Tobacco and Alcohol Research Group

MRC Integrative Epidemiology Unit
School of Psychological Science
University of Bristol

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Contents:

Abbreviations:

CRF	Case Report Forms
GCP	Good Clinical Practice
IEU	Integrative Epidemiology Unit
MRC	Medical Research Council
NIHR	National Institute of Health Research
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TARG	Tobacco and Alcohol Research Group
WSL	Workstream Lead

1. Introduction

The University of Bristol Tobacco and Alcohol Research Group (TARG) aims to produce high quality, innovative research into: 1) the causes and consequences of health behaviours, 2) their relationship to physical and mental health outcomes, and 3) novel behavioural and pharmacological interventions, in order to advance scientific knowledge and improve individual and population health.

We achieve this by:

1. Conducting rigorous research to a high standard;
2. Integrating multiple methodological approaches;
3. Working with academic and non-academic partners.

TARG was set up by Marcus Munafò and Angela Attwood in 2007, and is now led by four members of academic staff: Marcus Munafò, Angela Attwood, Olivia Maynard, and Ian Penton-Voak. It is structured into distinct but interacting workstreams, each led by two postdoctoral researchers. It has adopted an Open Science model (see Attwood and Munafò, 2016), making study protocols, data and publications openly available where possible. The core values of TARG include:

Integrity
Collaboration
Mutual support
Transparency
Diligence

The group also seeks to develop early career researchers, providing them with a platform to succeed on their chosen career path, engage with a broad range of stakeholders from the general public through to non-academic partners and policymakers, and provide leadership within the field, both nationally and internationally, by developing and implementing best practice.

The group is funded through a range of sources, including research councils, charities, and industry. It is currently part of the MRC Integrative Epidemiology Unit at the University of Bristol, and plays a role in other major investments across the University of Bristol, such as the Cancer Research UK Integrative Cancer Epidemiology Programme and the NIHR Bristol Biomedical Research Centre. We do not accept funding from the tobacco, electronic cigarette, or alcohol industries.

2. People

At any one time, TARG consists of approximately 40 researchers, including academic staff (Marcus Munafò, Angela Attwood, Olivia Maynard, and Ian Penton-Voak), workstream leads (WSLs; postdoctoral researchers), research and support staff (including placement students), and students (including undergraduate, MSc and PhD students). We also work with local, national and international collaborators. You can find a list of all members of TARG, past and present on our [website](#).

Academic Staff

The academic staff have overall responsibility for TARG, including long-term strategy for the group and ensuring funding is in place to support our activity. You can expect us to care about your personal and professional development, including your happiness, and be available to meet with you regularly.

We aim to provide a supportive and flexible working environment that enables people to meet the requirements of their role, as well as exploring additional opportunities for personal and professional development. We encourage people to seek out and exploit opportunities as they arise.

We will suggest opportunities to you that we consider appropriate to your career stage, and support you in these. Examples include contributing to manuscripts in preparation, reviewing manuscripts and grants, and giving talks. You should not feel under any pressure to accept these!

WSLs

The WSLs are postdoctoral researchers responsible for the day-to-day running of specific areas of activity within TARG. We expect them to use this responsibility to develop their skills as scientists, as they move towards a more senior position or the transition to independence, as appropriate.

We encourage WSLs to build an independent profile by taking ownership of their workstream (e.g., organising workstream meetings and monitoring the progress of research projects in their workstream). We also encourage WSLs to lead on writing manuscripts and grants, give national and international talks, engage in some level of public engagement activity (e.g., blogging), and provide support to undergraduate and postgraduate student projects.

Research and support staff, and research students, will be allocated to a workstream, and can expect their WSL to be available to provide advice on technical aspects of their work (including study procedures, data collection, data analysis, and manuscript drafting), as well as pastoral support. Where appropriate, WSLs should pass opportunities onto research and support staff in their workstream.

Research and Support Staff

The research and support staff work closely with WSLs to ensure the delivery of ongoing projects within TARG. This can include tasks such as study set-up, data collection, data entry and data analysis. We also encourage contributions to manuscript preparation where appropriate.

