

HRA Protocol Compliance Declaration:

This protocol has regard for the HRA guidance

Full Title of Study

Evaluation of a public health pathway for alcohol and substance users in the criminal justice setting

PROTOCOL VERSION NUMBER AND DATE

Version 2.0 October 2022

RESEARCH REFERENCE NUMBERS

IRAS Number:

FUNDERS Number: NIHR135411

SIGNATURE PAGE

The undersigned confirm that the following protocol has been agreed and accepted and that the Chief Investigator agrees to conduct the study in compliance with the approved protocol and will adhere to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki, the Sponsor's SOPs, and other regulatory requirement.

I agree to ensure that the confidential information contained in this document will not be used for any other purpose other than the evaluation or conduct of the investigation without the prior written consent of the Sponsor

I also confirm that I will make the findings of the study publicly available through publication or other dissemination tools without any unnecessary delay and that an honest accurate and transparent account of the study will be given; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned in this protocol will be explained.

Chief Investigator:

Signature: ...

Date:
...../...../.....



.....
Name: (please print):

.....Susie Sykes

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KEY STUDY CONTACTS

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Joint-sponsor(s)/co-sponsor(s)	N/A
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STUDY SUMMARY

Study Title	Evaluation of a public health pathway for alcohol and substance users in the criminal justice setting
Study Design	Mixed-methods evaluation
Study Participants	Staff and service-users
Planned Study Period	Sept 2021-May 2023
Research Aim / Question(s) / Objective(s)	<p>To generate policy and service recommendations for CJ substance abuse services through a robust, mixed-methods evaluation of an innovative pilot</p> <p>Research questions: How is a public health pathway for alcohol and substance users in the criminal justice setting developed and implemented?</p> <p>And:</p> <p>Does it have potential to achieve: co-ordination between services, acceptability, engagement and short-term outcomes?</p> <p>Research objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To explore the context and the process of development and early implementation of the pilot • To explore the experience, acceptability and perceived impact of current arrangements and proposed changes among service providers • To explore experience and acceptability among service-users with experience of custody and treatment

FUNDING AND SUPPORT IN KIND

FUNDER(S) (Names and contact details of ALL organisations providing funding and/or support in kind for this study)	FINANCIAL AND NON FINANCIAL SUPPORT GIVEN
NIHR	This study forms part of a grant of £2.5million

ROLE OF STUDY SPONSOR AND FUNDER

PHIRST South Bank is one of 6 UK Public Health Intervention Responsive Studies Centres funded by NIHR. It is hosted by London South Bank University.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STUDY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES/GROUPS & INDIVIDUALS

PHIRST South Bank Centre Executive Committee (CEC)

The CEC sits within the sponsor organisation, LSBU. It has management and governance responsibility for PHIRST South Bank and is made up of the Centre Co-Investigators, senior academic staff at LSBU and a lay representative from LSBU's People's Academy

PHIRST South Bank Advisory Group

The Advisory Group provides overall supervision for the project on behalf of the Project Sponsor and Project Funder and ensures that the project is conducted to the rigorous standards set out in the Department of Health's Research Governance Framework for Health and Social Care and the Guidelines for Good Clinical Practice. Membership has been approved by NIHR.

Project Stakeholder Group

A local stakeholder group is in place to ensure liaison between the research team, the local project leads and PPIE representatives. The group is represented by Greater Manchester Combined Authority and representatives of the projects included within the Communities Against Gambling Harm programme.

KEY WORDS:

Criminal justice, substance misuse, alcohol misuse

STUDY PROTOCOL

1. BACKGROUND

Policy context

The policy and service context of Criminal Justice (CJ) services is rapidly evolving. Recent national policy has set out plans for increased funding for substance misuse services and a key policy aim is to increase referrals into treatment in the criminal justice system (HM Government, 2021). Yet, significant variation exists at the local level, following the end of the nationally mandated Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) in 2013 (Sondhi and Eastwood, 2021). CJ services that operate in the custody suite are a mix of DIP and alcohol arrest referral schemes (Sondhi and Eastwood, 2021) while NHS “Liaison and Diversion” (L&D) services have achieved national spread, amidst increasing interest in specifically public health (rather than public safety) strategies (Chariot and Heide, 2018; Marlowe, 2003). While national policy aspires to partnership working and joined-up, service provision (HM Government, 2021), precisely how the various services in operation can be coordinated locally remains to be seen.

