

FROM: ROBIN SWANN MLA
MINISTER FOR HEALTH

DATE: 5 January 2021

TO: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FINAL EXECUTIVE PAPER: STRENGTHENING RESTRICTIONS

1. The Executive agreed to a six-week period of restrictions from 26 December to reduce transmission rates of Covid-19. This included enhanced restrictions between 8pm and 6am between 26 December and 2 January, with an accompanying power for PSNI to direct persons home where they were engaged in prohibited activity, or intending to be so engaged.
2. The purpose of this paper is to outline options to further restrict the gathering of people from multiple households, strengthen the 'work from home and stay at home' message including consideration of further regulatory changes, and provide PSNI with effective enforcement powers. The paper outlines measures which could be taken in guidance as well as legal options.

The current situation of the epidemic

3. Over the Christmas period, the progress of the epidemic and transmission of the virus was in line with modelling projections which were provided to the Executive before Christmas. R_t has risen to the upper end of modelling limits (close to 1.8) based on current case numbers, and this is reflected in substantial increases in case numbers and test positivity. This largely reflects the impact of behaviours prior to Christmas, and we will expect to see the impact of restrictions during the next 1-2 weeks.
4. As anticipated, there was a decrease in testing and case numbers at Christmas itself, and some of the increase in the immediate post-Christmas period will have been attributable to delayed testing. Nonetheless, it is clear by any criteria that there has been a substantial increase in virus transmission as a result of behaviours during pre-Christmas relaxations and Christmas social interaction and mixing.
5. If there is good adherence to current restrictions, we would expect to see evidence that R_t is falling for cases towards the end of this week. However, case numbers are likely to remain very high for the next couple of weeks at least.

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6. Along with the general increase in cases, we have seen cases in the over 60s rise substantially with R_t also close to 1.8 as a consequence of intergenerational mixing. This will inevitably drive an increase in hospital admissions, ICU occupancy and deaths. We have begun to see hospital admissions rise in the last few days and this trend will continue for the next couple of weeks, with hospital inpatients expected to peak in the last 2 weeks in January at a level significantly higher than any point in the epidemic to date.
7. As discussed above, these trends are a consequence of the relaxations in restrictions and associated behaviours in the two weeks before and over the Christmas period. It is critical that interactions are reduced to a minimum during the current period of restriction in order to reverse these trends; efforts to achieve this need to be maximised.
8. As yet limited data are available about the extent to which new variant virus is in circulation in NI. It remains most likely that it is present only at relatively low levels. Work is ongoing to clarify the extent of new variant prevalence and further information should be available in the next 1-2 weeks
9. The most recent modelling data is included at **Annex A**, showing potential impacts of hospital bed occupancy and ICU numbers.

Available options to respond to increased transmission and cases

10. If no action is taken the current set of restrictions will remain in place. These are subject to review after 4 weeks from commencement, i.e. before 21 January. The date for ending is currently set a 6 February.
11. The options below are not mutually exclusive and decisions are required on each separately.

A) Introduce additional restrictions on gatherings indoors and outdoors

12. **Annex B** contains the recommendations from the Chief Medical Officer and the Chief Scientific Advisor on measures to reduce R and to reduce the numbers of inpatients and critical care patients in hospital which go beyond those currently in place. These are summarised as:
 - a) In private dwellings restricting both indoor and outdoor gatherings to members of one household or support bubble only – no visitors (exemptions apply)
 - b) Restrict any outdoor or indoor gatherings to 6 from no more than 2 households, including children
 - c) Consideration to be given to places of worship as at paragraph 15 below.

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13. The case numbers are currently very high across the whole of NI; the majority of LGDs are showing similar levels of transmission. Therefore there would be no benefit in considering localised mitigations at this point. Accordingly, it is recommended that the measures are introduced throughout NI.
14. We need to go back to the basics and focus on limiting gatherings of people from more than one household and in particular in poorly ventilated indoor spaces. This is the basis of the restrictions proposed in **Annex B**.
15. In relation to places of worship, many major denominations have already moved to on-line services given current community transmission levels, and have gone to extensive lengths to introduce protective measures. However I must highlight that there have been outbreaks associated with faith services. Many of those attending faith services are the clinically vulnerable and/or elderly congregations therefore I do think the Executive should discuss whether we require all faith services to move to on-line until the 6 February. At the very least, I would ask that an urgent meeting of the inter-faith group be convened to seek a voluntary agreement to move to fully online services.
16. As Executive Colleagues are aware, it is not possible to isolate the impact each individual measure will have on Rt. Whilst this has previously been estimated by SAGE, since it cannot be gauged exactly where in the community transmission is occurring, we cannot accurately assign a reduction in the R value to any setting or individual non-pharmaceutical intervention.
17. It is important to note that additional restrictions are unlikely to impact on peak cases, hospital admissions, ICU numbers or deaths, as these will be a consequence of pre-Christmas and Christmas relaxations. However, additional restrictions will lead to a more rapid drop off in numbers once peak levels are reached.

