Well London Phase-1: results among adults of a cluster-randomised trial of a community engagement approach to improving health behaviours and mental well-being in deprived inner-city neighbourhoods

Gemma Phillips,1 Christian Bottomley,2 Elena Schmidt,1 Patrick Tobi,1 Shahana Lais,1 Ge Yu,1 Rebecca Lynch,3 Karen Lock,4 Alizon Draper,5 Derek Moore,6 Angela Clow,3 Mark Petticrew,4 Richard Hayes,2 Adrian Renton1

ABSTRACT

Background We report the main results, among adults, of a cluster-randomised-trial of Well London, a community-engagement programme promoting healthy eating, physical activity and mental well-being in deprived neighbourhoods. The hypothesis was that benefits would be neighbourhood-wide, and not restricted to intervention participants. The trial was part of a multicomponent process/outcome evaluation which included non-experimental components (self-reported behaviour change among participants, case studies and evaluations of individual projects) which suggested health, well-being and social benefits to participants.

Methods Twenty matched pairs of neighbourhoods in London were randomised to intervention/control condition. Primary outcomes (five portions fruit/vegetables/day; 5x30 m of moderate intensity physical activity/week; abnormal General Health Questionnaire (GHQ)-12 score and Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) score) were measured by postintervention questionnaire survey, among 3986 adults in a random sample of households across neighbourhoods.

Results There was no evidence of impact on primary outcomes: healthy eating (relative risk [RR] 1.04, 95% CI 0.93 to 1.17); physical activity (RR:1.01, 95% CI 0.88 to 1.16); abnormal GHQ12 (RR:1.15, 95% CI 0.84 to 1.61); WEMWBS (mean difference [MD]: −1.52, 95% CI −3.93 to 0.88). There was evidence of impact on some secondary outcomes: reducing unhealthy eating-score (MD: −0.14, 95% CI −0.02 to 0.27) and increased perception that people in the neighbourhood pulled together (RR: 1.92, 95% CI 1.12 to 3.29).

Conclusions The trial findings do not provide evidence supporting the conclusion of non-experimental components of the evaluation that intervention improved health behaviours, well-being and social outcomes. Low participation rates and population churn likely compromised any impact of the intervention. Imprecise estimation of outcomes and sampling bias may also have influenced findings. There is a need for greater investment in refining such programmes before implementation; new methods to understand, longitudinally different pathways residents take through such interventions and their outcomes, and new theories of change that apply to each pathway.

BACKGROUND

The persistence of stark health inequalities linked to levels of social disadvantage in high-income countries is well recognised.1–2 Many structural drivers, such as employment, education and income distribution lie in the field of macroeconomic and social policy.3 However, interventions which seek to act on the local social context of disadvantage have become more widespread,4–10 driven by the neighbourhood renewal policies popular since the late 1990s.11–12 This has paralleled a move in broader public service delivery from using needs-assessments to design and target professionally delivered services, towards highlighting and harnessing the skills, knowledge and resources of individuals and communities in coproducing and delivering services.13–14 The UK National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has produced guidance on the use of community engagement for delivering health services and preventive interventions.13 This, together with a new systematic review, suggest that coproduced interventions impact health beyond the direct effects of their health content, through: (1) enhancing social support networks15 which provide a buffer against macrolevel structural drivers of poor health16–17 and (2) increasing the control people have over their local environments.18–22

