

COVID 19 – AREA RESTRICTIONS REGULATIONS TOOLKIT – PART 2 - BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURES – MODEL PROVISIONS

This document is part of the “Covid 19 – Area Restrictions Regulations Toolkit” for provisions to be included in Regulations made under Part 2A of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 in response to the threat posed by SARS-CoV-2 in a particular area or particular areas of England. It contains model provisions that could be used where businesses or other premises in the relevant area need to be closed.

This document is to be used with the “Covid 19 – Area Restrictions Regulations Toolkit – Core Provisions”.

PART 2

Closure of businesses and premises

CHAPTER 1

Businesses and premises other than places of worship, community centres, crematoria, accommodation businesses

*[[Regulations 1 and 2 make provision to close all non-essential retail and other premises – VERSION ONE of the Business and Premises Closure Schedule **must** be used with these two regulations]*

Requirement to close premises and businesses during the emergency period (other than places of worship, community centres, crematoria and accommodation businesses)

1.—(1) A person responsible for carrying on a business in the protected area which is listed in Part 1 of Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE FOR BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE – VERSION ONE**] must—

- (a) during the emergency period—
 - (i) close any premises, or part of the premises, in the protected area in which food or drink are sold for consumption on those premises, and
 - (ii) cease selling food or drink for consumption on its premises in the protected area; or
- (b) if the business sells food or drink for consumption off the premises, cease selling food or drink for consumption on its premises in the protected area during the emergency period.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), food or drink sold by a hotel or other accommodation as part of room service is not to be treated as being sold for consumption on its premises.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a)(ii) and (b), an area adjacent to the premises of the business where seating is made available for customers of the business (whether or not by the business) is to be treated as part of the premises of that business.

(4) A person responsible for carrying on a business or providing a service in the protected area which is listed in Part 2 of Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE– VERSION ONE**] must cease to carry on that business or to provide that service in the protected area during the emergency period.

(5) Paragraph (4) does not prevent the use of—

- (a) premises used for the businesses or services listed in paragraphs [5, 6, 10, 11 or 12] of that Part to broadcast a performance to people outside the premises, whether over the internet or as part of a radio or television broadcast;
- (b) any suitable premises used for the businesses or services listed in that Schedule to host blood donation sessions;

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- (c) facilities for training for elite sportspersons, including indoor fitness studios, gyms, sports courts, indoor or outdoor swimming pools and other indoor leisure centres;
- (d) indoor fitness and dance studios by professional dancers and professional choreographers.

(6) If a business listed in Part 1 or 2 of Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE – VERSION ONE**] (“business A”) forms part of a larger business (“business B”), the person responsible for carrying on business B complies with the requirement in paragraph (1) if it closes down business A.

[[Paragraphs (7) and (8) can be used to allow for remote ordering (with collection) and take-away services to continue]

(7) Paragraph (4) does not prevent a person responsible for carrying on a business or providing a service listed in Part 2 of Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE - SCHEDULE – VERSION ONE**] (“the closed business”)—

- (a) carrying on a business of offering goods for sale or for hire by making deliveries or otherwise providing services in response to orders received—
 - (i) through a website, or otherwise by online communication,
 - (ii) by telephone, including orders by text message, or
 - (iii) by post;
- (b) from operating a café or restaurant solely to sell food or drink for consumption off the premises, if the café or restaurant is separate from the premises used for the closed business.

(8) For the purposes of paragraph (7), a café or restaurant (“CR”) is separate from premises used for the closed business if—

- (a) the CR is in a self-contained unit, and
- (b) it is possible for a member of the public to enter the CR from a place outside those premises.]

Further restrictions and closures during the emergency period

2.—(1) A person responsible for carrying on a business in the protected area, not listed in Part 3 of Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE – VERSION ONE**], of offering goods for sale or for hire in a shop, or providing library services must, during the emergency period—

- (a) cease to carry on that business or provide that service in the protected area except by making deliveries or otherwise providing services in response to orders received—
 - (i) through a website, or otherwise by on-line communication,
 - (ii) by telephone, including orders by text message, or
 - (iii) by post;
- (b) close any premises in the protected area which are not required to carry out its business or provide its services as permitted by sub-paragraph (a);
- (c) cease to admit any person to its premises in the protected area who is not required to carry on its business or provide its service as permitted by sub-paragraph (a).

