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OPEN LETTER

The art of Patient and Public Involvement: exploring ways to research and reduce air pollution through art-based community workshops – a reflective paper [version 1; peer review: 1 approved, 2 approved with reservations]

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Abstract

In this reflective paper we outline and discuss our art-based Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) approach. This exercise held two broad objectives. Firstly, to assist policy makers in understanding the types of interventions communities will find acceptable to address the problem of poor air quality, and secondly, to ascertain community views about our research plans to explore the impact of the planned interventions on neighbourhoods. We reflect on both our approach and the emergent conversations from the PPI activity.

Attendees contributed to the process and stressed the importance of not burdening poor neighbourhoods with costly charges as that would ameliorate one health problem but generate others as a consequence of additional financial burden. Equally, they stressed the need to conduct research on matters which they could connect with such as the impact of clean air plans on young children and how information about air pollution is disseminated in their neighbourhoods as and when research findings emerge.

This paper offers a conceptual analysis of the art-based PPI method and uniquely draws a connection to the philosophical traditions of Ludwig Wittgenstein. Specifically, we demonstrate how art is conducive to creating a dialogue which is specifically helpful for PPI purposes for both researchers and implementers, and conversely, why traditional conversational approaches may have fallen short of the adequacy mark in this regard.

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Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

Keywords

Air pollution, Art, Patient and Public Involvement, Wittgenstein, Clean air zone

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Background on air pollution

A recent study highlighted why air pollution should be treated as a pressing public health priority in the UK after it had been attributed to causing 64,000 premature deaths every year¹. Exposure to poor air quality has been linked with a range of health problems including poor birth outcomes², cardiovascular events and mortality³, respiratory illness⁴, lung cancer⁵, cognitive development and neurological disorders⁶ and pre-term and low weight birth⁷.

Evidence shows that air pollution is often higher in more deprived communities^{8–10} and that high mortality rates strongly correlate with socio-economic deprivation. This is further compounded by neighbourhood design and demographics, as areas exposed to higher amounts of air pollution also contain the fewest green spaces and have higher levels of population density^{11,12}. All these variables coalesce and compound existing health inequalities with young children considered a particular risk group, as data shows 1 in 3 babies are born in areas of the UK with dangerously unsafe levels of traffic related pollution^{8,13}. In Bradford, health data and research findings identify that up to 33% of childhood asthma cases are linked to poor air quality¹⁴ and excessive levels of pollution across the city account for a multiple number of morbidities¹².

Bradford's Local Authority received a directive from the UK central government to create a plan to reduce pollution to legal levels in 'as quick a time as possible' after levels of air quality were found to be in breach of EU legal limits¹⁵. The key intervention to achieve a reduction in air pollution is the introduction of a charging clean air zone (CAZ)¹³. A charging clean air zone involves charging older, more polluting vehicles (petrol vehicles below the Euro 4 standard implemented in 2005, and diesel vehicles below the Euro 6 standard implemented in 2014) a daily levy to enter the zone. The Government directly asked Bradford's Local Authority to consider implementing one of four 'classes' of clean air zone, ranging from less stringent (Class A: only charging non-compliant buses, coaches and taxis) to the most stringent (Class D: charging buses, coaches, taxis, heavy goods vehicles, light goods vehicles, and private vehicles).

Why community voices matter

Whilst planners and implementers may be confident about the causal relationship between pollution from motor vehicles and ill health; evidence shows us that *"knowing the prevalence and causes of a health problem does not always tell us the most effective way to reduce it"*¹⁶ (p.5) or even how acceptable any planned interventions will be to the target community. Our research, for example, which was informed by, and came after the PPI activity described in this paper, explored levels of acceptability and potential unintended consequences of introducing Clean Air Zones and found that whilst most people

are supportive of efforts to clean the 'invisible air', this was not without reservations about why this issue should be prioritised over other more 'visible' matters¹⁷. A number of interviewees in the study placed more weight on tackling, what seemed to them, more pressing concerns such as fly-tipping, dangerous driving and other hazards within their neighbourhoods with lesser emphasis placed on reducing pollution¹⁷.

This example signifies the importance of Patient and Public Involvement (PPI) as a necessary component for research and implementation plans. In particular, why it is necessary to be mindful about the difference in perceptions between community priorities and implementation plans when it comes to addressing any given issue. The National Institute for Health & Clinical Excellence (NICE)¹⁸ further reinforce this significance by making the following point about ownership:

"Communities that identify and articulate what is most important to them, and agree clear aims for the initiative, are more likely to develop a positive relationship with the commissioner, 'own' the initiative and get more benefit from it. Health and wellbeing initiatives that are developed in partnership between local communities and commissioners are more relevant and meaningful to the community" (p.5).

