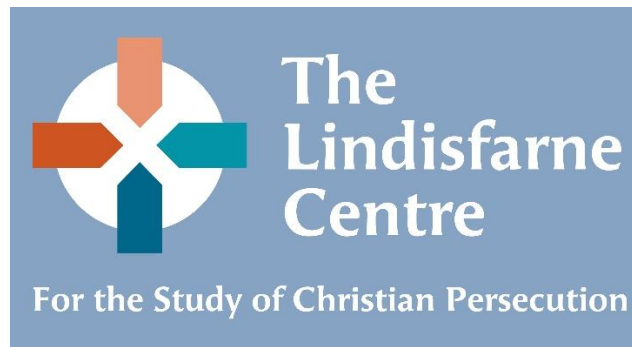




The Lindisfarne Centre for the Study of Christian Persecution
(registered charity No. 1204527)

Research Ethics Policy

1. Recent developments in higher education

1.1 Overview: One of the most significant developments in higher education across the western world over the last 15-20 years has been the growing importance of Research Ethics. Although in the past these tended only to be rigorously applied to certain faculties (particularly Medical, Biological and Social Sciences), this is no longer the case. Now, in virtually all western universities, all research in all faculties, including the Humanities is now required to have approval from a departmental or faculty Research Ethics committee before it is commenced. Indeed, some peer reviewed journals in the Humanities now require written confirmation that Research Ethics approval has been granted before they will even consider a paper for publication. While *Universities UK* have in conjunction with funding bodies developed a specific [*Concordant to Support Research Integrity*](#) that sets out a series of principles as well as placing specific obligations on both researchers and employers of researchers. Similar protocols on Research Ethics now exist at both international and European levels.¹ These include requiring any organisation undertaking academic research to have specific policies to support research integrity. Large trusts and other donor organisations are also now increasingly requiring the submission of a Research Ethics policy as part of the funding application.

2. Our values

The Research Ethics policy sits within and as an expression of the Lindisfarne Centre's wider values (belief, character, courage, compassion, honesty, integrity, justice, patient endurance, research integrity, respecting people, selflessness, trustworthiness, wisdom).

These values reflect both our Christian ethos and more widely accepted standards of public life.² They are intended to shape daily culture and establish standards of conduct against which actions and decisions can be assessed.

¹ The *Singapore Statement on Research Integrity* (2010) and the *European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity* (2011).

² In particular, the seven Nolan Principles set out in the 1995 report of the committee on Standards in Public Life, chaired by Lord Nolan cf 'The Nolan Principles' *Good Governance Institute* 1 June 2020 < <https://www.good-governance.org.uk/publications/insights/the-nolan-principles> > [accessed 23 August 2022].

One trustee has specific responsibility for values and corporate ethics i.e. ensuring that our actions match our values.

3. Research Ethics principles and responsibilities

3.1 Core principles of Research Ethics

The Concordat to Support Research Integrity signed in 2012 by leading UK research and funding organisations set out four core elements of research integrity describing them as “the values through which trust and confidence in research stem, and from which the values and benefits of research flow”.

- **Honesty**, in all aspects of research, including in the presentation of research goals, intentions and findings; in reporting on research methods and procedures; in gathering data; in using and acknowledging the work of other researchers; and in conveying valid interpretations and making justifiable claims based on research findings.
- **Rigour**, in line with prevailing disciplinary norms and standards; in performing research and using appropriate methods; in adhering to an agreed protocol where appropriate; in drawing interpretations and conclusions from the research; and in communicating the results.
- **Transparency and open communication**, in declaring conflicts of interest; in the reporting of research data collection methods; in the analysis and interpretation of data; in making research findings widely available, which includes sharing negative results as appropriate; and in presenting the work to other researchers and to the general public.
- **Care and respect**, for all participants in and subjects of research, including humans, animals, the environment and cultural objects. Those engaged with research must also show care and respect for the stewardship of research and scholarship for future generations.³

3.2 Responsibilities of researchers

The Singapore Statement on Research Integrity (2009) set out 14 specific responsibilities that ALL researchers should adhere to:

