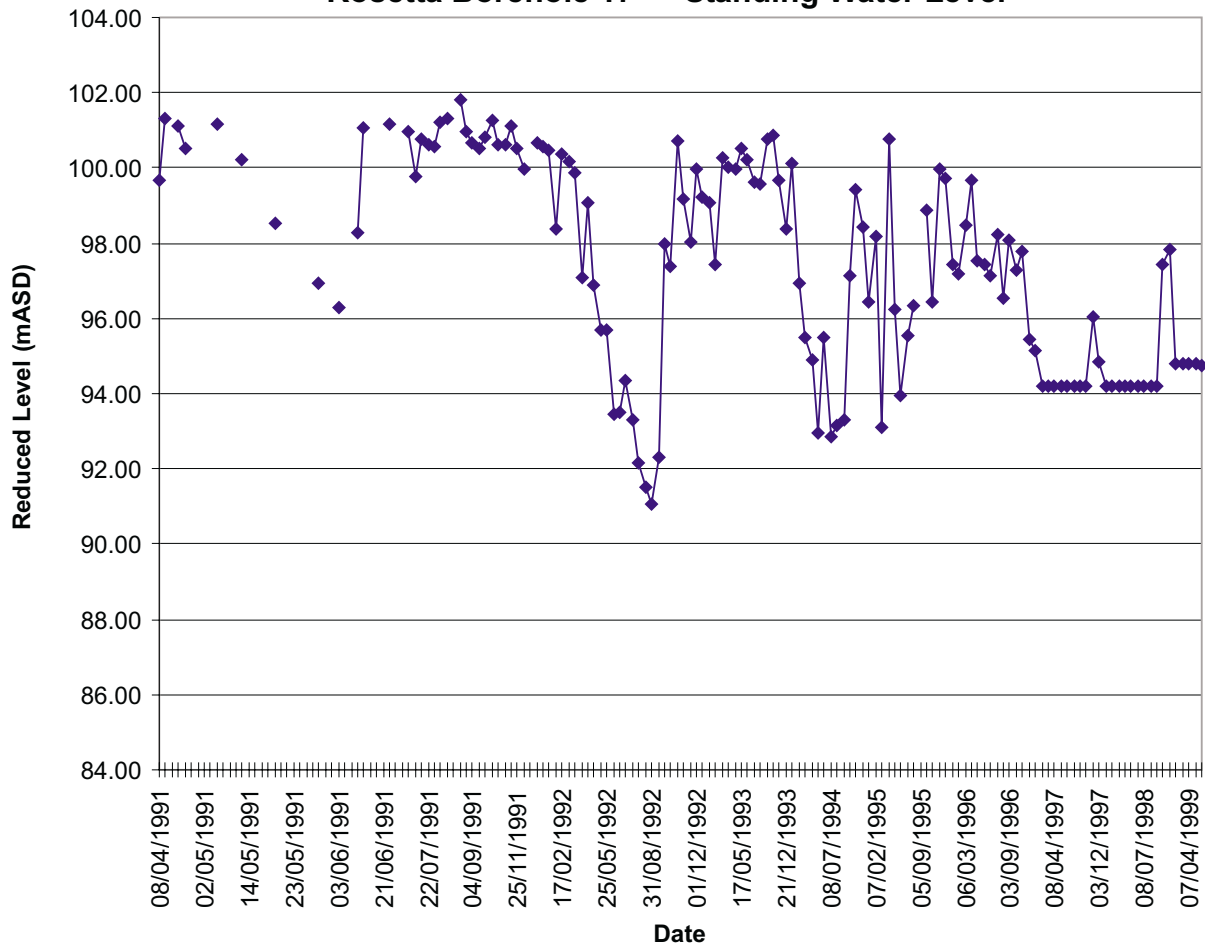
**Rosetta Borehole 14 — Standing Water Level**



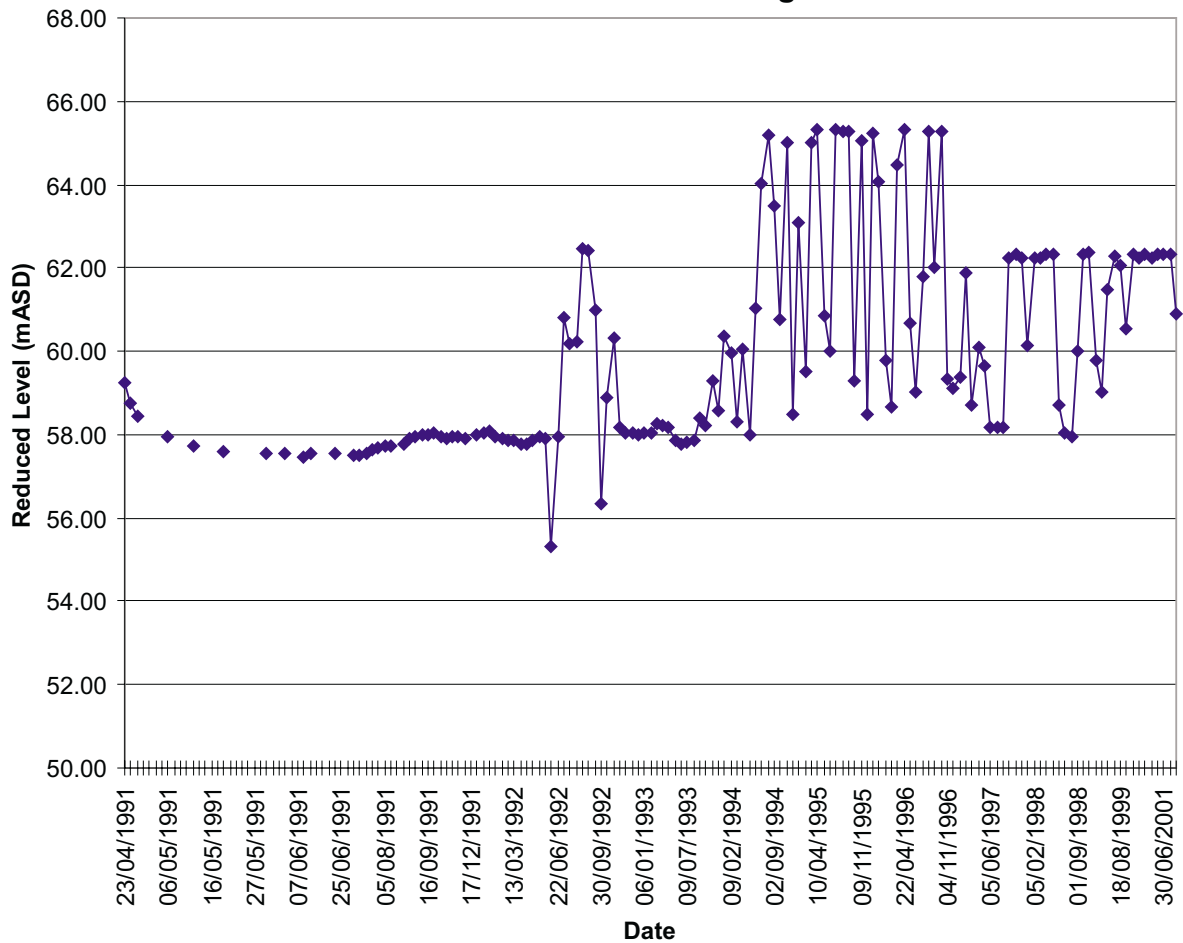
**Rosetta Borehole 15 — Standing Water Level**