The government guidance on the CAZ initiative took a similar line: *"Local knowledge is vital to finding solutions to air quality problems that are suited to the local areas and the communities and businesses affected"*¹³ (p.7–8)

The inherent challenges of PPI

Academic and policy discussion on PPI tend to adopt a positive tone to celebrate the democratic and ethical nature of including people in research plans^{19,20}, which is often reflected in straplines such as *"nothing about us without us"*²¹ and *"from users and choosers to makers and shapers"*²² however, one central challenge which is seldom addressed and often masks this positive zeitgeist remains unresolved. That is - we know 'why' PPI is important but the question remains on 'how' to deliver it in an effective and inclusive way that is guided by evidence²³. There is an implicit assumption at play here which makes PPI appear a straight-forward activity which does not warrant any level of sophistication to achieve the collation of public views. Rigorous and sophisticated designs are usually reserved for the methodology section for tasks such as data collection and analysis as these are considered cornerstones of research activity. PPI, on the other hand, is often seen as a formulaic hurdle which can be reduced to a matter of sharing a research plan with members of the public and simply seeking their feedback about the expressed ideas. In most cases this is delivered as a consultation exercise where people are invited to comment on what is presented before them²⁴.

An equally noteworthy point to draw attention to here is the problematic nature by which proceedings from PPI activity are recorded and actioned; whilst commendable efforts have been made to generate evidence based guidelines for the reporting of PPI such as those put forward by Staniszevska and

colleagues²³, without their widespread application, the *status quo* will remain unchanged. In making a case for evidence informed ways to pursue PPI activity, Staniszevska *et al.*²³ trenchantly outline the consequences that can follow when PPI methods are not properly reported. As they put it:

“Inconsistent reporting creates a fragmented evidence base making it difficult to draw together our collective understanding of what works, for whom, why, and in what context. Furthermore, researchers, patients, carers, or clinicians cannot learn from previous experience, and precious resources devoted to involving patients and the public are wasted. Omitting descriptions of PPI activities from a study can represent a form of misreporting and might misrepresent the initial intentions of a study”²³ (p.2).

This demonstrates why the enterprise of PPI can seem fraught with uncertainties and inconsistencies. De Wit *et al.*²⁵ in recognising this, place the blame squarely at the doorstep of training and education programmes in health research, which they say, pays limited attention to PPI matters. These authors argue that most research training only pays scant attention to PPI with the following implications as a consequence:

“PPI is rarely part of the basic research curriculum of PhD candidates, and they (PhD candidates) face several challenges when they want to start engaging patients. They lack knowledge on concepts of PPI and ways of applying them in practice. Not knowing the benefits and pitfalls of different options and their impact on the research outcomes is one of the reasons for not using the most appropriate PPI methods”²⁵ (p.753).

Our art-based PPI method

In recognition of the common inadequacies of PPI, we set out to design PPI activities using a meaningful and consistent approach to better understand what effect, if any, Bradford community residents felt the CAZ proposals may have on their local neighbourhoods. To this end, we led three art-based community workshops to engage members of the public and elected ward councillors to understand attitudes towards four types of government endorsed clean air zone proposals. We aimed to achieve two outputs from this endeavour; first, to collect and feedback perceptions held by community members about the acceptability of the proposed interventions to the Local Authority; and second, to generate ideas about research questions and topics for the associated emerging research plans about the CAZ.

Ethics

The workshops were PPI exercises and so consent for participation and ethical approval were not sought at this developmental stage. Equally, information generated through such exercises are not recorded or utilised in the same way as research data.

Invitation, attendance and venues

In total, 15 members of the public living in pollution hot-spots and 14 elected ward councillors who represent various

constituencies across the city attended three workshops between February to July 2019. The workshop with community members was held at a community venue which is located in the grounds of a popular park without any ward councillors present. The two workshops with the councillors were held at the Town Hall and had no community members (constituents) present.

The members of public were invited through an email sent to people who work in community engagement roles in a variety of voluntary and community-based organisations. We encouraged the email recipients to inform people in their networks about the workshop with a view to encouraging people to attend. We made a special effort to encourage people who are members of resident associations or volunteers in local organisations by phoning them and explaining the purpose of the activity and specifically requesting their attendance.

