

**NOTES OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE & PETERBOROUGH LOCAL OUTBREAK  
ENGAGEMENT BOARD MEETING  
HELD AT 3PM ON  
MONDAY, 26 JULY 2021  
VIRTUAL MEETING VIA ZOOM**

**Present:**

Cllr Irene Walsh (Chair)	Cabinet Member for Integrated Adult Social Care, Health and Public Health, Peterborough City Council (PCC)
Cllr Susan van de Ven	Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC)
Cllr Richard Howitt	Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC)
Wendi Ogle-Welbourn	Executive Director, People and Communities, CCC and PCC
Val Moore	Chair, Healthwatch Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
Christine Birchall	Head of Communications and Information, CCC and PCC
Jan Thomas	Accountable Officer, NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
Jyoti Atri	Director of Public Health, CCC and PCC
Adrian Chapman	Service Director – Communities and Partnerships, CCC and PCC
Kate Parker	Head of Public Health Business Programmes, CCC and PCC
Sandi Smith	CEO Healthwatch
Emmeline Watkins	Deputy Director Public Health

**1. APOLOGIES AND DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS**

Apologies were received from Dr. Gary Howsam (Clinical Chair, CCG), Gillian Beasley (Chief Executive, CCC and PCC), Darryl Preston (Police and Crime Commissioner for Cambridgeshire), Louis Kamfer (Chief Finance Officer, CCG) and Councillor Richard Howitt (CCC)

There were no declarations of interest.

**2. NOTES FROM THE LOCAL OUTBREAK ENGAGEMENT BOARD MEETING HELD ON MONDAY 18 JUNE 2021.**

The notes of the meeting held on 18 June 2021, were approved as a true and accurate record.

**3. PUBLIC QUESTIONS**

No public questions were received.

It was agreed that agenda items 5, Vaccination Rates and 6 Clinically Exceptional Vulnerable After Vaccination Rates would be discussed next.

#### **4. VACCINATION RATES**

The Accountable Officer, NHS Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CCG provided an update on Covid vaccination rates. The Board was advised that vaccination rates for the first vaccine was at 75 percent and 58 percent for second vaccination. The Board was also advised that there were pockets where vaccination take up was high and some that were not. In addition, provisions were being made to ensure that increased opportunities for walk in and bookable vaccine centres were provided, and venues had included pharmacies. Further work was being undertaken to encourage residents to take the vaccine and there had been a sufficient supply. Furthermore, figures had shown that there had not been a high number from the vulnerable cohorts that had not taken the vaccine.

The Board noted the report.

#### **5. CLINICALLY EXCEPTIONAL VULNERABLE AFTER VACCINATION RATES**

The Service Director – Communities and Partnerships, CCC and PCC provided an update on thevaccinators.co.uk website which provided the number of available places where the Covid vaccine was available, which included communities and locations where the vaccine uptake needed to increase. The information on the website had been updated by various partners such as the Vaccine Confidence Group and the CCG.

The Local Outbreak Engagement Board debated the presentation and in summary, key points raised and responses to questions included:

- Board Members commented that the Covid vaccine programme had demonstrated successful partnership work.
- Members commented that there had been a particular issue with the take up of Covid vaccine in Cambridge and that work had been conducted with Cambridgeshire City Council to provide flexible options such as walk in vaccination centres. There had also been some targeted work through community faith groups and various universities to increase the take up.
- Members were advised that there had been an increase on the uptake of the second vaccine during the last two weeks compared to the regional figures. Furthermore, the vaccine uptake increase had also been achieved through the encouragement of community workers who helped hard to reach residents understand the benefits and level of risk.
- Members were advised that there had been an issue with some of the data captured in relation to the population of residents. There had been confusion about how many residents lived in an area verses how many were registered at General Practitioner (GP) surgeries. This had skewed the figures and work was underway to clarify the actual population numbers.
- The groups where low numbers of vaccine take up had been similar in Peterborough and Cambridge. In addition, there had been less uptake of the vaccine by young people and men, however, work was being undertaken to find ways of communicating with residents and this had included door knocking.

