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# The Health Protection (Coronavirus Restrictions) (No.4) (Wales) Regulations 2020



**Wales**

06.11.2020

This pack covers the **Health Protection (Coronavirus Restrictions) (No.4) (Wales) Regulations 2020** – these Regulations come into force on **9 November 2020** and will expire on 19 February 2021. They will be reviewed by 19 November 2020, then every 2 weeks until 17 December and every 3 weeks until expiry.

These Regulations update the restrictions on movement, gathering and obligations on businesses. They also impose new requirements to self-isolate, organising gatherings and introduce a power for police to conduct road checks.

These Regulations apply to all of Wales and replace the previous Health Protection (Coronavirus Restrictions) (No.3) (Wales).

All current briefings are available on the **Covid-19 Hub**, including briefings on the Coronavirus Act and all other Health Protection Regulations (England).

# The Restrictions, overview

## a) Restriction on gatherings:

- prohibits gathering with any other people in private dwellings, including the garden, apart from members of the household or extended household
- limits gatherings outside of the home to 4 people with specific exceptions
- permits certain organised gatherings (up to 15 indoors and 30 outdoors)
- prohibits organising certain events and unlicensed music events

## b) Restrictions on people travelling into and out of Wales (there are no restrictions for travel within Wales)

## c) Requirement to isolate for those who have tested positive for Coronavirus or has close contact with such a person

## d) Minimising the risk of exposure to coronavirus:

- to wear face coverings on public transport and certain indoor public places
- requires people responsible for businesses to take preventative measures to minimise risk of transmission of the virus

## e) Restrictions to businesses:

- lists businesses whose premises must close (concert halls, theatres, sexual entertainment venues and night clubs)
- restricts the opening hours of premises licensed to sell alcohol to 0600 to 2200 (stop selling) and 2220 (close)

## Police and local authority enforcement

Police will lead enforcement in relation to breaches of requirements placed on **individuals**.

Officers should continue to engage members of the public and explain changes. If necessary they should offer encouragement to comply. However if the individual or group do not respond appropriately, then enforcement can follow without repeated attempts to encourage people to comply with the law.

We police by consent. The initial police response should be to encourage voluntary compliance. Policing will continue to apply the four-step escalation principles:

- **Engage**
- **Explain**
- **Encourage and only**
- **Enforce as a last resort**

Enforcement action in relation to breaches by **businesses** will be led by Local Authorities (Environmental Health Officers and Trading Standards Officers). The police should only be required as a last resort and to provide support as required.

# Restrictions on gatherings in private dwellings

- No person may, without a reasonable excuse, participate in a gathering in a private dwelling\* with any other person apart from members of their household or extended household.

**Examples of reasonable excuses** are listed in the Regulation and include (but are not limited to):

1. Where it is **reasonably necessary** (and there is no practicable alternative) to:
  - obtain or provide medical assistance, or veterinary services
  - meet a legal obligation
  - work or provide voluntary or charitable services
  - provide, receive or access care or assistance, including childcare or care of a vulnerable person
  - continue existing arrangements for access to, and contact between, parents and children
  - moving home and undertaking activities in connection with the purchase, sale, letting, or rental of residential property
  - access or receive educational services
2. Where the following circumstances apply:
  - to provide or receive emergency assistance
  - to avoid injury or illness or escape a risk of harm
  - participate in a gathering of **no more than 4 people** where all the persons in the gathering
    - live in the same premises, and
    - share toilet, washing, dining or cooking facilities with each other

\*A private dwelling includes a houseboat and any garden, yard, passage, stair, outhouse or other appurtenance of the dwelling.

# Restrictions gatherings with others

## Extended households

Two households may agree to be treated as an extended household, and:

- a household can only agree extended household with one other household
- a household may only agree to be treated as being in one extended household
- a household ceases to be treated as being in an extended household if any adults in the household ceases to agree to be treated as being in the extended household

If a household ceases to be treated as being in an extended household, the household may not agree to be treated as being in an extended household with any other household.