The elected ward councillors were invited via their official council email. We then followed this up by asking Local Authority employees, who are responsible for the implementation of the clean air plans, to promote the importance of the PPI exercise to the Councillors in the hope this will raise their interest and improve attendance.

Workshop content

The workshops were designed to encourage topical discussions with a special focus on dilemmas and challenges that might arise through implementing a range of CAZ options recommended by the UK Government as part of their Clean Air Strategy¹³. To help us facilitate these discussions, two of the authors met an art illustrator along with a Local Authority representative and provided details on what needs to be sketched for the PPI posters.

Format

During ‘welcome and arrival’ we asked people to place a red coloured sticky-dot to indicate how much they know about air pollution on a flipchart poster which followed the function of a *Likert* scale with differential levels of awareness placed at each end of the scale (ranging from ‘Very little’ to ‘A lot’). Attendees were asked to repeat the same exercise, on the same flip-chart, after the event as they were leaving, however this time using a green sticky-dot. This simple and visually engaging task acted as a proxy indicator to show peoples’ knowledge about the subject matter in a ‘before-and-after’ way.

As part of the main PPI exercise, The CAZ illustrated poster (Figure 1) was displayed on a wall and attendees were asked to hold conversations in small groups about the implications of the different options and from there proceeded to colour, write or sketch their views onto various sections of the poster to reflect how each of the CAZ options might affect their communities.

This same exercise was then repeated for the second poster (Figure 2), to elicit views about a number of supplementary initiatives which were being considered by the Local Authority to complement CAZ efforts to further reduce air pollution.

Clean Air Zones

Charging a daily rate

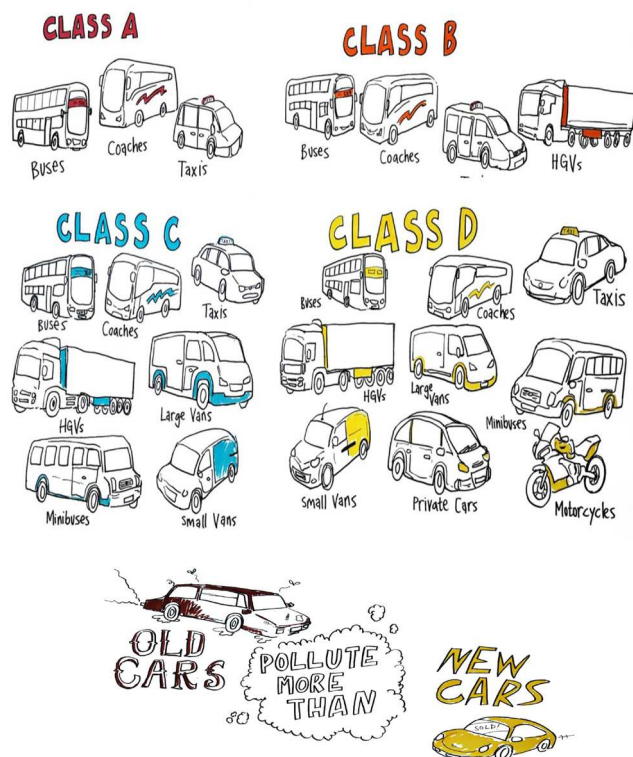


Figure 1. The wall sized poster was split into four types of Clean Air Zones. The key difference between each clean air zone (CAZ) option is each class contains different vehicles with CAZ Class A holding the fewest vehicles and Class D holding the most.

These initiatives included, amongst others, improving cycling infrastructure and traffic management systems and the introduction of a car park and ride scheme.

After facilitating the workshops, we collated the key considerations into one short report for the Local Authority, including photographs of the posters after the PPI activity. The report contained pertinent highlights alongside favourable and objectionable comments about each of the CAZ options and the supplementary initiatives. We included suggestions we heard about the research methods, topics and ideas.

Key highlights from the workshops

Community members and ward councillors immersed themselves into this PPI approach and welcomed plans to improve levels of air quality; however, people were mindful of the consequent economic impact CAZ charges may have on local businesses and residents. This was seen as a difficult *circle-to-square* as attendees acknowledged some action was needed to reduce pollution, but feared that disadvantaged

Traffic and Transport Management



Emission Reduction



Figure 2. The wall sized poster with supplementary initiatives to tackle air pollution (e.g. improved cycling infrastructure, restricted delivery times and smart traffic lights to reduce congestion etc.).

communities, many of which are already under financial strain, may find the charges difficult to absorb and so research needs to be focussed on socio-economic impacts in the local area.

