

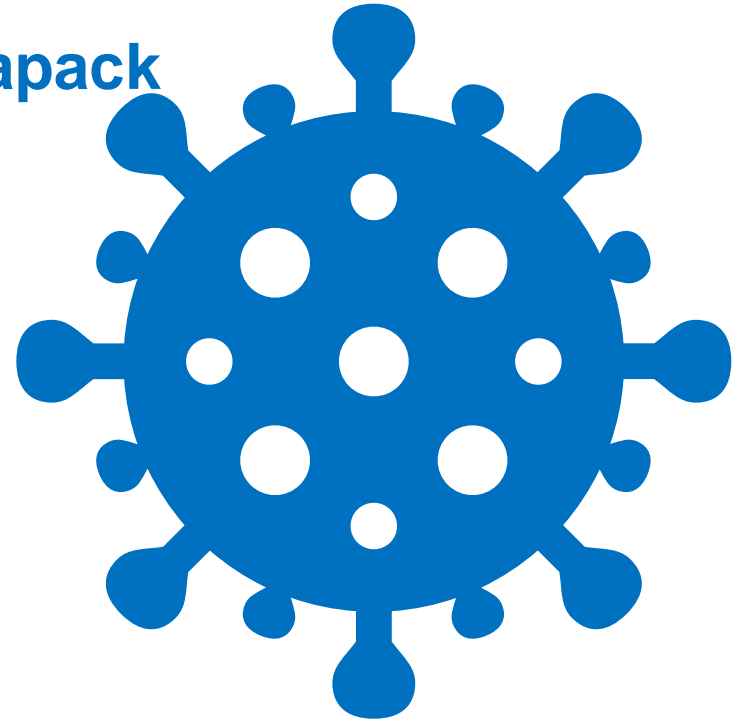
# Hampshire County Council Local Outbreak Engagement Board Briefing

Tuesday 1 March 2022

# Hampshire COVID-19 weekly datapack

28 February 2022

*Data correct as of 25 February 2022 but subject to revision*

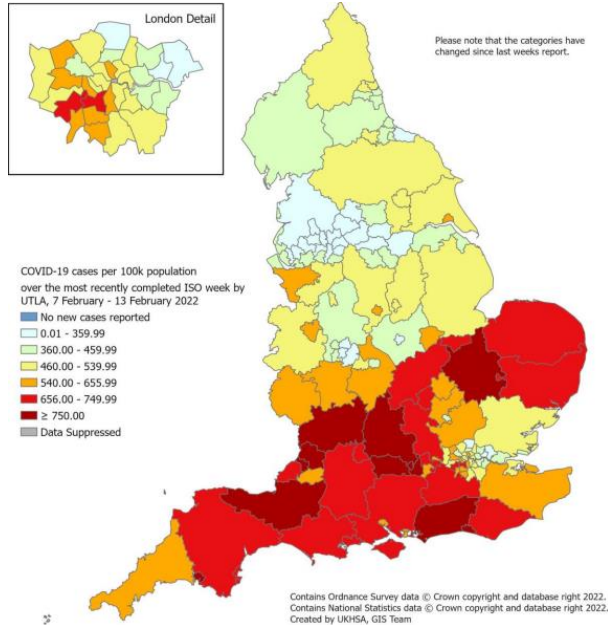


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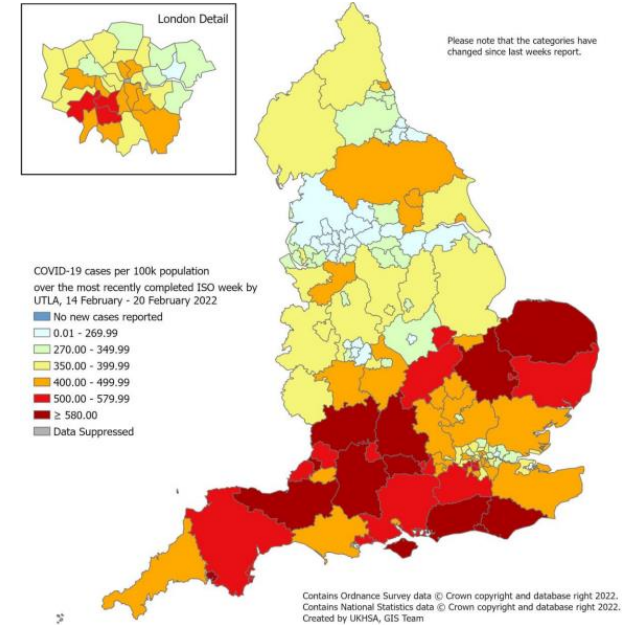
*Produced by the Public Health Team and the Insight and Engagement Unit*

# What do weekly case rates per 100,000 population tell us about COVID-19 activity in England?

## Weekly rate: Week 6, 13 February 2022



## Weekly rate: Week 7, 20 February 2022



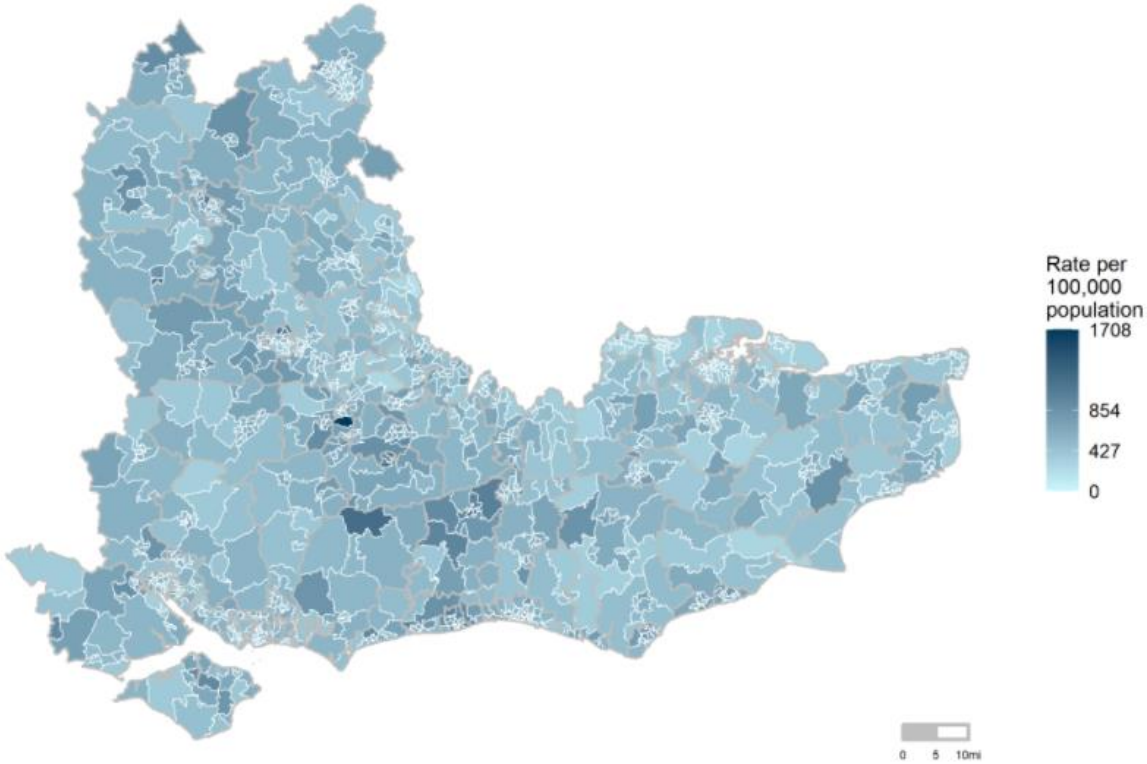
Source: [Weekly Coronavirus Disease 2019 & Influenza \(COVID-19\) Surveillance Report](#)

Overall COVID-19 case rates decreased in week 7. Case rates decreased in all regions, ethnic groups and age groups, most notably in those aged 10 to 19 years. Overall Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 positivity decreased slightly compared to the previous week. Please note that the categories have changed between reports.