B) Increased measures to enforce the 'Stay at Home' messaging

18. Colleagues will be aware that compliance is not where we would wish it to be. I have raised this issue on numerous occasions, and it remains a source of deep frustration that we are still yet to properly grasp this issue. The last initiative was the announcement, by the First Minister and deputy First Minister of an Executive Taskforce. I have still to see any evidence of an impact from that, and would ask for an urgent update of both work done to date and plans to significantly improve action in this area, including lessons drawn from countries where compliance levels have been higher.
19. We have yet to see any clear evidence that people are maximising efforts to curtail their social interactions with a view to assisting efforts to reduce spread of the virus. New Year's Eve parties continued despite the strongest of measures being in place from 8pm that evening, with an additional enforcement power in place for PSNI. This is a consequence of a complex set of factors but undoubtedly among them is a failure in our messaging, and public compliance with the guidance.

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20. Notwithstanding any positive response to my calls for better action on messaging, I believe we now don't have time for that approach to work on the scale needed, and therefore I believe that we need to introduce increased measures to enforce the 'work from home and stay at home' messaging.
21. It is important that we approach this with care and with due regard for the human rights impacts of further restrictions on the freedoms of individuals. I believe the evidence as outlined above provides justification that additional measures are necessary and proportionate.
22. As we discussed and agreed at the Executive yesterday, we will return to the position at March 2020 when no-one could leave their home without 'reasonable excuse'. What comes into scope of a reasonable excuse will be stated in the regulations. This would include for example shopping for food; attending medical appointments, tests or vaccinations; exercise with one's own household only; caring for vulnerable relatives; or visiting support bubbles. This is not an exhaustive list.
23. This would be enforced by PSNI by issuing a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) to those who breach the restrictions, as is the case currently. We will need to clarify with DoJ, PSNI and DSO that the regulations can be drafted in such a way which allows the current FPN to be used so enforcement would be possible immediately the regulations were introduced. Otherwise there would be a delay of 2 – 3 weeks whilst new notices are printed.
24. We can also restrict the activities people can do away from home, which will in turn limit the amount of time they spend away from home.
25. We have already gone a long way on this, and Annex B makes further proposals. In addition under this option I propose we reinstate the power in place last week to allow PSNI to direct persons home when they are engaged in, or are intending to be engaged in, any of the activities which we have prohibited.
26. This would mean any persons leaving their home to gather indoors or outdoors with any other household beyond the limits permitted, could be directed home. There is already provision within the regulations which makes it an offence to fail to comply with a direction issued by PSNI, therefore a fixed penalty notice can be issued to persons failing to comply.
27. This would not prohibit travel for work purposes. Instead I am proposing that we require all employers who require staff to come into their premises to complete a mandatory risk assessment. This is already required now if more than 15 people are gathering for the purposes of work and would be extended to cover any number of people required to attend their place of work. It could also require employers to justify within this assessment why it is necessary not only for employees to return to work, but for the determined number of employees to

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be physically present and for those particular employees to be chosen as required.

28. We must also strengthen the guidance we give employers on this. We should outline what measures could they take to remove the need for people to come into an office or building, and things to bear in mind when considering options, e.g. the risk of multiple people coming into the office less often, or a limited number of the same people coming in more often.

29. In summary I propose that, in addition to amending the regulations to reintroduce a restriction on leaving home without 'reasonable excuse', we;

- a) Introduce tighter restrictions on gatherings as outlined in Annex B and above;
- b) Reinstate the power in place last week to allow PSNI to direct persons home who are engaged in, or are intending to be engaged in, any of the activities which we have prohibited;
- c) Introduce a requirement for employers to undertake a risk assessment if any number of staff are attending their premises for work.