#### **6. UPDATE ON EPIDEMIOLOGY AND RESPONSE**

The Director of Public Health, CCC and PCC, delivered a presentation on the Epidemiology Review for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Presentation slides may be found in Appendix 1.

The Local Outbreak Engagement Board debated the update and in summary, key points raised and responses to questions included:

- Members were advised that messages had been communicated to young people about the risks of syndromes such as long Covid especially given that the delta variant was a much higher risk for them.
- There were several Long Covid clinics being operated through Addenbrookes Hospital and would service Cambridge and Peterborough. Furthermore, research was being undertaken to fully understand the impact of Long Covid and this would help services develop support for patients going forward.
- Members commented that flexibility on what guidance should be followed, could be encouraged by both Councils following Freedom Day, as there appeared to be less social distancing and mask wearing by residents. Members were advised that the Covid safety communication messages had followed the same stance as pre Freedom Day.

## **7. COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN UPDATE**

The Head of Communications and Information, CCC and PCC provided an update on the communications messages being delivered and the 'Do The Right Thing' campaign. The campaign had aimed to encourage residents to continue to stay safe, get vaccinated and tested. Communication messages were being targeted to specific groups and themed each week for families, businesses and the extremely vulnerable. In addition, case studies would be used through various media platforms.

The Local Outbreak Engagement Board debated the presentation and in summary, key points raised and responses to questions included:

- The CEO of Healthwatch thanked the Communications Team for their work on the tool kits.
- Members commented that it was difficult to engage communities and gain trust especially when there were some residents not following the Covid safety measures. In addition, young people needed to be more informed to do the right thing.

Members were advised that engagement had been successful with real life stories and animations. There had been some light-hearted videos produced about doing half a job to encourage residents to receive both vaccines.

## **8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

None.

# Epidemiology Review

## Cambridgeshire & Peterborough

### 26<sup>th</sup> July 2021

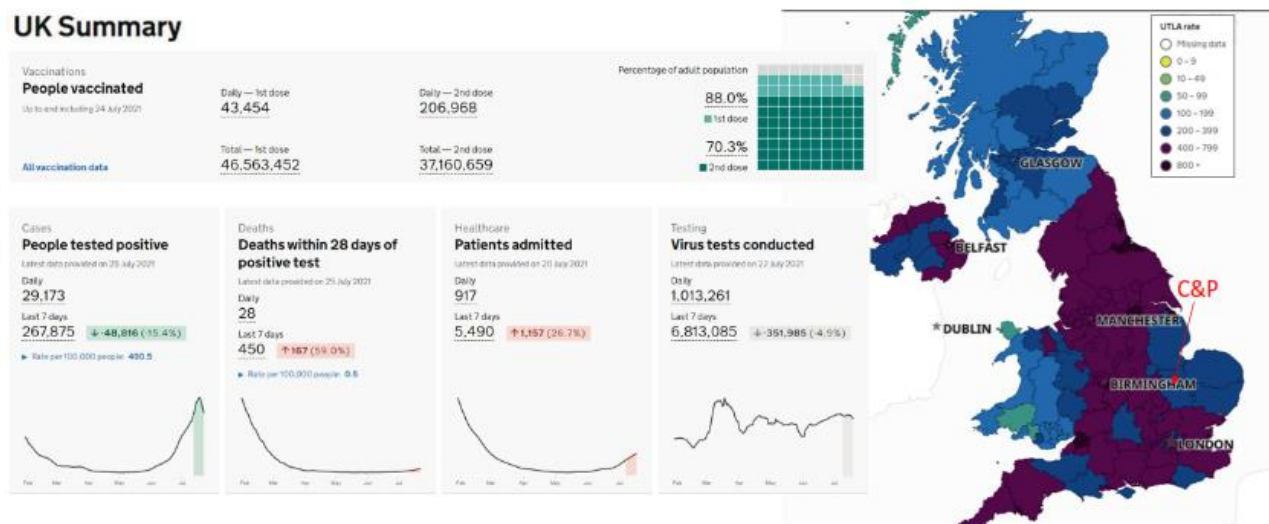
Contacts for queries:  
 Emmeline Watkins: [Emmeline.Watkins@peterborough.gov.uk](mailto:Emmeline.Watkins@peterborough.gov.uk)  
 PHI Team: [PHI-team@cambridgeshire.gov.uk](mailto:PHI-team@cambridgeshire.gov.uk)

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Across the UK, there has been a decrease in people testing positive (-15%), but hospital admissions (+27%) and deaths (+59%) have been increasing in the most recent week.