# Restrictions on gatherings in public places

- No person may participate in a gathering (at a place other than a private dwelling) which consists of **more than 4 people\*** unless:
  - the gathering is indoors, a part of a regulated premises that is outdoors, and consists of members of the same household
  - the gathering is **outdoors** (other than a regulated premises) and consists only of members of the same household or extended household
- No person may, without a reasonable excuse, participate in a gathering which takes place in holiday or travel accommodation unless all the persons participating in the gathering are members of the same household

**Examples of reasonable excuses** are listed in the Regulation and include (but are not limited to):

1. Where it is **reasonably necessary** (and there is no practicable alternative) to:
  - obtain or provide medical assistance, or veterinary services
  - meet a legal obligation, including attending court or satisfying bail conditions, or to participate in legal proceedings
  - work or provide voluntary or charitable services
  - provide, receive or access care or assistance, including childcare or care of a vulnerable person
  - continue existing arrangements for access to, and contact between, parents and children
  - moving home and undertake activities in connection with the purchase, sale, letting, or rental of residential property
  - access or receive public services
  - access or receive educational services
2. There are a number of circumstances where gatherings are permitted with specific conditions.

See **next page**

\* **Regulated premises** means:

- premises to which the public have or are permitted access, whether on payment or otherwise (see **full list**)
- a vehicle used to provide a public transport service
- other premises where work is being carried out

# Restrictions on gatherings in public places – exceptions

2. Circumstances where gatherings are permitted include where a person is:
- providing or receiving emergency assistance
  - avoiding illness, injury or other risk of harm
  - attending a **marriage** or civil partnership
    - as a party to the marriage or civil partnership
    - if invited to attend
    - as the carer of a person attending
  - attending a **funeral**
    - as a person responsible for arranging the funeral
    - if invited by a person responsible for arranging the funeral
    - as the carer of a person attending
  - participating in a gathering of **no more than 15 people\*** at regulated premises to
    - celebrate a solemnisation a marriage or civil partnership that took place on or after 22 August 2020
    - celebrate the life of a deceased person where the funeral took place on or after 22 August 2020
  - attending a place of **worship**
  - participating in or facilitating organised activities for the development or **well-being of children**
  - an **elite athlete** and is training or competing or providing coaching or other support to an elite athlete, or providing support at a sporting event at which only elite athletes are competing

## Restrictions on gatherings in public places – organised activity

3. Circumstances where gatherings are permitted include where a person is participating in:

- an indoor organised activity at which **no more than 15 people\*** are in attendance and no alcohol is consumed
- an outdoor organised activity at which **no more than 30 people\*** are in attendance and no alcohol is consumed

### Organised activity

An activity is organised if it is organised by:

- a business
- a public body or a charitable, benevolent, educational or philanthropic institution
- a club or political organisation
- the national governing body of a sport or other activity

and the person organising it has:

- carried out a risk assessment which would satisfy the requirements of regulation 3 of the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, whether or not the person is subject to those Regulations
- have regard to guidance issued by the Welsh Ministers about those measures

# Restrictions on organising events and gatherings

## Prohibition on organising events

- No person may, without a reasonable excuse, be involved in organising an event held wholly or mainly
  - a. indoors at which more than 15\* people are in attendance, or
  - b. outdoors at which more than 30\* people are in attendance

A **reasonable excuse** includes where the person has taken all reasonable measures to ensure that no more than 15 or 30 people (whichever is relevant) are in attendance.

These are not to be treated as 'events' (i) the showing of a film; (ii) a market; (iii) a religious service; (iv) a sporting event at which only elite athletes are competing.

## Prohibition on organising certain unlicensed music events

- No person may be involved in organising a relevant unlicensed music event (UME)

A relevant unlicensed music event is an event:

- which consists of more than 30\* people
- at which music is played or performed for entertainment and where the playing or performance of music is
  - i. a licensable activity (as specified by the Licensing Act 2003)
  - ii. not carried out under or in accordance with an authorisation as specified in the Licensing Act 2003.

**Note:** A person is not involved in organising an event or a relevant unlicensed music event if the person's only involvement is, or would be, attending it.

# Restrictions on travel

- No person living in Wales may leave Wales without a reasonable excuse.
- No person living outside Wales may enter or remain in Wales without a reasonable excuse.

