3.7 ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRACTITIONER

The practitioner has the role of providing technical input in relation to the specialized aspect of LRM. Such input will be subject to the specific requirements of any policy instituted by the regulator. The regulator may require specific levels of qualification and competence of practitioners providing the regulator with advice in relation to compliance with the risk acceptance criteria.

The qualifications and experience of suitable practitioners are as discussed in Paragraph 3.3.2.

It is the responsibility of the practitioner to carry out LRM assessments in accordance with this Practice Note and within the requirements of his/her professional Code of Ethics. The practitioner must provide advice to the client and regulator in an unbiased manner.

PART C GUIDELINES FOR PRACTITIONERS

4 SCOPE DEFINITION

Establish the purpose and scope of the risk assessment study.

The practitioner needs to take into account the initial brief from the client and the requirements of the regulator. Usually these will be sufficient for the practitioner to decide on the appropriate scope and level of the study which should then be advised to the client as a "reverse brief". In the LRM process, the practitioner will have a role to advise the client as to how the landslide risk can be reduced, avoided or otherwise controlled including options or alternatives.

5 HAZARD ANALYSIS

5.1 DATA GATHERING / DESK STUDY

Assemble relevant data and record their sources.

Often there is a body of local experience which becomes invaluable for the assessment process. Such experience includes published papers, geological maps, aerial photographs and general studies such as Hazard Zoning studies completed for the regulator. Local experience can include previous assessments and knowledge of problematic areas which should be available from the regulator's landslide inventory. Practitioners new to an area should discuss with locals their knowledge and experience.

Preferred data for the assessment will include site specific data, such as survey plan showing existing features, spot heights, contours and location and nature of services. Initial design proposals are required so that the risk assessment may be completed and appropriate risk control measures specified. (It is a necessary requirement in the performance of a risk assessment for there to be an element at risk, hence the need for a preliminary design or for an assumed development which should be defined in the LRM report).

5.2 FIELD INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS

5.2.1 Complete investigations sufficient to establish a geotechnical model, identify geomorphic processes and associated process rates.

The investigation may involve a number of methods and may be completed in stages, with each stage sufficiently detailed to provide a model appropriate to the level of study being undertaken. Further discussion is given in the Commentary.

5.2.2 Inspect the site and surrounds including field mapping of the geomorphic features.

This must be completed by the practitioner for every assessment. The field mapping is to document the observations and to enable formulation of the geotechnical model.

Mapping should be completed to scale on an available survey plan and must include the surrounds (above, below and adjacent) to the site as appropriate to define the landslides and the geotechnical model.

Where a survey plan is not available, then simple survey using hand held tape and clinometer methods should be used to draw up a plan, to scale, using standard mapping symbols and terminology to represent the geological and geomorphic features. (Examples of geological and geomorphic mapping symbols are presented in Appendix E.)

5.2.3 Determine the subsurface profile from exposures or subsurface investigation such as by boreholes and/or test pits.

This is necessary as part of the geotechnical model. Often exposures or knowledge from a nearby site may be sufficient.

Where such data is not available or not appropriate, subsurface investigation is required to enable formulation of the model and must include determination of the depth to rock or to below the depth of potential failure surfaces if this is greater.