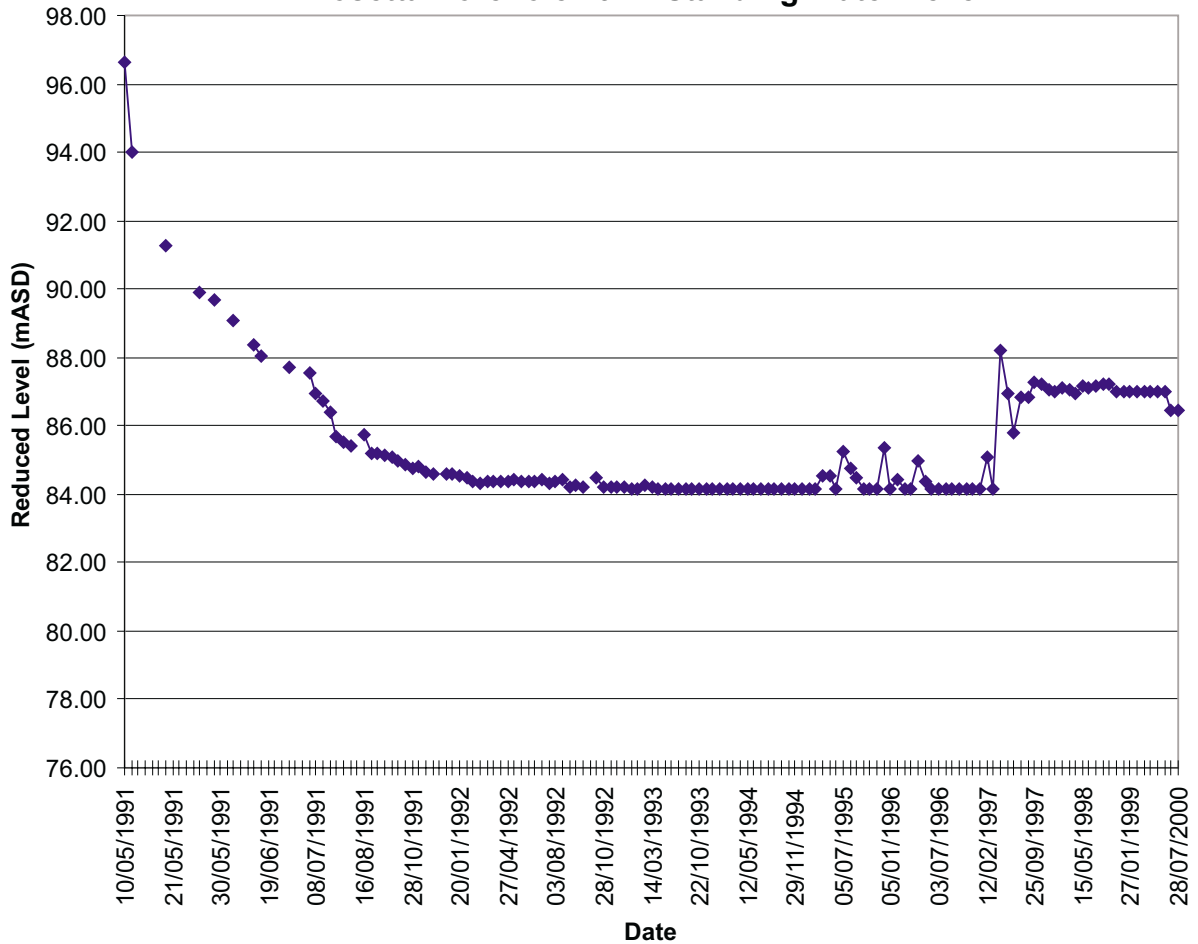
**Rosetta Borehole 17 — Standing Water Level**



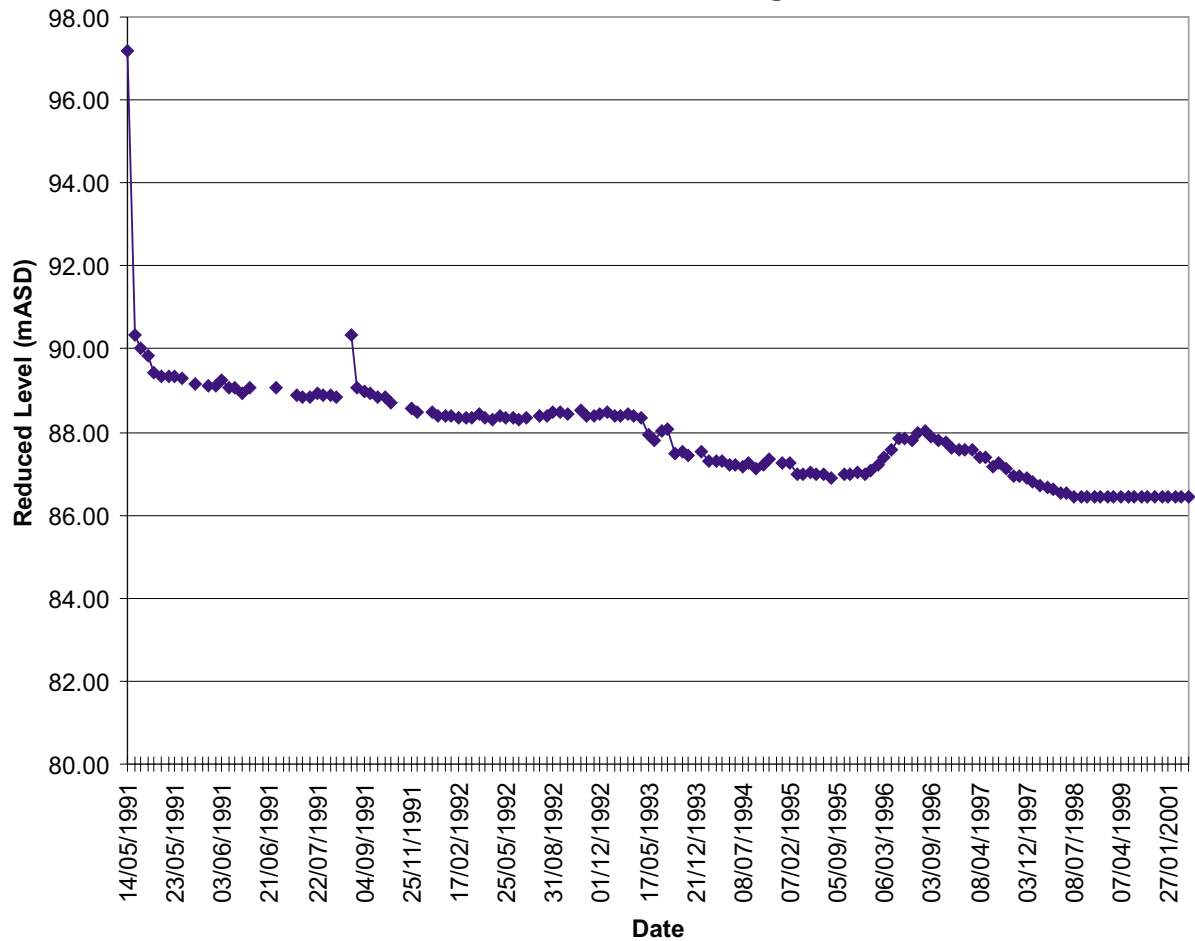
**Rosetta Borehole 18 — Standing Water Level**



