
WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2020 No. 1011

The Health Protection (Coronavirus Restrictions) (Functions of Local Authorities etc.) (Wales) Regulations 2020

PART 2

Local authority directions in relation to premises, events and public places

CHAPTER 1

Giving and [^{F1}withdrawing] directions

[^{F1}Public place directions

7.—(1) A local authority may give a public place direction in respect of any public place in the authority's area.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, “public place” means an outdoor place to which the public have or are permitted access, whether on payment or otherwise, including—

- (a) land laid out as a public garden or used for the purpose of recreation by members of the public;
- (b) land which is “open country” as defined in section 59(2) of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as read with section 16 of the Countryside Act 1968;
- (c) any highway to which the public has access;
- (d) a public path;
- (e) access land.

(3) A public place direction may impose prohibitions, requirements or restrictions in relation to—

- (a) access to the public place (including, in particular, prohibiting access at specified times);
- (b) activities carried on in the public place (including, in particular, prohibiting or restricting the consumption of alcohol).

(4) But a public place direction may not—

- (a) impose prohibitions, requirements or restrictions—
 - (i) in relation to access to a public path or access land (see instead regulation 14);
 - (ii) on the consumption of alcohol in premises in the public place which are authorised for the sale or supply of alcohol;
- (b) impose prohibitions or requirements in relation to access to the public place or an activity carried on in the place if such a prohibition or requirement has effect in relation to the place by virtue of a public spaces protection order made under section 59 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

(5) Where—

- (a) a byelaw imposes a prohibition, requirement or restriction relating to access to, or an activity carried on in, a public place, and
- (b) access to, or the carrying on of that activity in, the public place is prohibited or restricted by, or subject to a requirement in, a public place direction,

the prohibition, requirement or restriction imposed by the bylaw is of no effect in relation to the public place for so long as the public place direction has effect.

(6) A public place direction must describe the public place in sufficient detail to enable its boundaries to be determined.

(7) A local authority which gives a public place direction must take such steps as are reasonably practicable—

- (a) where the direction prohibits or restricts access to the public place, to prevent or restrict such access (including by erecting and maintaining notices in prominent places informing the public of the direction);
- (b) where the direction prohibits, restricts or imposes requirements on the carrying on of an activity in the public place, to bring the direction to the attention of members of the public who may be in the public place (including by erecting and maintaining notices in prominent places informing the public of the direction);
- (c) to give prior notice of the direction to persons carrying on a business from premises within the public place;
- (d) to ensure that the direction is brought to the attention of any person who owns, occupies or is responsible for premises in the public place.

(8) Where a public place direction prohibits or restricts access to the public place, any person, other than a local authority, who owns, occupies or is responsible for premises in the public place must take such steps as are reasonably practicable to prevent or restrict public access to the premises in accordance with the direction.

(9) No person may, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) enter or remain in a public place;
- (b) carry on an activity in a public place,

in contravention of a prohibition, requirement or restriction imposed by a public place direction.

(10) A local authority may not give a public place direction in respect of a public place which includes property to which section 73 of the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 (Crown property) applies.

(11) But a local authority may give a public place direction in respect of such a place if the authority has entered into an agreement under section 73(2) with the appropriate authority (within the meaning given by that section) that—

- (a) section 45C of the same Act, and
- (b) these Regulations,

apply to the property (subject to such terms as may be included in the agreement).

(12) For the purposes of this regulation—

- (a) “access land” has the meaning given in regulation 14(7)(c),
- (b) “alcohol” has the meaning given by section 191 of the Licensing Act 2003;
- (c) “public path” has the meaning given in regulation 14(7)(b), and
- (d) premises are authorised for the sale or supply of alcohol where the premises have been granted or given an authorisation under the Licensing Act 2003, and “authorisation” has the meaning given by section 136(5) of that Act.]

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the *The Health Protection (Coronavirus Restrictions) (Functions of Local Authorities etc.) (Wales) Regulations 2020, Section 7.* (See end of Document for details)

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Textual Amendments

- F1** Reg. 7 substituted (12.10.2020) by [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus Restrictions\) \(Functions of Local Authorities etc.\) \(Wales\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2020 \(S.I. 2020/1100\)](#), regs. 1, **2(2)**

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