Intervention of interest

This project evaluates an alternative and innovative way of working from the DIP model of custody suite engagement. The model consists of a new referral process within the custody suite that will allow for a proactive, targeted and layered approach for addressing the needs of different cohorts in Nottinghamshire. It is more proactive than DIP and involves the coordinated input of a range of stakeholders, such as the police, probation, women’s aid and other support providers. The model has been developed by Change Grow Live (CGL), who have delivered Nottinghamshire’s integrated substance misuse service since October 2014. The focus of the CGL team is to support people with their offending behaviour and substance misuse needs.

Central to CGL’s new model is a layered menu of interventions, with service-users being assigned to one of three Levels after an initial assessment in the custody suite:

- Level 1 – universal provision of a wellbeing pack that consists of information that is tailored to the service-users substance abuse behaviours. The pack includes information about alcohol and substance abuse, harm reduction advice and contact details for CGL and other providers. The inclusion of alcohol represents a break from the DIP model, which focused solely on heroin and crack cocaine, and represents rising awareness of the crucial role of alcohol in violent crime.
- Level 2 – selective provision of the standard CGL offer, including 1 to 1 counselling sessions, support from volunteers and referral options to a variety of treatment and support services. Level 2 is targeted at repeat offenders and may be entered into on a voluntary or mandatory basis.
- Level 3 – assertive outreach to engage the most prolific of offenders (i.e., offenders who commit more than three offences within six months). A multi-agency panel undertake a mandatory initial assessment for these offenders which is followed by assertive outreach support for a time-limited period from a CJ Recovery Coordinator. The service will work with up to 18 people at Level 3.

The three levels aim to more effectively address service-user needs and enhance their engagement with the service. The model is underpinned by person-centred philosophy and is proactive in the sense that it aims to identify people earlier in their journey through the CJ system and facilitate intensive support for the most prolific offenders.