Duration of Restrictions

30. In terms of the duration of restrictions, the focus must be on getting Rt below one and maintaining this for some considerable time. However Rt is not the only factor in determining action required. The Executive has already announced restrictions will be in place until 6 February, subject to review by 21 January.
31. In order to achieve alleviation of this pressure, Rt must be sustained significantly below 1 for a number of weeks before the case numbers will be sufficiently low and impact will be felt in the health and social care system. Therefore the Executive is invited to agree that the measures agreed today will be in place until 6 February at least, and will be reviewed again at that point. It is worth noting the regulations will undergo their formal review next week, and the Executive will continue to review the situation with the epidemic weekly through the R paper, so should we find we no longer need these restrictions they can be removed at any time. However given the benefit of providing certainty for planning, I favour announcing that the current restrictions will be in place until 6 February at the earliest.
32. Not only will this give businesses and the public much needed certainty for planning purposes, but it will reinforce the seriousness of the situation we find ourselves in.

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Other Considerations

Education

33. I have not made any recommendations in this paper with regard to Education. The Executive has agreed the continuation of Education must be a priority however it must be noted that closure of schools and a switch to remote learning for all pupils would lead to a faster reduction in Rt. This would reduce the likely required duration of these most stringent of restrictions.

Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) people

34. Advice to CEV people has been kept under continual review, with a dedicated CEV Cell established to ensure focus on this key group. The most recent review was undertaken just before Christmas in the context of the identification of the new, more transmissible variant of Covid-19, rising infection rates, increased pressure on HSC services.
35. Based on the elevated risk profile associated with Covid-19, a number of changes to advice for CEV people were agreed:
- a) CEV people were advised not to participate in Christmas bubbles
 - b) CEV people were advised to avoid going to shops, pharmacies, and hospitality settings
 - c) CEV people were advised to work from home where possible, but if they are unable to do so they were advised not to attend the workplace. The advice re: attending the workplace was effective from 26 December.
36. These measures, in addition to the wider restrictions agreed by the Executive to take effect from 26 December, mean CEV people are protected from exposure to the virus across a wide range of settings.
37. This advice is consistent with advice that is in place for CEV people in England, Scotland and Wales. Whilst England has announced a formal return to shielding, this is slightly different from the form of shielding that was introduced at the outset of the pandemic, with CEV people still being able to exercise outdoors. In practice the advice in place in England mirrors the advice in Northern Ireland.
38. Updated advice was placed online at NIDirect. In addition, the Chief Medical Officer has written to all people who had previously been shielding to advise them of the change in advice re: attending work. The letter can be used as evidence for employers for evidence of entitlement to Statutory Sick Pay.
39. Letters are in the process of being issued to patients via their GP or secondary care clinician as appropriate. Some people have already received their letters. Patients can use their old shielding letters as evidence in the meantime if necessary.

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Vaccinations

40. The MHRA has updated the dosage interval recommendations for the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine following a thorough review of the data by their COVID-19 Vaccines Benefit Risk Expert Working Group. This expert group concluded that vaccine efficacy will be maintained with dosing intervals longer than 21 days. This is entirely in line with the Conditional Marketing Authorisation issued to Pfizer/BioNTech by the European Medicines Agency on 21 December. MHRA has taken a similar position in relation to the AstraZeneca vaccine, when it received temporary authorisation on the 30 December. The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation has also estimated that short term vaccine efficacy from the first dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine is calculated at around 90%, and short term vaccine efficacy from the first dose of the AstraZeneca vaccine is calculated at around 70% (efficacy estimates are not directly comparable between the two vaccines).
41. Given the high level of protection afforded by the first dose, and modelling which suggests that initially vaccinating a greater number of people with a single dose will prevent more deaths and hospitalisations than vaccinating a smaller number of people with two doses, the JCVI has therefore recommended a prioritisation scheme and a strategy of prioritising first doses of vaccines to as many people as possible. Of note, they state that the second dose is still important to provide longer lasting protection and is expected to be as, or more, effective when delivered at an interval of up to 12 weeks from the first dose.
42. Having fully considered the available data, in line with the MHRA approval and the recommendations of the JCVI, the 4 UK CMOs were satisfied that an extended interval between vaccine doses together with initial prioritisation of the first vaccine dose will increase the deployment vaccine supply in the short term and significantly reduce the chances of the most vulnerable getting severe disease. This will allow for more first doses to be delivered to more people earlier, protecting more from severe disease. This will include health care workers and will provide maximum protection to our health service at this critical time. I will provide a comprehensive update on the vaccine programme at a future Executive meeting. As is the case now, I will continue to prioritise the roll out of the vaccine programme on JCVI recommendations on priority groups.