# What do weekly case rates tell us about COVID-19 activity across South East regional local authorities?

Reproduction number (R) and growth rate of COVID-19, 25 February 2022.

Region	R	Growth rate % per day
England	0.7 to 1.0	-4 to -1
East of England	0.7 to 0.9	-5 to -1
London	0.7 to 1.0	-5 to -1
Midlands	0.7 to 0.9	-6 to -2
North East and Yorkshire	0.7 to 0.9	-7 to -3
North West	0.7 to 0.9	-6 to -3
South East	0.7 to 1.0	-5 to 0
South West	0.8 to 1.0	-4 to 0



*Source: The R number in the UK*

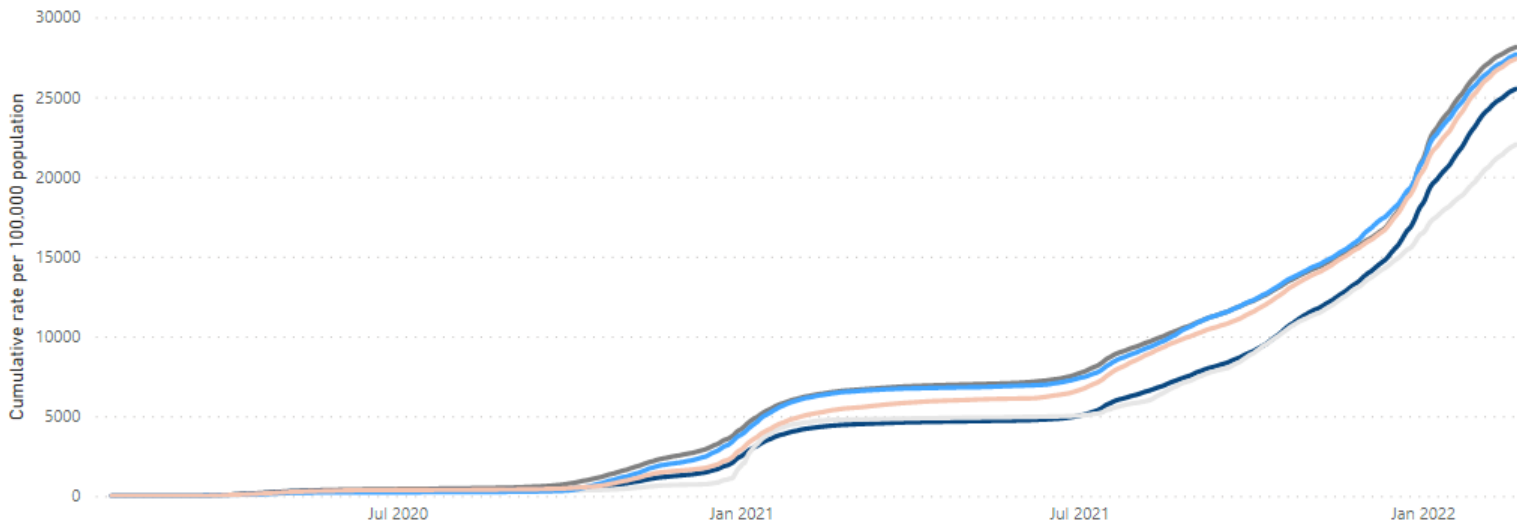
There has been a decline in case rate across the South East's MSOAs

From 31st of January the cases data has changed to include COVID-19 reinfections. In previous data, a person with COVID was only counted if it was their first positive test and subsequent episodes of COVID were not included. Due to the increase in repeat infections with the Omicron variant, reinfections (of 90 or more days apart) are now counted in the data as separate cases.

# What do weekly cumulative case rates tell us about COVID-19 activity across ceremonial Hampshire?

COVID-19 - Cumulative case rate per 100,000 population

Area ● England ● Hampshire ● Isle of Wight ● Portsmouth ● Southampton



Most Recent Rates (20 February 2022)

Area	Cumulative rate per 100,000
England	28,120.57
Hampshire	25,501.55
Isle of Wight	22,014.67
Portsmouth	27,659.62
South East	26,884.18
Southampton	27,388.96

Portsmouth City Council authority area has the highest cumulative case rate as of the 20 February 2022 but is now lower than the England rate.

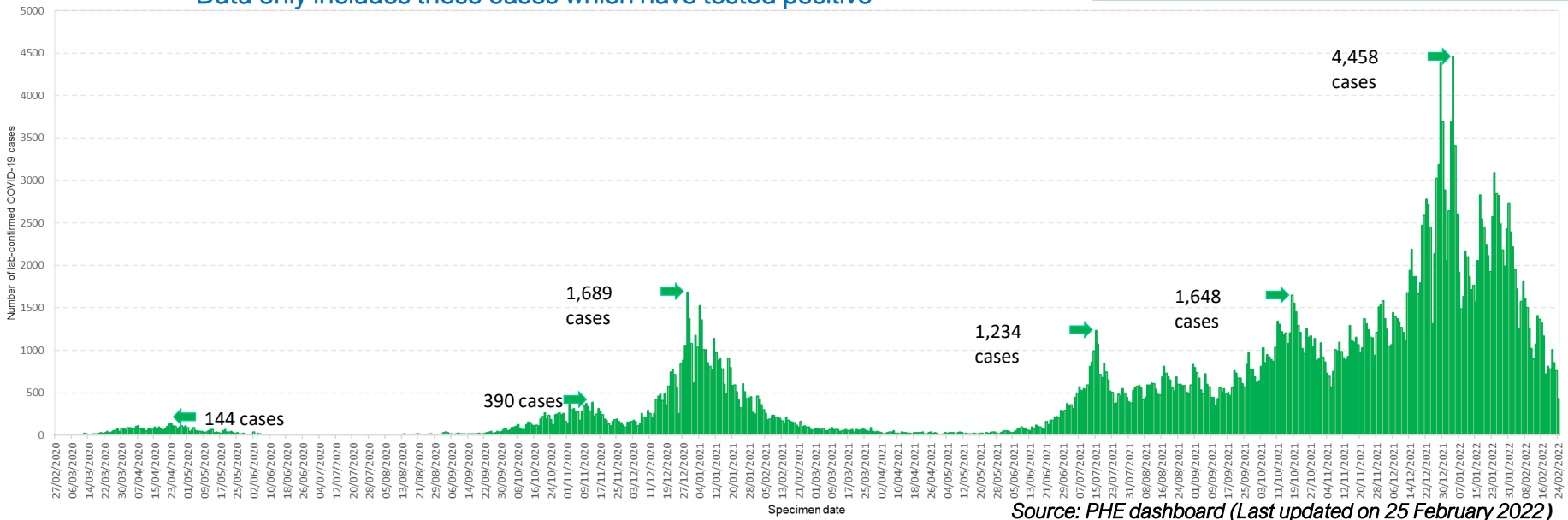
# What do daily cases tell us about how the epidemic is progressing over time in Hampshire?