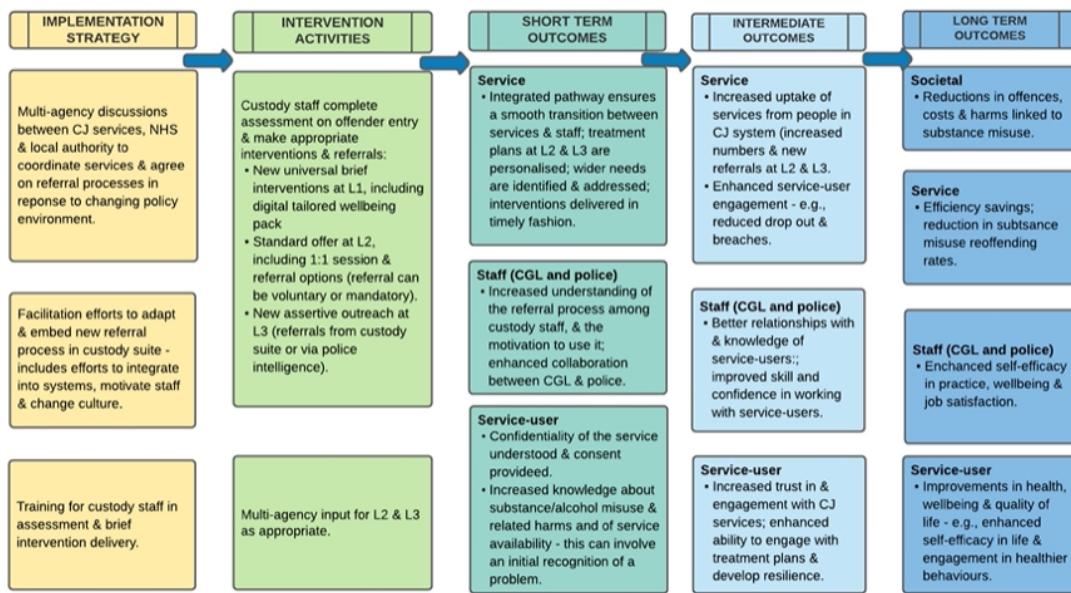
2. RATIONALE

The CGL Nottinghamshire service presents a unique opportunity to evaluate the early implementation of a new public health and CJ collaboration that consists of a new referral process and service pathway that may more effectively coordinate person centred local services. In a rapidly changing policy and service context in which local services are highly varied and lacking in coordination (Sondhi and Eastwood, 2021), local stakeholders need evidence to guide their efforts if the policy goal of reduced substance use-related crime is to be achieved (HM Government, 2021). This is vitally important as substance use-related crime may be increasing at significant cost to those directly affected and the wider society (Allen and Tunnicliffe, 2021). The evaluation has been specifically designed to generate learning from the Nottinghamshire pilot for CJ services in other areas. The timing of the evaluation also presents an opportunity to consider the local impact of recent national policy; insight about the effectiveness of national policy to facilitate local, service coordination is anticipated

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A logic model of the proposed CGL service redesign is represented in Figure 1. This was developed through a series of co-design workshops with local stakeholders, using Theory of Change (ToC) methodology (Breuer et al., 2016). The evaluability assessment carried out during the co-design workshops revealed that the pilot is not yet fully live and processes for implementation are still in development. While CGL stakeholders had a clear ToC for the intervention during the workshops, they recognised that a rapidly changing policy context meant that adaptations to the planned intervention would be required. Discussions were planned with diverse stakeholders, including local authority commissioners and NHS L&D services, about how to improve coordination across services; it was anticipated that the proposed service re-design would change, as a result of these discussions. Furthermore, the implementation strategy for the new referral process had not been planned and it was anticipated that the pathway would have to be adapted on delivery in order to, for example, embed in local systems and routines. An iterative rollout was therefore planned for the custody suite. Hence, a separate, implementation strategy column was incorporated into the logic model to reflect the significance of local stakeholder efforts in facilitating the pilot's implementation (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Logic model of Nottingham CJ service



The logic model will be developed and refined over the course of this evaluation through a combination of qualitative research and surveys, across three work packages. Senior stakeholders, frontline staff and service-users will participate.

Qualitative research involving senior and frontline staff in WP1 and WP2 will generate understanding of existing arrangements within the custody suite and identify options for enhancing these. These work packages will be complemented, in WP3, with an investigation of service-user views and expériences of past arrangements and the acceptability of CGL's proposed pathway. This close attention to local arrangements will be crucial for evaluating the proposed pathway idea and enable the research team to identify ways to adapt it to enhance potential for future implementation. The logic model will provide a framework for integrating insights gleaned from across the work packages and will be developed using techniques for modelling complex interventions (Mills et al., 2019; Mills et al., 2022): the result will be a model of a pathway that the research indicates is feasible for the local context under conditions of rapid national policy change.

4. RESEARCH QUESTION/AIM(S)

4.1 Aim:

- To generate policy and service recommendations for CJ substance abuse services through a robust, mixed-methods evaluation of an innovative service re-design

4.2 Questions:

- How is a public health pathway for alcohol and substance users in the criminal justice setting developed and implemented?

And

- Does it have potential to achieve: co-ordination between services, acceptability, engagement and short-term outcomes?