Despite this increase in coproduction interventions in public health, evidence for their effectiveness remains limited, and there have been repeated calls to improve the quantity and quality of evaluation.15 21–23 However, such interventions are not usually delivered in ways that are amenable to the use of randomised experimental designs for assessing effectiveness, and some have questioned whether trials are appropriate to these interventions.24–27 In this paper, we present findings, among adults, from a cluster-randomised trial (CRT) of a community engagement intervention to promote health and well-being, delivered in deprived neighbourhoods in London: the Well London Programme. The trial was conducted as part of a wider evaluation which included collecting information on participation levels, and self-reported behaviour change among participants, as
well as interviews with residents and local stakeholders and independent evaluations of individual projects. Findings of the wider non-experimental evaluation suggested health and other benefits from participation, as well as improved social cohesion, interagency collaboration and relationships between communities, decision makers and service providers. The CRT sought to determine the effectiveness of the *Well London* programme in improving healthy eating, physical activity and mental well-being in adults and adolescents, and enhancing the social characteristics, structure and function of the target communities, which are hypothesised to underpin changes in well-being and health behaviour outcomes. The funding for the intervention was obtained on the basis of the following impact targets: a 50% increase in the proportion of adults (base estimate 27%) who eat five or more pieces of fruit and vegetables a day; a 70% increase in the proportion of adults taking 30 min of moderate-level physical activity five times a week (base estimate 18%); and a 30% increase in the proportion of adults achieving key thresholds on mental health and well-being indices. 

The CRT included 20 intervention and 20 control neighbourhoods with high levels of deprivation, matched by borough. Control neighbourhoods received no additional intervention beyond routine public health practice. Outcomes were measured by household survey among adults before (baseline) and after (follow-up) intervention delivery. The trial registration is: ISRCTN68175121. Full details of the trial design and the analysis plan are published in the baseline survey paper and appendices and the protocol paper.

**Trial design**

A CRT design was selected because delivery was at neighbourhood level and to capture indirect effects of the intervention. The unit of intervention delivery and analysis for the CRT was the UK census lower-super-output-area (LSOA). The CRT included 20 intervention and 20 control neighbourhoods with high levels of deprivation, matched by borough. Control neighbourhoods received no additional intervention beyond routine public health practice. Outcomes were measured by household survey among adults before (baseline) and after (follow-up) intervention delivery. The trial registration is: ISRCTN68175121. Full details of the trial design and the analysis plan are published in the baseline survey paper and appendices and the protocol paper.

**Study objectives**

- To assess the effect of *Well London* for improving healthy eating, physical activity and mental well-being in...
communities receiving the intervention (not just in individuals who directly engaged with the programme).

- To assess the effect of Well London on the social characteristics of communities and physical characteristics of neighbourhoods.
- To assess the above effects in population subgroups, defined by age, gender, ethnicity, employment status and educational attainment.

Outcomes

We report intervention effects on primary and secondary health outcomes related to healthy eating, physical activity and mental well-being and a range of social outcomes as published previously and summarised in online supplementary files 3 and 4. Primary outcomes were: eating five portions of fruit/vegetables daily, taking 5×30 min moderate-intensity physical activity per week, abnormal/borderline GHQ-12 score and Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale score. All outcomes, except incivilities, were measured at the individual level through repeat cross-sectional adult surveys. Incivilities were measured by neighbourhood environmental audit. All outcomes were analysed at the cluster level.

Data collection

Household adult surveys

A cross-sectional household survey was conducted at baseline and follow-up. There was no longitudinal follow-up of individuals. Households were randomly selected in each intervention and control neighbourhood, using the Post Office Address File as a sampling frame. At responding addresses, interviews were sought with every eligible household member aged 16 years and older, and interviews were conducted where consent was given. Paper questionnaires were used at baseline and computer-assisted personal interviewing at follow-up. The target sample for each neighbourhood was 100 interviews at baseline and 100 at follow-up. The domains covered in the follow-up...
questionnaire (available on request) are detailed in online supplementary file 5.

Environmental audit
An environmental audit was used to capture data on characteristics of the neighbourhoods. Details of the characteristics observed are provided in online supplementary file 4 and in the baseline survey paper.36 The audit tool is available on request. Each neighbourhood was split into segments, and the audit tool applied to each segment. Composite neighbourhood-level indicators were created from the multiple segments by summing or averaging the segment-level ratings.

Sample size
The original sample size/power calculations (based on the impact targets presented in the description of the intervention above) are published in a trial design paper.32 Updated sample size/power calculations based on the between-cluster coefficients of variation estimated from the baseline survey are published in a further paper.36 These show that the trial was powered at 80% to detect a 22% increase in the prevalence of eating five-a-day and a 19% increase in the prevalence for doing 5×30 min of activity per week. The mental health outcomes were not measured at baseline.