Case rate per 100,000 for 7-day period ending 22 July 2021

#### UK Summary



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Source: [Coronavirus.data.gov.uk](https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk)

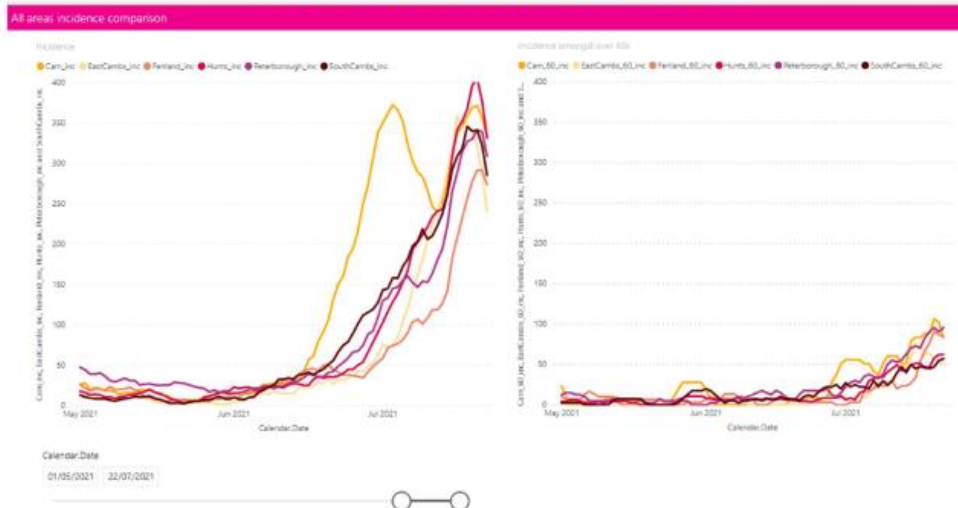
**Provisional all-age incidence rates have increased in all Cambridgeshire and Peterborough areas other than East Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire compared to the previous week but remain below regional and national averages.**

Incidence and Positivity data							
Area	Provisional surveillance adjusted weekly incidence (cases/100,000) & trend vs previous 7 days		Weekly Incidence (cases/100,000) & trend vs previous 7 days		7-day change in case rate (%)	Weekly incidence - 60+ years (cases per 100,000) & trend vs previous 7 days	
Data to date	22-Jul		20-Jul		20-Jul	20-Jul	
Cambridge	333	↑	371.8	↑	46.4%	106.9	↑
East Cambridgeshire	240	↓	321.7	↑	23.0%	55.2	↑
Fenland	274	↑	291.6	↑	130.2%	90.6	↑
Huntingdonshire	332	↑	405.1	↑	66.5%	58.0	↑
South Cambridgeshire	285	↓	341.3	↑	43.7%	47.3	↑
Cambridgeshire	299	↑	354.1	↑	55.1%	67.5	↑
Peterborough	309	↑	341.6	↑	75.8%	95.6	↑
<b>EAST OF ENGLAND</b>	-	-	458.0	↑	57.0%	97.6	↑
<b>ENGLAND</b>	-	-	532.1	↑	33.3%	130.0	↑

NOTE: Provisional adjusted weekly incidence rates are subject to change with the inclusion of additional cases on subsequent days. Figures are rounded to nearest whole number to account for possible minor discrepancies with national data.