We expect research and support staff to work with a degree of autonomy, once WSLs have set clearly defined goals and timelines. The WSLs will provide ongoing project management, but the daily conduct of tasks is devolved to the research and support staff.

It is the responsibility of research and support staff to raise any issues if these arise. For example, if you feel you need more support or direction, or alternatively if you feel you could work with greater autonomy, you should raise this with your WSL in the first instance.

This autonomy provides an important platform for personal and professional development, irrespective of your future career plans (e.g., in administration, research, clinical psychology, or outside of academia). How much autonomy you are given will depend on your career stage and personal preference.

PhD Students

PhD students are typically on three- or four-year programmes, which may include a taught component (e.g., MSc) or series of mini-projects in the first year. The primary PhD supervisor will be either one of the academic staff or WSLs.

We expect PhD students to take a high degree of ownership in their PhD, and to develop independence over the course of their PhD, building on their previous experience. This includes shaping the direction of their PhD, developing their initial project ideas based on the results of early studies or experiments.

Supervision meetings are typically held weekly, and PhD students will be assigned to a workstream that matches their project, to provide additional informal support. Over the course of the PhD, students may be encouraged to undertake other professional development activity (e.g., assist with review of manuscripts submitted for publication).

Undergraduate and MSc Students

In addition to PhD students, the wider student body within TARG typically comprises a mixture of undergraduate project students (typically from October to April) and MSc project students (typically from May to August). Some may be completing projects as part of an internship, where they also work as a Research Assistant.

We expect students to take ownership of their projects, from conception through to completion. This includes having a thorough understanding of the theoretical and empirical basis for their work, and the design and conduct of their studies, including all study closure procedures.

Student Opportunities

We encourage all students (undergraduate, MSc, PhD) to meet regularly with both their supervisor and their assigned WSL, and to seek out opportunities to apply for awards and prizes appropriate to their career stage (e.g., conference bursaries, travel awards, small grants, etc.).
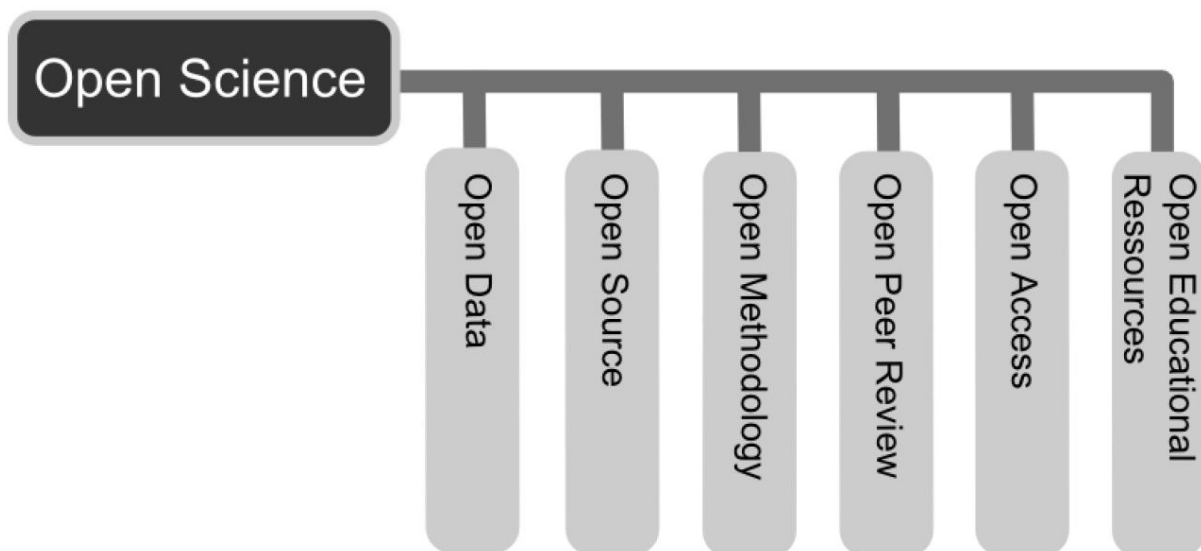
3. Research

The main focus of TARG's research is health behaviours (e.g., tobacco, alcohol and caffeine use) and their relationship to a number of physical and mental health exposures and outcomes. Our ultimate objective is to understand how these behaviours impact on physical and mental health, and to develop novel interventions to modify these behaviours and improve public health.