During wave 1 only Pillar 1 (NHS/PHE laboratories) testing was available, this included people admitted to hospital and later people living or working in a health or care environment. Widespread Pillar 2 community testing (Government's commercial testing partners) began on 14 July 2020 and since then the data includes both testing Pillars. Due to these different testing strategies, it is not possible to directly compare case numbers between wave 1 and wave 2.

Total number of COVID-19 cases  
 **357,323**

**Caution:** There is a data lag with more test results expected for the most recent week.

Data only includes those cases which have tested positive



Over the epidemic, there have been 357,323 cases recorded in Hampshire (as of 24 February 2022). Since January there is an increasing trend in the number of cases across Hampshire, however case numbers are now declining. Please note that the number of cases in the last 5 days is subject to revision.



Hampshire  
County Council

From 31st of January the cases data has changed to include COVID-19 reinfections. In previous data, a person with COVID was only counted if it was their first positive test and subsequent episodes of COVID were not included. Due to the increase in repeat infections with the Omicron variant, reinfections (of 90 or more days apart) are now counted in the data as separate cases.

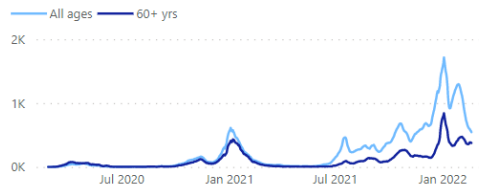
Please note the **five-day lag** for data quality purposes

[www.hants.gov.uk](http://www.hants.gov.uk)

# What do the trends in weekly all age case rates tell us about overall COVID-19 activity across Hampshire Districts?

## Daily rates of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population in districts up to 20 February 2022

Hampshire: 7 day rate per 100,000 population



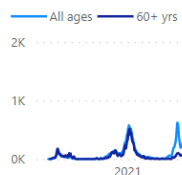
IOW: 7 day rate per 100,000 population



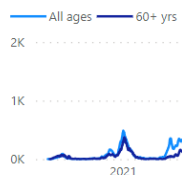
### COVID-19 7-Day Cases Rates are updated up to and including the 20 February 2022.

Area	7 day rolling: Number of daily new cases	7 day rolling: Rate per 100,000 pop'n
Basingstoke and Deane	990.0	556.9
East Hampshire	664.0	536.2
Eastleigh	703.0	518.7
England	234,902.0	415.4
Fareham	626.0	538.1
Gosport	367.0	433.4
Hampshire	7,574.0	545.2
Hart	664.0	680.3
Havant	617.0	488.4
Isle of Wight	880.0	618.4
New Forest	995.0	553.9
Portsmouth	1,084.0	504.9
Rushmoor	582.0	616.6
South East	50,264.0	545.3
Southampton	1,269.0	501.8
Test Valley	727.0	571.7
Winchester	639.0	507.4

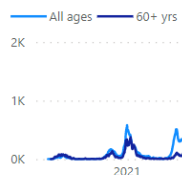
Basingstoke



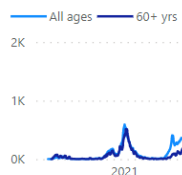
East Hampshire



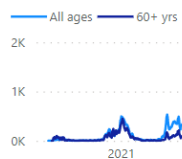
Eastleigh



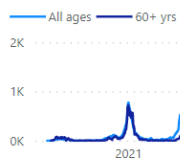
Fareham



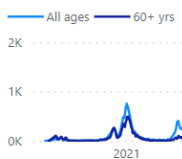
Gosport



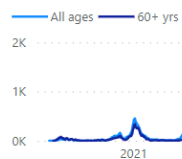
Hart



Havant



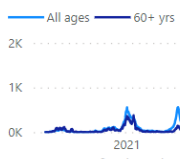
New Forest



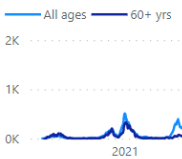
Rushmoor



Test Valley



Winchester



Data source: GOV.UK Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK

Area	7 day rolling: Number of 60yrs+ daily cases	7 day rolling: 60 years+ rate per 100,000 pop'n
Basingstoke & Deane	146	351.6
East Hampshire	132	349.7
Eastleigh	132	379.0
Fareham	149	419.0
Gosport	68	297.5
Hart	122	487.6
Havant	140	363.5
New Forest	243	368.5
Rushmoor	74	387.7
Test Valley	139	388.5
Winchester	124	358.3
Hampshire	1469	375.3
IOW	206	399.8

Data source: PHE Line List data analysis and [PHE dashboard](#) (Last updated on 25 February 2022)

The COVID-19 all age case rate trends are decreasing across the Hampshire districts. At 680.3 per 100,000 population, Hart has the highest 7-day all age case rate, higher than the England case rate of 415.4 per 100,000 population. Hart also has the highest over 60 year case rate of 487.6 per 100,000 population, on 20 February 2022.

# What do trends in the case numbers, rates and positivity tell us about COVID-19 activity in Hampshire?

## Age specific case rates up to 20 February 2022

**RAG Status:** See note below for rating guide

Date	All ages	60+
14/02/22	632.0	355.8
15/02/22	614.5	358.4
16/02/22	601.2	365.0
17/02/22	594.4	385.0
18/02/22	572.9	385.2
19/02/22	566.4	380.9
20/02/22	545.2	375.3

## Weekly number of newly confirmed cases (PCR&LFT)

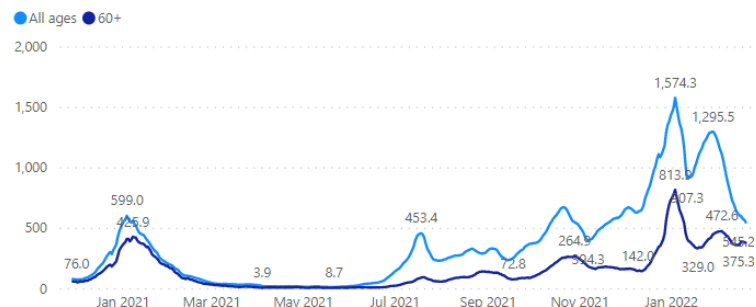
Date	All ages	60+
14/02/22	8,780	1,393
15/02/22	8,537	1,403
16/02/22	8,352	1,429
17/02/22	8,258	1,507
18/02/22	7,959	1,508
19/02/22	7,869	1,491
20/02/22	7,574	1,469

### RATING GUIDE:

**Weekly all age rate:** >250 cases per 100,000 per week, 151 to 250, 51 to 150, 25 to 50, <25

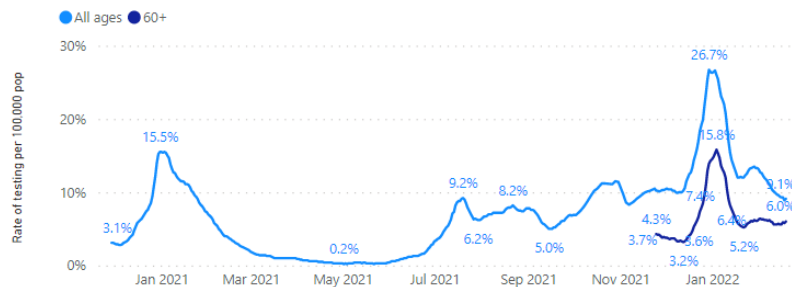
**Weekly 60+ rate:** >150 cases per 100,000 per week, 101 to 150, 51 to 100, 25 to 50, <25

Case detection rate: Weekly case rate per 100,000 population, all age and 60+ yrs



Weekly test positivity rate(%), all ages and 60+ yrs (PCR only)

Note: a positive rate of less than 5% indicates that the epidemic is under control



Data on this page are from the PHE Regional Situational Awareness Report (SAR). Due to the reporting delays the most recent 4 days are excluded from the calculations of rates and moving averages. Data reported is for a 7 day rolling period with the end date of that period shown on the tables and charts.