Randomisation
The following process was used for selection of the neighbourhoods (LSOAs):

* Local authorities and health professionals selected two non-contiguous LSOAs from the four identified in their borough.
* These were randomly allocated, one to intervention, the other to control condition.

Statistical analysis
Overview
Effect-estimates were calculated by comparing intervention and control neighbourhoods at follow-up. The data were analysed according to the methods described by Hayes and Moulton for pair-matched cluster randomised trials.19 Crude and adjusted effect-estimates were calculated for all health and social outcomes.36

Means and proportions for the outcomes and sociodemographic characteristics are presented by trial arm with CIs based on robust SEs to account for clustering. All analyses were conducted in Stata V.11.2.40

Crude effect-estimates
We present differences in means for continuous outcomes and ratios of proportions for binary outcomes, with 95% CIs. The paired t test was used to test for differences between control and intervention neighbourhoods (mean differences for continuous outcomes and log (risk ratios) for binary outcomes) and corresponding 95% CIs were calculated using the t distribution.19

Adjusted effect-estimates
Estimates were adjusted for age, gender, ethnicity, educational attainment, employment status and neighbourhood-level summaries of the outcomes collected in the baseline survey using the two-stage method described by Hayes and Moulton,19 and summarised in online supplementary file 6.

### Table 1 Sociodemographic characteristics and primary outcomes in intervention and control groups for baseline and follow-up surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline (n=2046)</td>
<td>Follow-up (n=1876)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean age in years</td>
<td>38.4 (36.6 to 40.2) 38.7 (37.2 to 40.2)</td>
<td>38.0 (36.4 to 39.5) 37.7 (36.4 to 39.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender % female</td>
<td>52.7 (49.2 to 56.2) 56.2 (53.1 to 59.3)</td>
<td>57.5 (54.6 to 60.6) 57.5 (54.5 to 60.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity, %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>28.9 (22.0 to 35.7) 23.0 (17.4 to 28.6)</td>
<td>33.2 (25.5 to 40.9) 25.7 (18.5 to 32.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White other</td>
<td>14.0 (9.8 to 18.2) 13.3 (9.1 to 17.4)</td>
<td>12.6 (8.9 to 14.2) 17.5 (12.8 to 22.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>12.1 (8.2 to 15.9) 10.9 (6.4 to 15.5)</td>
<td>11.4 (8.7 to 14.2) 10.4 (8.1 to 12.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>18.0 (12.2 to 23.7) 22.3 (17.0 to 27.6)</td>
<td>15.6 (11.3 to 19.8) 21.2 (15.2 to 27.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi</td>
<td>11.6 (4.7 to 18.5) 19.7 (10.2 to 29.2)</td>
<td>9.3 (2.1 to 16.5) 11.7 (5.7 to 17.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>4.6 (2.1 to 7.0) 5.0 (2.7 to 7.4)</td>
<td>4.3 (2.6 to 6.1) 5.5 (3.9 to 7.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>4.5 (3.3 to 5.6) 2.2 (1.1 to 3.3)</td>
<td>5.0 (3.2 to 6.8) 3.7 (1.7 to 5.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6.5 (4.1 to 8.9) 3.7 (1.5 to 5.8)</td>
<td>8.6 (4.2 to 12.9) 4.4 (1.9 to 6.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of educational attainment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No formal qualifications</td>
<td>8.8 (4.1 to 13.5) 11.7 (6.3 to 17.2)</td>
<td>11.8 (7.5 to 16.1) 10.4 (5.6 to 15.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCSE or equivalent</td>
<td>32.2 (27.5 to 37.0) 28.7 (23.3 to 34.1)</td>
<td>32.9 (27.4 to 38.5) 34.1 (29.0 to 39.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-level or equivalent</td>
<td>29.3 (26.0 to 32.6) 19.9 (17.3 to 22.5)</td>
<td>27.8 (23.9 to 31.5) 22.1 (18.6 to 25.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University degree</td>
<td>28.5 (23.2 to 33.9) 28.3 (24.8 to 45.5)</td>
<td>26.7 (21.7 to 31.8) 31.3 (25.9 to 36.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.1 (0.1 to 2.2) 2.8 (1.1 to 4.5)</td>
<td>0.8 (0.1 to 1.5) 2.1 (0.4 to 3.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment % in paid employment (full or part-time)</td>
<td>42.2 (37.1 to 47.3) 42.8 (37.3 to 48.3)</td>
<td>42.8 (38.3 to 47.3) 42.3 (38.6 to 45.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy eating—meeting five-a-day, %</td>
<td>38.3 (33.9 to 42.7) 53.4 (47.6 to 59.3)</td>
<td>36.6 (33.1 to 40.1) 55.0 (50.3 to 60.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical activity—meeting 5×30 min per week, %</td>
<td>66.5 (61.2 to 71.7) 66.5 (59.0 to 74.0)</td>
<td>63.4 (56.5 to 70.2) 68.3 (63.5 to 73.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health—self-report feeling anxious or depressed %</td>
<td>18.7 (13.6 to 23.8) 9.0 (6.4 to 11.5)</td>
<td>17.8 (13.6 to 22.0) 8.4 (6.4 to 10.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope Scale Score*</td>
<td>4.6 (4.5 to 4.7) 4.8 (4.8 to 4.9)</td>
<td>4.5 (4.4 to 4.6) 4.9 (4.8 to 5.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Higher score indicates greater hopefulness.
GCSE, General Certificate of School Education.
The proportion arriving since Well London started.