The workstream structure (see Appendix 1) reflects this translational pipeline. We begin by using epidemiological methods to identify associations between behaviours and outcomes that are likely to be causal. We next interrogate these in human laboratory and online studies to explore underlying mechanisms. This knowledge is then used to develop and test novel interventions.

In recent years we have become interested in how incentive structures within academia shape the behaviours of scientists, and potentially undermine the reliability of published research (see Ioannidis 2005). Our view is that career success and robust science should not be mutually exclusive, and we work to support researchers at all levels to achieve both of these aims.

As part of this effort to ensure robust science we have adopted an Open Science model (see Attwood and Munafò 2016). This includes the pre-registration of studies that involve collection of new data on the Open Science Framework, the archiving of data and analysis code accompanying publications on the University of Bristol Research Data Repository, and publishing articles Open Access.

Open Science encompasses a number of open practices (see figure below), and we constantly review our internal processes to ensure that as much of our work as possible is conducted openly. This is for two main reasons: 1) to ensure that our work is widely accessible and can be re-used, and 2) to act as a quality control process (see Munafò et al. 2014).

Good Clinical Practice

Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international standard promoting best practice in clinical research. Its primary objectives are to protect the rights and well-being of research participants, and to promote the quality and reliability of research findings. It is a requirement of the Health and Social Care Research Governance Framework that all individuals working in clinical research complete GCP-certificated training. While only a small proportion of the research carried out in TARG is clinical research, all of our research activity adheres to GCP principles.

New members of TARG complete a general induction and specialised training relevant to their role and research activity. This training has been developed in line with GCP guidelines. Key components of this training include instruction on participant consenting procedures, research governance and administration, adverse event reporting and data management. In addition, many members of TARG will complete the certificated GCP training, delivered either locally or online by the National Institute of Health Research (NIHR) Clinical Trials Network. This provides a recognised qualification in GCP, which should be refreshed every two to three years.

Data Protection and Security

The University of Bristol and TARG take data security very seriously. It is the responsibility of every member of TARG to ensure that they comply with data protection and security requirements, including the recent GDPR (EU General Data Protection Regulation) changes. Data should be used appropriately and kept safe at all times. All individuals involved in the handling of data should familiarise themselves with the [University's policies and guidance](). All University of Bristol staff and research postgraduates are required to complete online data protection training as part of their induction and annual progress review.

All research data should be anonymised where possible. Any non-anonymised data or participant information should be stored securely on University of Bristol premises and separate from any associated anonymised data. If you need to send data electronically, check with data security services on the most appropriate method. Files can be encrypted if required. Do not assume data has been anonymised by removing participant names. Combinations of other variables can enable identification of individuals.

All electronic data collection must be done using University of Bristol desktop or laptop computers. Laptops and other mobile devices require password protected encryption, which should be done by University of Bristol IT Services. TARG has a stock of encrypted laptops and data sticks that can be signed out via the research administrator. TARG also has designated shared space on a secure University of Bristol server (known as the 'Z-drive', described in Section 5), which should be used to back up electronic data at the end of every study session. At the end of a study, these data will be moved to a designated research archive (Research Data Storage Facility) for long-term storage. To arrange this, a meeting should be organised with your WSL at the end of the study.

Any data collected in paper form (i.e., on Case Report Forms) should be kept secure in TARG laboratories or offices for the duration of testing. At the end of the study, these data should either be destroyed using the University of Bristol's confidential waste facility (in the TARG research support office) or archived for long-term storage, as appropriate.

When leaving TARG, individuals should ensure that no data files or documents are taken away (unless you have permission from senior staff) or left unsecured.