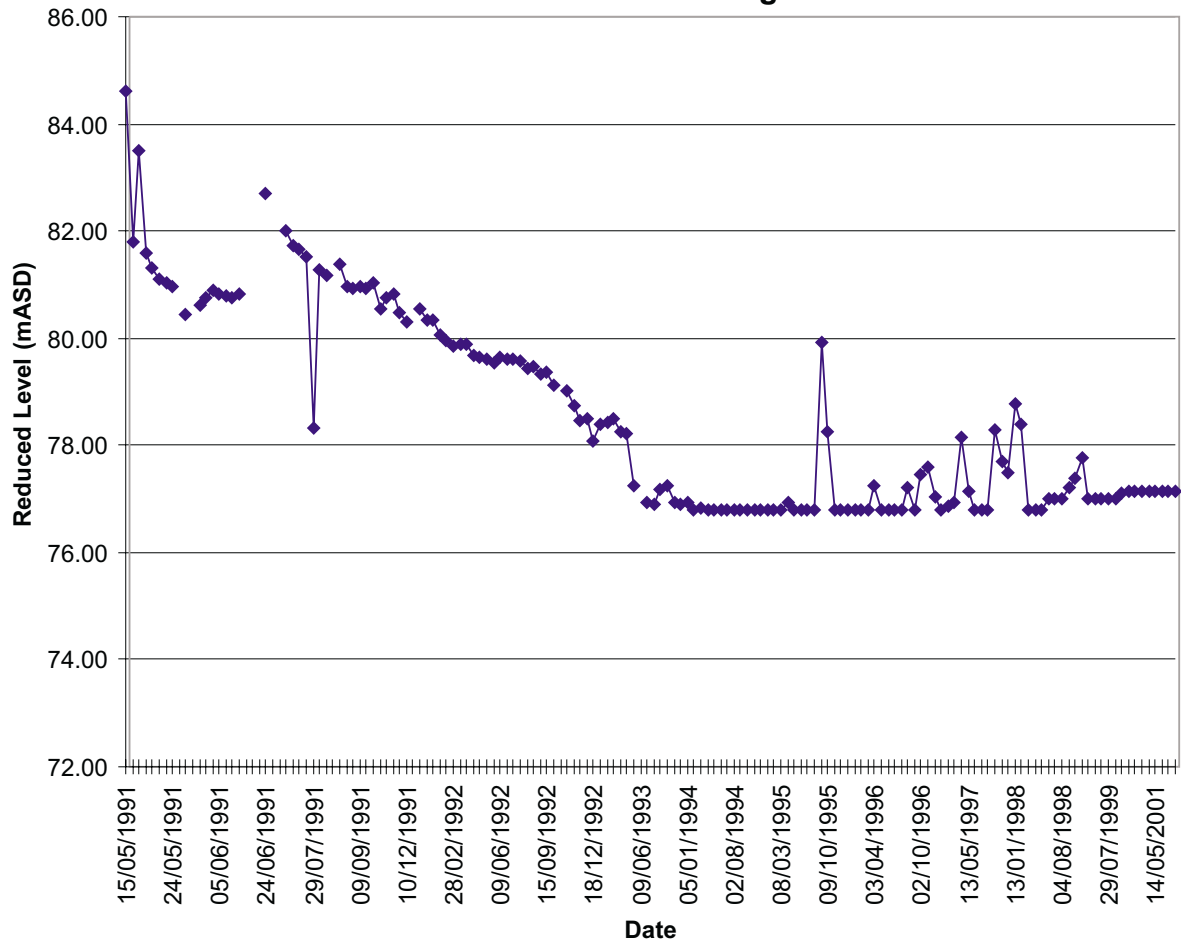
**Rosetta Borehole 19 — Standing Water Level**