4.3 Objectives

1. To explore the context and process of development and early implementation of the pilot
2. To explore the experience, acceptability and perceived impact of current arrangements and proposed changes among service providers the experience, acceptability and perceived impact of current arrangements and proposed changes among service providers
3. To explore experience and acceptability of current arrangements and proposed changes among service-users with experience of custody and treatment

4.4 Outcomes

- An empirically informed Theory of Change – including logic model and accompanying narrative – of a public health pathway for alcohol and substance users in a criminal justice setting
- Evidence-informed policy and service recommendations for commissioners and service providers aiming to enhance the coordination of criminal justice services around the service-user

5. STUDY DESIGN and METHODS of DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

5.1. Overview of work packages

WP1 will address research objective 1 via reflective diaries, document analysis and interviews with senior stakeholders at commissioning and management level. A final workshop will bring key CGL stakeholders together for a final reflection on the logic model. WP2 and WP3 address objectives 2 and 3. These work packages will primarily be based on qualitative interviews to develop insight about the perceived acceptability of the pathway for service providers/staff and service-users; longer-term outcome evaluation is not feasible because of the intervention's early stage of development. Table 1 summarises each of the work packages and maps them to the 3 research objectives.

Table 1: Overview of work packages

WP summary	Data collection method and sample	Rationale	Research objectives
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WP1: implementation study	Researcher field notes, document analysis of national policy documents and local service documentation, semi-structured interviews with senior staff stakeholders (n-8 to 12), 1x final workshop	The researcher field notes will capture details of the process of implementation; analysis of relevant policy and service documentation and the interviews with senior staff will explore crucial macro-level policy and meso-level organisational factors for understanding the pilot context; the interviews and final workshop will enable logic model development	1
WP2: staff acceptability and experience study	Qualitative interviews (n-6-8) with staff potentially involved in delivering, referring into or working with service-users along the pathway; summative, end-point interviews with core CGL and PH Commissioning staff (n- 2 to 4)	Qualitative interviews with service managers and frontline staff will explore the practical implementation and potential use of the pathway and provide insight into the perceived value and benefit to staff of the various agencies involved; the survey will capture a broad array of views about the pathway among custody suite staff; the summative interviews will tap into the final views and learning of core CGL and PH Commissioning staff	2
WP3: service-user acceptability and experience study	qualitative interviews with CGL service users who have experience of the criminal justice system (n-4-6),	Qualitative interviews with current service users will explore their experiences of past arrangements within custody suites and treatment. As the CGL pathway is not yet fully operational across three levels, qualitative interviews will focus on service users' views of current procedures and the acceptability of the proposed pathways in WP3, with an investigation of service-user views and experiences of past arrangements and the acceptability of CGL's proposed pathway.	3

Work package 1:

Overview

This qualitative work package will address research objective 1: it will investigate the context and process of development and implementation of the pilot. It will develop and refine the ToC set out in Figure 1 ahead of WP2, taking into account adaptations made in light of national policy changes.

Reflective diaries, document analysis and stakeholder interviews

CGL staff will be asked to record interactions with key stakeholders and identify candidates for possible interview, based on their perceived relevance to the pilot and emergent questions of interest. Members of the research team will keep reflective diaries and will capture details of conversations with the core development staff to capture information.

Document analysis of key national policy documents (e.g., HM Government, 2021) will identify key policy objectives for CJ substance misuse services and anticipated mechanisms for achieving them; document analysis of local service documentation will provide insight into historic arrangements and services across Nottinghamshire and how these are changing in response to national policy. Senior stakeholders at commissioning and management level will be sampled for interview via a combination of purposive sampling and snowballing techniques. This will ensure relevance and flexibility in the sample, as WP1 unfolds. Senior staff leads of services central to the scheme or who refer to and/or regularly liaise with the core service will be invited to participate, including senior staff from CGL, the police, the local authority public health department and the NHS. The research team is anticipating that n-8 to 12 interviews will be undertaken, based on initial discussions with CGL staff and some flexibility to allow snowballing to occur. NPT (May et al., 2018) will provide sensitising concepts to guide topic guide development to ensure that key factors that affect the quality of implementation are covered. Interviews will explore how senior CGL staff and wider, senior stakeholders perceive the proposed CJ pathway and barriers and enablers to its implementation. The organisation of CJ services locally will be explored, along with the impact of, and responses to recent national policy. The aim will be to provide a picture of how the local service context is being shaped by national policy and to draw out the implications of this for the pilot.

