

## Risk Assessment Matrix

<b>LIKELIHOOD</b>	<b>V High</b>	5	10	15	20	25
	High	4	8	12	16	20
	Mod	3	6	9	12	15
	Low	2	4	6	8	10
	<b>V Low</b>	1	2	3	4	5
		<b>Min.</b>	<b>Mod.</b>	<b>Sig.</b>	<b>V Sig.</b>	<b>Crit.</b>
	<b>HARM</b>					

**1-3 Minor impact – unlikely to reoccur** – could be addressed via agency internal process/procedures e.g., disciplinary, care management or consider referral to Safeguarding Adults Team to be made. It is not a 'given' that concerns falling into this section would be dealt with internally.

**4-6 Moderate Harm – low risk or reoccurrence** – Could be addressed via agency internal process/ procedures e.g., disciplinary, care management or consider referral to Safeguarding Adults Team to be made. It is not a 'given' that any concerns falling into this section would be dealt with internally.

**8-9 Significant harm – moderate risk of reoccurrence** – Addressed under safeguarding procedures – referral to Safeguarding Adult Team

**10-12 Very Significant harm – high risk of reoccurrence** – Addressed under safeguarding procedures – referral to Safeguarding Adult Team to be made.

**15-20 Critical level of harm** – Addressed as potential criminal matter – contact police and/or emergency services – consider MAPPA, MARAC etc.

### North Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board Safeguarding Adults Threshold Document

**The aim of this guidance is to ensure that a consistent and proportionate response is given to safeguarding adults' concerns.**

The Care Act 2014 defines an adult at risk as a person who:

Has care and support needs, whether or not the Local Authority is meeting any of those needs, and;

- Is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect, and;
- As a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

For more information about safeguarding adults, please visit [www.northlincssab.co.uk](http://www.northlincssab.co.uk)

- a) The Safeguarding duties apply to an adult who:
- Has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and
  - Is experiencing, or at risk of abuse and neglect, and
  - As a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect

*The LA may choose to undertake enquiries for people where there is not a S42 duty - if the LA believes it is proportionate to do so and will enable the LA to promote the persons wellbeing and support a preventative agenda.*

The safeguarding duties have a legal effect in relation to organisations other than the local authority e.g. the NHS and the Police.

The aims of adult safeguarding are to:

- Stop abuse or neglect wherever possible
- Prevent harm and reduce the risk of abuse or neglect to adults with care and support needs
- Safeguard adults in a way that supports them in making choices and having control about how they want to live
- Promote an approach that concentrates on improving life for the adults concerned

Address what has caused the abuse or neglect in order to achieve these aims, it is necessary to:

- Ensure that everyone, both individuals and organisations, are clear about their roles and responsibilities
- Create strong multi-agency partnerships that provide timely and effective prevention and responses to abuse and neglect
- Clarify how responses to safeguarding concerns deriving from the poor quality and inadequacy of service provision, including patient safety in the health sector should be responded to

The following six principles apply to all sectors and settings and underpin all adult safeguarding work.

1. Empowerment – people being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent
2. Prevention – it is better to take action before harm occurs
3. Proportionality – the least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented
4. Protection – support and representation for those in greatest need
5. Partnerships – local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse
6. Accountability – accountability and transparency in determining safeguarding

### Benchmark

It is recognised that without a benchmark it would be difficult to assess if any action or intervention is required, (however they are primarily a matter of professional judgement and therefore a threshold is of limited value unless used alongside other parameters of consideration.)

### Consistency

We recognise the need for a more consistent approach to safeguarding. Appropriate thresholds are seen as a good way to achieve this. The identified threshold framework will be clearly explained in all North Lincolnshire Safeguarding policies and procedures supporting all agencies to act in a similar way in similar situations. All professionals will also be encouraged to use their professional judgement and to consider issues of equality or inequality.

### What is abuse and neglect?

Professionals involved in safeguarding adults should not limit their view of what constitutes abuse or neglect, as they can take many forms and the circumstances of the individual case should always be considered, although the criteria above will need to be met before the issue is considered as a safeguarding concern.

Incidents of abuse may be a one off or multiple and can affect one person or more. Professionals should look beyond single incidents or individuals to identify patterns of harm. Repeated instances of poor care may be an indication of more serious problems and of what is now referred to as organisational abuse. In order to see these patterns, it is important it is recorded appropriately and shared.