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to any business which provides hot or cold food for consumption off the premises.

(3) If a business referred to in paragraph (1) (“business A”) forms part of a larger business (“business B”), the person responsible for carrying on business B complies with the requirement in paragraph (1) to cease to carry on its business if it ceases to carry on business A.]]

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*[[Regulation 3 makes provision to close all “high risk premises” – VERSION TWO of the Business and Premises Closure Schedule **must** be used with this regulation]*

Requirement to close premises and businesses during the emergency period (other than places of worship, community centres, crematoria and accommodation businesses)

3.—(1) A person responsible for carrying on a business or providing a service which is listed in Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE– VERSION TWO**] must cease to carry on that business or to provide that service during the emergency period.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not prevent the use of—

- (a) any suitable premises used for the businesses or services listed in Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE – VERSION TWO**] to host blood donation sessions;
- (b) facilities for training by elite sportspersons, including indoor fitness studios, gyms, sports courts, indoor or outdoor swimming pools and other indoor leisure centres;
- (c) indoor fitness and dance studios by professional dancers and professional choreographers.

(3) If a business listed in Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE– VERSION TWO**] (“business A”) forms part of a larger business (“business B”), the person responsible for carrying on business B complies with the requirement in paragraph (1) if it closes down business A.

[[Paragraphs (4) and (5) can be used to allow for remote ordering (with collection) and take-away services to continue]

(4) [Paragraph (1) does not prevent a person responsible for carrying on a business or providing a service listed in Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE – VERSION TWO**] (“the closed business”)—

- (a) carrying on a business of offering goods for sale or for hire—
 - (i) in a shop which is separate from the premises used for the closed business; or
 - (ii) by making deliveries or otherwise providing services in response to orders received—
 - (aa) through a website, or otherwise by on-line communication,
 - (bb) by telephone, including orders by text message, or
 - (cc) by post;
- (b) operating a café or restaurant, if the café or restaurant is separate from the premises used for the closed business.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (4), a shop, café or restaurant (“SCR”) is separate from premises used for the closed business if—

- (a) the SCR is in a self-contained unit, and
- (b) it is possible for a member of the public to enter the SCR from a place outside those premises.]]

*[[Regulation 4 makes provision to close only the “highest risk premises” – VERSION THREE of the Business and Premises Closure Schedule **must** be used with this regulation]*

Requirement to close premises and businesses during the emergency period (other than places of worship, community centres, crematoria and accommodation businesses)

4.—(1) A person responsible for carrying on a business or providing a service which is listed in Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE**

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– **VERSION THREE**] must cease to carry on that business or to provide that service during the emergency period.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not prevent the use of—

- (a) any suitable premises used for the businesses or services listed in Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE – VERSION THREE**] to host blood donation sessions;
- (b) facilities for training by elite sportspersons, including indoor fitness studios, gyms, sports courts, indoor or outdoor swimming pools and other indoor leisure centres;
- (c) indoor fitness and dance studios by professional dancers and professional choreographers.

(3) If a business listed in Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE – VERSION THREE**] (“business A”) forms part of a larger business (“business B”), the person responsible for carrying on business B complies with the requirement in paragraph (1) if it closes down business A.

[[Paragraphs (4) and (5) can be used to allow for remote ordering (with collection) and take-away services to continue]

(4) Paragraph (1) does not prevent a person responsible for carrying on a business or providing a service listed in Schedule [**CROSS REFERENCE TO BUSINESS AND PREMISES CLOSURE SCHEDULE – VERSION THREE**] (“the closed business”)—

- (a) carrying on a business of offering goods for sale or for hire—
 - (i) in a shop which is separate from the premises used for the closed business; or
 - (ii) by making deliveries or otherwise providing services in response to orders received—
 - (aa) through a website, or otherwise by on-line communication,
 - (bb) by telephone, including orders by text message, or
 - (cc) by post;
- (b) operating a café or restaurant, if the café or restaurant is separate from the premises used for the closed business.