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**Data suggest a recent reduction in case numbers to 22/07; analysis over coming days will be required to ascertain whether this is a consistent downward trend.**

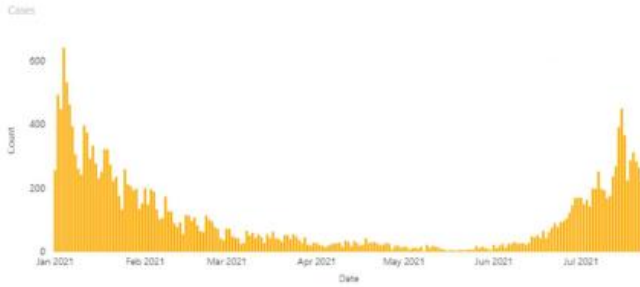


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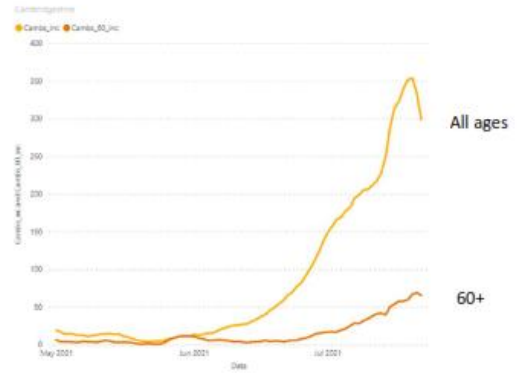
Cases to 22/07

**Cambridgeshire overall case rates have increased rapidly since the low levels observed in late May. 60+ cases have seen increases, but at a slower rate compared to other ages.**

**Case numbers over time**



**Case rate per 100,000 for all ages and over 60s - trend since 1<sup>st</sup> May 2021**

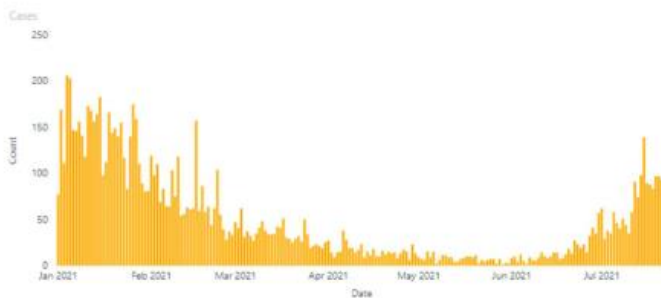


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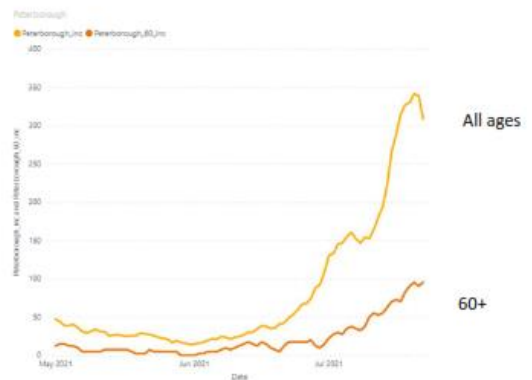
Cases to 22/07

**Peterborough overall case rates have increased rapidly since the low levels in late May. 60+ cases have seen increases, but at a slower rate compared to other ages.**

**Case numbers over time:**



**Case rate per 100,000 for all ages and over 60s - trend since 1<sup>st</sup> May 2021**



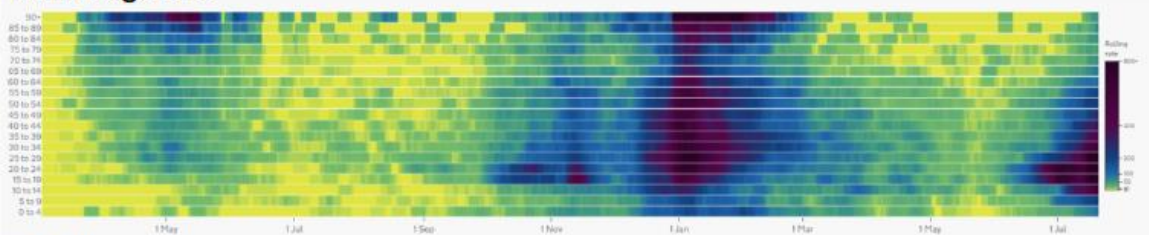
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Cases to 22/07