The workshops highlighted that all CAZ options contain inherent dilemmas which either makes them 'fraught with complexities', or run the 'risk of being ineffectual' and the research needs to be geared towards understanding what impact the chosen CAZ will have on tackling air quality. For example, attendees felt that Class A CAZ, (where charges would only be limited to non-compliant buses, coaches and taxis), lacked teeth to reduce air pollution as it did not go far enough with what was included. Similarly, when discussing Class D (including charging personal vehicles that did not meet minimum compliance standards), participants saw this as promising in terms of efficacy, but would only work if concerted efforts were made to resolve the issue of unaffordable public transport fares. Attendees repeatedly highlighted these concerns on the posters and then followed up in conversation that driving is always seen as the 'easy winner' compared to expensive bus fares particularly as car parking fees were generally seen as low.

Decisions on modes of travel were equally bounded by how much people knew about air quality and the impact this may have on health. Most of the attendees informed us they had not considered this in any meaningful way until they attended the workshop. One epiphany moment was when attendees in one of the Councillor workshops learnt that passengers inside a car travelling on a busy road were exposed to much higher levels of air pollution (up to 12 times more) compared to people walking or cycling on the side of the road²⁶. The important consideration that stems from this point is the way in which we research and evaluate how people change their behaviour when their knowledge and awareness about air quality increases.

All of the above points, whilst not research findings in the traditional sense, provided us with important insights on what we should focus on when formulating our qualitative research questions. When asking attendees to directly suggest ideas on what topics we should prioritise for research from a community point of view, a number of suggestions were made including; to fit air quality monitors to pushchairs to measure exposure during the school run and to conduct survey based research asking school children – *how did you get to school and why did they travel that way?* Discussions also covered how we can research the experience of vulnerable groups.

In the community workshop this discussion moved seamlessly from setting research priorities towards ensuring the community's information needs were adequately met. Whilst people understood the usefulness of conducting research, they saw raising awareness about air quality in the community of paramount importance. One attendee noted – *“make the evidence clear to people with straight-forward facts”* and someone else said this could be achieved by – *“displaying hard facts to make it difficult to ignore, (display) statistics all over the city with messages like turn your engines off outside schools”*.

We were advised that a good place to start raising awareness about air pollution is secondary schools as this is just the point in young people's lives when they maybe considering driving lessons.

The usefulness of the creative PPI method

Our approach paid heed to the advice offered by Baines and Regan de Bere, (2018) who emphasise the need to be creative when planning PPI activity. To quote them directly: *“do not rely on one method of communication; this is unlikely to be suitable for all those involved—be creative”*²⁷ (p.5). Relatedly, there is a growing body of literature exemplifying the value of art-based methods when used in health based research to achieve PPI objectives^{24,28} and there is important scholarly discussion in favour of art based approaches which praises the egalitarian ethos and the potential it holds to reduce alienation. Pool²⁹ makes this point fervently when he says:

“(T)hat doing research ‘on people’ can be an alienating process that despite the best intentions may not benefit participants or communities (...) and that the use of artistic

*methods, at worst, makes this process more open and accessible and, at best, offers viable and emancipatory forms of collective knowledge production”*²⁹ (p.15)

In the same document, Pool²⁹ makes use of bullet points to show the primary sources of motivation for why researchers turn to art based approaches. He states – a *“researcher's desire to use artistic methods within their work is often underpinned by two fundamental assumptions:*

1. *The arts offer a space where participants in research are more willing to engage.*
2. *Artistic methods offer a potential to capture thoughts and ideas that are expressive, emergent and, to an extent, democratic”*²⁹ (p11).

We expand this by adding that artistic methods can reduce the heavy reliance on literacy skills as a prerequisite to engagement. This is important because low levels of literacy have been recorded in some neighbourhoods within the proposed CAZ area³⁰ and we know, through other published research, that areas with high rates of socio-economic deprivation tend to experience higher rates of illiteracy³¹. Moreover, recent migratory patterns within some of the electoral wards in the proposed CAZ area indicate that many residents may not be fluent in English. Thus, by providing the options to colour and sketch onto the illustrated posters, along with the options to write and/or converse, we opened up opportunities for inclusion to many more people.

Philosophical underpinning – pictures can become words

Alongside the improved inclusivity and creativity which art can offer, there is also a deeper philosophical appeal which draws a connection between language and pictures to the formation of knowledge as found in the writings of the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein³². Whilst Wittgenstein's ideas published a hundred years ago in the *Tractatus Logico Philosophicus* have gained popularity in many disciplines, they have not, as yet, penetrated the paradigm of inclusive and participatory approaches. This is somewhat surprising when we consider the topics of language and communication were the major catalyst for Wittgenstein's rise to prominence, and as we shall see further in this paper, these are the same variables which continue to beset the PPI agenda.