Retail

43. Work needs to be taken forward to address crowding in retail settings. This includes a report from the DfE to further define essential retail, to particularly address larger stores opening for non-essential purposes.
44. I am still of the opinion that the Executive should consider the equity issues ongoing between smaller retailers unable to open, and larger retailers selling non-essential items.

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Summary

45. In summary, my recommendation to the Executive informed by the advice of CMO and CSA is that:
- (i) Additional restrictions as outlined in Annex B are introduced with effect Thursday 7 January;
 - (ii) That a power for PSNI to direct persons home is reintroduced;
 - (iii) That a requirement is introduced for all employers to conduct a risk assessment where employees are required to be in premises away from their home for work;
 - (iv) The Executive agree that these restrictions are in place until 6 February with a review point of 21 January, in line with the restrictions agreed prior to Christmas.
 - (v) Work on reducing crowding in retail settings to be progressed. Separately, I am still of the opinion that the Executive should consider the equity issues ongoing between smaller retailers unable to open, and larger retailers selling non-essential items. Could these issues please be picked up by the DfE working group.

Recommendation

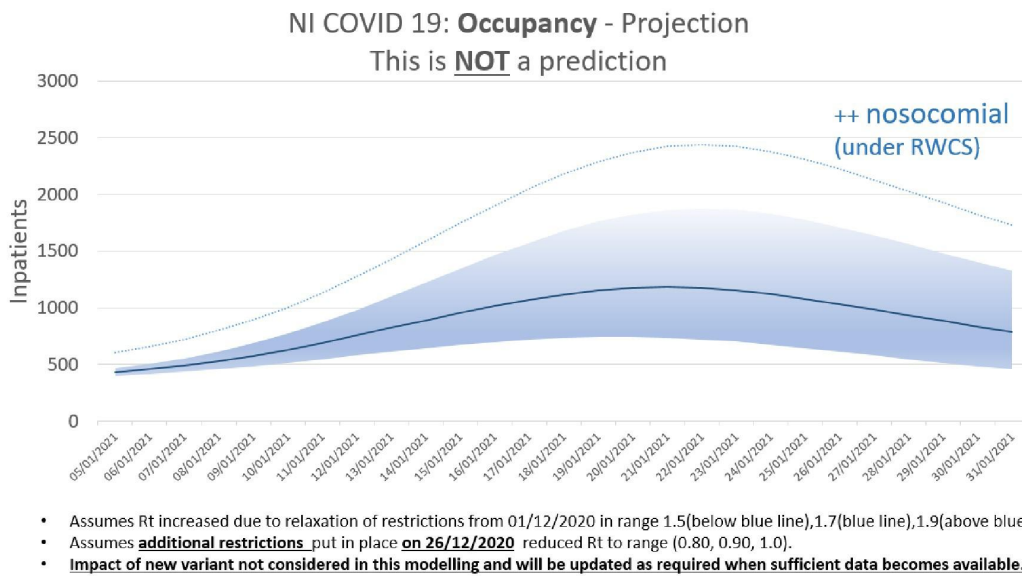
46. It is recommended that the Executive considers the information above, and concludes on the appropriate response.
47. I am copying this paper to the Attorney General and Departmental Solicitor, and to First Legislative Counsel.