**Reasonable excuses to enter or leave Wales** are listed in the Regulation and include (but are not limited to) to:

1. Where it is **reasonably necessary** (and there is no practicable alternative) to:
  - obtain or provide medical assistance, or veterinary services
  - meet a legal obligation, including attending court or satisfying bail conditions, or to participate in legal proceedings
  - work or provide voluntary or charitable services
  - provide, receive or access care or assistance, including childcare or care of a vulnerable person
  - continue existing arrangements for access to, and contact between, parents and children
  - moving home and undertake activities in connection with the purchase, sale, letting, or rental of residential property
  - access or receive public services
  - access or receive educational services
  - obtain food and medical supplies or supplies for the essential upkeep, maintenance and functioning of the household or for those in the same household or for vulnerable persons
2. There are a number of circumstances where travel is permitted with specific conditions:
  - providing or receiving emergency assistance
  - avoiding illness, injury or other risk of harm
  - attending a **marriage** or civil partnership, as a party to the marriage or civil partnership, if invited to attend, or as the carer of a person attending
  - attending a **funeral** as a person responsible for arranging the funeral, if invited by a person responsible for arranging the funeral, or as the carer of a person attending
  - participating in or facilitating organised activities for the development or well-being of children
  - an elite athlete and is training or competing or providing coaching or other support, or providing support at a sporting event at which only elite athletes are competing
  - travelling on public transport on a journey which begins and ends in Wales

## Requirement to self-isolate

- Adults\* and children who have tested positive for coronavirus must not leave or be outside of the place they are living until the end of the last day of their 10 day isolation (exceptions apply)
  - This applies where an adult is notified by a contact tracer that they have tested positive for coronavirus on or after 9 November 2020
  - It also applies where an adult is notified that a child for whom they are responsible has tested positive for coronavirus on or after 9 November 2020
  - The last day of the isolation is the end of the **10 days** from the notification of the test result (or from the date the symptoms first developed as notified to the tracer)
- Adults and children who have had close contact\*\* with someone who has tested positive for coronavirus must not leave the place they are living until the end of the last day of their 14 day isolation (exceptions apply)
  - This applies where an adult is notified by a contact tracer that they have had close contact with a person who has tested positive for coronavirus on or after 9 November 2020
  - It also applies where an adult is notified that a child for whom they are responsible has had close contact with a person who has tested positive for coronavirus on or after 9 November 2020
  - The last day of the isolation is the end of the **14 days** from the notification of the test result (or from the date the symptoms first developed as notified to the tracer)

\*\*Close contact is defined as:

- having face-to-face contact with a person at a distance of less than 1 metre
- spending more than 15 minutes within 2 metres of a person
- travelling in a car or other small vehicle with a person or in close proximity to a person on an aeroplane or in the same carriage of a train

\*For the purpose of this regulation, references to an 'adult' include references to a child aged 16 or 17.

## Requirement to self-isolate – exceptions

The person may leave and be outside the place where they are living for as long as is necessary:

- to seek medical assistance, where this is required urgently or on the advice of a registered medical practitioner
- to access veterinary services where:
  - (i) they are urgently required
  - (ii) it is not possible for another person at the place that the person is living to access those services
- to fulfil a legal obligation, including attending court or satisfying bail conditions, or to participate in legal proceedings, where it is not possible or practicable to do so without leaving the place where the person is living
- to avoid illness, injury or other risk of harm
- for compassionate reasons, including to attend the funeral of a family member or a close friend
- to obtain basic necessities (including for other persons at the place where the person is living or any pets at that place) where it is not possible or practicable:
  - (i) for another person at the place where the person is living to obtain them
  - (ii) to obtain them by delivery to that place from a third party
- to access public services (including social services or victims' services) where
  - (i) access to the service is critical to the person's well-being, and
  - (ii) the service cannot be provided if the person remains at the place where the person is living
- to move to a different place to live where it becomes impracticable to remain at the place where the person is living

# Minimising risk of exposure to coronavirus

## Requirements to take preventative measures on regulated premises to minimise risk

Those responsible for the regulated premises or the spread of coronavirus by people who have been at the regulated premises must

- a. take all reasonable measures to ensure:
  - that a distance of 2 metres is maintained between any persons on the premises (exceptions apply)
  - where persons are required to wait to enter the premises, that a distance of 2 metres is maintained between them (exceptions apply)
- b. take any other reasonable measures to achieve the purposes above, for example, measures which limit close face to face interaction and maintain hygiene, examples are provided in the regulations but are not exhaustive
- c. provided information to those entering or working at premises about how to minimise risk of exposure to coronavirus

### Regulated premises means:

- a premises that may be accessed by the public which is permitted to remain open with limited access
- a vehicle provided for public transport
- other premises where work is being carried out

## Restriction on service of food and drink for consumption on the premises

A person responsible for open premises authorised for the sale or supply of alcohol and the sale or supply of food and drink on the premises, must do so in accordance with reasonable measures.