1. **Integrity**: Researchers should take responsibility for the trustworthiness of their research.
2. **Adherence to Regulations**: Researchers should be aware of and adhere to regulations and policies related to research.
3. **Research Methods**: Researchers should employ appropriate research methods, base conclusions on critical analysis of the evidence and report findings and interpretations fully and objectively.
4. **Research Records**: Researchers should keep clear, accurate records of all research in ways that will allow verification and replication of their work by others.
5. **Research Findings**: Researchers should share data and findings openly and promptly, as soon as they have had an opportunity to establish priority and ownership claims.

³ *The Concordat to Support Research Integrity* (London: Universities UK, 2012) 11.

6. **Authorship:** Researchers should take responsibility for their contributions to all publications, funding applications, reports and other representations of their research. Lists of authors should include all those and only those who meet applicable authorship criteria.

7. **Publication:** Acknowledgement: Researchers should acknowledge in publications the names and roles of those who made significant contributions to the research, including writers, funders, sponsors, and others, but do not meet authorship criteria.

8. **Peer Review:** Researchers should provide fair, prompt and rigorous evaluations and respect confidentiality when reviewing others' work.

9. **Conflict of Interest:** Researchers should disclose financial and other conflicts of interest that could compromise the trustworthiness of their work in research proposals, publications and public communications as well as in all review activities.

10. **Public Communication:** Researchers should limit professional comments to their recognized expertise when engaged in public discussions about the application and importance of research findings and clearly distinguish professional comments from opinions based on personal views.

11. **Reporting Irresponsible Research Practices:** Researchers should report to the appropriate authorities any suspected research misconduct, including fabrication, falsification or plagiarism, and other irresponsible research practices that undermine the trustworthiness of research, such as carelessness, improperly listing authors, failing to report conflicting data, or the use of misleading analytical methods.

12. **Responding to Irresponsible Research Practices:** Research institutions, as well as journals, professional organizations and agencies that have commitments to research, should have procedures for responding to allegations of misconduct and other irresponsible research practices and for protecting those who report such behavior in good faith. When misconduct or other irresponsible research practice is confirmed, appropriate actions should be taken promptly, including correcting the research record.

13. **Research Environments:** Research institutions should create and sustain environments that encourage integrity through education, clear policies, and reasonable standards for advancement, while fostering work environments that support research integrity.

14. **Societal Considerations:** Researchers and research institutions should recognize that they have an ethical obligation to weigh societal benefits against risks inherent in their work.⁴

The Lindisfarne Centre affirms both these core principles and specific responsibilities.

4. The specific nature of research undertaken by the Lindisfarne Centre

4.1 Type of research

Research related to persecuted Christians falls broadly into two categories, both of which are recognised as valid methodologies for studying religion

⁴ *The Singapore Statement on Research Integrity* (2010) <<https://wcrif.org/guidance/singapore-statement>> [accessed 23 August 2022].

1. Analysis of texts, documents and written sources, including laws and constitutions, curriculum textbooks used in schools and madrassas; local media reports and published and unpublished secondary research.
2. Primary data collection by means of either quantitative or qualitative social science methodologies.

The first is essentially desk-based research and is likely to be low risk. However, the following risks in particular should be considered:

- Identification of potential conflicts of interest or potential perceptions of conflicts of interest and avoidance of undue influence or perceptions of undue influence on the researchers.
- Identification of any risks which could arise from publication of the research. This could potentially be to the persecuted Christians who are the subject of the research, to the researchers, or to anyone else.
- Any risks to the reputation of the Lindisfarne Centre or partner organisation.

The second type of research, as it involves human participants, will raise issues such as informed consent and anonymisation of data that are typically addressed in university Research Ethics approval processes. It will require specific identification of each of these issues, assessment of risks and identification of mitigation measures which will reduce the risk.

Although most research undertaken by the Lindisfarne Centre will be desk-based research, ALL research MUST complete the risk assessment, which forms the first part of the Research Ethics approval process, and identify both any potential risks and means of mitigating those risks.