ROBIN SWANN MLA
MINISTER OF HEALTH

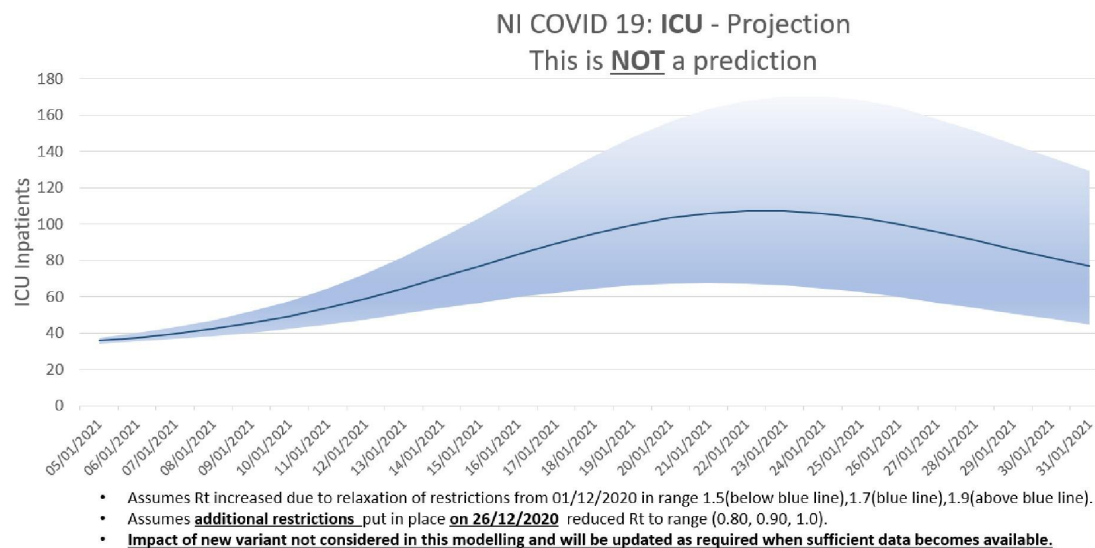
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Annex A: Modelling

Scenario update: Additional restrictions commencing 26/12/2020



Scenario update: Additional restrictions commencing 26/12/2020



Annex B - Comparison table of the Coronavirus Restrictions Regulations currently in place with additional proposals

	1	2
Restrictions	Current position from 2 nd January 2021	Proposed restrictions from 8 January 2021 (changes shown in red)
Restrictions on Movement	- No restrictions on movements	- Reintroduce enforcement powers for PSNI to order home if engaging in prohibited activity, or if they are intending to so engage
Indoor gatherings – private dwellings	- Members of one household – no visitors (exemptions apply) - Overnight stays not permitted unless the person has a reasonable excuse – exemptions apply for bubbling	- Members of one household – no visitors (exemptions apply, including for linked households/support bubbles) - Overnight stays not permitted unless the person has a reasonable excuse – exemptions apply for bubbling
Outdoor gatherings – private dwellings	- 6 people (not counting children aged 12 or under) from max. 2 households.	- Align with indoors - Maximum of 6 people from one household or support bubble only, to include children under 12 – no visitors (exemptions apply)
Indoor gatherings - excluding private dwellings, places of worship and sporting events	- 15 people maximum (including children aged 12 or under). - Risk Assessment not permitted to enable larger gatherings apart from exemptions (work, in PoW, blood donations and vaccination sessions, education & training etc.) - All educational activities beyond school or higher/further education must be delivered by distance learning unless face to face delivery is essential.	- 6 people maximum (including children aged 12 or under) from a maximum of 2 households. - Risk Assessment not permitted to enable larger gatherings apart from exemptions (work, in PoW, blood donations and vaccination sessions, education & training etc.) - All educational activities beyond school or higher/further education must be delivered by distance learning unless face to face delivery is essential.
Outdoor gatherings - excluding private dwellings, places of worship and sporting events	- 15 person limit - Risk Assessment not permitted to enable larger gatherings apart from exemptions (work, in PoW, blood donations and vaccinations sessions, education & training etc.)	- 6 person limit (including children aged 12 or under) from a maximum of 2 households - Risk Assessment not permitted to enable larger gatherings apart from exemptions (work, in PoW, blood donations and vaccinations sessions, education & training etc.)
Indoor Sport	- Not permitted except for elite athletes or for P.E. in or for schools. - Spectators are not permitted. - You must not organise, operate or participate in a professional league or professional competition that has not commenced prior to 18 December 2020.	- Not permitted except for elite athletes or for P.E. in or for schools. - Spectators are not permitted. - You must not organise, operate or participate in a professional league or professional competition that has not commenced prior to 18 December 2020.
Outdoor Sport	- Not permitted except for elite athletes, for the purposes of P.E in or for schools, individual exercise or exercise where participants are members of the same household. - Spectators are not permitted - You must not organise, operate or participate in a professional league or professional competition that has not commenced prior to 18 December 2020.	- Not permitted except for elite athletes, for the purposes of P.E in or for schools, individual exercise or exercise where participants are members of the same household. - Spectators are not permitted - You must not organise, operate or participate in a professional league or professional competition that has not commenced prior to 18 December 2020. - Exemption to allow outdoor exercise with one person, from another household, to allow for example those living alone to go for a walk with a person
Places of worship (excluding funerals and associated events – see below)	- 15 person limit. - More persons allowed to attend if organised or operated for religious, cultural, work, community etc. purposes AND the responsible person for organising/operating the gathering carries out a risk assessment and puts in place reasonable measures to limit risk of virus transmission. - Face coverings mandatory - Limits for communal worship should be decided on the basis of the capacity of the place of worship following an assessment of risk, ensuring that a minimum of 2m is in place between all persons not of the same household	- 15 person limit. - More persons allowed to attend if organised or operated for religious, cultural, work, community etc. purposes AND the responsible person for organising/operating the gathering carries out a risk assessment and puts in place reasonable measures to limit risk of virus transmission. - Face coverings mandatory - Limits for communal worship should be decided on the basis of the capacity of the place of worship following an assessment of risk, ensuring that a minimum of 2m is in place between all persons not of the same household