- The proportion arriving since the beginning of the final year of Well London.

- The proportion arriving since Well London ended.

Effect-estimates were recalculated excluding respondents arriving into the CRT neighbourhoods after each of these events, to check whether duration of exposure to the intervention affected its impact.

The contamination rate in the control areas was calculated as the proportion of all survey respondents reporting having taken part in Well London.

Survey response rate

The response rate for the survey was calculated at the household level according to the approach used for the Health Survey for England, as the percentage of all households visited where at least one adult was interviewed. Addresses that were non-residential or unoccupied were excluded from the denominator for the response rate. The household refusal rate was calculated as the proportion of visited households where contact was made but interviews refused.

RESULTS

Participant flow

Figure 2 shows the flow of clusters and individuals through the stages of the trial.

Comparability of intervention and control neighbourhoods

The baseline survey findings showed intervention and control neighbourhoods to be similar in terms of demographic characteristics and primary health outcomes (table 1).

Numbers analysed at follow-up

Out of 3335 addresses visited, at least one interview was conducted at 857, giving a household response rate of 26%. At 873 of 1712 addresses where verbal contact was successfully made interview was refused, giving a household refusal rate of 51%.

Data were analysed from 1938 adults in intervention neighbourhoods and 1948 adults in control neighbourhoods. The levels of missing sociodemographic data for adjustment and subgroup analyses, and missing outcome are shown in online supplementary file 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary health outcomes</th>
<th>Summary statistics</th>
<th>Effect-estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean of continuous and prevalence of binary outcomes*</td>
<td>Risk ratio for binary outcomes, mean difference for continuous outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control (95% CI)</td>
<td>Intervention (95% CI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy eating—meeting five-a-day (fruit and vegetable portions) %</td>
<td>53.4 (47.6 to 59.3)</td>
<td>55.6 (50.3 to 60.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical activity—meeting 5×30 min moderate intensity activity per week, %</td>
<td>66.5 (59.0 to 74.0)</td>
<td>68.4 (63.5 to 73.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental well-being</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal/borderline GHQ12 score %</td>
<td>6.1 (4.7 to 7.6)</td>
<td>7.2 (5.5 to 8.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warwick Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale; mean score‡</td>
<td>60.1 (58.3 to 61.9)</td>
<td>58.7 (56.8 to 60.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Secondary health outcomes