4.2 Academic quality review

It is important that the Lindisfarne Centre is able to demonstrate academic rigour. However, it also important to recognise that the Centre will produce a range of outputs including

- a) Academic publications.
- b) Research impact publications i.e. disseminating the results of academic research to non-academics, such as governments, policy makers, media and the general public, so as to make a positive impact on society.
- c) Editorial publications – such as a short comment article (or blog post) on current events, which might be intended for supporters and the wider general public.

Whilst all require some form of quality review prior to publication (see separate publications policy), any material of an academic nature (though NOT research impact or editorial publications etc.⁵) would be subject to internal peer review by another academic to confirm that it is of an acceptable academic standard. For example, if researcher A writes a report, it would then be read and reviewed by

⁵ The distinction between editorial (i.e. journalistic) publications and research publications is of crucial importance. The definition used in the 2011 *Research Excellence Framework* which focuses on the development of new insights has now become a standards benchmark of what constitutes academic research: “Research is defined as a process of investigation leading to new insights effectively shared...It includes work of direct relevance to the needs of commerce, industry and to the public and voluntary sectors....” cited in the Concordat to Support Research Integrity (London: Universities UK, 2012):22.

Researcher B or alternatively by an academic who is closely associated with the centre e.g. a trustee or member of the council of reference.

4.3 Avoidance of the perception of conflicts of interest/undue influence

In Research Ethics it is not simply actual conflicts of interest or undue influence that must be guarded against, but also the perception of these, as this potentially affects the credibility of the research. That creates a specific, though by no means unique challenge for organisations such as The Lindisfarne Centre that have a specific ethos.

As an organisation with a particular ethos, we would expect any research that we publish to be consistent with that ethos. However, it is nonetheless important that the centre avoids the *perception* that our research may have been *required* to promote a particular party line, i.e. subject to conflict of interest/undue influence.⁶ In terms of what constitutes 'conflicts of interest/undue influence', Research Ethics teaching tends to focus on extreme examples of unethical practice, as they help clarify the broad areas to be avoided,⁷ although they do not necessarily help researchers identify some of the lesser, but more common ethical risks that they need to guard against. Examples of 'conflicts of interest/undue influence' include:

- Funding from a source that has a financial or other personal interest in the research reaching a particular conclusion, as even if safeguards are put in place to protect research integrity any perception of 'undue influence' would seriously undermine the credibility of the research when it is published.
- Pressure to rewrite or change the content of part of a report.

Clearly, any such actions would be contrary to both the values of the Lindisfarne Centre and the Research Ethics principles set out above. However, it is additionally important to avoid any *perception* that research is *required* to promote a party line i.e. subject to undue influence. The Lindisfarne Centre will therefore as a matter of policy make separate decisions on academic review and in house publication:

- a) The Lindisfarne Centre trustees agree an annual work programme setting out proposed areas of research and publications.
- b) The research is undertaken and subject to an academic quality review process which focuses solely on whether it is an academically valid piece of research.
- c) A separate decision is then subsequently made in relation to whether it is appropriate for this to be published in house by the Lindisfarne Centre.

5. **Publication Ethics** (see separate policy)

⁶ cf UK Research Integrity Office's *Code of Practice for Research: Promoting Good Practice and Preventing Misconduct* (UKRIO,2009) (accessible at: <http://ukrio.org/wp-content/uploads/UKRIO-Code-of-Practice-for-Research.pdf>) section 3.6 which requires the development of specific procedures and policies to ensure that conflicts of interest with the organisation are addressed in a way that does not compromise research integrity.

⁷ For example, Roger W Smith, Eric Markusen, Robert Jay Lifton 'Professional ethics and the denial of the Armenian genocide' *Holocaust and Genocide Studies* 9 (1995) 1-22 which presents significant evidence that the establishment in 1982 of the Turkish Studies Institute in Washington,DC with a \$US3 million grant from the Turkish government was closely linked to the Turkish government's ongoing attempts to deny the Armenian genocide.