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Annex B - Comparison table of the Coronavirus Restrictions Regulations currently in place with additional proposals

	- People must not mingle indoors with anyone they do not live with or have formed a support bubble with	- People must not mingle indoors with anyone they do not live with or have formed a support bubble with
Funerals and associated events	- Max. no of 25 permitted to attend funeral or associated event - includes children under the age of 12 and the celebrant. - Must comply with DoH guidance - A risk assessment is required if more than 15 persons are attending Not permitted in private dwellings - The remains can be brought home in non-covid related cases however only the household and their bubble are permitted inside the dwelling up to a maximum of 10 people at any one time from the 2 households. - Contact details of those attending to be maintained by the organiser	- Max. no of 25 permitted to attend funeral or associated event - includes children under the age of 12 and the celebrant. - Must comply with DoH guidance - A risk assessment is required if more than 15 persons are attending - Not permitted in private dwellings - The remains can be brought home in non-covid related cases however only the household and their bubble are permitted inside the dwelling up to a maximum of 10 people at any one time from the 2 households. - Contact details of those attending to be maintained by the organiser
Marriages and Civil Partnerships	- Max. no. of 25 persons are permitted to attend - includes children under the age of 12 and the celebrant. - A risk assessment is required if more than 15 persons are attending. - Permitted in private dwellings for a max. no. of 10 persons where a party of the marriage/civil partnership is terminally ill. - Receptions not permitted - Venues ordinarily closed may open for the purposes of hosting a wedding of no more than 25 persons - Contact details of those attending to be maintained by the organiser	- Max. no. of 25 persons are permitted to attend - includes children under the age of 12 and the celebrant. - A risk assessment is required if more than 15 persons are attending. - Permitted in private dwellings for a max. no. of 10 persons where a party of the marriage/civil partnership is terminally ill. - Receptions not permitted - Venues ordinarily closed may open for the purposes of hosting a wedding of no more than 25 persons - Contact details of those attending to be maintained by the organiser
Businesses required to close	- Nightclubs; - Conference halls and conference facilities, including those in hotels - Theatres and Concert Halls except for the purposes of rehearsals - Close contact services – excludes services which are ancillary to a medical or health service or a social care service or for the purpose of film or television production or sports massage therapy. - a range of visitor attractions including funfairs, inflatable parks, amusements arcades, skating rinks, bingo halls, museums and galleries, cinemas; - museums & galleries; - campsites and caravan parks for touring caravans including motorhomes, except in an emergency; - swimming and diving pools; - indoor sports and exercise facilities, including soft play areas, leisure centres, gyms, equestrian centres, venues relating to motor sport and activity centres; - outdoor sports and exercise facilities including activity centres, equestrian centres, marinas and venues relating to motor sport and water sport; - outdoor visitor attractions, with the exception of play areas, public parks, forest and country parks, and outdoor areas of stately homes, historic homes, castles and properties operated by the National Trust; - driving instruction except for motorcycles, - the hospitality sector (takeaway/delivery permitted). Excludes hotels, guesthouses, B&B's, hostels, a bunkhouse, off-sales, ports, airports and motorway service areas; - restrictions on hotels, guesthouses, B&B's, hostels, bunkhouses and off-sales. - closure of non-essential retail - restrictions on libraries – orders cannot be made in person and access is only allowed for the purposes of collecting their order.	- Nightclubs; - Conference halls and conference facilities, including those in hotels - Theatres and Concert Halls except for the purposes of rehearsals - Close contact services – excludes services which are ancillary to a medical or health service or a social care service or for the purpose of film or television production or sports massage therapy. - a range of visitor attractions including funfairs, inflatable parks, amusements arcades, skating rinks, bingo halls, museums and galleries, cinemas; - museums & galleries; - campsites and caravan parks for touring caravans including motorhomes, except in an emergency; - swimming and diving pools; - indoor sports and exercise facilities, including soft play areas, leisure centres, gyms, equestrian centres, venues relating to motor sport and activity centres; - outdoor sports and exercise facilities including activity centres, equestrian centres, marinas and venues relating to motor sport and water sport; - outdoor visitor attractions, with the exception of play areas, public parks, forest and country parks, and outdoor areas of stately homes, historic homes, castles and properties operated by the National Trust; - driving instruction except for motorcycles, - the hospitality sector (takeaway/delivery permitted). Excludes hotels, guesthouses, B&B's, hostels, a bunkhouse, off-sales, ports, airports and motorway service areas; - restrictions on hotels, guesthouses, B&B's, hostels, bunkhouses and off-sales. - closure of non-essential retail - restrictions on libraries – orders cannot be made in person and access is only allowed for the purposes of collecting their order.
Visitors Attractions	- Indoor visitors attractions must close.	- Indoor visitors attractions must close.

