APPENDIX D - CALL OFF AGREEMENT FORM



CALL OFF AGREEMENT FORM This Form is to be used by the Client when requesting that work be undertaken within the terms of the Call Off Contract. The Parties agree that each completed and approved Form will form part of and be interpreted in accordance with the terms and conditions of that Call Off Contract. Project Title: Work Package | Reference: FS430885 1 - Behavioural Trial -Allergens Date: 22/11/2021 Buyer Tel: _ Project **Representative:** E-mail: Supplier Project | Tel: _ **Representative:** E-mail: Project Start Date: 22/11/2021 Project Completion Date: 30/04/2022

Specification/ Scope of Work:

Part A: SPECIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS

To be completed by the FSA. Please include as much detail as you can on the overall aims of the project, the audiences involved and the rationale for research.

1. Background and hypotheses

Descripti on This study will replicate the feasibility trial conducted in 2020 (McPhedran et al., 2021), which explored allergen communication in businesses. The findings of this trial suggest that pro-active allergen communication may

	increase customer satisfaction and levels of trust; however the findings need to be replicated on a larger scale to validate them.
	Evidence suggests that young people showed low levels of confidence asking about allergies/avoidance of eating out. (https://www.food.gov.uk/research/food-allergy-and-intolerance- research/young-people-and-food-allergies-and-intolerances).
Existing evidence	In general, those with allergies find that it has a large impact on their lives. <u>https://www.food.gov.uk/research/food-allergy-and-intolerance-research/food-sensitive-study-quality-of-life-wave-1-report</u> . In particular, feeling more comfortable asking a member of staff for information about food when eating out was related to better quality of life in adult participants. Similarly, higher confidence that the information provided when eating out enables the identification of foods that cause a reaction, was related to better quality of life in adult participants. Similarly, higher confidence that the information provided when eating out enables the identification of foods that cause a reaction, was related to better quality of life in adult participants. Qualitative research also suggests consumers feel embarrassed asking about allergies and don't want to "make a fuss" (https://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/media/document/fs305013-final-report.pdf) Some research (e.g. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0956713518301 877) shows there is varying views of restaurants/takeaways as to whose responsibility it is to discuss allergies – but, prior to the feasibility study, there has been no research that directly tests the impact of proactive vs. reactive communication. The feasibility study found that "analysis suggested that delivery of the trial's intervention – proactively asking about customer's food allergies/intolerances – may have a positive effect upon customer's food allergies/intolerances – may have a positive effect upon customer's 'trust' in, and 'satisfaction' with, food outlets". (https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352543524 Food allergen_communication An in-business feasibility trial) This needs to be validated in a fully-powered trial.
Hypothe ses / Key research question s	Does pro-active allergen declaration by FBO waiting staff increase consumer perceptions of trust and safety in that FBO, and allergen declaration rates? Alternative hypothesis: Creating a default of food business staff asking all consumers about any known allergic diseases can increase consumers' confidence and trust. Null hypothesis: There is no difference in consumers' confidence and trust for businesses who ask all consumers about allergic diseases, compared to businesses where the burden of identifying a food allergen falls to consumers.

	This aligns with the FSA's area of research interest on Food		
	Hypersensitivities and Allergies.		
	Quality of life research (https://www.food.gov.uk/research/food-allergy-		
Objectiv	and-intolerance-research/food-sensitive-study-quality-of-life-wave-1-		
es	report) shows that confidence in allergy information/confidence asking		
	staff when eating out is related to better quality of life for allergy		
	consumers, so by making it easier for consumers to declare their dietary		
	requirements, it will have a profound impact on their quality of life.		

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2. Design plan (if any y	2. Design plan (if any yet to be defined, please indicate)		
Type of project	In-situ trial with FBOs		
Study type	Experiment		
Timescale	Fieldwork to be completed by 31 st March 2022		
Blinding	Customers in the FBOs will be blind to the trial. Staff m implementing the intervention will be aware of their role.		
Study design	Kantar to detail below		
Randomisation	Kantar to detail below		
Peer Review	ТВС		
Ethical considerations	We would like the trial to be approved by an ethics pane University affiliations), organised by Kantar The study should adhere to <u>GSR ethical guidelines.</u>		

3. Variables (only fill in if requesting trial implementation)			
Manipulated, or independent variable(s)	Whether staff members ask customers whether they h allergies or dietary requirements.		
Measured variables	Customer satisfaction, confidence, trust in the b perception of food safety, and allergy declaration rates		

4. Sampling plan (if any yet to be defined, please indicate)

Existing data	Feasibility trial (referenced above)		
Data collection procedures	Self-administered survey, till data		
Sample size	Kantar to detail below		
•	e / milestones (NB. all outputs must be in line with FSA brand SA accessibility requirements)		
 research air the challenge the propose trial des and recruitment plan includit ethical constant indicative bite Final key findings in the proposed timescales for a proposed timescale times	the chosen trials including: ms and objectives ge identified and potential solutions based on behavioural theory ed intervention sign including methodology for randomisation, sampling ment, trial procedure, any plans for blinding, detailed analysis ng power calculations siderations and risks udget and timelines for running the trial report. demic journal key deliverables:		

Special Terms: To include any terms or conditions not covered in the overarching contract or any terms amended for the purposes of this Call Off Agreement

Sub-Contractors	N/A
Deliverables:	See Annex 1 – Suppliers Response
Foreground IPR – Ownership	See Clause 20 Intellectual Property Rights in the overarching Contract

Personal Data (GDPR)	See Annex 1 – Suppliers Response	
Price	See Annex 2 – Suppliers Financial Template	
Payments & Invoicing	Please submit invoices to for work with FSA.	
	Please include the referring FSA purchase order number in the email title and within the invoice to allow Invoice/Purchase Order matching. Note that invoices that do not include reference to FSA Purchase Order number will be returned unpaid with a request for valid purchase order through email.	
proceed. We agree to the terms and co and Kantar.	t of this Form seeking approval for the above project to to provide the goods and/or services requested according onditions set out in the Call Off Contract between the FSA	
Signed on behalf o	f the FSA:	
Signature:		
Position: Commercial Advisor		
Date: 22/11/2021		
Signed on behalf of Kantar:		
Name:		
Signature:		

Position: Executive Director

Date: 22/11/2021



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¹ McPhedran, R., Patel, K., Rayner, A., Patel, M., Disson, J., John, A., ... & Toombs, B. (2021). Food allergen communication: an in-business feasibility trial. *Food Control*, 108287.

² See <u>https://www.fdf.org.uk/</u> or <u>https://www.bfawu.org/</u> for more information





Rutterford, C., Copas, A., & Eldridge, S. (2015). Methods for sample size determination in cluster randomized trials. International Journal of Epidemiology, 44(3), 1051–1067.



⁴ Which would yield ~20-25 participants with hypersensitivities per cluster

⁵ The approximate mean difference observed for 'concern about food safety' between the treatment and control conditions, assuming an ICC of 0.01, equal number of responses per branch and conservatively estimating 30 participating branches in total

















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Total	(£)
	—

Total Project Costs	£
(excluding VAT) **	99,230.00

* Please indicate zero, exempt or standard rate. VAT charges not identified above will not be paid by the FSA

** The total cost figure should be the same as the total cost shown in table 4 ** The total cost figure should be the same as the total cost shown below and in the Schedule of payments tab.

Project Costs Summary (*Automatically calculated*)

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	£
Total Project Costs	99,230.00

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Total	£
Total	99,230.00