Data source: PHE Line List data analysis

Trends in all age case numbers and rates suggest all ages activity increase has slowed. Rates remain the highest in adults aged 25-29 and adults aged 35-44 years old. Positivity has remained stable around 9.1% in Hampshire.



Hampshire  
County Council

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Age specific case rates up to 20 February 2022

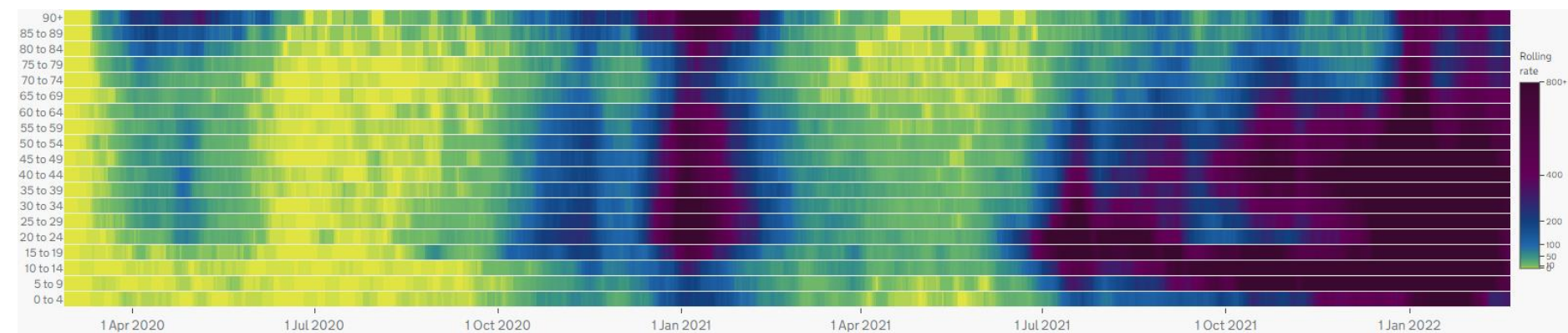
www.hants.gov.uk



# Which age group is most affected in Hampshire?

## Cases by specimen date age demographics

Rate of people with at least one positive COVID-19 test result (either lab-reported or lateral flow device) per 100,000 population in the rolling 7-day period ending on the dates shown, by age. Individuals tested positive more than once are only counted once, on the date of their first positive test.



Age Group	7-Day Rolling Rate: 20 February 2022
0-4 Years	306.1
5-9 Years	536.9
10-14 Years	578.6
15-19 Years	513.6
20-24 Years	605.9
<b>25-29 Years</b>	<b>744.8</b>
30-34 Years	729.5
<b>35-39 Years</b>	<b>842.1</b>
<b>40-44 Years</b>	<b>781.1</b>
45-49 Years	594.2
50-54 Years	606.6
55-59 Years	502.2
60+ Years	375.3

Case rates remain high in all age groups. 25-29 year olds, 35-39 year olds and 40-44 year olds are the most affected age group with rates of 744.8, 842.1.1 and 781.1 per 100,000 respectively.

Source: *PHE dashboard* (Last updated on 25 February 2022)



**Hampshire**  
County Council

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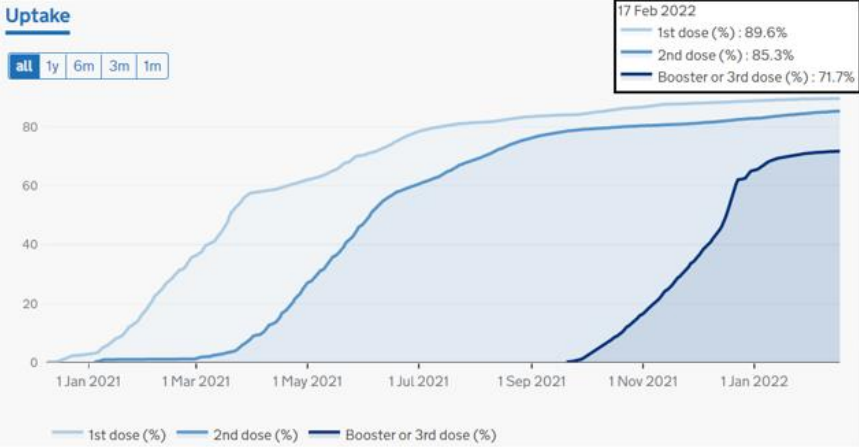
Please note that these data are for the period ending 5 days before the date when the website was last updated.

[www.hants.gov.uk](http://www.hants.gov.uk)

# Vaccination in Hampshire, trend in uptake rate 12+

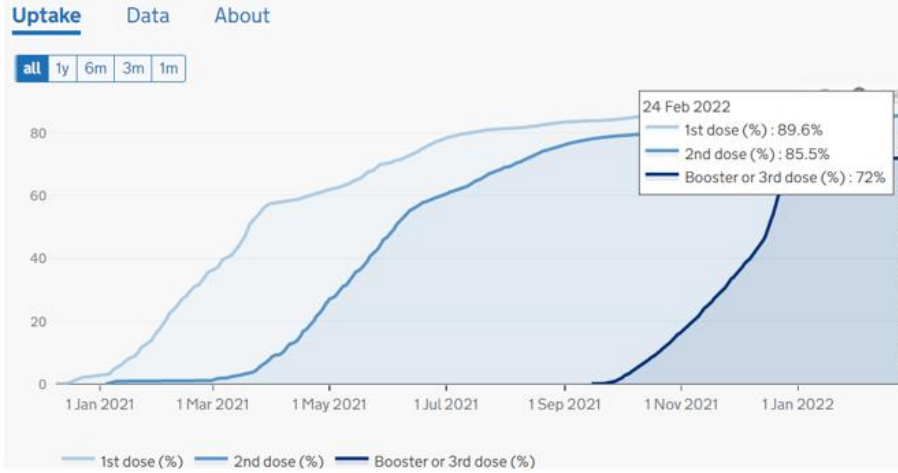
NOTE: The denominator used to present vaccination uptake is the total eligible population aged 12 years and over. It should be noted that eligibility has only recently opened up for the lower age cohorts, therefore this data needs to be interpreted with caution. It should be noted that percentage uptake in the lower cohorts will rise over the next few months as people book and take-up the offer of the vaccine, therefore trends over time remain important.