6. Staff training

All staff engaged in research should have undertaken appropriate training in Research Ethics at least equivalent to that required for a taught postgraduate degree. There are currently a number of free online (MOOC) courses available.

7. Specific issues related to research on the persecution of Christians

7.1 Bespoke approach to Research Ethics

Whilst Research Ethics approval processes in universities tend to focus predominantly on issues related to research in the Medical, Physical and Social Sciences, it is important for those involved in research at the Lindisfarne Centre to think critically about the specific issues which arise in relation to research on persecution of Christians. As part of this process, we have identified the following questions which should be addressed prior to research commencing and reflected in the responses on the Research Ethics Approval submission form:

7.2.1 Could publication of this research present an increased risk to Christians facing persecution?

For example

- a) Enabling the identification of individual Christians or Christian communities whose identity may not otherwise have been known to those hostile to them, whether state or non-state actors.
- b) Publishing estimates of the size of the Christian population which are significantly higher than previously published estimates.

7.2.2 Could publication of this research cause ill feeling or upset among the particular Christians facing persecution who are the subject of the research?

7.2.3 Demographic data.

- a) Demographic data presents particular challenges in research on persecuted Christians for the following reasons
 - i) Very few countries in the Islamic world have recent census data on the size of the Christian population (e.g. in Syria the last census was in 1960, in Iraq it was in 1997 though this did not include the northern area where many Christians live).
 - ii) Some countries only include data on particular types of Christians (e.g. the Iranian census only includes ethnic Armenian and Assyrian Christians whose churches worship in these languages, NOT Farsi speaking Christians, although most estimates suggest the latter are of at least comparable numbers and possibly significantly more numerous).
 - iii) All census data in countries with high levels of corruption is notoriously unreliable. This includes almost all countries where Christians face persecution.
 - iv) In countries where Christian minorities are legally recognised The size of the Christian population is often a significant factor in the level of political influence that leaders of the Christian minority are able to wield with their government. Consequently, leaders of the Christian community are often reluctant to change estimates of the percentage of Christians from several decades ago, even when various forms of marginalisation, persecution and violence may have led to significant emigration of Christians. In Lebanon the constitutional division of power between Sunnis, Shi'a and Christians is still based to

- a large extent on the 1932 census, with the Lebanese government avoiding any religious census now due to the risk of it provoking a renewed civil war.
- v) The situation is sometimes further complicated by differential birth rates for Christians and Muslims. For example, in Syria the Christian minority tends to be more educated, a social trend which is typically associated with lower birth rates in non-western countries.
 - b) As such, the Lindisfarne Centre will
 - i) Only refer to demographic data on the size of Christian minority populations where it is important (rather than incidental) to the purpose of the research to do so.
 - ii) Where demographic data is important to the research (e.g. demonstrating under representation of Christian minorities in UNHCR refugee referrals) we will 1.) give the range of published estimates clearly stating the source for each 2.) provide a clearly stated methodology for any conclusions as to probable population size 3.) clearly state the caveats to that estimate 4.) as part of the Research Ethics process – consider the likely impact of publishing this estimate on the Christian minority population. Under no circumstances should publication increase the risk to Christian minorities. This may amount to a decision as to whether research is published or privately circulated to governments, Christian NGOs supporting persecuted Christians etc.

8. The Research Ethics approval process

8.1 The Lindisfarne Centre Research Ethics approval process requires all proposed research to complete a short summary form which identifies any significant potential risks associated with the proposed research and mitigation measures necessary to reduce these acceptable levels.

The process categorises research proposals into Stage 1 approval (Green) for low risk research; stage 2 approval (Amber) for medium risk research requiring specific mitigation measures to reduce these risks to an acceptable level; Stage 3 (RED) for high risk proposals which would not normally be approved.