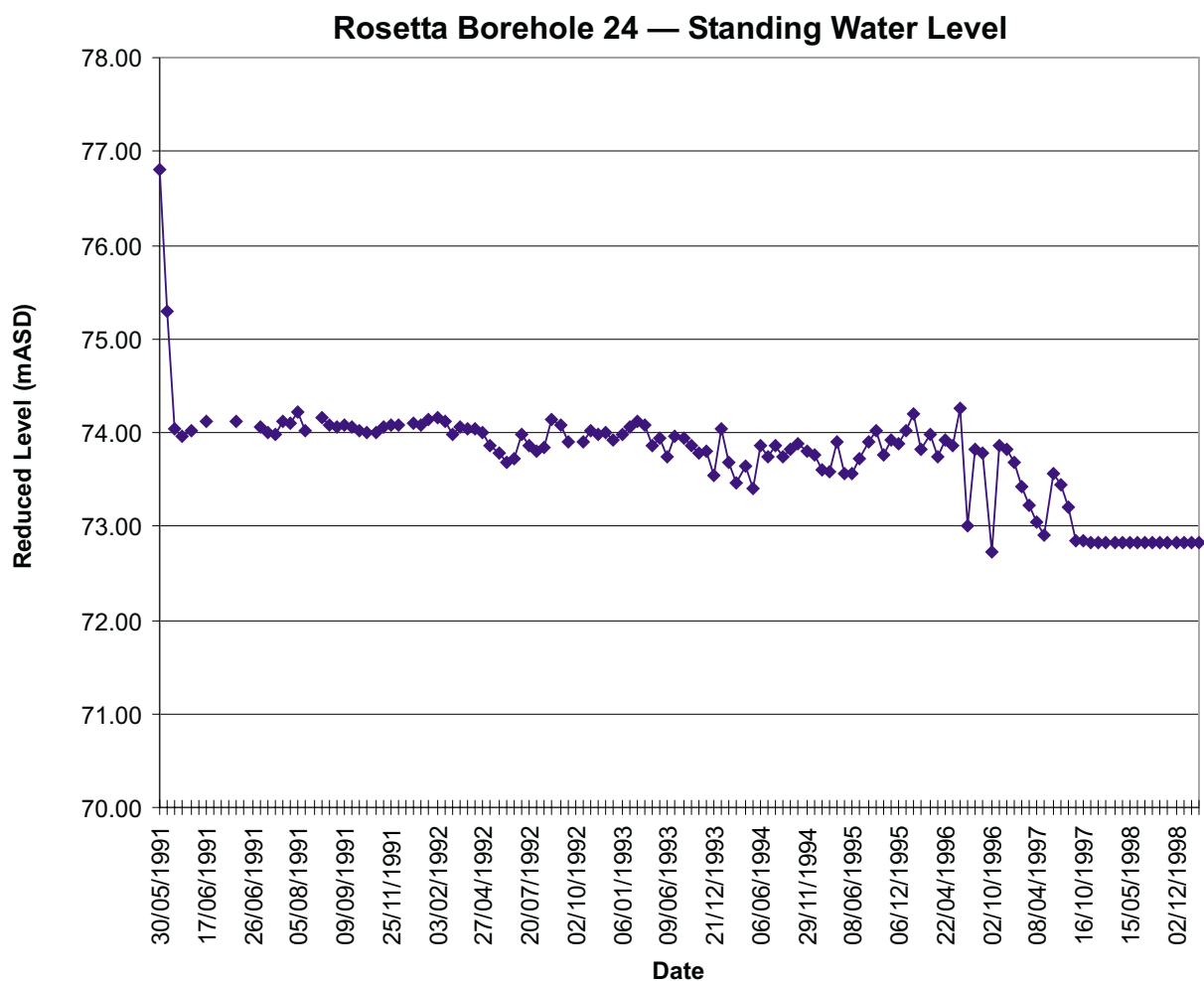
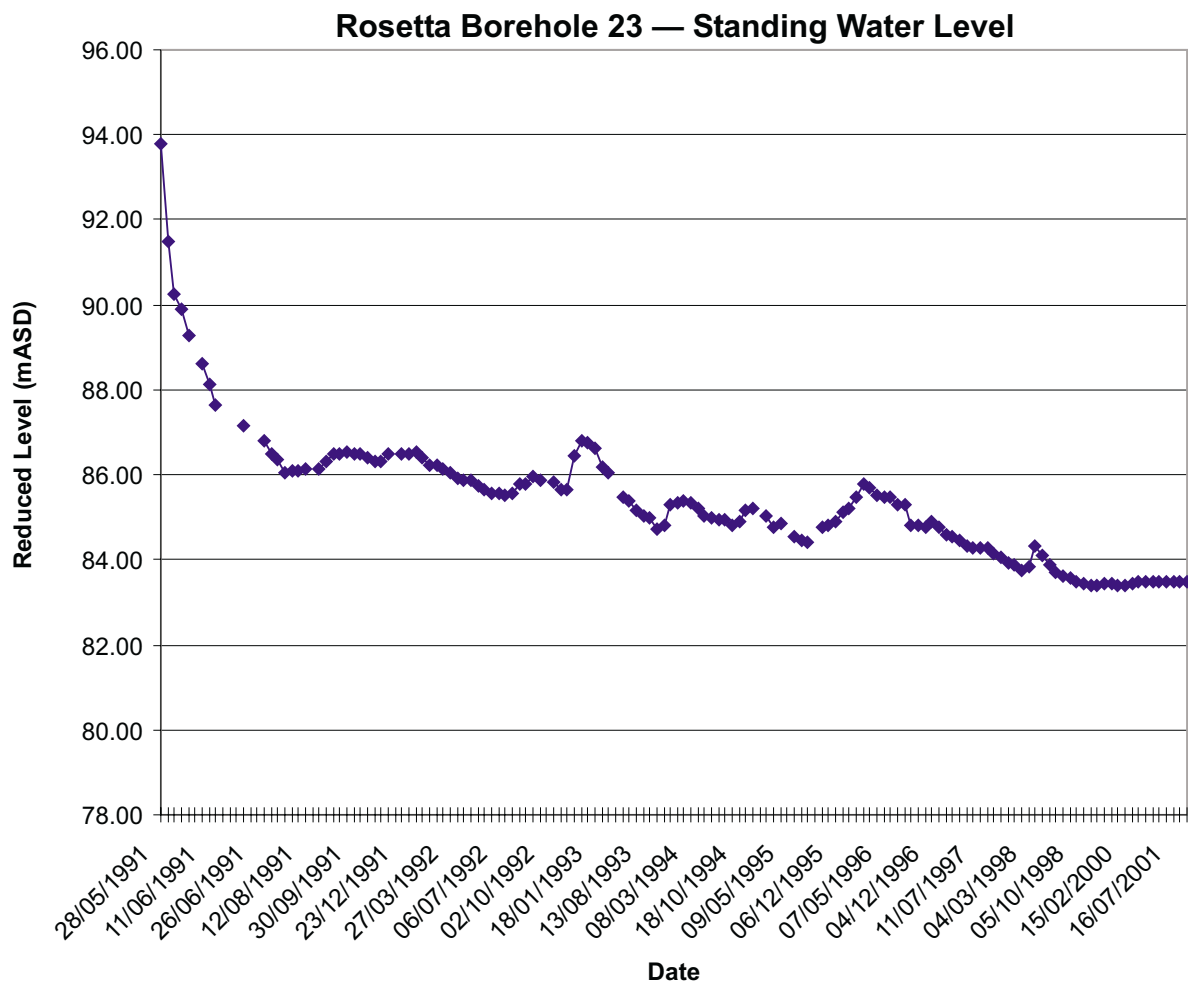