The University of Bristol has a specialist unit to help with all aspects of research data management, including assistance with writing data management plans for research grants (data.bris.ac.uk). Any breach of data protection should be reported immediately to TARG senior staff.

4. Dissemination

Our research is almost always funded by public money and charitable donations, via Research Councils and charities such as Wellcome and Cancer Research UK. We therefore believe it is important to communicate our research activity to both academic and non-academic audiences. We do this through traditional academic channels of communication (publication and conference presentations), as well as through public engagement activities. We also have an active social media presence.

Publication

As an academic research group, our primary mode of communication is publication in peer-reviewed journals. We attempt to design our studies to be informative irrespective of the outcome, and to publish all of our findings in order to minimise publication bias. Since we pre-register our study protocols and make our data open, the next step to preparing a manuscript for publication is relatively modest.

We do not believe that the journal Impact Factor is a good measure of article quality (see Brembs et al., 2013), and prefer to target journals where our work is likely to be read by the most appropriate audience. We also increasingly attempt to produce weighty articles (e.g., including multiple studies or experiments) rather than the maximum number of publications possible. We encourage the use of preprint servers (e.g., bioRxiv, medRxiv).

We are conscious that publications are critical to career advancement but feel that quality is more important than quantity. However, as part of the wider support within TARG, and given our focus on career development, we work with researchers at every level to ensure their CVs are progressing and are highly competitive. Academic staff and WSLs can advise more junior members of the group.

Conferences

Our secondary modes of academic communication are oral and poster presentations at scientific conferences. These serve slightly different purposes – oral presentations are ideal for presenting new results to a relatively large audience and raising the profile of the speaker and the group, while poster presentations are ideal for facilitating more intensive discussions with a smaller number of interested individuals.

Conference attendance is also an important means by which we can remain abreast of the developing literature in our field and develop national and international collaborations. We therefore encourage conference attendance at all levels, and also encourage individual researchers to seek their own support for conference attendance, through bursaries and travel grants.

Patient and Public Involvement and Engagement

We actively engage the public, as well as with other relevant groups (e.g., healthcare workers, patients, people with lived experience), in our research. Not only is this interesting for the public, given the nature of our work on tobacco, alcohol and mental health, but it is also of value to us as researchers. We are increasingly including relevant groups in the conception and design of our research, where that is relevant, to enrich and inform our research questions and study designs.

Public engagement gives us the opportunity to see our research from a different perspective, often resulting in new ideas for future studies. In addition, as our research is publicly funded, we have an obligation to communicate our findings to the public. Overall, we see public

engagement as a two-way process; not only does the public benefit, but we (and our science) benefit too. The face-to-face public engagement events we participate in broadly fall into three main categories: talks, demonstrations, and real-world experiments.

We give a number of talks to the public each year, such as at the annual 'Pint of Science' event, an initiative to allow researchers to have informal and fun discussions with members of the public in pubs worldwide. We have also participated in a number of public demonstrations and events, including frequent events aimed at both adults and children at the local science museum, We the Curious (formerly At-Bristol). We have also taken science stalls to the annual Green Man music festival, where festivalgoers have been able to find out about our research and participate in experiments in a relaxed and fun environment.

We have also been experimenting with the value of combining public engagement with data collection in 'real-world' experiments. For example, while collecting data for a study on the effects of alcohol in local bars, we also used this opportunity to discuss our research with members of the public who are perhaps less likely to attend other public engagement events such as the talks we hold. We have recently built a Mobile Laboratory, with funding from the Medical Research Council, which is bookable for hire and allows us the opportunity to engage new audiences both in research and dissemination.

Social Media

We are very active on social media. Our Twitter account (@BristolTARG) is used to promote publications, other outputs, public engagement events and other activities, as well as to showcase our members and their activities. TARG also has a Facebook page, which is largely used to recruit study participants, but can also be used to disseminate information in a similar way to our Twitter account if required.

We have a blog where posts are written by members of TARG from every career stage. The blog has been used to cover events from our public engagement at Green Man festival, through to write-ups of conferences attended across the world, and explainers around techniques and methodologies used within the group. TARG also has a news page, where TARG news and other announcements items are published. Longer pieces are generally posted on our blog, while shorter pieces and announcements are posted on our news page.

