

SCHEDULE 1

Level 0 Restrictions

PART 2

Other restrictions on business

Requirement for seated food and drink sale and consumption in food and drink businesses in a Level 0 area

2.—(1) A person who is responsible for carrying on a food and drink business in a Level 0 area may sell food or drink for consumption on the premises only if—

- (a) where reasonably practicable, the food or drink is ordered by, and served to, a customer who is seated on the premises, and
- (b) the customer remains seated whilst consuming the food or drink on the premises.

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1), an area adjacent to the premises of the food and drink business, where seating is made available for customers of the business (whether or not by the business), or which its customers habitually use for consumption of food or drink served by the business, is to be treated as part of the premises of that business.

(3) If a food and drink business (“business A”) forms part of a larger business (“business B”), the person responsible for carrying on business B complies with the requirements in sub-paragraph (1) if that person complies with the requirements in relation to business A.

Requirement to take measures to minimise risk of exposure to coronavirus in a Level 0 area

3.—(1) A person who is responsible for a place of worship, carrying on a business or providing a service in a Level 0 area must take—

- (a) measures to ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, that—
 - (i) the required distance is maintained between any persons on its premises (except between persons mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)),
 - (ii) persons are admitted to its premises in sufficiently small numbers to make it possible to maintain the required distance, and
 - (iii) the required distance is maintained between any persons waiting to enter its premises (except between persons mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)), and
- (b) all other measures which are reasonably practicable to minimise the risk of the incidence and spread of coronavirus on the premises, for example measures which limit close face to face interaction and maintain hygiene such as—
 - (i) changing the layout of premises including the location of furniture and workstations,
 - (ii) controlling the use of entrances, passageways, stairs and lifts,
 - (iii) controlling the use of shared facilities such as toilets and kitchens,
 - (iv) otherwise controlling the use of, or access to, any other part of the premises,
 - (v) installing barriers or screens,
 - (vi) providing, or requiring the use of, personal protective equipment, and
 - (vii) providing information to those entering or working at the premises about how to minimise the risk of exposure to coronavirus.

- (2) The persons mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a)(i) and (iii) are—
- (a) two or more members of the same household,
 - (b) a carer and the person assisted by that carer, or
 - (c) in relation to premises being used to provide school education, two or more persons where at least one of them is a pupil.
- (3) In this paragraph—
- “carer” includes a person who provides care for the person assisted whether that care is provided—
- (a) by a carer within the meaning of section 1 of the Carers (Scotland) Act 2016⁽¹⁾,
 - (b) on a paid basis, or
 - (c) on a voluntary basis,
- “pupil” has the meaning given by section 135(1) of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980⁽²⁾,
- “required distance” means—
- (a) in relation to reduced distance premises, at least one metre, or
 - (b) in all other cases, at least two metres,
- “school education” has the meaning given by section 1(5)(a) of the Education (Scotland) Act 1980⁽³⁾.
- (4) In the definition of “required distance” in sub-paragraph (3), “reduced distance premises” means—
- (a) passenger transport service premises,
 - (b) restaurants, including restaurants and dining rooms in hotels or members’ clubs,
 - (c) cafes, including workplace canteens,
 - (d) bars, including bars in hotels or members’ clubs, and
 - (e) public houses.

Guidance on minimising exposure to coronavirus in a Level 0 area

4.—(1) A person who is responsible for a place of worship, carrying on a business or providing a service in a Level 0 area must have regard to guidance issued by the Scottish Ministers about measures which should be taken in accordance with paragraph 3(1)(b) relating to its premises, business or service.

- (2) Guidance issued by the Scottish Ministers may—
- (a) make different provision for different cases or descriptions of case,
 - (b) incorporate (by reference or transposition) guidance, codes of practice or other documents published by another person (for example, a trade association, a body representing members of an industry or a trade union).
- (3) Regulation 4 (enforcement of requirements) does not apply to a contravention of the requirement in sub-paragraph (1).

(1) 2016 asp 9.

(2) 1980 c.44. Section 135(1) has been amended but none of those amendments are relevant for this definition.

(3) Section 1(5)(a) was amended by the Education (Scotland) Act 1981 (c. 58), section 3(1)(a), by the Standards in Scotland’s Schools etc. Act 2000 (asp 6), schedule 3, and by the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 (asp 8), schedule 5, paragraph 2(2)(c).

Requirement to collect and share information in a Level 0 area: restaurants, cafes, bars, public houses, etc.

5.—(1) A person who is responsible for a relevant hospitality premises in a Level 0 area must, in relation to the premises, take measures to—

- (a) obtain and record visitor information,
- (b) record visitor information in a filing system (which may be an electronic system) suitable for recording, storing and retrieving the information, and
- (c) retain visitor information for a period of at least 21 days beginning with the date on which the visit occurred.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply in relation to a visitor to the premises who is there solely for the purpose of purchasing or collecting food or drink for consumption off the premises.

(3) A person who is responsible for a relevant hospitality premises in a Level 0 area must provide visitor information to a public health officer, as soon as reasonably practicable but in any event within 24 hours, if so requested by the public health officer for the purpose of—

- (a) preventing a threat to public health resulting from the spread of infection or contamination with coronavirus,
- (b) monitoring the spread of infection or contamination with coronavirus or the incidence of coronavirus disease.

(4) In this paragraph—

“public health officer” has the meaning given by paragraph 3(2)(b) of schedule 21 of the Coronavirus Act 2020(4),

“relevant hospitality premises” means—

- (a) a restaurant, cafe, bar or public house, or
- (b) a hotel in which food or drink is sold for consumption on the premises, and

“visitor information” means—

- (a) the name and telephone number of one member of each household visiting the premises,
- (b) the date of their visit and arrival time, and
- (c) the number of members of that person’s household visiting the premises at that time.

(4) 2020 c.7.