(5) For the purposes of paragraph (4), a shop, café or restaurant (“SCR”) is separate from premises used for the closed business if—

- (a) the SCR is in a self-contained unit, and
- (b) it is possible for a member of the public to enter the SCR from a place outside those premises.]]

CHAPTER 2

Closure of places of worship

[[Regulations 5 and 6 are alternatives.

Regulation 5 makes provision to close all places of worship with limited exceptions. Regulation 6 makes provision to close all places of worship but with a broader range of exceptions.]

[Requirement to close places of worship during the emergency period

5.—(1) A person who is responsible for a place of worship in the protected area must ensure that, during the emergency period, the place of worship is closed, except for uses permitted in paragraph (2).

(2) A place of worship may be used—

- (a) for funerals,
- (b) to broadcast an act of worship, whether over the internet or as part of a radio or television broadcast, or

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- (c) to provide essential voluntary services or urgent public support services (including the provision of food banks or other support for the homeless or vulnerable people, blood donation sessions or support in an emergency).]

OR

[Requirement to close places of worship during the emergency period

6.—(1) A person who is responsible for a place of worship in the protected area must ensure that, during the emergency period, the place of worship is closed, except for uses permitted in paragraph (2).

(2) A place of worship may be used [*the list of exceptions is indicative – it **must** be reviewed before the Regulations are made*]

- (a) for funerals;
- (b) to broadcast an act of worship, whether over the internet or as part of a radio or television broadcast;
- (c) to provide essential voluntary services or urgent public support services (including the provision of food banks or other support for the homeless or vulnerable people, blood donation sessions or support in an emergency);
- (d) for the purposes of childcare;
- (e) for private prayer by individuals, and for these purposes, “private prayer” means prayer which does not form part of communal worship.

[[*Paragraphs (3) and (4) can be used to allow for remote ordering (with collection) and take-away services to continue*]

(3) [Paragraph (1) does not prevent the person responsible for a place of worship—

- (a) carrying on a business of offering goods for sale or for hire—
 - (i) in a shop which is separate from the place of worship, or
 - (ii) by making deliveries or otherwise providing services in response to orders received—
 - (aa) through a website, or otherwise by online communication,
 - (bb) by telephone, including orders by text message, or
 - (cc) by post;
- (b) from operating a café or restaurant solely to sell food or drink for consumption off the premises, if the café or restaurant is separate from place of worship.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (3), a shop, café or restaurant (“SCR”) is separate from a place of worship if—

- (a) the SCR is in a self-contained unit, and
- (b) it is possible for a member of the public to enter the SCR from a place outside the place of worship.]]

CHAPTER 3

Closure of community centres

[[*Regulations 7 and 8 are alternatives.*

Regulation 7 closes all community centres with only narrow exceptions. Regulation 8 closes all community centres but with a broader range of exceptions]

[Requirement to close community centres during the emergency period

7. A person who is responsible for a community centre in the protected area must ensure that, during the emergency period, the community centre is closed except where it is used to provide essential voluntary activities or urgent public support services (including the provision of food banks or other support for the homeless or vulnerable people, blood donation sessions or support in an emergency).]

OR

[Requirement to close community centres during the emergency period

8. A person who is responsible for a community centre in the protected area must ensure that, during the emergency period, the community centre is closed except where it is used[*the list of exceptions is indicative – it **must** be reviewed before the Regulations are made*]

- (a) to provide essential voluntary activities or urgent public support services (including the provision of food banks or other support for the homeless or vulnerable people, blood donation sessions or support in an emergency);
- (b) for the purposes of childcare;
- (c) to host an indoor market.]

CHAPTER 4

CLOSURE OF CREMATORIA

[[Regulations 9 and 10 are alternatives.

Regulation 9 closes crematoria with narrow exceptions. Regulation 10 closes crematoria with broader exceptions]

[Requirement to close crematoria during the emergency period

9. A person who is responsible for a crematorium in the protected area must ensure that, during the emergency period, the crematorium is closed to members of the public, except for funerals or burials.]