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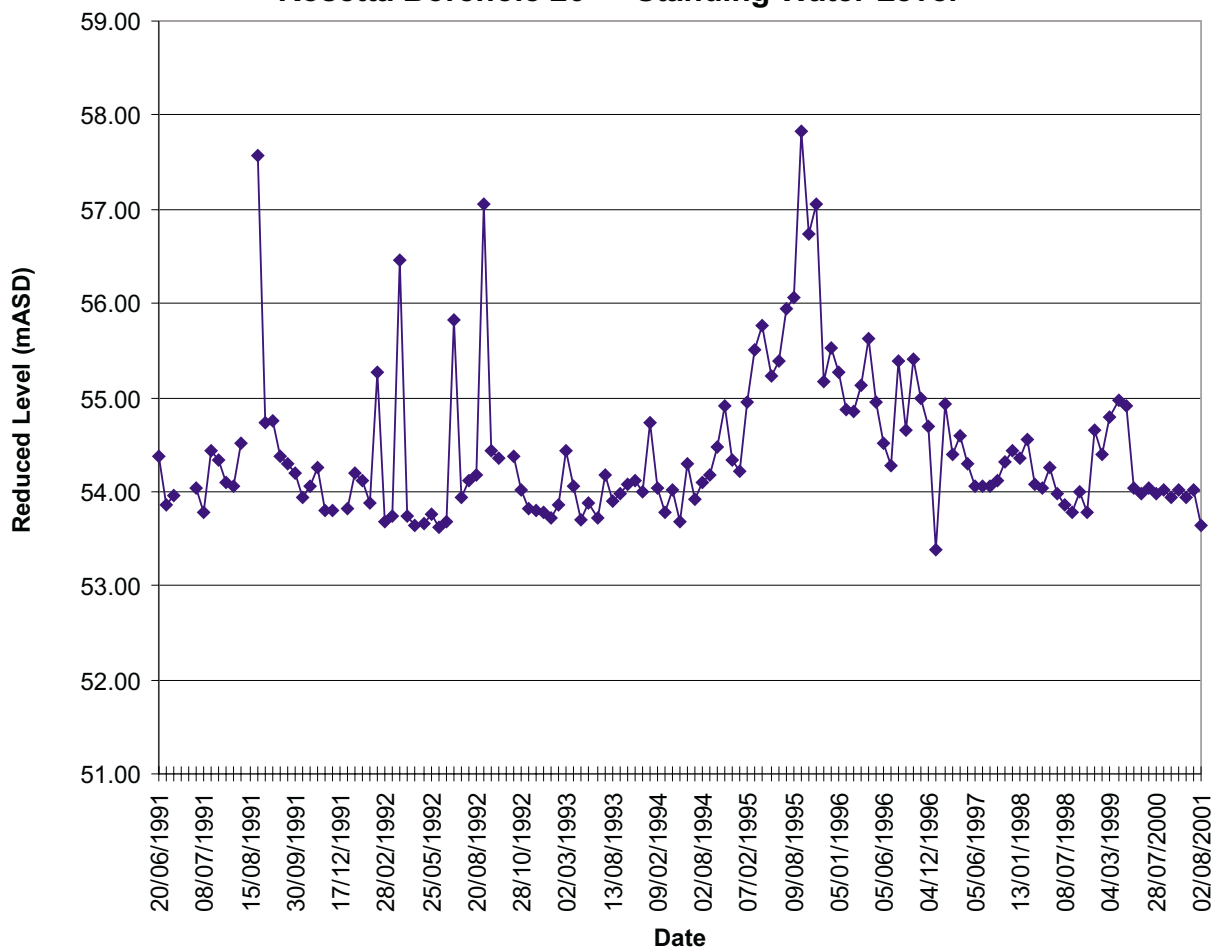