Before we explain the connection between Wittgenstein's philosophy and our art-based PPI approach, it is worth elaborating on one of the unresolved challenges facing research professionals when communicating with members of the public. That is, researchers have a tendency to express ideas in ways that are familiar to their epistemological framework, which is often laden with esoteric and scientific terms, and can inadvertently lead to creating a communication divide between those doing the research and those whom the research is about³³. Whilst this issue appears to be a perennial problem affecting all aspects of the research process, the literature

somehow leads one to suppose the problem is unique to the production of written materials associated with research. Consider the following quotes in support of this:

*Because many researchers write using technical, specialised language, particularly in scientific reports, writing plain English summaries can be challenging*³³ (p.1)

*Making a transition from the scientific to writing to or for the general public may fall outside a scientist's comfort zone as explaining in common terms the complexities of science and research can be challenging*³⁴ (p.578)

Creating written material, which is easy-to-read, may well be challenging to produce but is valued by lay audiences³⁵ and for this reason has organically become mandated into the administrative processes surrounding research. 'Plain English' and 'Lay summaries' now occupy a central place in research documentation and appear in ethical approval forms, funding applications and in some cases peer reviewed journals^{34,35}.

These are all steps in the right direction which can improve both inclusivity and accessibility. But the same principles have not found their way to include improved communication when engaging members of the public in a face-to-face conversational setting. Our search through the literature found no references which acknowledge and attempt to redress the language and communication gap through the use of creative methods when researchers come together with members of the public to discuss research ideas for PPI purposes. Where examples are available, these are for participation processes (i.e. data collection) and have been discussed favourably as being both inclusive and effective (see 36 as one example). Perhaps, there is a tacit assumption at play here which supposes that because PPI is done for the public, it would therefore naturally follow that any associated activity would have clear language and communication as a prerequisite condition. To stipulate this as essential might be considered stating the obvious.

When assumptions contain misplaced ideas they can lead to inaccurate projections; for PPI purposes the assumption that clarity is achieved through verbal conversations because technical vocabulary may have been simplified, or because acronyms and jargon have been explained, overlooks the inherently complex nature of scientific research PPI groups are often presented with. Communicating complex ideas in a coherent way in the face-to-face setting is not without its challenges. The danger here is the pendulum can swing too far if researchers over-simplify the research plans by providing a minimalist 'helicopter view' about the subject matter. This quest for brevity and simplicity runs the risk of limiting lay members to contribute in a cursory way rather than a comprehensive manner. Such an approach could lead to the omission of important discussions about nuances and possible challenges that might prove crucial to the overall design.

If the primary aim of any PPI endeavour is to seek people's experiential knowledge which can add value to the overall

research plan³⁷ then skimming over and simplifying matters can lead to compromising this objective. This is not an easy dilemma to resolve because the alternative is to be broad and expansive. This can also run the risk of 'information overload' and can give rise to problems we mentioned at the start whereby complicated and esoteric concepts lead to confusion.

It is here where Wittgenstein's³² ideas prove useful. In the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, Wittgenstein gets to the nub of the communication problem by exploring the gulf between 'what we mean' when we express ideas and 'what others understand' from our expressions. Space and complexity preclude a detailed description of how the *Tractatus* operates (and to oversimplify it would be ironic considering the discussion); however, a hermeneutical interpretation of what Wittgenstein had to say about the solution to communication problems is briefly worth stating. Central to his philosophy is that – "*the logical picture can depict the world*" (p.29) because "*the picture contains the possibility of the state of affairs which it represents*" (p.29) in other words, the arrangement of names and descriptions we attach to ideas often take a logical pictorial form in the minds of people we communicate with and it is these pictorial forms which Wittgenstein states constitute a state of reality. Thus, the job of the person communicating should be to create a picture that reflects the reality they are describing and communicating. Wittgenstein thought of these pictures in a literal sense and went on to say "*what the picture represents is its sense*" (p.29) and "*(t)he picture depicts reality by representing a possibility of the existence and non-existence of atomic facts*" (p.29).

He did not say that everyone will draw the same reality as a necessary outcome from the communication and instead created ample room for the disagreements that might ensue. Equally, he stressed that a picture does not represent the truth about reality but saw it as a way to try and make sense of reality, as Wittgenstein³² put it: "*In order to discover whether the picture is true or false we must compare it with reality*" (p.29).