We are always keen to find more people to write posts for the blog and news page, and to engage on social media. To discuss posting on our Twitter, Facebook, blog or news page, contact TARG administration at targ-admin@bristol.ac.uk.

5. Working in TARG

We encourage all TARG members to set boundaries on their work – typical working hours are 9.00 am to 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday. You may have a preference for different working hours, which can usually be agreed with the academic staff or WSLs as appropriate. There is no particular dress code, beyond an expectation to be well presented (in particular if testing participants).

The University of Bristol has adopted a blended working model, with staff dividing their time between home and office working. Remote working options may be limited for some roles (e.g., where on-site data collection or teaching is required). We encourage staff to work from the office *at least* one day per week, as face-to-face interaction, and the relationships that grow from this, are central to developing and maintaining our cohesiveness. The TARG blended working plan is available [here](#).

If you need to test participants outside of typical working hours, you should adjust your working day accordingly. Testing outside of normal working hours requires approval from the School and should be discussed with your WSL in the first instance.

While there will almost certainly be occasions when you need to work outside of these hours (and in particular longer hours), this should be the exception not the rule. An academic career is a marathon, not a sprint, and is entered into at least in part because of a love of the subject. Working excessively long hours is not an effective strategy for long-term happiness and success.

If you feel that you are unable to achieve the tasks assigned to you within the timescale originally planned, you should raise this with the academic staff or WSLs. There may be strategies that could help you work more efficiently, or your workload may need to be adjusted. It is very important to not allow your workload to become stressful.

Leave should be arranged sufficiently far in advance to ensure cover is available for your tasks (e.g., testing participants), in consultation with the academic staff or WSLs, as appropriate. If you are sick, you should not come into work and should complete an absence form immediately upon your return (available from the School office). If you have been absent for eight days or more, you may be required to provide a medical certificate from your doctor.

Communication

There are three primary channels of communication within TARG: 1) regular scheduled meetings, 2) email, and 3) Slack, a real-time messaging platform used for direct messages to individuals, groups and channels. It is important to appreciate the purpose that each of these serves, so that you can use them appropriately.

Regular scheduled meetings typically take place weekly or fortnightly and are described in more detail below. These include management group meetings (Marcus Munafò, Angela Attwood, Olivia Maynard, Ian Penton-Voak and individual WSLs, at 10.00 am on alternate Monday mornings); laboratory meetings (the entire group, at 2.00 pm on Friday afternoons); workstream meetings (organised by the WSL for members of the workstream) and one-to-one meetings (e.g., between the academic staff and WSLs, or between PhD students and supervisors).

These meetings typically follow a consistent format and informal agenda, and their purpose is to facilitate transmission of information, discuss recent developments, engage with and solve ongoing problems, and so on. These meetings (in particular the laboratory meeting)

are an important opportunity for us to get together and there is an expectation that they are well attended. There will also be *ad hoc* or project-specific meetings, as necessary.

Email is the most common channel of communication and is used for both internal and external communication. Many feel that email is used too freely, that too many people are copied into emails where this is not necessary, and that managing email traffic takes up too much time. To this end, we attempt to follow the Email Charter, which includes the following rules: 1) Respect recipients' time; 2) Short or slow is not rude; 3) Celebrate clarity; 4) Quash open-ended questions; 5) Slash surplus cc's; 6) Tighten the thread; 7) Attack attachments; 8) Give these gifts: EOM (end of message) NNTR (no need to respond); 9) Cut contentless responses; and 10) Disconnect! The purpose of email is principally to disseminate information, when a face-to-face meeting is not necessary or practical (or in advance of a meeting), and a brief message is insufficient.

Slack is an instant messaging service that is principally intended to reduce email traffic by supporting real-time discussion between individuals and groups, and by disseminating notices and information via specific named channels (e.g., *lab-meetings*, which provides information about upcoming lab meetings). It is generally not used for sending documents or attachments (it can support this, but they will not be archived, so when this is desirable email is more appropriate). The purpose of Slack is to facilitate brief, rapid internal communication without the need for email. Generally, people who are members of TARG for six months or longer will be added to Slack.

