



Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025: Martyn's Law

The **Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025**, also known as **Martyn's Law**, will require certain public premises and events to be prepared and ready to keep the public safe in a terrorist attack. The Act applies to England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and establishes a minimum legal security standard of protective security at larger premises and events for the first time.

Scope

For premises and events to be in scope, they must meet specific conditions and be used for activities listed in the Act. They are separated into two categories.

- **The standard tier** is for premises that host between **200 and 799 people** at the same time.
- **The enhanced tier** is for premises and events that host **800 or more people**. Qualifying events will always be in the enhanced tier where they host 800+ people and are accessible to the public and have measures in place to control access, like checking tickets or taking payments.

Requirements

When the Act comes into force, those responsible for qualifying premises and events must:

- 1 notify** the regulator, the Security Industry Authority (SIA), that they are responsible for their premises
- 2** have in place so far as reasonably practicable, appropriate **public protection procedures** that could be reasonably expected to reduce the risk of physical harm if an attack occurs there or nearby.

These procedures relate to:

- Evacuation** **Invacuation** **Lockdown** **Communication**

Those responsible for **enhanced tier** premises and qualifying events must comply with the above requirements and also:

- 3** have in place, so far as reasonably practicable, appropriate **public protection measures** that could be reasonably expected to reduce both the vulnerability of the premises or event to an act of terrorism occurring and the risk of physical harm being caused to individuals if an attack occurs there or nearby.

These measures relate to:

- Monitoring** **Movement control** **Physical Security** **Security of Information**

- 4** document the public protection procedures and measures in place, and give this information to the SIA
- 5** where the responsible person for enhanced duty premises or a qualifying event is not an individual (e.g. company) they must designate a senior individual.

Responsible person

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For qualifying premises, the responsible person is whoever has control of the premises in connection with their relevant Schedule 1 use – for example, the person who runs a restaurant or manages a theatre.
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For qualifying events, the responsible person is whoever has control of the premises for the event – for example, a theatre company that hires an industrial building to stage a play and has control of the building for that event.

Regulator

The Act establishes the Security Industry Authority (SIA) as the regulator.

The SIA will seek to support, advise and guide those responsible for premises and events in meeting the requirements of this legislation. Where there are instances of serious or persistent non-compliance the SIA will be able to take enforcement action including compliance notices, monetary penalties and restriction notices. The legislation also includes some criminal offences.

When the Act comes into force

The Act was passed in Parliament on 3 April 2025, and there will be an implementation period of at least 24 months. The Home Office will publish statutory guidance during this period. Neither the Home Office, SIA, nor the National Counter Terrorism Security Office endorse any third-party products offered by the private sector in respect of compliance with this legislation. The Government's intent is that those responsible for premises and events in scope can comply with the Act **without needing to buy specialist services**.



What you can do to prepare

While the Act is not yet in force, you can start building and maintaining a good security culture.

For more information, go to: www.protectuk.police.uk



Scan the QR code for more information