Whilst the above points have focussed solely on one segment of Wittgenstein's many ideas and then further condensed this to a brief form; our PPI approach has shown adherence to this part of Wittgenstein's philosophy. By creating and displaying images in a logical form and showing the different ways in which the Local Authority can attempt to reduce air pollution, we were painting a picture, both literally and figuratively, that gave our attendees the different states of reality for each of the CAZ options. By generating pictorial depictions at the outset, we were able to reduce the likelihood of any misunderstandings that may arise from unclear meanings about each of these different CAZ options. Achieving this level of clarity on this matter is important because the various permutations, along with the differential consequences of each of the CAZ options required a clear picture for people to offer their thoughts as part of the PPI activity.

Challenges

A sceptical viewpoint on using the art-based approaches could argue that this approach could lead to oversimplifying

a complex range of problems by reducing them down to art form. The ‘means’ may be aesthetically pleasing and the approach may be creative but can the ‘end’ outcome ensure members of the public have been able to contribute in a meaningful way? This is an important challenge, especially when we consider that this method could lead to the exclusion of people who may not feel artistically confident. If such a scenario was to prevail then this would render art-based methods of PPI guilty of the same exclusion charges levelled at approaches which solely rely on the spoken or written word.

For the above reasons, this is not a call to replace all other forms of PPI activities with art-based approaches, and nor should this imply all other PPI methods are tokenistic, but instead is a reflection of our experience to demonstrate that this approach has a place in the PPI toolkit which may suit certain activities for certain population groups. This fusion of art and research processes presents opportunities for knowledge production but also creates a challenging terrain which is summarised by Pool²⁹ in the following way:

“An extensive process of cross-fertilization between research methods, art forms and artistic practice has created hybrid forms of research, art and knowledge production. However, the terrain is contested and problematic: process versus product, method opposed methodology, artists who see themselves as researchers, researchers who aspire to be artists, data versus evidence; the waters are muddy and there is no dry land.” (p.13)

Fortunately, these muddy waters, for PPI purposes at least, provide a common and fertile ground for the exchange of information and meaningful dialogue. We found that the art-based PPI approaches correspond neatly to the philosophical traditions of Wittgenstein and in doing so ameliorates the problem of misunderstandings that can arise when two parties communicate with each other without reaching a mutual understanding. Pictures can help reduce this ambivalence by constructing a common understanding or a shared proposition because, as Wittgenstein³² had famously said - “we make to ourselves pictures of facts” (p.28).

Progress and next steps

Key points from the workshops have been reported to decision makers to help them formulate clean air plans by taking account of community perspectives. As mentioned earlier, this activity informed a qualitative research study to explore the views of seldom heard groups more formally¹⁷, the findings from which influenced how policy makers in the Local Authority

decided how to implement Bradford’s Clean Air Plan. For example, it supported them seeking higher levels of grant funding from central government to support taxi drivers and small/medium enterprises to upgrade vehicles, thus having a direct impact on the proposed delivery of the clean air zone. This PPI activity also informed extensive evaluation plans to explore the impact of the plan on air quality, health and economic outcomes for which external grant funding has been awarded. Details about our research and evaluation plans can be found via the [ISRCTN registration website](#).

In progressing this further, the role of community members will remain central to our research efforts as we will continue to capitalise on their expertise by involving them in a number of ways. This will include activities such as advising academic partners on research questions, data collection methods, analysis and dissemination plans. In line with the World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines³⁸, our approach will help create harmony between implementation and research plans and community perspectives and priorities. WHO³⁸ guidance states “cities should demonstrate increased public participation in the decision making processes that affect health in the city, thereby contributing to the empowerment of local people” (p.6).

Concluding remarks

The art-based community workshops have bestowed us with two important insights. Firstly, a vital awareness about the potential impact of the various CAZ options on communities; and secondly a realisation about the type of questions we should focus on as part of our research and evaluation plans.

This paper has focussed a spotlight on the problematic gaps of language and communication which can create a divide between the researchers and communities when delivering PPI activities. Much of this divide stems from the intimate familiarity professionals hold about the research subject, coupled with the assumption that the target audience will be in a position to contribute their thoughts after an exchange of rudimentary information. We have shown how depicting the matter into image form, using art-based approaches, can be an effective way to bridge this void because it can create a shared reality. Wittgenstein words - ‘an image can reach out to reality’³² seem to have a ready application for patient and public involvement.