A final workshop with the CGL staff will refine the logic model set out in Figure 1, with the workshop being recorded and transcribed for later analysis; the 3x initial workshops will also be transcribed for later analysis. The final workshop will also provide a forum to finalise thinking about the sample sizes for WP2 and WP3; WP1 insights will also inform topic guides and survey questions in later work packages.

Work package 2:

Overview

This qualitative work package will address research objective 2: it will explore the views of current arrangements among service providers and provider opinion about the proposed changes.

Qualitative interviews and survey research

Qualitative, semi-structured interviews will be carried out with key staff members to ascertain their views of existing arrangements and the proposed CJ pathway during the pilot. Given the need to avoid placing excessive research demands on busy service personnel, the research team will engage local stakeholders to organise these at a convenient time. Service managers who have a role managing relevant frontline staff will be purposefully sampled for the interviews, along with the frontline staff themselves. It is not possible to estimate precise sample sizes for these cohorts; the numbers provided here are early

estimates, based on initial discussions with CGL staff. WP1 will inform decisions about sample sizes and also the precise staff groups and agencies involved. Between n-6 and 8 interviews are anticipated. These interviews will explore staff's practical experience of engaging with service-users, from the point of referral in the custody suite through to treatment. Finally, n-2 to 4 summative interviews at the end-point of the pilot, with core CGL and PH Commissioning staff, will ascertain their final views on the effectiveness of the proposed pathway on the various outcomes specified in the logic model (Figure 1).

Work package 3:

Overview

This work package will address research objective 3: it will explore experience and acceptability of current arrangements and proposed changes among service-users with experience of custody and treatment.

Qualitative interviews.

Qualitative, semi-structured interviews will be carried out with current service users who have had contact with CGL. CGL is proposing a three-level system of intervention for service users, however, this has not yet been fully implemented. As such, WP3 will focus on exploring service users' perspectives of the acceptability of the proposed changes, based on their own experiences of contact with service providers. Between n-4 and 6 interviews are anticipated. The final figure for the sample size is an estimate at this stage, based on discussions with CGL stakeholders about what is a feasible number, and may change as a result of WP1 learning. The location and timing of the interviews will be decided by the research team, staff and the service-users on a case-by-case basis, although it is likely that the majority of interviews will be conducted at the CGL base. This may help service-users feel at ease and make them more likely to open up about their experiences, as they are in a familiar setting. The data gleaned from the interviews will provide crucial insight into how service users perceive the three-level system will meet their needs, whether service users perceive this to be an improvement on current provisions and how service users see it contributing to the outcomes listed in the logic model (see Figure 1).

5.2 Data analysis

All qualitative data will be organised and analysed using the Framework Method (Gale et al., 2013). Data coding and analysis will proceed iteratively alongside data collection and multiple perspectives will be involved to ensure the validity and reliability of emergent theory and themes (Noble and Smith, 2015). NVIVO, MS word documents and MS Excel spreadsheets will be utilised, at appropriate points, in the organisation and analysis of the data. NPT will provide sensitising constructs to interpret the quality of implementation and staff engagement in WP1 and WP2 while thematic analysis of all qualitative data will draw out the key learning points of the work packages combined. The initial logic model (see Figure 1, above) will provide a framework for integrating findings from across the work packages and will be iteratively tested and refined during the research, using techniques for modelling complex interventions (Mills et al, 2019; Mills et al, 2022). The routine, descriptive data on service-users, referrals and interventions delivered will provide insight into how the

pathway is functioning during the pilot and contextual information about service-user demographics and local health needs.

6. STUDY SETTING

WP1 and WP2 interviews will be carried out remotely over Teams. The study settings for WP3 will reflect where service interventions take place and include CGL and police service areas and locations where the assertive outreach component is delivered.

The precise timing and location of the research activities will be sensitive to service-user preferences in an attempt to maximise their engagement. CGL staff and local PPI personnel will assist in the recruitment process.