### Rosetta Borehole 21 — Standing Water Level

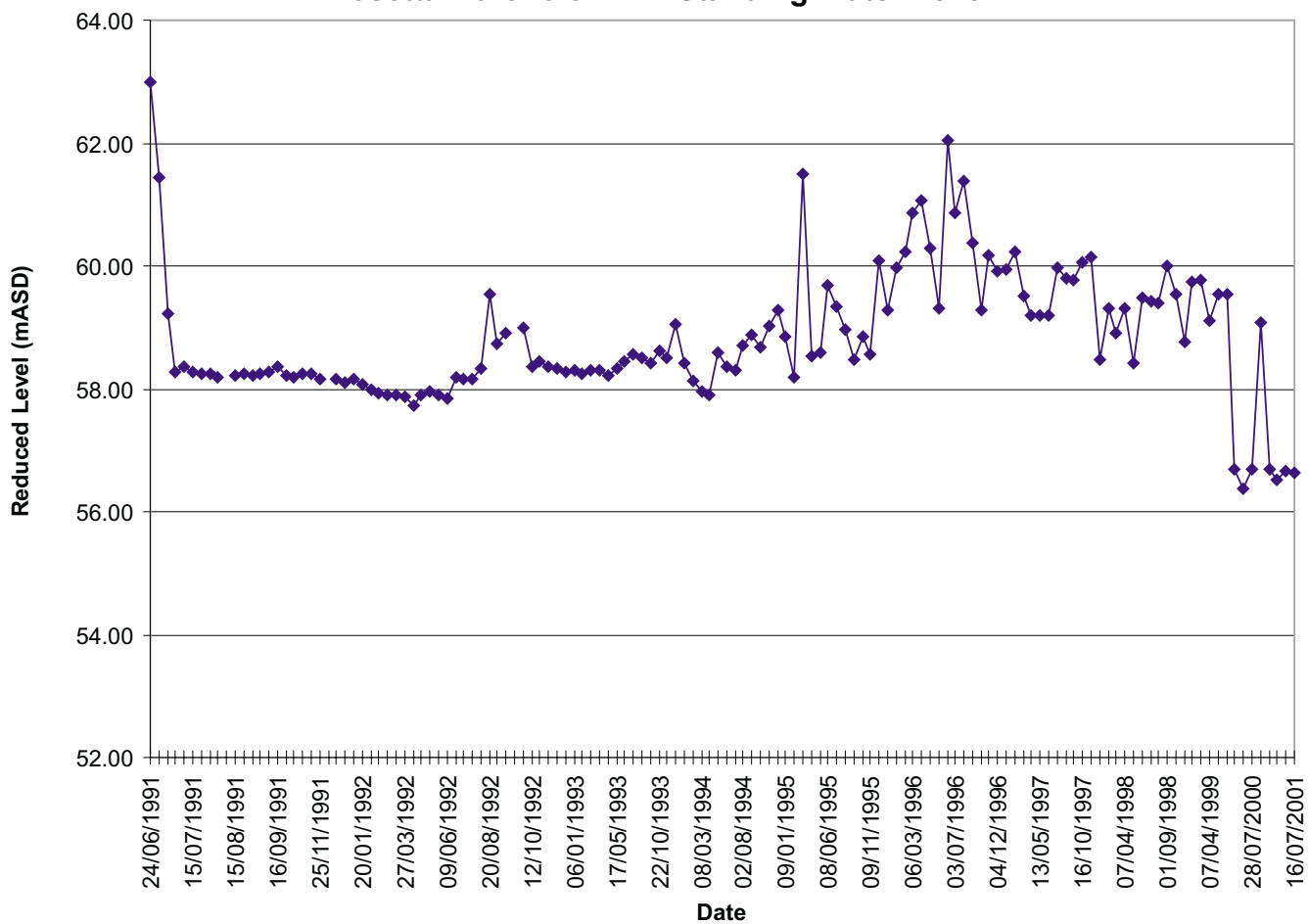




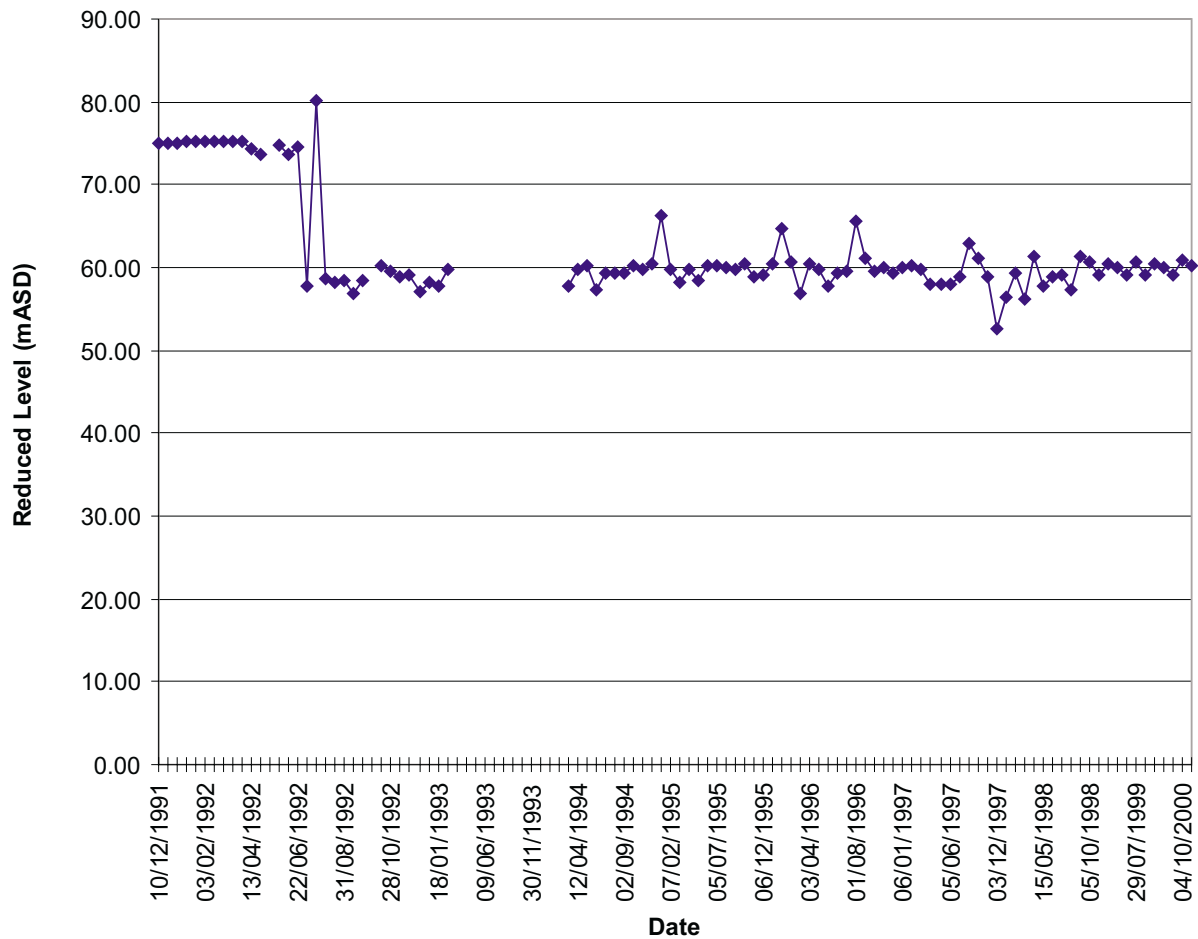
### Rosetta Borehole 26 — Standing Water Level



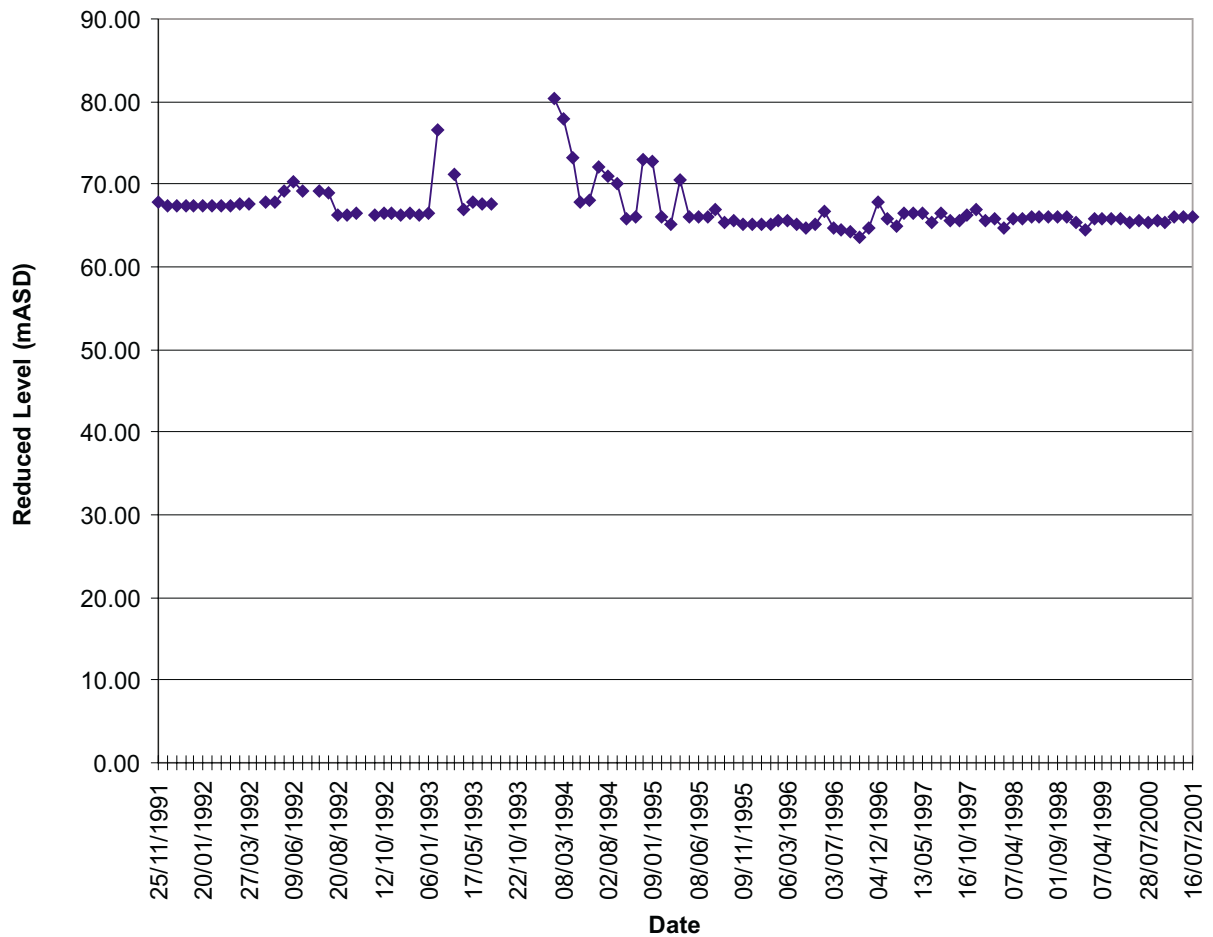
### Rosetta Borehole 27 — Standing Water Level