8.2.1 Stage 1 approval (GREEN).

This is intended for a desk-based or library-based study that requires no direct or indirect contact with human participants. It does however, nevertheless require specific consideration of

- a) whether it is likely that anything in this research could significantly increase the risk to the persecuted Christian minorities who are the subject of the research?
- b) Whether there is there anything in the proposed research which could potentially cause harm to either the researcher or anyone involved in the publication of the research (e.g. images of tortured or murdered Christians).
- c) Whether there are there any potential conflicts of interest which need to be addressed.
- d) A checklist of 16 questions to ensure that there is nothing in the research which could potentially require either Stage 2 (Amber) or Stage 3 (Red) Research Ethics consideration.

8.2.2 Where there are negative answers to all of the above, stage 1 approval simply requires the signatures of all the researchers to confirm that the research

- a) is low risk.
- b) is related to the core purposes of the Lindisfarne Centre.

- c) all researchers involved have completed relevant training in Research Ethics and read Lindsfarne Centre Research Ethics policy
- d) the research will comply with the Data Protection Act (1998), GDPR and in the case of research conducted in other countries with the data protection laws of that country.

8.3.1 Stage 2 (Amber) approval

Stage 2 (Amber) Research Ethics approval is for research where risks have been identified, but can be reasonably reduced by specific mitigation measures.

Where any issue is identified as a potentially significant risk in the list of 16 questions (see Stage 1 approval process above) OR any other potentially significant risk, then

- a) that risk should be assessed according to the risk assessment matrix below to evaluate i) the severity of the risk ii) its likelihood of occurrence.

5 (extreme/ catastrophic)	5	10	15	20	25
4 (major)	4	8	12	16	20
3 (moderate)	3	6	9	12	15
2 (minor)	2	4	6	8	10
1 (insignificant)	1	2	3	4	5
	1 (remote)	2 (unlikely)	3 (possible)	4 (probable)	5 (highly probable)

(NB by multiplying significance score x probability any score of 12 or more is RED; any score between 6 and 10 is AMBER and any score of 5 or less is GREEN)

- b) Mitigation measures must then be identified which reduce either its severity and/or its likelihood, following which a further evaluation of the residual i) severity of risk ii) likelihood of occurrence should be undertaken in the light of the proposed mitigation measures.

The mitigation measures MUST reduce the risk to either Amber or Green for Stage 2 Research Ethics approval to be granted. The research proposal including mitigation measures will then be reviewed by the CEO and one other trustee in order to confirm this. Research may not start, until written confirmation of this is received by all those involved in the research.

8.4.1 Stage 3 (Red) Research Ethics consideration

Research will NOT normally be approved where any issue is

- a) identified as a potentially significant RED risk in the list of 16 questions (see Stage 1 approval process above); OR
- b) any other area identified as potentially RED risk for any other reasons.

AND

remains a RED risk on the stage 2 risk matrix despite proposed mitigation measures.

8.4.2 Research which is rated RED will only be approved in exceptional circumstances. In particular,

- a) where the benefits of the research can be demonstrated to be likely to outweigh the risks
- b) where the trustees have sought and received external advice that this is the case.

A detailed written evaluation of this, including positive external recommendation from an authoritative source **MUST** be provided **BEFORE** any consideration can be given to the approval of RED rated research proposals. In view of the potential risks to the Lindisfarne Centre and Staff as well as others, **ONLY** a full meeting of trustees can give such approval. It should be emphasised that approval will **NOT** normally be granted. However, we do recognise that in very exceptional circumstances, such as that involving an imminent risk of genocide, it may be important to consider whether the likely consequences of the research **NOT** being undertaken, either by the Lindisfarne Centre or anyone else, may potentially justify approving the research.

8.4.3 In any such exceptional circumstances, the trustees should give full consideration to the statement of the UK Research Integrity Office's *Code of Practice for Research*

“SAFETY: organisations and researchers should ensure the dignity, rights, safety and wellbeing of all involved in research and avoid unreasonable risk or harm to research subjects, patients, participants, researchers and others. They should report and address any concerns relating to the dignity, rights, safety and well-being of those involved in research. **Research should be initiated and continued only if the anticipated benefits justify the risks involved.**”⁸

9. Research Ethics approval for external research

It is recognised that the Lindisfarne Centre may from time to time either undertake research in partnership with or commission research from academics working in organisations such as universities which have their own research ethics approval process.