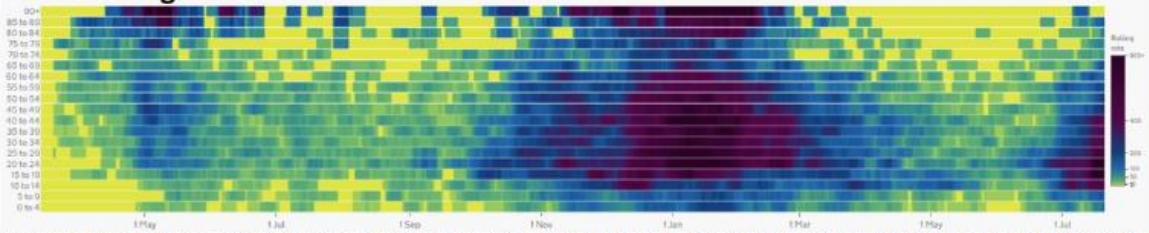


## Case rates are higher in 10-39 age groups in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough compared to other ages.

### Cambridgeshire



### Peterborough

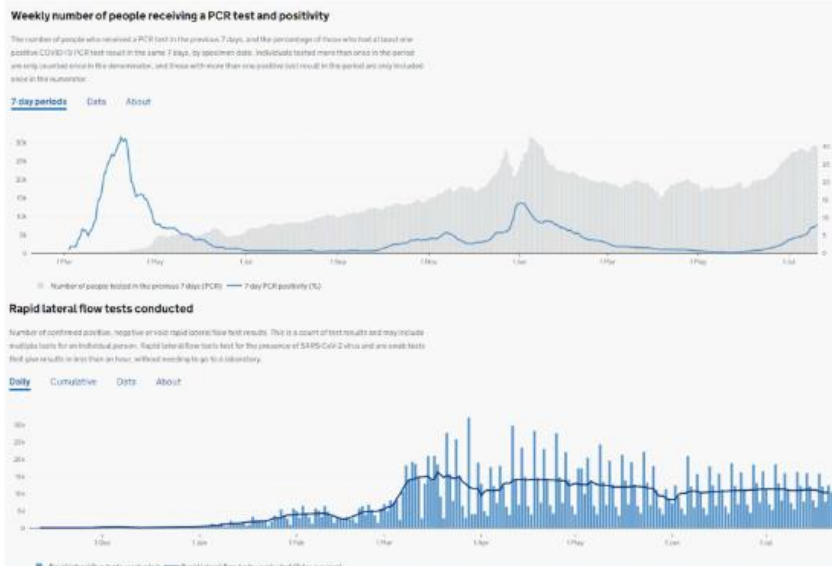


Rate of people with at least one positive COVID-19 test result, either lab-reported or rapid lateral flow test (England only) per 100,000 population in the rolling 7-day period ending on the dates shown, by age. Positive rapid lateral flow test results can be confirmed with PCR tests taken within 72 hours. If the PCR test results are negative, these are not reported as cases. People tested positive more than once are only counted once, on the date of their first positive test.

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Source: Coronavirus.data.gov.uk