Unhealthy eating—mean score§ | 2.7 (2.6 to 2.8) | 2.5 (2.5 to 2.6) | −0.12 (−0.27 to 0.02) | 0.08 | −0.14 (−0.27 to −0.02) | 0.03 |

Healthy eating—number of portions of fruit and vegetables per day—mean | 5.2 (5.0 to 5.5) | 5.3 (5.0 to 5.6) | 0.13 (−0.27 to 0.53) | 0.5 | 0.11 (−0.23 to 0.45) | 0.5 |

Physical activity | | | | | |

Meeting 7×60 min moderate intensity activity per week % | 30.0 (21.6 to 38.5) | 31.6 (24.6 to 38.6) | 1.10 (0.62 to 1.94) | 0.7 | 1.02 (0.65 to 1.62) | 0.9 |

Doing 150 min of moderate intensity activity per week % | 75.4 (68.0 to 82.9) | 77.0 (72.4 to 81.5) | 1.03 (0.89 to 1.20) | 0.6 | 1.00 (0.88 to 1.14) | 1.0 |

Mean MET-minutes per week—mean | 2626 (1978 to 3279) | 2659 (2085 to 3233) | 4.2 (−778 to 787) | 1.0 | −113 (−847 to 621) | 0.7 |

Mental well-being—mean GHQ 12 score¶ | 0.7 (0.6 to 0.8) | 0.7 (0.5 to 0.8) | −0.003 (−0.13 to 0.12) | 1.0 | −0.01 (−0.15 to 0.12) | 0.4 |

The proportion of all survey respondents reporting having taken part in Well London.

supplementary file 7. None of the sociodemographic or outcome variables had more than 4% of values missing. Respondents in intervention and control neighbourhoods were comparable on sociodemographic characteristics at follow-up (table 1). Baseline and follow-up samples were similar on sociodemographic characteristics (table 1).

Outcomes
Effect-estimates are shown in table 2 (health outcomes) and table 3 (social and community outcomes). Primary outcomes were not significantly different in Well London intervention neighbourhoods compared with control neighbourhoods. Two secondary outcomes showed statistically significant differences between intervention and control neighbourhoods: unhealthy eating score (frequency of fried foods, savoury snacks, cakes/puddings, sweets/chocolate, sugary drinks) was lower in intervention neighbourhoods (mean difference: −0.14, 95% CI −0.27 to −0.02) and the proportion of residents thinking that people living in their neighbourhood pulled together to improve it was higher in intervention neighbourhoods (OR:1.92; 95% CI 1.12 to 3.29).

Subgroup analyses
There was no indication of any differential effects in subgroups defined by age, gender, ethnicity, educational attainment or employment status. Subgroup-specific effect-estimates are shown in online supplementary file 8.