The following procedure seeks to minimise duplication while recognising the particular strengths of both organisations in relation to Research Ethics approval.

Q1-10 of this research Ethics approval must be submitted

Green (low risk) rated research

If the answer to Q7 is ‘YES’ AND the answer to all parts of Q8,9 and 10 is NO then the proposal is rated ‘GREEN’ and Stage 1 Research Ethics approval is granted. The research can proceed once this form is submitted with the confirmation statements below completed.

Amber (medium risk) rated research

If the answer to any of Q7 or Q8 (v-xvi) or Q9 or Q10 are ‘NO’, but these specific issues are addressed in the university research ethics approval process which is submitted together with written confirmation of approval by the university Research Ethics panel, then subject to verification by the CEO and one other trustee, this will be deemed to have satisfied the requirements of the Lindisfarne Centre’s Research Ethics policy.

Red (high risk) rated research

If the answer to Q8 (i-iv) is YES (i.e. RED rated) or for any other reason is deemed by either the CEO or any trustee of the Lindisfarne Centre to be likely to constitute a RED rating, then it must additionally

⁸ UK Research Integrity Office *Code of Practice for Research: Promoting Good Practice and Preventing Misconduct* (London:UKRIO:2009) s.2.7.

be subject to the full stage 3 Lindisfarne Research Centre Research Ethics process as well as the research Ethics approval process for the partner organisation.

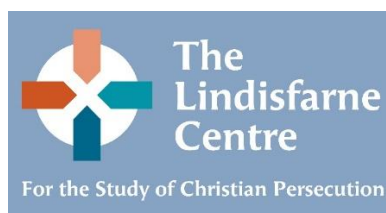
Approved by directors/trustees: 3rd October 2022.

Last review date: 7th October 2024.

Next review date: October 2025.

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Appendix



The Lindisfarne Centre for the Study of Christian Persecution
(registered charity No. 1204527)

The Lindisfarne Centre for the Study of Christianity CIC
(Community Interest Company No. 13816343)

Research Ethics Approval (submission template)

(to be completed by researchers BEFORE research is commenced)

1. Research title:
1. Researchers involved: a) Lindisfarne Centre staff _____ b) (Any) External researchers _____
2. Anticipated timeline: a) Proposed research start date _____ b) Expected research completion date _____
3. Source of project funding a) Internal _____ b) External (name and extent of funding source required) _____ _____
4. Does the external project funding potentially create any conflicts of interest? (If so these must be addressed to achieve stage 2 approval) _____
5. Project summary (maximum 500 words) <i>Please outline rationale for the research, the project aim, the research questions, research procedure and details of any participant population and how they will be recruited</i>

Stage 1 Research Ethics (Low risk - GREEN)

Stage 1 approval is for research where the potential risks have been carefully considered and it is concluded that these are low risk/low probability and as such no specific mitigation measures are required to reduce risks.

6. Is this research ONLY a desk-based or library-based study that requires no direct or indirect contact with human participants?

Desk-based (or secondary) research involves the summary, collation and/or synthesis of existing research.

7. Please answer the questions below

WILL THE PROPOSED RESEARCH STUDY...		YES	NO
i.	Be likely to SIGNIFICANTLY increase the risk faced by persecuted Christian minorities which are the subject of the research as a result of the research being published?		
ii.	Expose the researcher or others involved in the publication to the risk of emotional or other psychological harm (e.g. viewing images or accounts of torture, sexual violence, genocide etc)?		
iii.	Risk damage or disturbance to culturally, spiritually or historically significant artefacts or places, or human remains?		
iv.	Contain elements members of the team are not trained to conduct?		
v.	Involve observation/storage of material which is a legal grey area/could in some circumstances potentially be deemed illegal, such as media publications by proscribed organisations?		
vi.	(If the research involves face to face interviews or surveys with Christians who have faced discrimination, persecution or violence) involve anything that could trigger negative consequences for participants including emotional trauma?		
vii.	Involve researchers in travelling to areas of war, conflict or persecution?		
viii.	Involve online or telephone interviews with Christians in countries where there is no legal church, or where the type of church the participants belong to is not legal and therefore could potentially involve severe consequences if participants were identified?		
ix.	Involve online or telephone interviews with Christians in countries or regions of countries where although the church is legal, Christians face a significant risk of violence or persecution from non-state actors.		
x.	Present a risk of compromising the anonymity or confidentiality of personal, sensitive or confidential information provided by human participants and/or organisations?		
xi.	Require the co-operation of a gatekeeper for initial access to the human participants (e.g. international aid agency, church)?		
xii.	Offer financial or other incentives to human participants to undertake?		
xiii.	Take place in another country, in full or in part?		