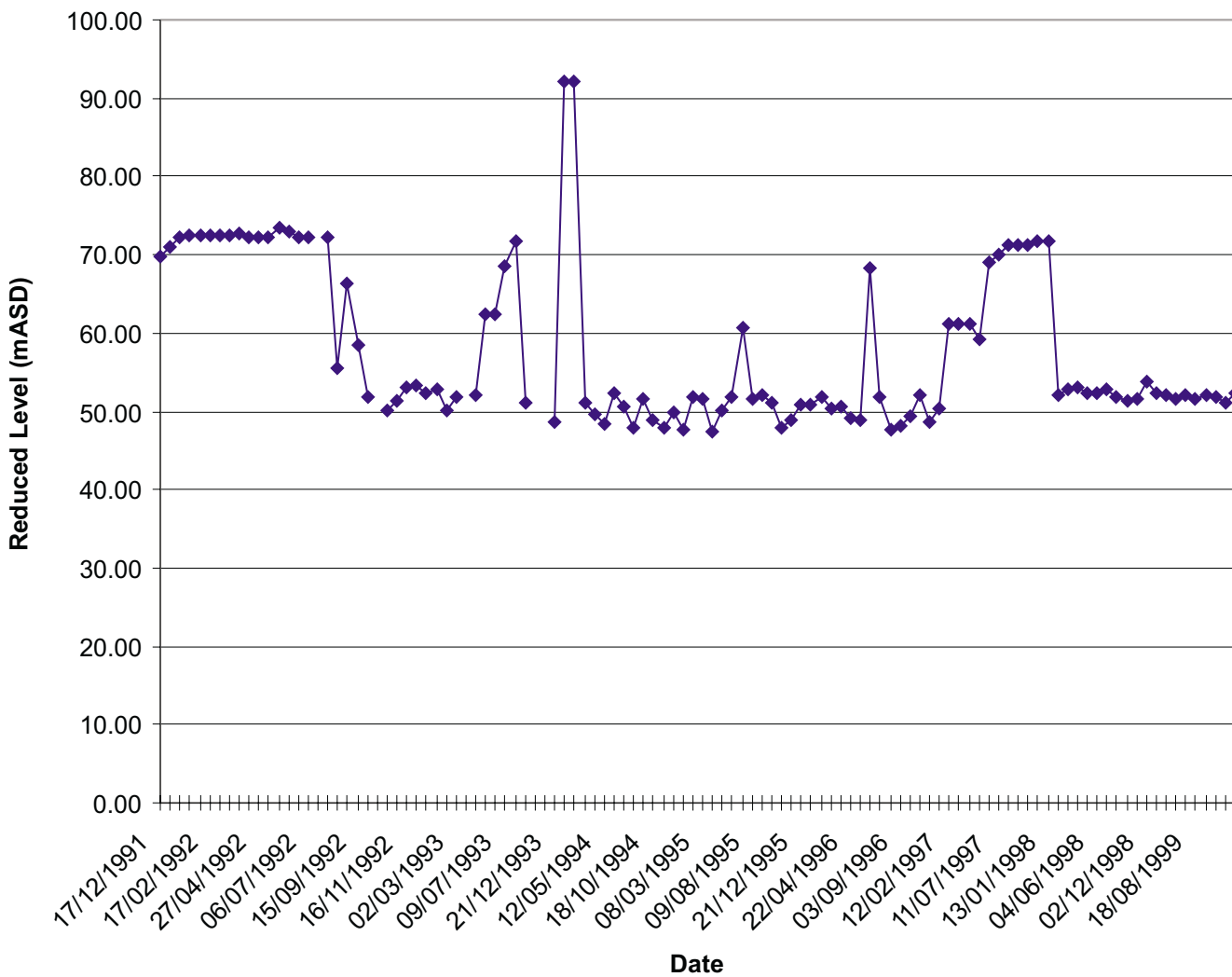
### Rosetta Borehole 29 — Standing Water Level