### Table 3 Social outcomes and intervention effect-estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Summary statistics</th>
<th>Effect-estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean of continuous and prevalence of binary outcomes*</td>
<td>Rate ratio for binary outcomes, mean difference for continuous outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control (95% CI) Intervention (95% CI) Unadjusted (95% CI) p Value Adjusted† (95% CI) p Value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social networks</td>
<td>76.5 (70.6 to 82.4) 78.2 (70.7 to 85.7)</td>
<td>1.20 (−0.60 to 8.41) 0.7 0.64 (−6.47 to 7.76) 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social support</td>
<td>3.2 (2.6 to 3.9) 3.2 (2.4 to 4.0)</td>
<td>−0.03 (−1.06 to 1.00) 1.0 −0.04 (−1.02 to 0.94) 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social integration %</td>
<td>agree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some or most people</td>
<td>39.3 (27.9 to 50.6) 31.2 (24.0 to 38.4)</td>
<td>0.85 (0.46 to 1.6) 0.6 0.87 (0.48 to 1.56) 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in neighbourhood</td>
<td>get on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial harassment in</td>
<td>13.7 (7.4 to 20.0) 10.9 (4.6 to 17.1)</td>
<td>0.62 (0.028 to 1.37) 0.3 0.62 (0.29 to 1.31) 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the neighbourhood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective efficacy %</td>
<td>agree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taken any action</td>
<td>39.7 (26.8 to 52.6) 26.2 (17.7 to 34.8)</td>
<td>0.69 (0.38 to 1.24) 0.2 0.70 (0.42 to 1.19) 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to solve problems in</td>
<td>the local area in past 12 months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antisocial behaviour—</td>
<td>20.5 (15.8 to 25.2) 18.7 (13.4 to 24.0)</td>
<td>0.94 (0.60 to 1.47) 0.8 0.95 (0.64 to 1.41) 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resident perceptions—</td>
<td>mean score (possible range 0–6)§</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antisocial behaviours—</td>
<td>8.8 (7.3 to 10.3) 8.2 (6.8 to 9.7)</td>
<td>−0.5 (−1.9 to 0.9) 0.4 −0.6 (−1.9 to 0.8) 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−incivilities—</td>
<td>environmental audit—mean score (possible range 0–100)†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of crime</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel safe in the</td>
<td>96.2 (94.4 to 97.9) 95.4 (93.7 to 97.0)</td>
<td>0.99 (0.97 to 1.01) 0.3 0.99 (0.97 to 1.01) 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neighbourhood (day) %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel safe in the</td>
<td>58.1 (48.5 to 67.8) 57.8 (52.1 to 63.5)</td>
<td>1.03 (0.81 to 1.32) 0.8 1.02 (0.82 to 1.26) 0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neighbourhood at night</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Overall mean or prevalence pooled over clusters (CI adjusted for clustering).
†Adjusted for age, gender, ethnicity, education and employment status except incivilities which are adjusted for baseline values only.
‡Higher score=greater social connectedness.
§Higher score=greater social support.
¶Higher score=higher levels of perceived incivilities (survey respondents).
**Higher score indicates higher levels of recorded incivilities (environmental audit).

### Intervention participation, population turnover and contamination

The rate of participation in any Well London project measured by respondent recall in the follow-up survey was 3.1% (95% CI 1.6% to 4.6%). Of follow-up survey respondents, 41% had moved in since the beginning of intervention delivery, 20% since the final year of delivery, and 7% since the intervention had ended (table 4). However, there were no significant differences in participation rate when any of these three categories of in-migrants were excluded. Restricting the analysis of the outcomes to exclude new in-migrants in these three categories had no impact on the effect-estimates (data not shown). Among follow-up household adult survey respondents in control neighbourhoods, 0.9% (95% CI 0.1% to 1.7%) reported having participated in a project within the Well London programme.

### DISCUSSION

Interventions focussing on strengthening communities to improve health and well-being are increasingly used, but there have been few trials of the effectiveness of coproduction-oriented community engagement programmes in delivering community-wide improvements.15 22

Our findings do not provide evidence that the improvements in well-being and social outcomes identified by the non-experimental components of the Well London evaluation28 were achieved neighbourhood-wide. Primary outcomes were not significantly different between intervention and control neighbourhoods. Although there was evidence in intervention neighbourhoods of lower unhealthy eating scores, and higher proportions agreeing that their community pulled together, the public health relevance of these findings is unclear, particularly...
there was no longitudinal quantitative follow-up of individuals participating in the programmes.

Participation data from the process evaluation,28 31 showed significant participation by residents of areas surrounding the trial neighbourhoods, with two-thirds of participants living outside the defined intervention LSOAs. This highlights a tension in the evaluation of community-level programmes that use the area-based approach to community definition and programme delivery (eg, The New Deal44 and the Big Local). Trials are advocated as the most robust evidence of effectiveness,45 but CRTs require that communities be defined in advance. However, our findings suggest that it may be difficult for the geographical limits of the communities engaged by the intervention to be predicted in advance. It is therefore possible that the geographical ‘communities’ in which effects were measured do not correspond closely to the ‘communities’ engaged, which may help to explain our negative findings.