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Annex B - Comparison table of the Coronavirus Restrictions Regulations currently in place with additional proposals

	- Outdoor visitors attractions must close with the exception of soft play areas, public parks, forest and country parks, and outdoor areas of stately homes, historic homes, castles and properties operated by the National Trust;	- Outdoor visitors attractions must close with the exception of soft play areas, public parks, forest and country parks, and outdoor areas of stately homes, historic homes, castles and properties operated by the National Trust;
Restrictions applicable to all hospitality Premises including private members clubs and Off - Sales	- Must close any premises, or part of premises, in which food or drink (including intoxicating liquor) are consumed on the premises. This excludes harbour terminals, airports or motorway service areas. - A business that sells or provides food and drink at ports, airports, motorway services and on ferry crossings which lasts or is expected to last three hours or more, must obtain, record and retain visitor information. - Any hospitality business is permitted to sell or provide food and drink (not including intoxicating liquor) on a takeaway/delivery basis between 05:00 and 23:00. Exemptions for Ferries, canteens in a workplace, school, prison, hospital, care home or military establishment. - Off sales are permitted from 08:00 on Monday to Saturday, and from 10:00 on Sunday, until 20:00 on any day.	- Must close any premises, or part of premises, in which food or drink (including intoxicating liquor) are consumed on the premises. This excludes harbour terminals, airports or motorway service areas. - A business that sells or provides food and drink at ports, airports, motorway services and on ferry crossings which lasts or is expected to last three hours or more, must obtain, record and retain visitor information. - Any hospitality business is permitted to sell or provide food and drink (not including intoxicating liquor) on a takeaway/delivery basis between 05:00 and 23:00. Exemptions for Ferries, canteens in a workplace, school, prison, hospital, care home or military establishment. - Off sales are permitted from 08:00 on Monday to Saturday, and from 10:00 on Sunday, until 20:00 on any day.
Hotels and Guesthouses	- Hotels or guesthouses may continue to provide food or drink (not including intoxicating liquor) as part of a service for residents, whether or not in a restaurant on the premises at any time of the day. Residents must have been— • (i) already resident on the date this schedule came into operation; • (ii) resident for work-related purposes; • (iii) vulnerable people; or • (iv) unable to return to their private dwelling due to an emergency; - Not permitted to provide alcohol unless it is in accordance with the requirements for off-license sales i.e. for consumptions off the premises and sold in manufacturers original seal.	- Hotels or guesthouses may continue to provide food or drink (not including intoxicating liquor) as part of a service for residents, whether or not in a restaurant on the premises at any time of the day. Residents must have been— • (i) already resident on the date this schedule came into operation; • (ii) resident for work-related purposes; • (iii) vulnerable people; or • (iv) unable to return to their private dwelling due to an emergency; - Not permitted to provide alcohol unless it is in accordance with the requirements for off-license sales i.e. for consumptions off the premises and sold in manufacturers original seal.
Restrictions specific to unlicensed hospitality premises	- Permitted to sell or provide food and drink (not including intoxicating liquor) on a takeaway/delivery basis between 05:00 and 23:00 - Exemptions for Ferries, canteens in a workplace, school, prison, hospital, care home or military establishment. - No outdoor seating on the premises or on any neighbouring area adjacent to the premises must be used by customers.	- Permitted to sell or provide food and drink (not including intoxicating liquor) on a takeaway/delivery basis between 05:00 and 23:00 - Exemptions for Ferries, canteens in a workplace, school, prison, hospital, care home or military establishment. - No outdoor seating on the premises or on any neighbouring area adjacent to the premises must be used by customers.
Venues at which intoxicating liquor may be consumed	- al distancing required and visitors movement are restricted. - This restriction was removed.	- This restriction was removed.
Retail Sector	- Retail businesses are required to close unless the business wholly or mainly provides goods for sale or hire or provides a service and is listed below: - Food retailers, supermarkets, convenience stores, corner shops, newsagents; - Off licences and licensed shops selling alcohol (including breweries), - Pharmacies (including non-dispensing pharmacies) and chemists, - Homeware stores, building supplies businesses and hardware stores, - Petrol stations, - Pet shops, agricultural supplies shops, livestock markets, veterinary surgeons - Garden centres and ornamental plant nurseries and Christmas tree sales (but not cafes or restaurants in such premises), - Motor vehicle repair, MOT services, Bicycle shops, taxi or vehicle hire businesses, - Banks, building societies, credit unions, short term loan providers and cash points savings clubs 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, - Funeral directors, - Laundrettes and dry cleaners,	- Retail businesses are required to close unless the business wholly or mainly provides goods for sale or hire or provides a service and is listed below: - Food retailers, supermarkets, convenience stores, corner shops, newsagents; - Off licences and licensed shops selling alcohol (including breweries), - Pharmacies (including non-dispensing pharmacies) and chemists, - Homeware stores, building supplies businesses and hardware stores, - Petrol stations, - Pet shops, agricultural supplies shops, livestock markets, veterinary surgeons - Garden centres and ornamental plant nurseries and Christmas tree sales (but not cafes or restaurants in such premises), - Motor vehicle repair, MOT services, Bicycle shops, taxi or vehicle hire businesses, - Banks, building societies, credit unions, short term loan providers and cash points savings clubs 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, - Funeral directors, - Laundrettes and dry cleaners,

