

ADMIRAL COVID-COMPLIANCE LICENSEE GUIDANCE



Updated October 1st 2021

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WALES – COVID CERTIFICATION

(UPDATED OCTOBER 1ST 2021)

Wales' vaccine certification (or proof of a negative test within 48 hours) process will come in to force on **11th October**. The Welsh Government's regulations have been published ([here](#)). In summary, the covered premises are:

- Nightclubs and other places where music is provided for dancing if they serve alcohol and are open at any time between midnight and 5 a.m. (and the requirement to have a COVID pass applies to such premises at any time, including times outside these hours, if they are open and are providing music for people to dance – however the requirement only applies during the times that music for dancing is being played);
- Premises where an event is being held with over 10,000 people in attendance if they are all seated, or over 500 indoors and 4,000 outdoors if they are not all seated.

There are specific exemptions set out in the regulations, for example for weddings, civil ceremonies and wakes where certification is not required. Similarly staff and volunteers are not required to show a pass.

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SCOTLAND – COVID CERTIFICATION SCHEME

(UPDATED OCTOBER 1ST 2021)

The Scottish Government have published the [guidance](#) and [regulations](#). It should be noted that enforcement of the scheme by authorities will not take place until **18 October**.

The app for staff checking certificates is also available at a [covidcheck.scot](https://www.covidcheck.scot) or via [Google Play](#) or [Apple Store](#). We are still awaiting the app for customers to use, however pdfs are available via [NHSinform.Scot](https://www.nhs.uk/inform-scot).

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Ventilation as a mitigation of COVID-19 transmission – guidance for pubs

New ventilation guidance ([here](#))

Ventilation of enclosed spaces is identified as an important measure for keeping customers and staff safe. The guidance confirms that:

- There are different ways of providing ventilation, including mechanical ventilation using fans and ducts, natural ventilation which relies on passive flow through openings (doors, windows, vents) or a combination of the two.
- HSE guidance on ventilation and air conditioning explains how to identify those spaces and steps to take to improve ventilation. [Read advice on air conditioning and ventilation from HSE.](#)

Key points

- It is well-accepted that improving ventilation for an indoors space can reduce the risk of transmission of the virus carried in aerosol particles, alongside other mitigation measures.
- There are practical, no-cost means of improving natural ventilation as set out in guidance from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).
- Current government guidance to the hospitality sector refers directly to the HSE guidance and does not specify any prescribed standard of ventilation or specific equipment.

Tips for better ventilation (per HSE guidance)

[Why ventilation is important](#)

- Good ventilation reduces the concentration of the virus in the air and therefore reduces the risks from airborne transmission. This happens when people breathe in small particles (aerosols) in the air after someone with the virus has occupied an enclosed area. However, ventilation will have little or no impact on droplet or contact transmission routes.

[Balancing ventilation with keeping people warm](#)

- Good ventilation is a balance between making sure premises are warm but keeping a flow of air going through an area. Simple steps, such as partially opening windows, can be taken to ensure ventilation is maintained. [Natural ventilation](#) can be used with heating systems to maintain a reasonable temperature.

[Identifying poorly ventilated areas](#)

- Look for areas where there is no [mechanical ventilation](#) or no natural ventilation, such as opening windows and vents etc, unless doors are opened very frequently
- Check that mechanical systems provide outdoor air, temperature control or both. If a system (e.g. a local air conditioner) is recirculating only and doesn't have an outdoor air supply, or a separate source of outdoor air, the area is likely to be poorly ventilated
- Identify areas that feel stuffy or smell badly

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- Use carbon dioxide (CO₂) monitors to identify the CO₂ levels to help decide if ventilation is poor. CO₂ monitors are most effective for areas that are regularly attended by the same group of people. They are less effective in areas with low numbers of people

[How to improve ventilation](#)

- The more people occupying an area that is poorly ventilated, and the longer they remain in it, the greater the risk of transmission. Singing, shouting and aerobic activities generate higher levels of aerosol and increase the risk further, so consider these factors when ensuring you have adequate ventilation.

[Natural ventilation](#)

- Natural ventilation can be provided through open windows, or through other means such as vents. However, fire doors should not be propped open.
- Do not to completely close windows and doors when the area is occupied as this can result in very low levels of ventilation.
- Lower temperatures and likely windy weather conditions in the winter months will increase the natural ventilation through openings. This means you don't need to open windows and doors as wide, so partially opening them can still provide adequate ventilation while maintaining a comfortable temperature. Opening higher-level windows is likely to generate fewer draughts.
- Airing rooms as frequently as you can will help improve ventilation. This involves opening all doors and windows wide to maximise the ventilation in the room. It may be easier to do this when the room is unoccupied or between uses.