Almost 9 in 10 people 12+ in Hampshire have received a COVID-19 vaccination  
 Over 8 in 10 people have received two doses  
 7 in 10 people 12+ have been boosted



**Date:** 17 Feb 2022  
**Age group:** 12 to 15  
**Percentage uptake:** 73.3%

**Date:** 17 Feb 2022  
**Age group:** 16 to 17  
**Percentage uptake:** 82%



**Date:** 24 Feb 2022  
**Age group:** 12 to 15  
**Percentage uptake:** 73.6%

**Date:** 21 Feb 2022  
**Age group:** 16 to 17  
**Percentage uptake:** 82%

Source: GOV.UK Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK - [Vaccinations](#)



Population for rates: NIMS (National Immunisation Management Service).  
 Data Source: [Statistics » COVID-19 Vaccinations \(england.nhs.uk\)](#).  
 District data available on the COVID-19 weekly report: [Microsoft Power BI](#)

## How have weekly COVID-19 cases changed across Hampshire Districts?

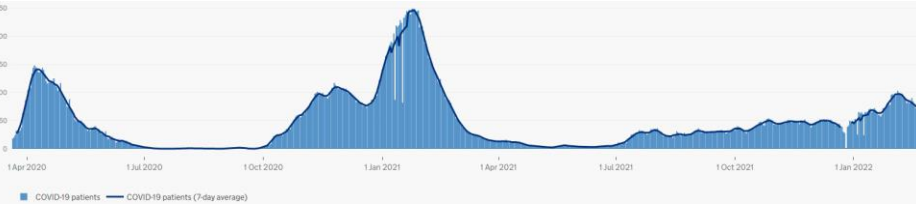
	Weekly percentage change, comparing to the previous non-overlapping 7-day period						
	20 February 2022	19 February 2022	18 February 2022	17 February 2022	16 February 2022	15 February 2022	14 February 2022
England	-23	-26	-28.3	-29	-31.4	-32.6	-32.7
Isle of Wight	-14.1	-18.2	-17.1	-18.6	-21.8	-21.8	-20.3
Hampshire	-17.5	-18.8	-20.8	-23.1	-26.9	-29.7	-32.1
Basingstoke and Deane	-26.2	-23	-23.6	-26.7	-27.3	-33.5	-35.9
East Hampshire	-28.9	-29.3	-29.8	-31.2	-32.2	-32.7	-35.2
Eastleigh	-16.1	-21.3	-24.6	-26.7	-33.9	-37.1	-38.6
Fareham	-7.3	-6.7	-13.8	-21.8	-26.4	-24.8	-28.1
Gosport	-23.9	-23.2	-22.2	-18.6	-23.4	-25.6	-27.1
Hart	-15.9	-17.7	-22.1	-26.9	-31.7	-34.3	-34.1
Havant	-12.2	-13.2	-16.5	-19.9	-29.8	-36.6	-38.6
New Forest	-11.2	-12.2	-11	-15.7	-15.9	-17.5	-20.4
Rushmoor	-26	-28	-31.2	-32.2	-31.9	-33.3	-33.5
Test Valley	-5.7	-7.8	-9.1	-8	-14.5	-19.3	-25.7
Winchester	-13.8	-20.4	-22.2	-21.2	-28.2	-28.2	-31.5

All Hampshire districts have seen a decrease in case rates. Nationally, case rates have decreased.

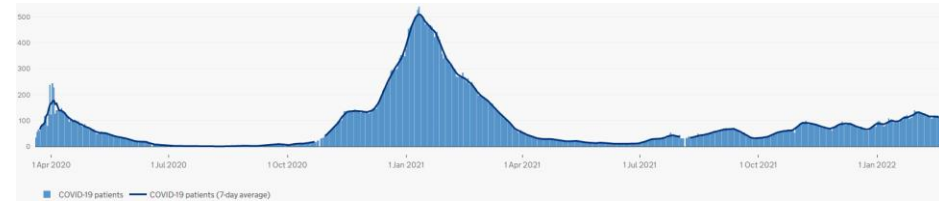
Data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk>

# What do trends in COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital tell us about healthcare activity across Hampshire?

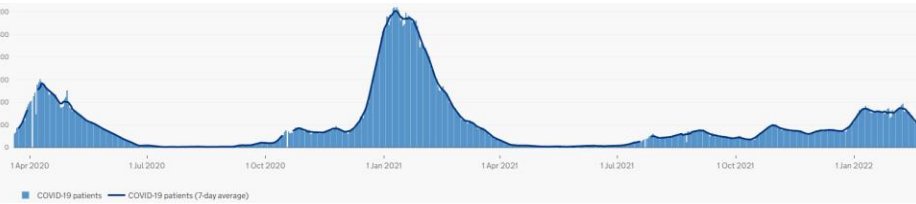
## Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust – 72 patients in hospital



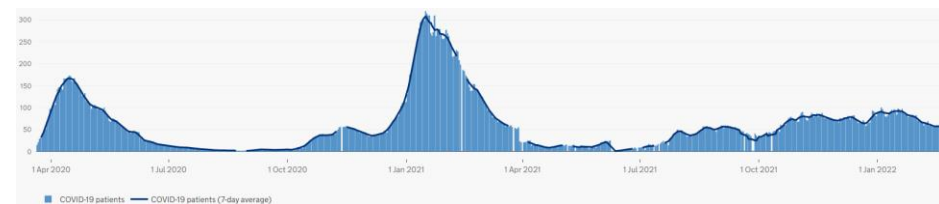
## Portsmouth Hospitals University NHS Trust – 111 patients in hospital



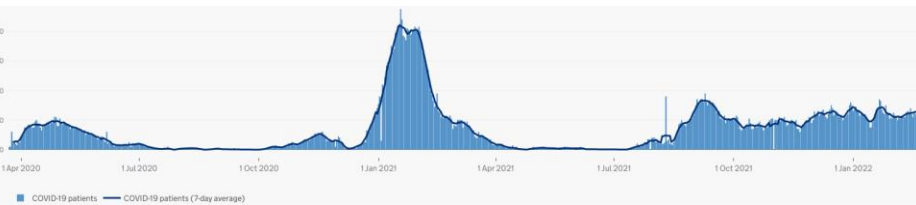
## Frimley Health Foundation Trust – 98 patients in hospital



## University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust – 56 patients in hospital



## Isle of Wight NHS Trust – 25 patients in hospital

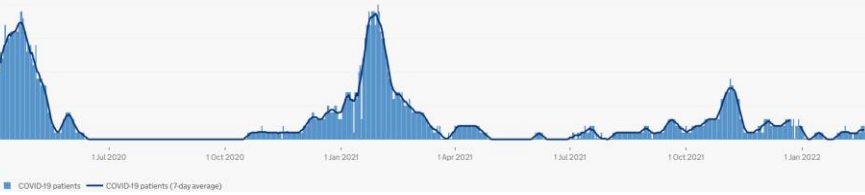


Data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/healthcare> reported on 25 February 2022

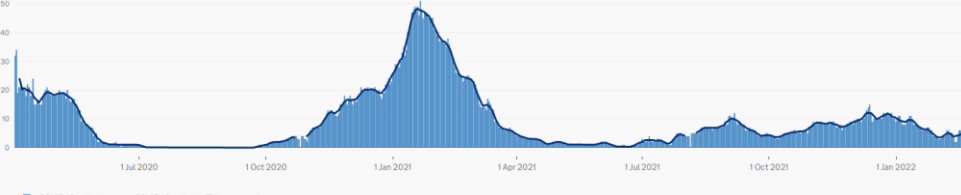
The number of new COVID-19 admissions across HIOW trusts has slightly decreased although at a trust level, the trend is mixed.