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Annex B - Comparison table of the Coronavirus Restrictions Regulations currently in place with additional proposals

	- Dental services, opticians, audiology services, chiropody, chiropractors, osteopaths and other medical or health services, including services relating to mental health, - Car parks and public toilets, - Storage and distribution facilities for delivery drop off. - Click and Collect not permitted for non-essential retail. - Those permitted to open must limit numbers permitted entry at any one time in order to ensure social can be maintained by those therein. - Further work should be undertaken by the Executive Office on the definition of non-essential retail to minimise the potential for abuse of this.	- Dental services, opticians, audiology services, chiropody, chiropractors, osteopaths and other medical or health services, including services relating to mental health, - Car parks and public toilets, - Storage and distribution facilities for delivery drop off. - Click and Collect not permitted for non-essential retail. - Those permitted to open must limit numbers permitted entry at any one time in order to ensure social can be maintained by those therein. - Further work should be undertaken by the Executive Office on the definition of non-essential retail to minimise the potential for abuse of this.
Close contact services	- Required to remain closed – exemptions for services which are ancillary to a medical or health service or a social care service or for the purpose of film or television production or sports massage therapy. - Face coverings must be worn when permitted to open as per exemptions above - Those permitted to open must operate an appointments only system. - Those permitted to open must collect contact details of all customers	- Required to remain closed – exemptions for services which are ancillary to a medical or health service or a social care service or for the purpose of film or television production or sports massage therapy. - Face coverings must be worn when permitted to open as per exemptions above - Those permitted to open must operate an appointments only system. - Those permitted to open must collect contact details of all customers
Libraries	- May continue to provide the service of a library: • in response to orders or requests received through a website or other on-line communication, or by telephone including by text message, or • by delivery or to visitors who enter the premises of the library only to collect items ordered or requested in accordance with the above or to use the facilities of the library to access the internet.	- May continue to provide the service of a library: • in response to orders or requests received through a website or other on-line communication, or by telephone including by text message, or • by delivery or to visitors who enter the premises of the library only to collect items ordered or requested in accordance with the above or to use the facilities of the library to access the internet.

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