Reasonable measures are that:

- Customers should not be seated at the bar.
- Customers should be seated (including where seating is provided adjacent to the premises):
  - a. when ordering food and drink
  - b. when being served with food and drink
  - c. when consuming food or drink

Note: (a) and (b) do not apply to buffets where people may serve themselves as long as they keep 2m distance from others who are not in their household or another who is providing or receiving care.

### Exemptions:

- workplace canteens
- educational establishments

Note: food and drink for room service in hotels and other accommodation is not considered as being sold for consumption on the premises.

# Minimising the risk of exposure to coronavirus, face coverings

## The requirement to wear face coverings on public transport

- A person who is travelling as a passenger on a vehicle used to provide a public transport service must wear a face covering.

A face covering is not required where an exemption applies or where the person has a reasonable excuse.

**Exemptions** include (but are not limited to) where the person is:

- a child under the age of 11
- on a vehicle providing a school transport service
- on a ferry or cruise ship (conditions apply)

**Reasonable excuses** include where the person:

- is unable to put on, wear or remove a face covering because of a physical or mental illness or impairment, or a disability
- has to remove the face covering to communicate with another person who has difficulty communicating (in relation to speech, language or otherwise)
- has to remove the face covering in order to avoid harm or

injury, or the risk of harm or injury, to themselves or others

- is travelling to avoid injury, or to escape a risk of harm, and does not have a face covering
- has to remove the face covering to
  - i. take medication
  - ii. eat or drink, if this is allowed on the vehicle and is reasonably necessary (for example due to the length of the journey)
- is asked to remove the face covering by
  - i. a constable, PCSO or person designated by a Welsh Minister
  - ii. the operator of the public transport service, an employee of the operator or a person authorised by the operator

# Minimising the risk of exposure to coronavirus, face coverings

## The requirement to wear face coverings in certain indoor public places

- A person must wear a face covering in indoor areas of premises to which the public have or are permitted to access, whether on payment or otherwise.

Face coverings are not required:

- a) by children under the age of 11
- b) where the person has a **reasonable excuse**. These include where a person:
  - is unable to put on, wear or remove a face covering because of a physical or mental illness or impairment, or a disability
  - is undertaking an activity where wearing a face mask could reasonably be considered to be a risk
  - has to remove the face covering to communicate with another person who has difficulty communicating
  - has to remove the face covering in order to avoid harm or injury, or the risk of harm or injury, to themselves or others
  - is at the premises to avoid a risk of harm or injury, and does not have a face covering
  - has to remove the face covering to
    - i. take medication
    - ii. eat or drink, where reasonably necessary
  - is asked to remove the face covering by a constable, PCSO or person designated by a Welsh Minister
  - is seated in premises where food or drink is sold, or otherwise provided, for consumption on the premises

# Restrictions to businesses and services – closures

## Closure of premises used by certain businesses and services

A person responsible for carrying on a business or providing a service listed in the regulations must:

- close to members of the public any premises operated as a part of the business or service
- not carry on that business or service (exceptions apply)

## Businesses required to close

- concert halls
- sexual entertainment venues
- theatres.
- venues authorised to be used for the supply of alcohol where live or recorded music is provided for members of the public or members of the venue to dance

## Exceptions (conditions apply):

- carrying out maintenance or repairs to the premises
- using the premises for purposes requested or authorised by the Welsh Ministers or local authorities
- using the premises to broadcast without an audience present
- using the premises for the provision of services or information (including the sale, hire or delivery of goods or services) through a website, telephone or post

## Restrictions businesses and services – licensed premises

- A person responsible for premises authorised for the sale or supply of alcohol may not sell or supply alcohol between 10:00pm and 6:00am.

Where alcohol is sold for consumption on the premises they:

- must close the premises at or before 10:20pm each day (having stopped selling alcohol at 10:00pm)
- may not open the premises before 6:00am each day

Note: a cinema may close later than 10:20pm to conclude a film which started before 10:00pm.