# What do trends in COVID-19 patients in mechanical ventilation beds tell us about healthcare activity across Hampshire?

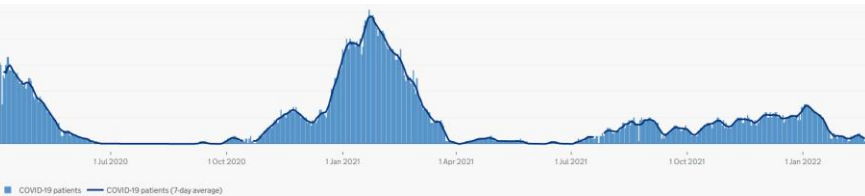
**Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust – 1 patient on ventilation**



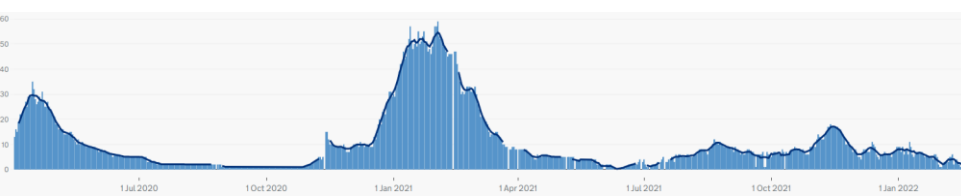
**Portsmouth Hospitals University NHS Trust – 4 patients on ventilation**



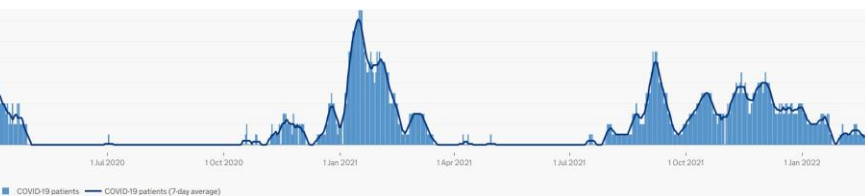
**Frimley Health Foundation Trust – 2 patients on ventilation**



**University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust – 1 patient on ventilation**



**Isle of Wight NHS Trust – 0 patients on ventilation**



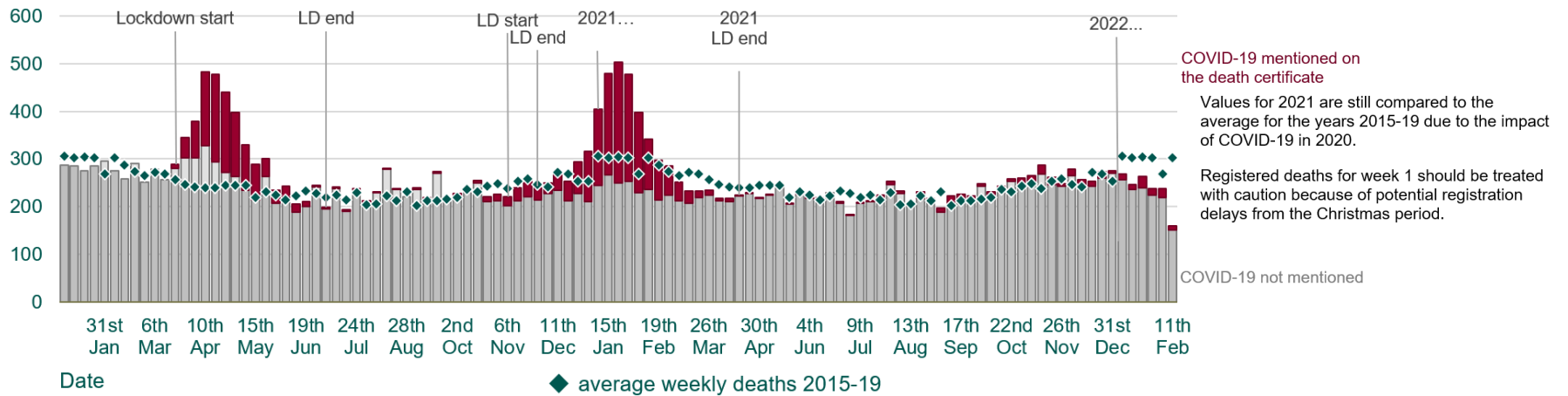
Data source: <https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/healthcare> reported on 25 February 2022

Overall the number of COVID-19 patients in mechanical ventilation beds in critical care units (CCU) across Hampshire remains stable. The need to avoid CCUs being overwhelmed is a key factor in significant policy decisions, including regional and national lockdowns and service recovery.

# What do trends in excess deaths tell us about the COVID-19 mortality experience across Hampshire?

## Hampshire deaths per week over 2020 to 11 February 2022 compared with 2015-2019 five-year average

All deaths in 2020, 2021 and 2022 by week, with proportion where COVID-19 is mentioned



Data source: ONS Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board. Produced by LKIS, Public Health England Office for National Statistics, licensed under the Open Government Licence.

Source: Data source: ONS Death registrations and occurrences by local authority and health board. Produced by LKIS, Public Health England

In Hampshire excess (extra) deaths mostly occurred during wave one and wave two of the pandemic however, not all excess deaths throughout the time had COVID-19 mentioned on the death certificate. Since March the number of deaths overall has been below or comparable to what we would expect for this time of year. Sadly 3,217 people have so far died of COVID-19 since the start of the pandemic. Nine deaths mentioning COVID-19 were reported as at the latest week ending the 11 February 2022.

## The COVID-19 Tiering indicators – Hampshire summary latest data

On the 19th of July 2021, the government announced the end of England lockdown rules.

1. **Case detection rates in all age groups** – Hampshire and the lower tier local authority COVID-19 all age weekly case detection rates have all decreased. **Hart had the highest rate of 571.7 per 100,000**, followed by Rushmoor, 496.9 per 100,000.
2. **Case detection rates in the over 60s** – The 7-day weekly over 60s case rate trends have decreased across all districts expect Eastleigh, Fareham, Hart and Winchester. **Hart had the highest over 60s rate of 479.6 per 100,000**, followed by Rushmoor, 445.3 per 100,000.
3. **The rate at which cases are rising or falling – decreasing trends** in all age case rate have been observed across all districts.
4. **Positivity rate (the number of positive cases detected as a percentage of tests taken)** – Positivity trends are mixed. **Hart and Havant have the highest positivity of 12.7%**.
5. **Pressure on the NHS, including current and projected occupancy** – The number of new cases admitted to hospitals has fallen slightly but trends vary for each trust. All NHS services are busy and under severe non-COVID-19 backlog pressures and staff pressures, as well as facing Long COVID-19 challenges.

# Key messages and factors to consider.....

- Overall, the rates of new confirmed COVID-19 infections have decreased. The highest rates are among those aged 25-44 years however, case rates are high across all age bands. Latest case rate data, reporting the 7-day period up to 23 February 2022, show an overall decrease in case rates for all ages but mixed in the over 60s. Weekly positivity trends are mixed across the districts, positivity varies greatly from 8.1% in Eastleigh to 12.7% in Hart and Havant. Note that a positivity rate of less than 5% indicates that the epidemic is under control.
- The R estimates for Southeast region are estimated to be between 0.7 and 1.0 and the growth rate between -5 and 0 which supports the observed decreasing case rates.
- ONS Infection Survey reported that in England, the percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 decreased in the week ending 19<sup>th</sup> February 2022; estimating 1 in 25 people testing positive for COVID-19.
- National analysis suggest Omicron is displaying a growth advantage over Delta and is now dominant in England. Omicron displays a reduction in immune protection against infection and a reduction in the relative risk of hospitalization. The risk of re-infection is sixteen times higher in the Omicron-dominant than in the Delta-dominant period.
- The number of new COVID-19 admissions overall has decreased slightly however trends are mixed at a trust level.
- National evidence has shown that the vaccination programme has led to clear reduction in serious illness, hospitalisation and death.
- Acute COVID-19 pressures on the health service have reduced which is encouraging, but there is a huge non-COVID backlog and devastating longer-term impact of Long-COVID to consider. As lockdown restrictions have now been relaxed, infection rates will rise as we still have ongoing community transmission and proportions of our population who aren't fully vaccinated. We need to ensure that we continue follow preventative principles wherever possible, of fresh air, hands, space and face and self isolate if required, so that infection rates do not risk a surge in hospitalisations which would put unsustainable pressure on the NHS. A proportion of the population are still estimated to be susceptible, given this and the highly transmissible nature of the Omicron variant, it is important that we normalise and sustain COVID-19 control behaviours to break the chains of virus transmission and keep case rates low even in the context of the successful vaccination programme.