Data availability

No data are associated with this article.

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Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status: ? ✓ ?

Version 1

Reviewer Report 22 August 2022

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? **Anna Cronin de Chavez** 

Global Health and Development, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK

This is an essential paper providing experiential knowledge of using an arts based method for PPI that can contribute to more effective PPI in future studies in general, not just in the field of air pollution or in the geographic setting in Bradford. As the paper highlights, to give more importance to PPI, it can be helpful to share how it is done and reflect on experiences. So thank you for giving me the opportunity to review this article on this under-looked topic.

A few more minor comments to improve details in the text are suggested below but a more major comment would be to make a stronger analysis and argument about coproduction in intervention design and research, the wider landscape, political considerations and how PPI fits into the co-production landscape. It would also be useful to expand on this explanation in the 'inherent challenges of PPI' section, and set it in the landscape of co-production (draw on wider literature) – what is coproduction? What forms can it take? How does PPI and this activity fit into this picture? Any reflections on how suitable it is? How could have this have been done differently? You could also pick up on the motivational factors, and limits. For example the community may want to have more choice around research and interventions but this rarely happens, funders may be quite keen on funding projects with PPI included in the plans but be happy with a nominal treatment when agreeing funding and then have no requirements to ensure it happens in practice. So where are the motivations and priorities coming from? These issues can be discussed in the sections 'the Inherent challenges of PPI' and 'the Usefulness of the creative PPI methods' and 'Philosophical underpinning'.

How does PPI feedback translate into decision making? A section on data analysis is missing. Also the authors would do well to provide a stronger argument as to why an arts-based approach is an advantage? For who? How? Not all readers will initially appreciate why. There is a long section on Wittenstein which is perhaps disproportionate, this part could be reduced and more attention could be paid to coproduction in general as suggested above. The authors also could have mentioned broader limitations in participation – e.g. who was and was not able to participate due to not being able to access them or they were unable to attend meetings and venues? This would fit with the consideration of co-design in general – who is consulted and how?

Title:

- Include coproduction in the title so you will get more views and citations as this is central to the article

Abstract:

- Be more specific about who the air pollution (AP) and charges are relevant to – population? Setting? Problem?

Background:

- First sentence – just cite the article or it looks like you are basing your study just on this article's evidence.
- 64k deaths in the UK? Global?
- Specify if AP is higher in urban deprived communities (not rural).
- The 2nd para, 2nd sentence is not an additional element but an explanation so frame this as such.
- 3rd para, 2nd sentence add years of policies and add equivalent of 'local authority' (eg municipalities) for non UK readers.

Why do community voices matter?

- Explain acronyms and when talking of clean air zones and specify what area is being talked about.

The inherent challenges of PPI:

- The points here are very important and so could be highlighted in the abstract more.

Our art-based PPI method:

- Describe the method as it is currently unclear. And why have you chosen this?

Ethics:

- The last sentence perhaps belongs in methods.

Invitation, attendance and venues:

- Give more detail on demographics and consider the power balances within the groups.

Workshop content:

- How were the posters used?

Format:

- More details about how many and who were in each workshop please.

Key highlights from the workshops:

- More decisions around what difference it makes to the decision making if the community are consulted in this stage of the design and what could be done differently in the future? How representative is this of many PPI projects? Why? What limitations may be expected for an ideal scenario in future projects?

Figs. 1 & 2:

- Great graphic but be aware that the writing may be too small to read in a PDF version – so consider accessibility in general throughout the document. See more on improving accessibility in documents here (for this and future work) <https://daisy.org/>

Progress and next steps:

- Who are the 'decision makers'?

Is the rationale for the Open Letter provided in sufficient detail?

Yes

Does the article adequately reference differing views and opinions?

Yes

Are all factual statements correct, and are statements and arguments made adequately supported by citations?

Partly

Is the Open Letter written in accessible language?

Yes

Where applicable, are recommendations and next steps explained clearly for others to follow?

Partly

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Public health, global health and medical anthropology

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Reviewer Report 13 June 2022

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John Hiley 

Department of Research & Knowledge Services, Bradford District NHS Care Trust, Shipley, UK

This is a welcome and timely paper, addressing the perennial issues of valid and meaningful PPI in the formation of public policy and academic research.

Applying novel methods to what can be a dry and difficult process for both members of PPI panels or groups, and also for those attempting to elicit PPI in their work, is refreshing, and I applaud these efforts.