OR

[Requirement to close crematoria during the emergency period

10.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a person who is responsible for a crematorium in the protected area must ensure that, during the emergency period, the crematorium is closed to members of the public, except for funerals or burials.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to the grounds surrounding a crematorium, including any burial ground or garden of remembrance.]

CHAPTER 5

Requirement to cease carrying on accommodation businesses

[[Regulations 11 and 12 are alternatives.

Regulation 11 accommodation business with narrow exceptions. Regulation 12 closes accommodation businesses with broader exceptions]

[Requirement to cease carrying on accommodation business during the emergency period

11.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a person responsible for carrying on a business consisting of the provision of holiday accommodation in the protected area, whether in a hotel, hostel, bed and breakfast accommodation, holiday apartment, home, cottage or bungalow, campsite, caravan park or boarding house, must cease to carry on that business during the emergency period.

(2) A person referred to in paragraph (1) may continue to carry on their business and keep any premises used in that business open—

- (a) to provide accommodation for any person, who—
 - (i) is unable to return to their main residence;
 - (ii) uses that accommodation as their main residence;
 - (iii) needs accommodation while moving house;
 - (iv) needs accommodation to attend a funeral;
- (b) to provide accommodation or support services for the homeless,
- (c) to host blood donation sessions, or
- (d) for any purpose requested by the Secretary of State, or a local authority.

(3) If a business referred to in paragraph (1) (“business A”) forms part of a larger business (“business B”), the person responsible for carrying on business B complies with the requirement in paragraph (1) to cease to carry on its business if it ceases to carry on business A.]

OR

[Requirement to cease carrying on accommodation business during the emergency period

12.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a person responsible for carrying on a business consisting of the provision of holiday accommodation in the protected area, whether in a hotel, hostel, bed and breakfast accommodation, holiday apartment, home, cottage or bungalow, campsite, caravan park or boarding house, must cease to carry on that business during the emergency period.

(2) A person referred to in paragraph (1) may continue to carry on their business and keep any premises used in that business open[*the list of exceptions is indicative – it **must** be reviewed before the Regulations are made*]—

- (a) to provide accommodation for any person, who—
 - (i) is unable to return to their main residence;
 - (ii) uses that accommodation as their main residence;
 - (iii) needs accommodation while moving house;
 - (iv) needs accommodation to attend a funeral;
 - (v) is isolating themselves from others as required by law;
 - (vi) is an elite sportsperson, the coach of an elite sportsperson, or (in the case of an elite sportsperson who is a child), the parent of an elite sportsperson, and needs accommodation for the purposes of training or competition,
- (b) to provide accommodation for any person—
 - (i) who works in one of the critical sectors listed in the guidance titled “Guidance for critical workers who can access schools or educational settings” published by the Cabinet Office and the Department for Education and updated on 5th May 2020^(a), and
 - (ii) whose need for accommodation is connected to their work,

(a) The guidance is published at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-maintaining-educational-provision/guidance-for-schools-colleges-and-local-authorities-on-maintaining-educational-provision>. A hard copy of the guidance can be obtained from the Cabinet Office, 70 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AS.

- (c) to provide accommodation or support services for the homeless,
- (d) to host blood donation sessions, or
- (e) for any purpose requested by the Secretary of State, or a local authority.

(3) If a business referred to in paragraph (1) (“business A”) forms part of a larger business (“business B”), the person responsible for carrying on business B complies with the requirement in paragraph (1) to cease to carry on its business if it ceases to carry on business A.]]

SCHEDULE [**Business and premises closures**] Regulation [cross-reference]

Businesses subject to restrictions or closure

[[There are three versions of the content of this Schedule:

(a) version 1 (closure of non-essential retail and other premises) – **must** be used with regulations 1 and 2 above;

(b) version 2 (closure of high-risk businesses and premises) – **must** be used with regulation 3 above;

(c) version 3 (closure of highest risk businesses and premises) – **must** be used with regulation 4 above.]