## Our focus needs to be on:

- [Being vigilant about variants](#) – emergence of the new, more transmissible Omicron variant has led to exponential increases in community transmission, serving as a reminder that we need to continue to follow preventative principles where possible, especially as population mobility increases
- [Promoting vaccination](#) – there has been a clear reduction in severe illness and hospitalisation due to a successful vaccination programme. Omicron displays a substantial immune evasion properties in immune protection against infection. **However** vaccine-effectiveness against hospitalisation is estimated at 92% and remains high at 83% 10+ weeks after the booster dose. With a reduction in the relative risk of hospitalisation **vaccine effective against severe diseases is more likely to be sustained, especially after a booster dose.** We need to get more people vaccinated, especially numbers receiving their booster or third vaccination.
- [Aiming on containing transmission](#) – need to continue measures to reduce transmission rates of confirmed cases through NHS Test and Trace – take up of testing to enable swifter case finding among contacts, step-up contact tracing and support self-isolation.
- [Continuing strong public messaging](#) – require to reiterate the importance of following COVID-19 appropriate behaviours, safe distancing, hand washing, wearing a face covering when in public places, ensuring good ventilation, regular testing and compliance with Government restrictions. These public health control measures used with previous variants are still applicable to the Omicron variant.
- [Protecting younger age groups](#) - Infection rates are highest in younger adult groups and we need to lay emphasis on making activities safe rather than stopping them outright and ensuring public health control measures are followed by younger age groups.



## Notes on the methodology

- Data is drawn from a range of sources, including:
  - The official UK Government website for data and insights on Coronavirus (COVID-19) (<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk>)
  - The Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk>)
  - Hampshire County Council's public health data resources (<https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/covid19-data-and-intelligence>)
- Due to time lags relating to testing times, data is generally shown excluding the previous five days, for the purposes of data quality
- Where rates are used, these are shown per 100,000 population
- Locally calculated rates are slightly ahead of the national data but do align
- Importantly, at lower tier local authority levels data tends to be unstable and need to be interpreted with caution!

## Living with COVID-19 – The four principles of the ongoing response

- a. **Living with COVID-19:** removing domestic restrictions while encouraging safer behaviours through public health advice, in common with longstanding ways of managing most other respiratory illnesses;
- b. **Protecting people most vulnerable to COVID-19:** vaccination guided by Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) advice, and deploying targeted testing;
- c. **Maintaining resilience:** ongoing surveillance, contingency planning and the ability to reintroduce key capabilities such as mass vaccination and testing in an emergency; and
- d. **Securing innovations and opportunities from the COVID-19 response,** including investment in life sciences.

# Living with COVID-19 – Government Guidance Changes at a Glance

## From Monday, 21 February :

- Removing the guidance for staff and students in most education and childcare settings to undertake twice weekly asymptomatic testing.

## From Thursday 24 February :

- **Remove the legal requirement to self-isolate following a positive test.** Adults and children who test positive will continue to be advised to stay at home and avoid contact with other people for at least 5 full days and then continue to follow the guidance until they have received 2 negative test results on consecutive days
- No longer ask fully vaccinated close contacts and those aged under 18 to test daily for 7 days, and remove the legal requirement for close contacts who are not fully vaccinated to self-isolate.
- End self-isolation support payments, national funding for practical support and the medicine delivery service will no longer be available.
- End routine contact tracing. Contacts will no longer be required to self-isolate or advised to take daily tests.
- End the legal obligation for individuals to tell their employers when they are required to self-isolate.
- Revoke The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (England) (No. 3) Regulations.

## From 24 March

- Remove the COVID-19 provisions within the Statutory Sick Pay and Employment and Support Allowance regulations.

## From 1 April:

- Remove the current guidance on voluntary COVID-status certification in domestic settings and no longer recommend that certain venues use the NHS COVID Pass.
- Update guidance setting out the ongoing steps that people with COVID-19 should take to minimise contact with other people. This will align with the changes to testing.
- No longer provide free universal symptomatic and asymptomatic testing for the general public in England.
- Consolidate guidance to the public and businesses, in line with public health advice.
- Remove the health and safety requirement for every employer to explicitly consider COVID-19 in their risk assessments.
- Replace the existing set of 'Working Safely' guidance with new public health guidance

# Living with COVID-19 – Hampshire Local Tracing Partnership

In line with the Government's strategy, the Hampshire Local Tracing Partnership ceased operations on Wednesday 23 February.

The service played an invaluable role in breaking the chain of transmission across our Hampshire geography and has received recognition both locally and nationally for the amount of contacts reached to provide Public Health advice.

Public Health are currently working with providers who were commissioned to provide self isolation support services to decommission these on 31 March 2022.

The Hampshire LTP was in operation for 15 months, below is a snapshot of services achievements;

- Contacting in excess of 130,000 COVID positive residents.
- Achieving an overall completion rate of 74%.
- Over half a million calls, emails and SMS messages sent.
- 95% of customer satisfaction surveys rates the service as 'Very Good' or 'Good'.

Daily number of cases by outcome



## Living with COVID-19 – Testing – What we know so far.

- **Free testing** in England for the majority of the general public will **cease** from 1 April 2022
- **Limited symptomatic testing** available for a small number of at-risk groups - [the Government will set out further details on which groups will be eligible.](#)
- **Free symptomatic testing** will **remain** available to **social care staff** – [awaiting government clarification over which social care settings](#)
- **Online ordering portal** to limit reordering and protect LFDs for those that still need them for work.
- **Targeted Community Testing (TCT)** will cease operation on 31 March 2022.
- **Demobilisation programme** of 1100 Regional Testing Sites (RTS) /Local Testing Sites (LTS) and Mobile Testing Units (MTUs) has begun. [1 x RTS, 7 LTS, 14 MTU locations in Hampshire.](#)

## Living with COVID-19 – Contingency Planning

The Government have committed to retaining core infrastructure and capabilities in England to scale up testing in the case of a new dangerous variant.

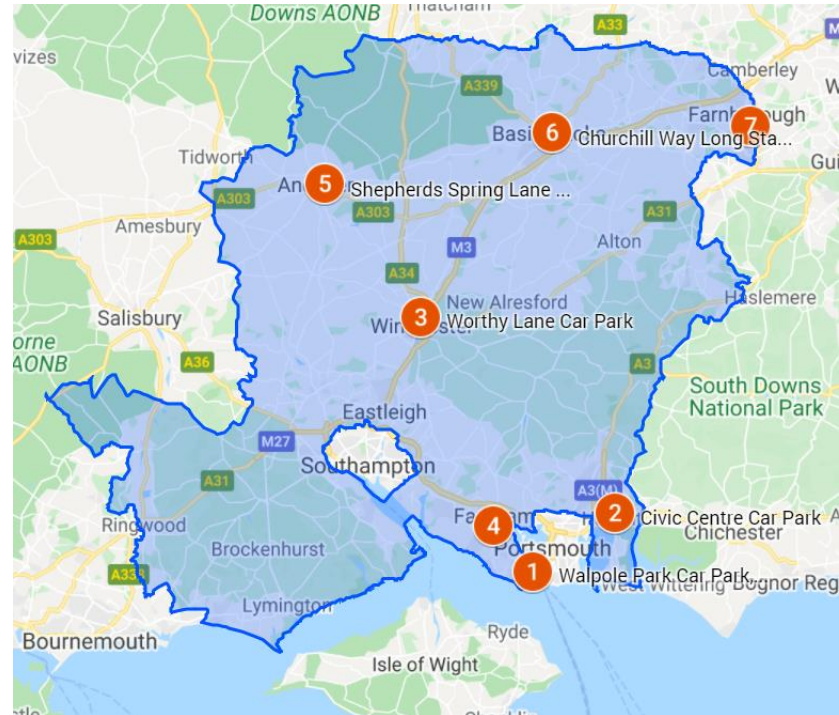
In late March, an Outbreak Management Framework for Local Authorities will be shared by the UK Health Security Agency. This framework will set out local, regional and national stakeholders' roles in future management of the pandemic.