Etiquette

TARG prides itself on its ethos of collegiality and professionalism, as reflected in our core values. We therefore expect members to be courteous and respectful when interacting with others, whilst also encouraging direct, honest communication.

On a daily basis, this includes an awareness of the need to be well-organised and punctual; for example, we expect people to turn up to meetings on time, to give apologies in advance if unable to attend a meeting, to respond to emails within a reasonable timeframe (typically within one working day, even if only to say that a full response will be forthcoming at a later date).

Shared calendars allow meetings to be booked when an available slot is visible, but it is important to confirm that this slot is suitable with the attendees after provisionally booking the meeting slot – diaries can be deceptive! Meeting rooms can be added to diary bookings to reserve these for face-to-face meetings. It is important to be clear whether a meeting is intended to be face-to-face, remote, or blended, and this should be agreed with all meeting participants. We recommend always including a remote meeting link as backup.

Interactions with people outside the group are particularly important – we are part of a number of large research groupings, and have an extensive network of collaborators who are critical to our work. It is therefore important that when someone represents the group (e.g., at a conference) they do so professionally and to the highest standard, and give recognition to the others who contributed to the work (for example, we a have template acknowledgment slide for the end of presentations, which can be modified as appropriate). There are opportunities for practicing important presentations, either at laboratory meetings, or by organising an *ad hoc* practice meeting.

Safety, Discrimination and Sexual Harassment Policy

It is important that everyone in TARG receives fair treatment and feels safe. If you feel that anyone is acting unfairly on inappropriately towards you or anyone on your research team,

you should approach your WSL, line manager or a member of the academic staff (Marcus Munafò, Angela Attwood, Olivia Maynard, and Ian Penton-Voak).

These discussions will be treated confidentially, although in certain instances (e.g., if the matter relates to sexual harassment or if there is a risk of self-harm), the person you speak to may be required to report this through appropriate channels. The University also has a mechanism for raising concerns confidentially.

http://www.bristol.ac.uk/hr/acceptable-behaviour/

https://reportandsupport.bristol.ac.uk/

The School of Psychological Science offers external mentoring for research staff and PhD students. If you would like to participate in this, you should discuss this with Angela Rowe (as acting Director of the Equality, Diversity and Inclusivity Committee for the School).

If you feel that a research participant has acted inappropriately you should also raise this with your WSL or line manager, or a member of the academic staff. You should always feel able to cancel a research session immediately and ask the participant to leave if you feel uncomfortable.

If you terminate a session, you should reimburse the participant for their time if they are a paid participant. If they are part of the participant pool, you should discuss the situation (as described above) before awarding credit. We are able to remove participants from our database if they act inappropriately.

Practical Information

Administrative Support

The level of administrative support we have in TARG varies depending on funding and staffing. We currently have a dedicated research administrator who supports TARG activity Peter Relph). In order to maximise support across the group, we may allocate administrative/research support duties to other members of the group (e.g., WSLs and PhD students). The School office can also provide support in ordering equipment and consumables, booking travel (including participant taxis) and arranging visitor parking.

Please send any queries or requests for support to TARG administration at: targ-admin@bristol.ac.uk.

Desk space

Our research support office (5D11, 12a Priory Rd) houses six workspaces. We give desk space priority to group members working on a full-time basis. However, when space is available, these desks can be used as hot-desks by any member of the group. Please email targ-admin@bristol.ac.uk for information on desk availability.

If you are planning to host a visitor, contact targ-admin@bristol.ac.uk as soon as possible in order to allocate desk space. If we are unable to accommodate desk space requests, you will need to contact the School office to arrange a desk in the School's visitor rooms.