[[VERSION ONE]

PART 1

1. Restaurants, including restaurants and dining rooms in hotels or members’ clubs.
- 2.—(1) Cafes, including workplace canteens (subject to sub-paragraph (2)), but not including—
 - (a) cafes or canteens at a hospital, care home or school;
 - (b) canteens at a prison or an establishment intended for use for naval, military or air force purposes or for the purposes of the Department of the Secretary of State responsible for defence;
 - (c) services providing food or drink to the homeless.(2) Workplace canteens may remain open where there is no practical alternative for staff at that workplace to obtain food.
3. Bars, including bars in hotels or members’ clubs.
4. Public houses.

PART 2

5. Cinemas.
6. Theatres.
7. Nightclubs.
- 8.—(1) Dance halls, discotheques, and any other venue which—
 - (a) opens at night,

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- (b) has a dance floor or other space for dancing by members of the public (and for these purposes members of the venue in question are to be considered members of the public), and
 - (c) provides music, whether live or recorded, for dancing.
- (2) A business does not fall within paragraph (1) if it ceases to provide music and dancing.

9.—(1) Sexual entertainment venues and hostess bars.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph—

- (a) “sexual entertainment venue” has the meaning given in paragraph 2A of Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982(a);
- (b) “hostess bar” has the meaning given in paragraph 3B of that Schedule(b).

10. Bingo halls.

11. Concert halls.

12. Museums and galleries.

13. Casinos.

14. Betting shops.

15. Nail bars and salons, hair salons and barbers.

16. Tanning booths and salons.

17. Spas, and beauty salons, and for these purposes, “beauty salon” includes any premises providing beauty services including cosmetic, aesthetic and wellness treatments.

18. Massage parlours.

19. Tattoo and piercing parlours.

20. Skating rinks.

21. Indoor and outdoor swimming pools, including water parks.

22. Indoor play areas, including soft play areas.

23. Indoor fitness and dance studios.

24. Indoor gyms and sports courts and facilities.

25. Bowling alleys.

26. Amusement arcades or other indoor leisure centres or facilities, including indoor games, recreation and entertainment venues.

27. Funfairs (whether outdoors or indoors), theme parks and adventure parks and activities.

28. Playgrounds.

29. Auction Houses (except for livestock auctions).

30. Social clubs.

31. Model villages.

32. Aquariums and zoos, including safari parks.

(a) 1982 (c. 30). Paragraph 2A was inserted by section 27 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26).

(b) Paragraph 3B was inserted by section 33 of the London Local Authorities Act 2007 (c. ii).

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33. Visitor attractions at farms.

34.—(1) Indoor attractions at visitor attractions such as—

- (a) botanical or other gardens, biomes or greenhouses;
- (b) heritage sites or film studios;
- (c) landmarks, including observation wheels or viewing platforms.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1), an “indoor attraction” means those parts of a venue, including visitor centres but not including toilets for visitors, which—

- (a) would be considered to be enclosed or substantially enclosed for the purposes of section 2 of the Health Act 2006 under the Smoke Free (Premises and Enforcement) Regulations 2006; and
- (b) are, in normal times, open for members of the public to visit for the purposes of recreation, whether or not for payment.

35.—(1) Conference centres and exhibition halls, so far as they are used to host conferences, exhibitions or trade shows other than conferences or events which are attended only by employees of the person who owns or is responsible for running the conference centre or exhibition hall.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph, a “trade show” is an event held to bring together members of a particular industry to display, demonstrate and discuss their latest products and services with members of the public.

PART 3

36. Food retailers, including food markets, supermarkets, convenience stores and corner shops.

37. Off licenses and licensed shops selling alcohol (including breweries).

38. Pharmacies (including non-dispensing pharmacies) and chemists.

39. Newsagents.

40. Homeware, building supplies and hardware stores.

41. Petrol stations.

42. Car repair and MOT services.

43. Bicycle shops.

44. Taxi or vehicle hire businesses.

45. The following businesses—

- (a) banks,
- (b) building societies,
- (c) credit unions,
- (d) short term loan providers,
- (e) savings clubs,
- (f) cash points, and
- (g) undertakings which by way of business operate currency exchange offices, transmit money (or any representation of money) by any means or cash cheques which are made payable to customers.