## Exemptions

This Regulation does not apply to:

- a sea port
- an airport
- an educational establishment
- a workforce canteen

Note: in the case of a hotel or other accommodation, this restriction applies only to those parts of the premises in which alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises.

# Enforcement options – restrictions on movement and gatherings

## Gatherings in private dwellings

Where a constable or PCSO has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is participating in a gathering in a private dwelling in contravention of the Regulations, they may:

- direct the gathering to disperse;
- direct any person not living at the dwelling of the suspected contravention to leave the dwelling;
- remove any such person from the dwelling (reasonable force may be used, if necessary)

## Requirement to isolate

Where a constable or PCSO has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is away from the place where they are living in contravention of the requirement to isolate, they may:

- direct the person to return to the place where they are living;
- remove the person to that place (reasonable force may be used, if necessary)

## Gatherings in public

Where a constable or PCSO has reasonable grounds for suspecting that people are gathered in contravention of the Regulations, they may:

- direct the gathering to disperse;
- direct any person in the gathering to return to the place where they are living;
- remove any person in the gathering to the place where they are living (reasonable force may be used, if necessary)

## Restrictions on travel, entering or leaving Wales

Where a constable or PCSO has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is contravening the regulation, the officer may direct the person:

- in the case of an alleged contravention of the regulation to not enter Wales, to leave Wales, or
- in the case of an alleged contravention of regulation to remain in Wales, not to leave Wales

**Note:** When exercising these powers, a constable or PCSO may direct a person to follow such instructions as they consider necessary. Force may only be used where the officer considers that it is necessary and proportionate to do so.

# Enforcement options

## Prohibition on organising events and unlicensed music events

Where a constable or PCSO has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is involved in organising the event in contravention of the Regulation, they may:

- direct that person to follow such instructions as the officer considers necessary in order to stop or prevent the contravention
- remove that person from the location the event (reasonable force may be used, if necessary)
- direct any person to leave the event (or where the person is a child accompanied by an individual with responsibility for the child, direct the individual to remove the child from the event);
- remove any person from the event (reasonable force may be used, if necessary)

Where a constable or PCSO has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is involved in organising the event which the officer considers is likely to contravene the Regulation, they may:

- direct the person to follow such instructions as the officer considers necessary in order to stop the event from taking place
- remove the person from the proposed location of the event

**Note:** When exercising these powers, a constable or PCSO may direct a person to follow such instructions as they consider necessary. Force may only be used where the officer considers that it is necessary and proportionate to do so.

# Enforcement options – minimising the risk of exposure to coronavirus

## Wearing face coverings on public transport

Where a constable or PCSO has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person is contravening (or is about to contravene) the requirement to wear a face covering, the officer may:

- direct the person not to board the vehicle providing the public transport in question
- remove the person from the vehicle, and may use reasonable force, if necessary, to do so

**Note:** A constable or PCSO may give a compliance notice to the operator of a public transport service if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that the operator is contravening a requirement relating to providing information to passengers about the requirement to wear face coverings on their vehicles.

## Wearing face coverings in ‘certain indoor places’

Where a constable or PCSO has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person is contravening (or is about to contravene) the requirement to wear a face covering, the officer may:

- direct the person not to enter the premises
- remove the person from the premises, and may use reasonable force, if necessary, to do so

**Note:** When exercising these powers, a constable or PCSO may direct a person to follow such instructions as they consider necessary. Force may only be used where the officer considers that it is necessary and proportionate to do so.

## Fixed Penalty Notices

Anyone contravening these requirements commits an offence, punishable on summary conviction by a fine. These are non-recordable offences. They can't be punished by imprisonment. Where someone is reasonably believed to have committed an offence and is 18 or over, the police may issue them with a fine:

### Gatherings in private dwellings and public places, travel restrictions, requirement to wear face coverings

- the amount of the fixed penalty is £60 payable within 28 days, but this is reduced to £30 if paid within 14 days. The amount of the fine will double for each subsequent offence up to £1,920 for the sixth and each subsequent offence

### Participating in a large gathering at a private dwelling

- the amount of the fixed penalty is £60

### Organising an event

- the amount of the fixed penalty is £200, but if the person has already received a fixed penalty in relation to this offence, the amount is £400 and this will double for each subsequent offence up to a maximum of £6,400 for the sixth and each subsequent offence. (Reduction for payment within 14 days does not apply)

### Unlicensed music events

- where someone is reasonably believed to have committed an offence, the police may issue them with a fixed penalty for **£10,000** payable within 28 days (the reduction for payment within 14 days does not apply)

Enforcement of **business closures** and breaches of opening hours on licensed premises will be led by local authorities. The amount of the fixed penalty is £1,000 in the first offence, £2,000 for the second, £4,000 for the third and £10,000 for the fourth and subsequent offences.