7. SAMPLE AND RECRUITMENT

WP1

- Recruitment of n-8 to 12 senior stakeholders will proceed via purposive sampling and snowballing; CGL stakeholders will be invited to attend the final workshop to refine the logic model, ahead of WP2.

WP2

- Recruitment of staff, including core CGL staff, senior managers and frontline staff, will proceed via purposive sampling and snowballing; n-6 to 8 are anticipated for interview . WP2 sample sizes are estimates based on discussions with CGL stakeholders and will be finalised over the course of WP1.

WP3

- Service users will be recruited with support from CGL and will be past or current clients. Participation will be voluntary, and n-4-6 participants are anticipated to complete the in-depth semi-structured interviews. WP3 sample sizes for the qualitative research are estimates based on discussions with CGL stakeholders and will be finalised over the course of WP1.

8. ETHICAL AND REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Research Ethics Committee (REC) and other Regulatory review & reports

Ethical oversight

The research will receive ethical oversight from LSBU, IRAS NHS Ethics and also CGL and the local police force as required. This oversight will include the study protocol and all participant facing documentation, and a favourable opinion will be secured before any data collection takes place. Any adverse events will be reported to the above bodies. All research will be conducted in line with LSBU ethics panel code of conduct for research involving human participants

All information which is collected during the course of the research will be kept confidential by using password protected computerised records. All written transcripts will be kept in a secured locked filing cabinet, when not in use. Any information regarding participants e.g., case studies that is shared with others (for instance in reports, publications) will also have pseudonyms used, which will prevent the identification of people involved in the study. All data will be secured in a locked filing cabinet for as long as required for the duration of the study and will then be destroyed 18 months after the completion of the project.

All research will be conducted in line with LSBU ethics panel code of conduct for research involving human participants and the British Psychological Society's ethical guidelines. These guidelines include principles of holding participants rights and dignity, anonymity, and freedom to choose to participate or not. Research will also be conducted and reviewed the way which makes it compliant with GDPR (or replacement legislation). Each strand of the research presents a number of particular ethical risks.

8.2 Assessment and management of risk

Table 3: Risk register

Key risk	Likelihood	Impact on participants	Impact on project	Mitigation
COVID19 interferes with the availability of the research team and/or key stakeholders	Moderate	n/a	Moderate	Depth of team, clear project planning to facilitate handover, lines of alternative communication established, agreement to support the evaluation through a Memorandum of Collaborations between LSBU and CGL
Access to key stakeholders, including staff and service-users	Low	n/a	Moderate	Ongoing collaboration with CGL
Data not available from partners	Low	n/a	Moderate	Agreement with partners on data and ongoing stakeholder involvement, agreement in place to support the evaluation through a Memorandum of Collaborations between LSBU and CGL
National policy or local service decisions mean that the pilot does not become fully operational	Low	n/a	Moderate	Ongoing reviews with CGL to monitor progress. WP1 will capture the decision-making process and options will be explored with CGL stakeholders to adapt the focus of the WP1 and WP2 if a very different pathway is implemented to the one anticipated.
Complex process of ethical procedures and data sharing agreements	Low	n/a	Moderate	An ethics application for WP1, which does not involve service-users,

due to the cross-sectoral nature of the research results in a delay to the start of the research				frontline staff or routine service data, will be submitted separately; ongoing reviews with ethics panels and CGL will ensure the research team have the information to regularly review the situation
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8.3 Amendments

Amendments to the protocol will be directed to the PHIRST South Bank Centre Executive Committee for approval and where necessary to the LSBU HSC research ethics committee. All revisions will be submitted to NIHR for approval.

8.4 Peer review

This protocol will receive a proportionate review by PHIRST South Bank and the NIHR.

8.5 Patient & Public Involvement

Two service-users attended some of the 3x workshops for coproducing this evaluation. They made helpful contributions throughout, which informed the evaluation design and focus. Going forward, a PPIE advisory group of five people will be formed, including the two people who were involved in the workshops. This PPIE advisory group will oversee the ongoing development of the protocol, ethics applications and data collection tools. Options for direct involvement in research will be explored with the group, including the writing up of experiences for future publications. As some of the service-users who will be involved in the PPIE advisory group continue to work closely with CGL, they will assist in the recruitment of services-users and the setup of the service-user interviews. All PPIE representatives will be renumerated for their time and offered support in line with the PHIRST LSBU PPIE strategy.