### Rosetta Borehole 30 — Standing Water Level



## Rosetta Borehole 31 — Standing Water Level

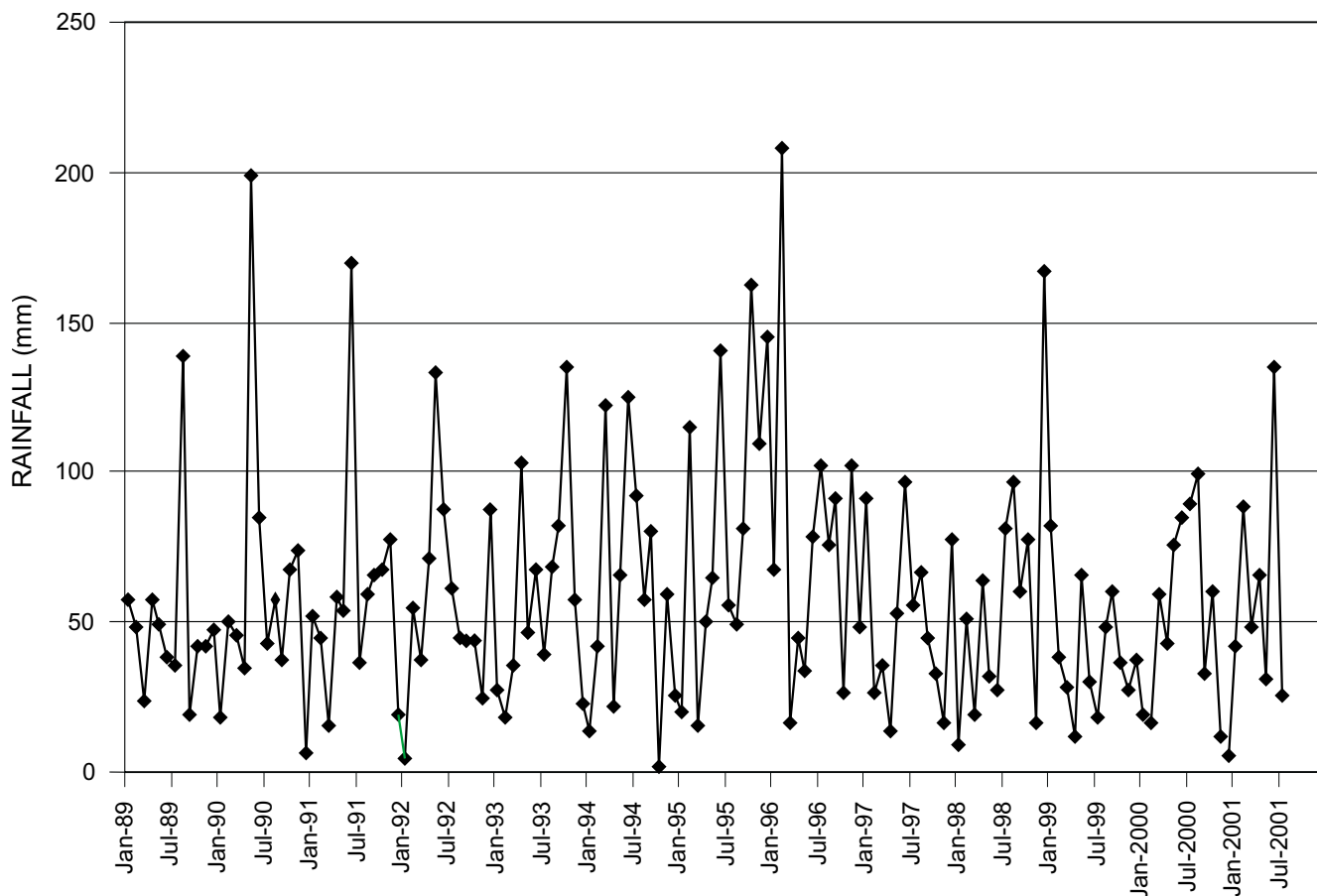




## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Rainfall Data**

# MONTHLY RAINFALL AT ROSETTA, JANUARY 1989–JULY 2001

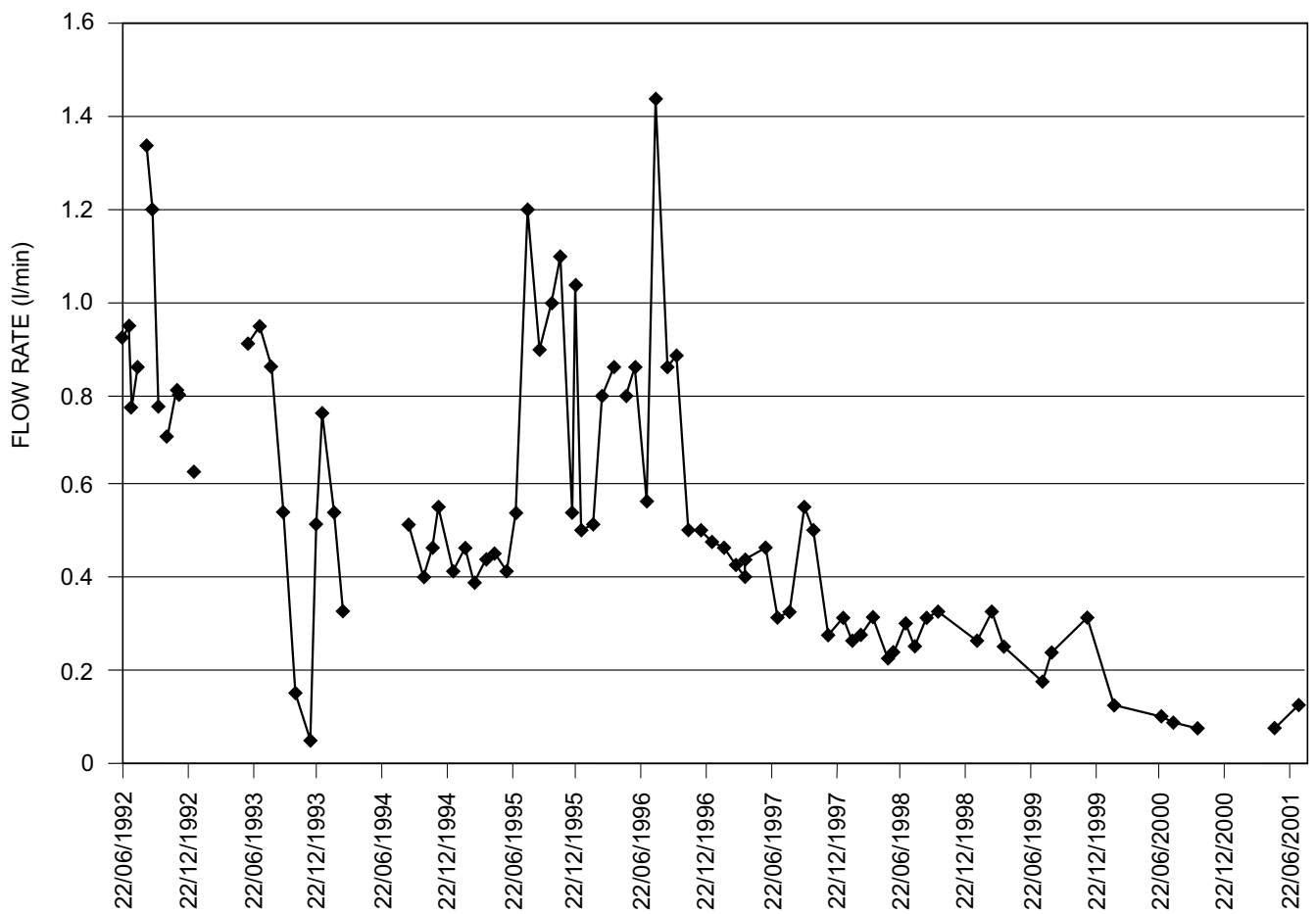


## ANNUAL RAINFALL AT ROSETTA, 1989–2001



## APPENDIX 3

### Flow rates from horizontal drains



## APPENDIX 4

### Conductivity of water from horizontal drains