TARG network drive ("Z-drive")

TARG have a shared space on a secure University of Bristol (UoB) network. Familiarise yourself with the folders and files in this drive. This drive has a space for active project

folders and is where any electronic data should be backed up during periods of data collection. This space also has a "Research Resources" folder, from which research support documents can be accessed (e.g., study set-up checklists, CRF templates, SOPs, closure forms). All members of TARG should have access to this folder; if not, this can be arranged (contact: targ-admin@bristol.ac.uk).

<u>Meetings and events</u>

TARG hold group meetings every Friday at 2.00 pm, either online or in a blended format in the Senior Common Room on Level 2 in Psychological Science (12a Priory Road). These meetings are currently held either remotely via Zoom or in a blended format. They are open to all (including those outside of TARG) and provide an opportunity to meet and catch-up with other members of the group. All members of TARG are expected to attend and we ask that you do your best to protect this time to ensure your availability where possible.

Group meetings are divided into seven categories: activities, management, WS1, WS2, WS3, WS4, and open discussion. Most meetings will include a presentation from an internal or external presenter. All members of TARG are encouraged to present at these meetings. They can be used to present new findings, lead a journal club, or as practice for conference talks, etc. If you would like to give a talk at one of these meetings, or have an idea for a meeting, contact your WSL.

TARG's management group (academic staff and WSLs) meets every other Monday at 10.00 am. This meeting is currently held remotely via Zoom. General group issues, including the progress of projects and operational issues, are discussed. If you have an issue that you would like the management group to discuss, pass this to your WSL who will be able to raise it on your behalf.

Coffee is available on Tuesday and Thursday at 11.00 am in the Senior Common Room. This is an opportunity to meet and integrate with other members of the School. We strongly encourage all members of TARG to attend when they can.

University Policies

The University of Bristol has developed policies and strategies that provide information and guidance on important areas of activity. It is the responsibility of staff members and students to familiarise themselves with relevant policies, particularly those relating to good practice and conduct. Policies and guidance documents particularly relevant to our work are listed in Appendix 2.

6. Further Reading and Resources

<u>TARG website</u>

TARG has its own [website](); all members of TARG are advised to familiarise themselves with the site. It provides information on the group and has a link to the TARG blog and news page. All members of TARG are encouraged to contribute to the [blog]() (longer pieces) and [news page]() (shorter pieces and announcements). We also use the website to [advertise studies]().

All members of TARG are advised to maintain their [profile page]() (if they have one; alternatively they may choose to link to a personal website or social media page), by adding a recent photo and an up-to-date description of their current work. We also encourage all members of TARG to have an [ORCID ID]().

For any website-related enquires contact TARG administration at: [targ-admin@bristol.ac.uk]().

<u>Pure and Explore Bristol Research</u>

Researchers should also maintain their profile page on the [Explore Bristol Research]() website. This page is populated via [Pure](), the University's research information system and repository of scholarly works. Academics and postgraduate research students (PGRs) use Pure to collate information about their work. Explore Bristol Research (EBR) is the public catalogue of the University's research. Information on EBR comes from Pure. Academic staff must use Pure for Open Access and REF purposes. Post-graduate researchers must use Pure for depositing their eTheses. All research outputs must be added to Pure within three months of being accepted and the Pure records must include the acceptance date and the author accepted manuscript.

<u>TARG newsletter and recruitment database</u>

TARG has a comprehensive database of individuals willing to take part in research. When running a study, you can recruit via this database and you should contact your WSL for more information on this.

Every month a newsletter is sent to all individuals on the database. The newsletter lists all ongoing research studies, recent news from TARG and recent publications. If you have anything that you would like added to the newsletter, contact TARG administration at [targ-admin@bristol.ac.uk]().