xiv.	Involve any other form of direct and/or indirect contact with human participants?		
xv.	Does external project funding potentially raise any conflicts of interest?		
xvi.	Raise any other ethical concerns not covered in this checklist?		

9 A) Is it likely that anything in this research could significantly increase the risk to the persecuted Christian minorities who are the subject of the research?

B) Is there anything in the proposed research which could potentially cause harm to either the researcher or anyone involved in the publication of the research (e.g. images of tortured or murdered Christians)?

10. Are there any potential conflicts of interest which need to be addressed?

Stage 1 approval (GREEN)

If BOTH the answer to Q7 is YES

AND the answer to all parts of Q8,9 and 10 is NO

Then the proposal is rated 'GREEN' and Stage 1 Research Ethics approval is granted. The research can proceed once this form is submitted with the confirmation statements below completed.

CONFIRMATION STATEMENTS (low risk research GREEN)	
Please tick the box to confirm you understand these requirements	
The project is related to the core purposes of the Lindisfarne Centre.	
All researchers involved have completed relevant training in Research Ethics and recently read the Lindisfarne Centre Research Ethics policy.	
The risks which the subjects of the research, researchers and colleagues may be exposed to have been considered and it has been concluded that these are low risk and no specific mitigation measures are necessary.	
The research will comply with the Data Protection Act (1998), GDPR and in the case of research conducted in other countries with the data protection laws of that country.	

Signatures	Date
_____	_____
_____	_____

Stage 2 approval (Amber)

Stage 2 approval is for research where risks have been identified, but can be reasonably reduced where specific mitigation is identified

IF you have either answered

- a) 'NO' to Q7
- b) 'YES' to any of Q8 (i-xvi)
- c) 'YES' to any part of Q9 or 10

Then please use the risk matrix below to evaluate

- a) the severity of each risk
- b) its likelihood of occurrence of each risk
- c) what mitigation measures could reduce either its severity and/or its likelihood.

5 (extreme/ catastrophic)	5	10	15	20	25
4 (major)	4	8	12	16	20
3 (moderate)	3	6	9	12	15
2 (minor)	2	4	6	8	10
1 (insignificant)	1	2	3	4	5
	1 (remote)	2 (unlikely)	3 (possible)	4 (probable)	5 (highly probable)

(NB by multiplying the scores for significance x probability any score of 12 or more is RED; any score between 6 and 10 is AMBER and any score of 5 or less is GREEN)

NOTE you do NOT need to reference any risk on this form which is rated only 1-2 (Dark Green), the inclusion of risks rated 3-5 (Light Green) is optional, but can be included if you wish to demonstrate that you have considered this risk.

Please summarise your answers in the table below

Identified risk	Likelihood of occurrence	Current risk rating colour/number	Mitigation measure	Risk rating after mitigation	Residual risk colour/number

If your residual risk colour is either AMBER or GREEN then then the proposal is rated 'AMBER' and the confirmation statements below should be completed. The mitigation measures will then be reviewed by the CEO and one other trustee in order to grant Stage 2 Research Ethics approval. Once this has been confirmed the research can proceed.

CONFIRMATION STATEMENTS – please tick the box to confirm you understand these requirements	
The project is related to the core purposes of the Lindisfarne Centre.	
All researchers involved have completed relevant training in Research Ethics and recently read the Lindisfarne Centre Research Ethics policy.	