## A power of entry

A constable or PCSO may enter premises if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that a requirement of the Regulations is being, has been, or is about to be contravened on the premises, and consider it necessary to enter the premises. The officer or PCSO entering premises may use reasonable force to gain entry.

A constable or PCSO entering premises may take such other persons, equipment and materials onto the premises as appears to the officer to be appropriate.

## Power of police to conduct road checks

- A constable may conduct a road check for the purpose of ascertaining whether a vehicle is carrying a person who has committed, or a person who the constable reasonably believes intends to commit, an offence under these Regulations.
- A road check must be authorised by a superintendent or above. However it may be authorised by a constable below that rank if the constable considers it necessary as a matter of urgency.
- A constable may authorise a road check if they have reasonable grounds to believe that persons are (or about to be), in the locality in which vehicles would be stopped, committing (or intending to commit) an offence under these Regulations.
- The power for a constable of any rank to stop a vehicle pursuant to section 163 Road Traffic Act 1988 remains. The Regulations do not provide officers conducting a spontaneous s163 stop with a power to seek an account from a motorist in relation to a potential coronavirus breach.
- A constable can require a person to give any information or answer any question they considers to be relevant in relation to these regulations if it is necessary and proportionate to do so. A person who obstructs, without reasonable excuse, the constable from carrying out a function under these Regulations commits an offence.

## Powers of arrest

The necessity test under Section 24 PACE has been temporarily amended by the Health Protection Regulations to include:

- to maintain public health
- to maintain public order

Usual applications of Section 24 PACE still apply and officers' attention is specifically drawn to the necessity to arrest in relation to ascertaining name and address, and to protect a child or other vulnerable person from the person in question. Officers may also wish to determine if breach of the peace powers apply.

## Children

Where there are reasonable grounds to suspect a child (accompanied by an adult responsible for them) is contravening the Regulations or is in a gathering contravening the regulations, an officer may or PCSOs can issue directions to a person responsible for a child.

# Full list of restricted premises

- Any business selling goods or services for sale or hire in a shop.
- Shopping centres and shopping arcades.
- Banks, building societies, credit unions, short term loan providers, savings clubs, cash points and 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.
- Post offices.
- Bars (including bars in members' clubs).
- Cafes, canteens and restaurants (including workplace canteens and dining rooms in members' clubs).
- Public houses.
- Camping sites.
- Holiday sites.
- Hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation.
- Other holiday accommodation (including holiday apartments, hostels and boarding houses).
- Auction houses.
- Bingo halls.
- Bowling alleys, amusement arcades and indoor play areas.
- Car dealerships.
- Car repair and MOT services.
- Casinos.
- Cinemas.
- Community centres.
- Crematoriums.
- Dental services, opticians, audiology services, chiropody, chiropractors, osteopaths and other medical or health services, including services relating to mental health.
- Establishments providing tanning services, massage services, body piercings, tattooing, electrolysis or acupuncture.
- Estate or letting agents, developer sales offices and show homes.
- Funeral directors.
- Funfairs, amusement parks and theme parks.
- Garden centres and plant nurseries.
- Hair salons and barbers.
- Laundrettes and dry cleaners.
- Leisure centres and leisure facilities including indoor fitness studios, gyms and spas.
- Libraries.
- Livestock markets or auctions.
- Markets.
- Museums, galleries and archive services.
- Nail and beauty salons.
- Petrol stations.
- Pharmacies (including non-dispensing pharmacies) and chemists.
- Places of worship.
- Skating rinks.
- Sports courts, skate parks, bowling greens, golf courses and enclosed sports grounds or pitches (whether outdoors or indoors).
- Storage and distribution facilities, including delivery drop off points.
- Swimming pools.
- Taxi or vehicle hire businesses.
- Venues for events or conferences (including venues for weddings).
- Veterinary surgeons.
- Visitor attractions and holiday, leisure activity or events businesses.