### Vaccinations

- Parents of 5-11 year olds will be offered the opportunity to vaccinate their child/children in the Spring.
- A 'Spring Booster' will be offered to those 75+, older care home residents and over 12s who are immunosuppressed.
- Local Authorities will continue to play a role in targeted action and communications to areas of the population where vaccination uptake is low.

# Local Testing Site (LTS) Locations

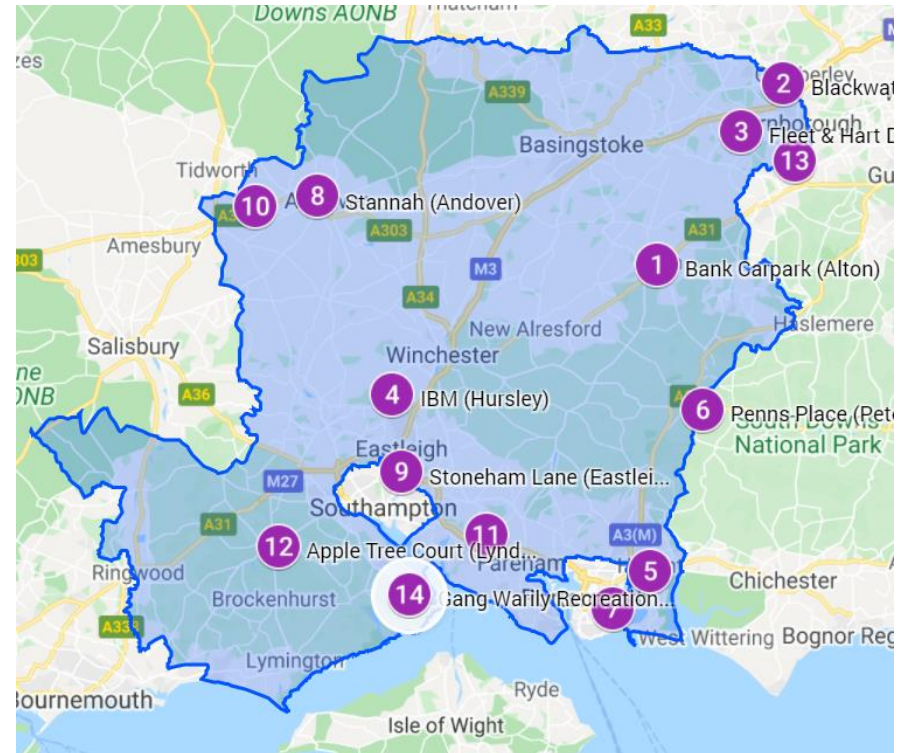
1	<b>Gosport</b>	Gosport	Walpole Park Car Park, South Street, Gosport, PO12 1NH
2	<b>Havant</b>	Havant	Havant Civic Centre Car Park, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2AX
3	<b>Winchester</b>	Winchester	Worthy Lane Car Park, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 7AB
4	<b>Fareham</b>	Fareham	Cams Alders Car Park, Palmerston Drive, Fareham, Hampshire PO14 1BJ
5	<b>Andover</b>	Test Valley	Shepherds Spring Lane Car Park, SP10 1QW
6	<b>Basingstoke</b>	Basingstoke & Deane	Churchill Way East Car Park, Basingstoke RG21 7QU
7	<b>Farnborough</b>	Rushmoor	Napier Gardens car park, Redvers Buller Road, Farnborough, GU11 2JH



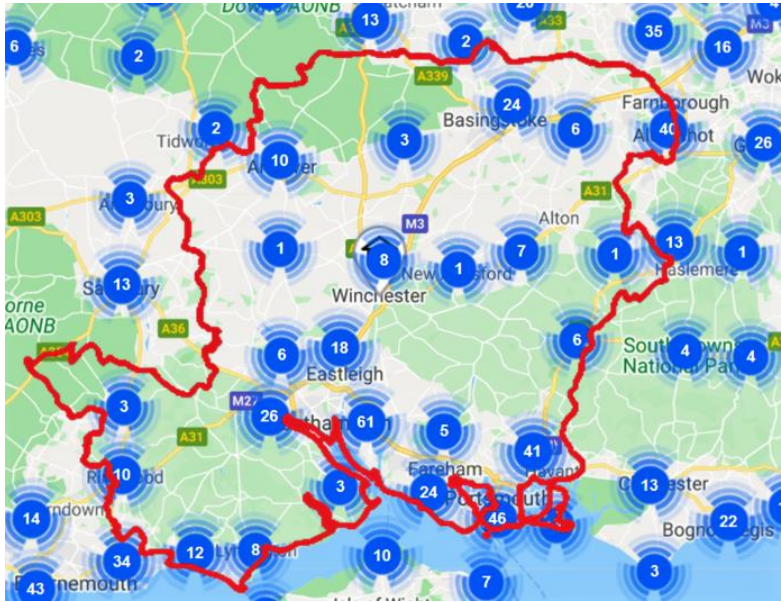


# Mobile Testing Units (MTU) Locations

1	Bank Carpark (Alton)	East Hants	Vicarage Hill, Alton GU34 1HN
2	Blackwater & Hawley Leisure Centre	Hart	Hawley Green, Blackwater, Camberley GU17 9BW
3	Fleet & Hart District Council Offices	Hart	Hart District Council Offices Car Park, Fleet GU51 4AE
4	IBM (Hursley)	Winchester	IBM Hursley, Hursley Park, Winchester, SO21 2LA
5	Langstone Technology Park	Havant	Langstone Rd, Havant
6	Penns Place (Petersfield)	East Hants	Penns Place Car Park, Petersfield GU31 4EX
7	Portsmouth College	Portsmouth	Tangier Rd, Portsmouth PO3 6PZ
8	Stannah (Andover)	Andover	Watt Close, East Portway, Andover SP10 3SD
9	Stoneham Lane (Eastleigh)	Eastleigh	Stoneham Lane Football Complex, Eastleigh SO16 2PA
10	Thruyton (Andover)	Andover	Thruyton Aerodrome, Andover SP11 8PN
11	Zurich (Whiteley)	Fareham	Zurich, Whiteley, PO15 7JZ
12	Apple Tree Court (Lyndhurst)	New Forest	Appletree Court, Beaulieu Rd, Lyndhurst SO43 7PA
13	Multi-Storey Carpark (Aldershot)	Rushmoor	High Street Multi-Storey, Wellington Avenue, Aldershot, GU11 1SD
14	Gang Warily (Fawley)	New Forest	Newlands Rd, Southampton SO45 1GA



# Hampshire Pharmacy Collect & Test



Blue circles show locations of pharmacies offering collect and supervised asymptomatic testing.

For the full list of names and locations please use the following link:

<https://maps.test-and-trace.nhs.uk/#>

Pharmacies are set to be restocked with LFD's this week.