46. Post offices.

47. Funeral directors.

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48. Laundrettes and dry cleaners.
 49. Dental services, opticians, audiology services, chiropody, chiropractors, osteopaths and other medical or health services, including services relating to mental health.
 50. Veterinary surgeons and pet shops.
 51. Agricultural supplies shops.
 52. Storage and distribution facilities, including delivery drop off or collection points, where the facilities are in the premises of a business included in this Part.
 53. Car parks.
 54. Public toilets.
 55. Garden centres.
 56. Outdoor sports courts or amenities, including water sports, stables, shooting and archery venues, golf courses and driving ranges.
 57. Outdoor markets.
 58. Showrooms and other premises, including outdoor areas, used for the sale or hire of caravans, boats, or any vehicles which can be propelled by mechanical means.]]
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[[*VERSION TWO*]]

1. Nightclubs.
- 2.—(1) Dance halls, discotheques, and any other venue which—
 - (a) opens at night,
 - (b) has a dance floor or other space for dancing by members of the public (and for these purposes members of the venue in question are to be considered members of the public);
 - (c) provides music, whether live or recorded, for dancing.(2) A business does not fall within sub-paragraph (1) if it ceases to provide music and dancing.
- 3.—(1) Sexual entertainment venues and hostess bars.
- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph—
 - (a) “sexual entertainment venue” has the meaning given in paragraph 2A of Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982(a);
 - (b) “hostess bar” has the meaning given in paragraph 3B of that Schedule(b).
4. Casinos.
5. Nail bars and salons.
6. Tanning booths and salons.
- 7.—(1) Spas, and beauty salons, and for these purposes, “beauty salon” includes any premises providing beauty services including cosmetic, aesthetic and wellness treatments.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not require the closure of a hairdresser or barber which does not provide other beauty services within sub-paragraph (1).
8. Massage parlours.

(a) 1982 (c. 30). Paragraph 2A was inserted by section 27 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26).
(b) Paragraph 3B was inserted by section 33 of the London Local Authorities Act 2007 (c. ii).

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9. Tattoo parlours.
10. Body and skin piercing services.
11. Indoor skating rinks.
12. Indoor and outdoor swimming pools, including water parks.
13. Indoor play areas, including soft play areas.
14. Indoor fitness and dance studios.
15. Indoor gyms and sports courts and facilities.
16. Bowling alleys.

17.—(1) Conference centres and exhibition halls, so far as they are used to host conferences, exhibitions or trade shows other than conferences or events which are attended only by employees of the person who owns or is responsible for running the conference centre or exhibition hall.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph, a “trade show” is an event held to bring together members of a particular industry to display, demonstrate and discuss their latest products and services with members of the public.]]

[[*VERSION 3*]

1. Nightclubs.
- 2.—(1) Dance halls, discotheques, and any other venue which—
 - (a) opens at night,
 - (b) has a dance floor or other space for dancing by members of the public (and for these purposes members of the venue in question are to be considered members of the public);
 - (c) provides music, whether live or recorded, for dancing.(2) A business does not fall within paragraph (1) if it ceases to provide music and dancing.
- 3.—(1) Sexual entertainment venues and hostess bars.
- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph—
 - (a) “sexual entertainment venue” has the meaning given in paragraph 2A of Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982(a);
 - (b) “hostess bar” has the meaning given in paragraph 3B of that Schedule(b).
4. Casinos.
5. Indoor skating rinks.
6. Indoor swimming pools, including indoor facilities at water parks.
7. Indoor play areas, including soft play areas.
8. Indoor fitness and dance studios.
9. Indoor gyms and sports courts and facilities.
10. Bowling alleys.

(a) 1982 (c. 30). Paragraph 2A was inserted by section 27 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009 (c. 26).

(b) Paragraph 3B was inserted by section 33 of the London Local Authorities Act 2007 (c. ii).

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11.—(1) Conference centres and exhibition halls, so far as they are used to host conferences, exhibitions or trade shows other than conferences or events which are attended only by employees of the person who owns or is responsible for running the conference centre or exhibition hall.

(2) For the purposes of this paragraph, a “trade show” is an event held to bring together members of a particular industry to display, demonstrate and discuss their latest products and services with members of the public.]]

MODEL PROVISIONS ONLY