<u>Key publications</u>

Attwood, A.S. & Munafò, M.R. (2016). Navigating an open road. J Clin Epidemiol, 70, 264-266. doi: 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2015.04.016

Brembs, B., Button, K.S. & Munafò, M.R. (2013). Deep impact: unintended consequences of journal rank. Front Hum Neurosci, 7, 291. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2013.00291

Button, K.S., Ioannidis, J.P., Mokrysz, C., Nosek, B.A., Flint, J., Robinson, E.S. & Munafò, M.R. (2013). Power failure: why small sample size undermines the reliability of neuroscience. Nat Rev Neurosci, 14, 365-376. doi: 10.1038/nrn3475
Ioannidis, J. P. (2005). Why most published research findings are false. PLoS Med, 2, e124. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.0020124

Munafò, M.R., Noble, S., Browne, W.J., Brunner, D., Button, K.S., Ferreira, J.F., Holmans, P., Langbehn, D., Lewis, G., Lindquist, M., Tilling, K., Wagenmakers, E.-J. & Blumenstein, R. (2014). Scientific rigor and the art of motorcycle maintenance. Nat Biotech, 32, 871-873. doi:10.1038/nbt.3004

Open Science Collaboration (2015). Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science. Science, 349, aac4716. doi: 10.1126/science.aac47167

You can find a complete list of publications by any TARG member by searching their name in the Explore Bristol Research website.

Appendix 1. TARG Workstream Structure
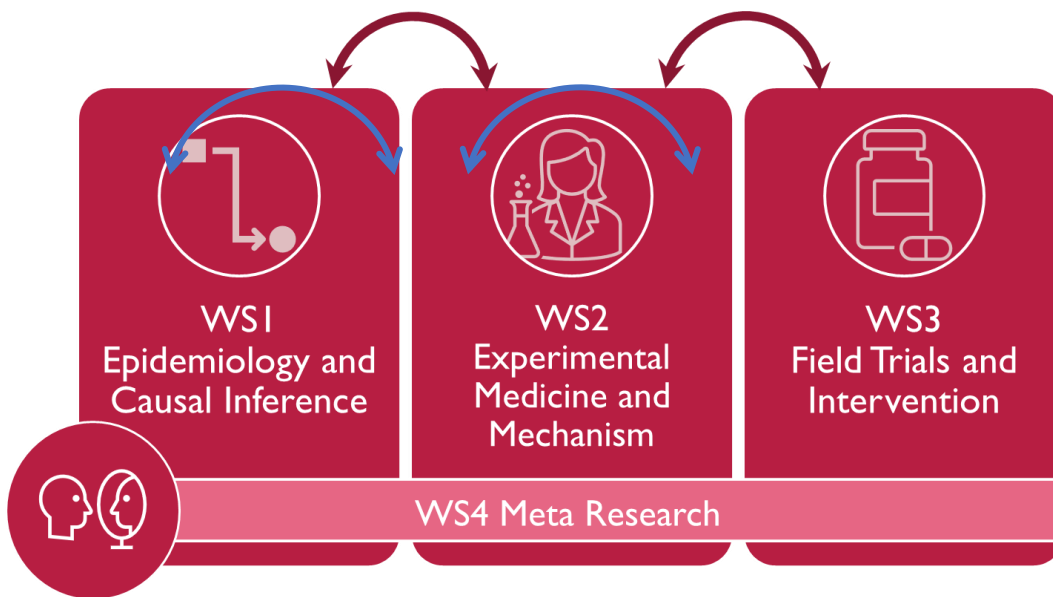
TARG is structured around four interlinked workstreams: WS1 - Epidemiology and Causal Inference, WS2 – Experimental Medicine and Mechanism, WS3 - Field Trials and Interventions, and WS4 - Meta-Research.

The workstreams represent a translational pipeline from discovery to intervention, but the flow is not always linear – findings in one workstream can (and do) catalyse and inform activity in other workstreams.

Appendix 2. List of University of Bristol Policies

Data Protection:

http://www.bristol.ac.uk/secretary/data-protection/

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion:

http://www.bris.ac.uk/equalityanddiversity/policy.html

Human Resources:

http://www.bris.ac.uk/hr/policies/

Research Data Management / Open Data:

http://www.bristol.ac.uk/research/environment/governance/research-data-policy/

Research Ethics:

http://www.bristol.ac.uk/red/research-governance/ethics/

Research Governance and Integrity:

http://www.bristol.ac.uk/research/environment/governance/

A comprehensive list of the University of Bristol's policies and strategies can be found at:

http://www.bristol.ac.uk/university/governance/policies/