Furthermore, in a highly complex programme, such as Well London, which pragmatically mixes different models of community engagement and health improvement strategies, it is unclear what level and type of ‘participation’ could be expected to impact on which health and social outcomes and to what degree. All Well London activities had the potential to increase individual social networks and support, which could impact on mental well-being. However, only individuals participating in the more traditional health improvement activities would be likely to potentially change their diet and physical activity levels, and spaces on some of these projects were limited in comparison to the size of the populations living in the target neighbourhoods.

Using a CRT, we have asked the ‘simple’46 question ‘did Well London bring about neighbourhood-wide change in the outcomes?’ The balance of the results presented here provide no evidence of this. Low participation rates and population churn likely compromised any impact of the intervention. Given that this trial did not demonstrate that the Well London intervention had any important impact on outcomes, does this suggest that the approach was wrong, or that the implementation of the approach was not good enough? Certainly, the constraints of the funding provided by the Lottery limited the extent to which coproduction could be achieved and delays in implementing the core Well-London Delivery-Team components meant that delivery in many areas was over 2.5 rather than 3.5 years (see online supplementary file 2). Had more time and resources been available for coproduction and intervention development, it may be that the interventions could have been refined to deliver important effects. We believe that we need to establish better development pathways for health improvement interventions and proper investment in these ahead of trialling, if we are to meet the challenges of developing effective interventions for the prevention of chronic illness in the future.
What this study adds?

This study reports the findings, among adults, of a cluster randomised trial (part of a wider evaluation) of the Well London programme which delivered a multicomponent intervention based on community engagement, coproduction and place-making principles in 20 multiply deprived communities over a 3.5-year period. The findings do not provide evidence supporting the conclusion of non-experimental components of the evaluation that intervention improved health behaviours and social outcomes. Low levels of participation and high levels of population churn may have compromised effectiveness. Imprecision in measurement of health behaviours and well-being, as well as sampling bias may have influenced findings. The paper highlights the inherent tensions in the use of cluster-randomised trials to measure the effects of ‘community-level’ interventions since clusters are geographically defined, whereas natural communities may not be. Greater investment in refining such programmes before implementation and trialling will be desirable in the future.

Contributors The study was designed by AR, RH, AD, MP and DM and GP, CB and RH designed the analysis strategy. GP, GY, CB and AR carried out statistical analysis. GP drafted the manuscript and AR edited and finalised the submitted version. MP, RH, GP, CB, FT and PW made critical comments on successive drafts of the manuscript and all authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript. PT, ES, SL, KL carried out the fieldwork for the surveys.

Funding This work was supported by the Wellcome Trust (grant number: 083679), Greater London Authority.

Competing interests The Institute for Health and Human Development, Directed by AR was funded by Big Lottery via the Greater London Authority to deliver the Community Engagement component of the Well London Intervention. The Greater London Authority was commissioned by the Big Lottery to develop and deliver the Well London Intervention.

Ethics approval The study was approved by the ethics committees at University of East London, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Westminster University. It conformed to the principles in the Declaration of Helsinki.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement All datasets will be available through the UK Data Archive.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 3.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon this work, for commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited. See http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/

REFERENCES


25 Macintyre S. Good intentions and received wisdom are not good enough: the need for controlled trials in public health. J Epidemiol Community Health 2011;65:564–7.


Well London Phase-1: results among adults of a cluster-randomised trial of a community engagement approach to improving health behaviours and mental well-being in deprived inner-city neighbourhoods

Gemma Phillips, Christian Bottomley, Elena Schmidt, Patrick Tobi, Shahana Lais, Ge Yu, Rebecca Lynch, Karen Lock, Alizon Draper, Derek Moore, Angela Clow, Mark Petticrew, Richard Hayes and Adrian Renton

J Epidemiol Community Health 2014 68: 606-614 originally published online January 31, 2014
doi: 10.1136/jech-2013-202505

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jech.bmj.com/content/68/7/606

These include:

Supplementary Material
Supplementary material can be found at:
http://jech.bmj.com/content/suppl/2014/02/01/jech-2013-202505.DC1

References
This article cites 25 articles, 9 of which you can access for free at:
http://jech.bmj.com/content/68/7/606#ref-list-1

Open Access
This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 3.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections

Open access (345)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/