The identification of language barriers is an important one. Not only in a 'native' spoken language however, but very much in the technical 'restricted code' that workers/experts in their own particular fields tend to unconsciously fall into. This comes on top of scientific concepts that may be unfamiliar to the members of any PPI group that truly represents those members of the public whose voices are, so often, not only unheard, but also unsolicited.

As such, it would be useful for the reader to have greater detail of how the project progressed, what form of responses were received (perhaps with some imagery), and how these pieces of work were themselves interpreted by the authors. How easily transferable would these skills be to a 'jobbing' researcher? I accept that this may be the subject of writings elsewhere, or perhaps limited by the space here.

It would be interesting for the team to also discuss the potential for further work looking at both the issues, both positive and less so, of recruiting people already active in their communities, and of the value of investment by researchers in breaking down their 'restricted code' and facilitating understanding of key issues for the PPI members, as part of their investment in the effectiveness of the PPI process. (There is also a little irony that the section on philosophical underpinnings, itself disappears into the language of academic philosophy, albeit briefly).

This otherwise compelling and very readable piece, opens the door to further discussions surrounding more effective PPI methodology than plonking individuals into a room of academics, clinicians or the like, where the well intentioned atmosphere may serve only to intimidate the expression of the views the research team so clearly want.

Is the rationale for the Open Letter provided in sufficient detail?

Yes

Does the article adequately reference differing views and opinions?

Yes

Are all factual statements correct, and are statements and arguments made adequately supported by citations?

Yes

Is the Open Letter written in accessible language?

Partly

Where applicable, are recommendations and next steps explained clearly for others to follow?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Mental health and dementias, including experiences of PPI and the training of service user researchers.

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 09 June 2022

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Jane Montague 

Faculty of Health Studies, University of Bradford, Bradford, UK

This is an interesting and engaging article that seeks to outline and discuss an art based PPI approach to exploring air pollution reduction with members of the public living in air pollution hotspots within the city of Bradford. I very much enjoyed reading it.

The first half focuses on the context, the problem and the art based PPI activity, and the second is a thoughtful and informed reflective piece on the use of language and communication in the research process, particularly in using PPI and involving communities.

Both the PPI activity and the reflection are innovative in their approaches and both have much to offer other researchers in their work with communities. This is a key strength of the article, indeed of the endeavour generally. The authors are also mindful to reflect on the limitations of the approach, however exciting it may appear, and to address the pitfalls of meaning and nuance when there are multiple understandings.

I do not think this is an easy task: to marry such a diverse content (one practical, the other philosophical) and there is a risk that it could read as two separate papers. It might be that the authors work on integrating it a little more successfully. I think this could be done by paying attention to the abstract, introduction and conclusion.

For example, I felt that the abstract did not really reflect the strength and innovativeness of the paper. It is only in the final paragraph that this is conveyed. The information in the first two paragraphs of the abstract felt like it should more be part of an introduction: this seemed missing in the main body. The article begins with the background on air pollution rather than setting the scene for the complete piece of work that the article comprises. I would amend the abstract to reflect more overtly the article - it is so much more than is currently presented in it - and I would include something at the beginning of the article that offers the reader an overview of the two aspects of the whole.

I am also not sure that the conclusion is successful. It could be much more coherent; the two paragraphs feel rather disparate (see comments above; perhaps in addressing the introduction,

this would lead to a more companionable conclusion).

Finally, I wondered in the discussion of the community/ies involved (sections: 'Invitation, attendance and venues' and 'usefulness of the creative PPI method') whether a little more could be said about the identities of those communities. There is a reference to recent migration and fluency of the English language, as well as literacy but it is fleeting. Equally socioeconomic status is referred to but not specifically related to the community/ies in question. The authors may have decided these were less significant factors for coverage/discussion but given that the heart of the reflective discussion is on language and communication I feel they are important.

Overall however I would like to thank the authors for their very interesting article and wish them well in the research that arises from it.

Note: I have 'approved with reservations' but the statement that accompanies that choice is much less complimentary than I would like. I would say some changes are needed but not 'significant' and it is not without merit.

Is the rationale for the Open Letter provided in sufficient detail?

Yes

Does the article adequately reference differing views and opinions?

Yes

Are all factual statements correct, and are statements and arguments made adequately supported by citations?

Yes

Is the Open Letter written in accessible language?

Yes

Where applicable, are recommendations and next steps explained clearly for others to follow?

Not applicable

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Public Health (refugee and asylum health); Digital Health (innovation and technology usage in healthcare)

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.