8.6 Data protection and patient confidentiality

Where data is collected on third party data collection platforms outside of LSBU (e.g. Qualtrics) data will be anonymised at the point of download, and the third party copy of the data deleted. All data will be kept in an anonymous or pseudo anonymous format and stored on LSBU secure servers. Any key files will be kept on a secure server, encrypted and passwords shared separately from files. Data may be stored indefinitely with participant consent.

Where data is offered to online repositories (see *Dissemination*, below), it will be rendered fully anonymous prior to upload.

Pseudonyms will be adopted during audio recordings to maintain confidentiality. All information which is collected during the course of the research will be kept confidential by using password protected computerised records. All written transcripts will be kept in a secured locked filing cabinet, when not in use. Any information regarding participants that is shared with others (for instance in reports, publications or shared with a supervisor) will also have pseudonyms used, which will prevent the identification of people involved in the study.

All data will be secured in a locked filing cabinet for as long as required for the duration of the study and will then be destroyed 18 months after the completion of the project.

8.7 Indemnity

Indemnity will be provided by LSBU for the research activity undertaken by its staff.

9. DISSEMINATION POLICY

Dissemination and output plans LSBU will own foreground IP arising from the project, including the final dataset(s) and transcripts. Details of IP ownership and usage rights will be finalised in a collaboration agreement between LSBU and Nottinghamshire County Council and a data sharing agreement with Change Grow Live.

Key research outputs will include:

- 1) Interim report of findings
- 2) A final report of finding
- 3) Peer review journal articles

We will also offer a workshop event in which the study findings are presented to CGL, and other stakeholder meetings on an ad-hoc basis as required. Data (including interview transcripts and comments) will not be lodged on an Open Science Framework due to the nature of the data; it may not be possible to fully anonymise these data. In this case, in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation, data will be kept for 10 years from study completion and will then be destroyed.

10. MILESTONES

STAGE	ACTIVITY	DATE – week commencing
Inception	Introductory meetings	Sept 2021
	Identification of project team	Sept 2021
	Identification of local stakeholder group	Sept 2021
	3x workshops	Nov-Jan 2022
	Evidence scoping	Nov-Jan 2022
	Design and protocol development	Jan-Feb 2022
	Collaboration Agreement	Feb-Apr 2022
	Local PPI recruitment	Feb-March 2022
	WP1 Ethics application	By April 2022
	WP2 and WP3 Ethics application	By June 2022
	Research Governance Approval for WP1	By April 2022
	Research Registration for WP1	By April 2022
	Data collection tool development and piloting for WP1	Feb-March 2022
	Research Governance Approval for WP2 and WP3	By June 2022
	Research Registration for WP2 and WP3	By June 2022
	Data collection tool development and piloting for WP2 and 3	April-June 2022
Data Collection	WP1 qualitative interviews and final workshop	April-June 2022
	WP2 staff interviews and surveys	June-Nov 2022
	WP3 surveys, qualitative interviews, case studies, service data	June-Nov 2022
Analysis	WP1 analysis	April-Sept 2022
	WP2 and WP3 analysis	June-Feb 2023
	Revised theoretical framework	Jan-Mar 2023
Project Management and Reporting	Local PPI meetings	Mar 2022 – May 2023
	PPI feedback and impact monitoring	Mar 2022 and ongoing
	Reviews with and reporting to stakeholder group	Ongoing
	Interim findings report and programme of presentations	Oct 2022

NIHR interim report	Oct 2022
Finalise dissemination plan	Feb 2023
Final report	May 2023
Workforce outputs	Mar-July 2023
Programme of local presentations	Mar-July 2023
Programme of national dissemination	Mar-July 2023
Internal dissemination	Mar-July 2023
Academic publications	Mar-July 2023

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