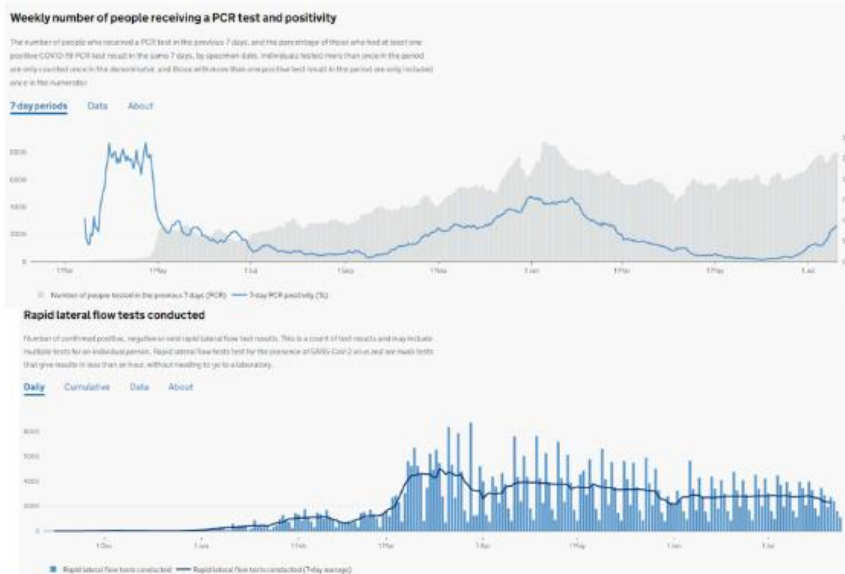
## The Cambridgeshire 7-day averages for lateral flow tests and PCR tests conducted are stable but have been slowly declining since observed March highs. There has been a recent increase in PCR tests conducted since June.



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Source: Coronavirus.data.gov.uk

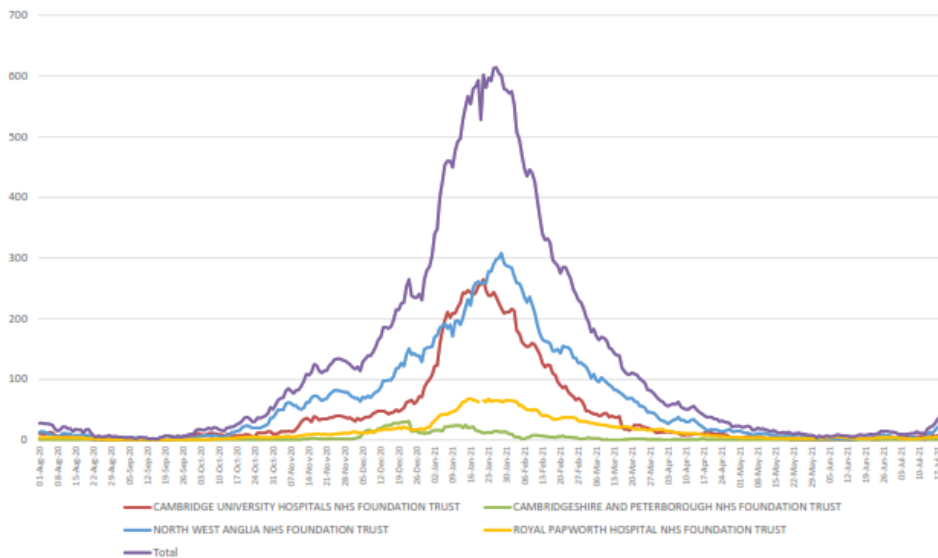
**The Peterborough 7-day average for lateral flow tests is relatively stable but has been slowly decreasing since observed highs in March. PCR tests are increasing since June.**



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Source: Coronavirus.data.gov.uk

**The number of patients in hospitals with Covid-19 has been increasing in the most recent week after a recent period of relatively low numbers.**



As at 20/07/2021 47 positive cases in Local Acute Trusts

- 6 in Royal Papworth
- 28 at North West Anglia (Peterborough City Hospital and Hinchingbrooke)
- 12 at Addenbrookes
- 1 at CPFT

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Source: www.england.nhs.uk

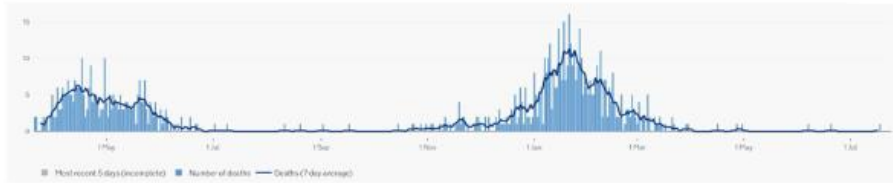


## Mortality rates in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough remain low. There was 1 recent death in Cambridgeshire on the 17<sup>th</sup> July and no deaths since 16<sup>th</sup> April in Peterborough

### Cambridgeshire

#### Deaths within 28 days of positive test by date of death

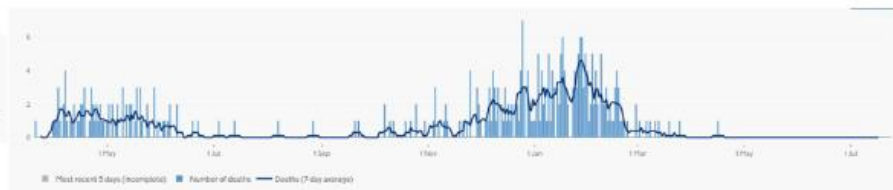
Number of deaths of people who had had a positive test result for COVID-19 and died within 28 days of the first positive test. Data from the four nations are not directly comparable as methodologies and inclusion criteria vary. Data for the period ending 5 days before the date when the website was last updated with data for the selected area, highlighted in grey, is incomplete.



### Peterborough

#### Deaths within 28 days of positive test by date of death

Number of deaths of people who had had a positive test result for COVID-19 and died within 28 days of the first positive test. Data from the four nations are not directly comparable as methodologies and inclusion criteria vary. Data for the period ending 5 days before the date when the website was last updated with data for the selected area, highlighted in grey, is incomplete.



Please note the y-axis on the charts have different values

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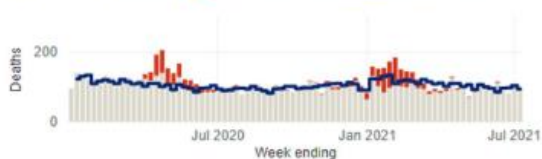
Source: Coronavirus.data.gov.uk

## Excess deaths in Cambridgeshire are currently similar to the 5 year average, but have increased in Peterborough in the most recent week.

### Cambridgeshire

#### All deaths

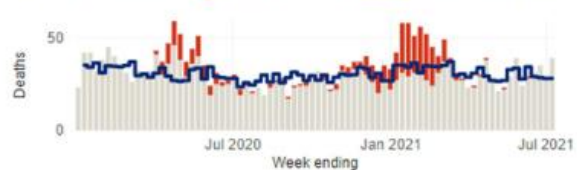
● COVID-19 not mentioned ● COVID-19 mentioned — Average weekly deaths



### Peterborough

#### All deaths

● COVID-19 not mentioned ● COVID-19 mentioned — Average weekly deaths



Data show date of death occurrence, rather than registration date.  
Deaths are included as Covid-19 where Covid-19 is mentioned on the death certificate.  
Average weekly deaths = 2015-19 five year average.  
Data includes ONS reporting week 27, ending 9 July 2021.

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Source: Deaths registered weekly in England and Wales, provisional.  
ONS <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths/datasets/weeklyprovisionalfiguresondeathsregisteredinenglandandwales>, analysis by PHE.

## Summary

- Nationally, cases are starting to decline after reaching a daily high of 60,000 cases. However, hospital admissions and deaths continue to increase.
- Higher incidence rates are being seen in areas such as the North of England, Midlands, London and the South of England. The East of England has slightly lower case rates than the England national average
- Peterborough and Cambridgeshire case rates have increased rapidly since late May/early June, although the all-age incidence rate remains below England and East of England averages.
- Local incidence rates in those aged 60+ remain relatively low and below the national average. Incidence rates are highest in the 10-39 age groups in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Lateral Flow Testing rates remain relatively stable, but have been decreasing since highs in March whilst PCR tests have been increasing rapidly since June in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.
- Hospital cases remain relatively low in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough compared to earlier parts of the pandemic, but have been increasing in the most recent week.
- Deaths within 28 days of a positive test and excess mortality (all deaths) continue to be low in both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.