

# Martyn's Law

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# Background

- The Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act, also known as Martyn's Law, pays tribute to Martyn Hett, one of 21 people tragically killed in the 2017 Manchester Arena attack. Martyn's mother, Figen Murray, has campaigned this legislation forward.
- The Act is Home Office led. The Department for Education have worked in conjunction with the Home Office on how the legislation will apply to the education sector in practice.
- Martyn's Law is intended to improve protective security and organisational preparedness across the UK, as it introduces a tiered framework, categorising premises and events based on the number of individuals to be present at any one time.
- It will require those responsible to take steps to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack and reduce harm in the event of an attack occurring - this includes all education settings.

# Scope

For premises to be in scope, they must meet the conditions of the Act including that they are used for one or more uses listed in the Act – this includes education settings.

The Act separates qualifying premises and qualifying events into two categories:

- Premises and events where there are **200 to 799** people will fall into the **Standard Tier**.
- Premises and events where there **800 or more** people will fall into the **Enhanced Tier**.
- **under 200** are out of scope, though we encourage settings to have good security awareness and preparedness.

Watch [this video](#) for further details.



# Education Sector

Settings where it is reasonable to expect 200 or more people, will fall under the scope of the law and will be subject to **Standard Tier requirements**.

## Early Years, Primary, Secondary education and Further Education (including faith schools)

- Early years, primary, secondary, and *some* further education settings that are expected to host 200 people or more, have a special consideration, and will be in the Standard Tier regardless of their overall capacity.
- Independent Training Providers can be in scope if funded by DfE and will fall in the Standard Tier, regardless of capacity. If not DfE funded and are privately owned, the special consideration will not apply.
- Those whose capacity falls below 200 will fall out of scope however, we advise that these settings follow the requirements of the standard tier for best practice.

# Education Sector

## Higher Education

- Universities (and student accommodation) will fall within the Standard Tier where it is reasonable to expect 200-799 people to be present, and the Enhanced Tier where 800 or greater.
- Most universities have multiple buildings (e.g. student unions, gyms, libraries) these will be classed as 'groups of buildings' **but only where they are located in close proximity**.

# Responsible Person / DSI

- You will need to have a responsible person regardless of what tier you are in.
- If you are in the enhanced tier, you will need to have a Designated Senior Individual (DSI). This is a senior person who is appointed in addition to the responsible person. The DSI's main role is to make sure the event or premises follows the law and to involve senior management in key decisions. While the DSI can assign tasks to others, they still hold full responsibility.
- Further details are available in Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Bill: Responsible person [factsheet](#).



## Standard Tier

This tier is about driving good preparedness outcomes. Within this tier, the requirements are to:



- Notify the Security Industry Authority (SIA)



- Put in place reasonably practicable public protection procedures



- Simple, low-cost activities focused on staff following policies and procedures during a terrorist attack or suspected attack occurring.



There is no requirements to put in physical measures in this tier

# Enhanced Tier

This tier ensures that settings are prepared to take appropriate action in the event of an attack. Within this tier, the requirements are to:



- Notify the Security Industry Authority (SIA)



- Appoint a designated senior individual



- Put in place reasonably practicable public protection procedures



- Document compliance by recording public protection measures, risk mitigation strategies and justifying how these reduce vulnerabilities

# Procedures

Procedures involve people / processed-based measures to move people away from danger:



**Evacuation** – Get people out of the building



**Invacuation** – Bring people inside a building or moving to safe internal area



**Lockdown** – Secure the building against attackers



**Communication** – how to let people know what is happening: police and emergency services, staff, students (where appropriate) and visitors within the setting and concerned parents whose first instinct will be to get to their children

# The Regulator

- The Security Industry Authority (SIA) have been established to oversee compliance with, and enforce, the requirements placed on Duty Holders.
- The SIA's role will be to educate and provide guidance on how best to achieve compliance.
- They will have several legal powers to fully exercise its functions including, authorising an inspector, power of entry, power to be accompanied and information gathering.



- **Inspect** at a regional level and allow inspectors to link in with regional Counter-Terrorism Networks.
- Use **sanctions and powers** to address *serious cases* of non-compliance.



- Provide tailored **advice** on how to build reasonably practicable security plans.



- Produce **guidance** for businesses on how to prepare and comply with the law.



# Summary

Early Years, primary, secondary and further education settings



200+

Standard Tier



- 200

Out of Scope

Higher Education settings



200-799

Standard Tier



800+

Enhanced Tier



- 200

Out of Scope



# Implementation

- Settings in scope will have time to prepare prior to the implementation of the legislation. We expect this period to be **approximately 24 months** to allow for the setup of the regulator (the SIA), and to ensure sufficient time for those responsible for premises and events in scope to understand their new obligations and to plan and prepare.
- The Home Office, the Security Industry Authority and the Department for Education will publish bespoke guidance and resources for premises, events and settings **within** this 24-month period.

## Third party providers

The Department for Education does not endorse any third-party products or providers offering paid services to enhance security measures and preparedness for education settings.

# Education resources

The Department for Education have a number of free resources that can help settings put in place preparedness plans.



These have not been published in tandem with Martyn's Law

- The Protective Security and Preparedness [guidance](#) for education settings. This guidance aims to deter terrorist attacks and other security problems in education settings by rolling out good security practices.
- ACT for Education [e-learning](#). A course available to all staff at education settings that focuses on embedding a security minded culture, identifying security vulnerabilities and suspicious activity, and how to respond to an incident.
- ACT for Youth. A [teaching resource](#) aimed at 11-16-year-olds, on three key steps for keeping safe in the event of a knife or gun attack: RUN to safety, HIDE if you can't, and TELL the police when you're safe.

## Additional resources

We recommend the following resources to support you:

- Outdoor education [guidance](#) for safely planning, leadership and management of off-site educational activities. Applicable to schools, colleges, youth services, and other educational settings.
- School and college security is non-statutory [guidance](#) to help schools and colleges develop policies and plans to manage and respond to security related incidents.
- Emergency planning and response for education, childcare, and children's social care settings is non-statutory [guidance](#) to help settings plan for and respond to a range of emergencies.
- Security Minded Communications [guidance](#) helps protect an organisation by viewing existing and planned communications through the eyes of someone who is seeking to gather information to help them plan a hostile act against it.

## Additional resources

We recommend the following resources to support you:

- [National Protective Security Authority](#) helps protect the UK from national security threats by providing guidance on physical and personnel security to critical sectors.
- [ProtectUK](#) is a free counter-terrorism and security hub in the UK, providing authoritative guidance, training, and resources to help businesses and communities improve their protective security and preparedness against terrorism.
- Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Bill [factsheets](#) are the overarching Home Office factsheet containing a number of documents relating to the Terrorism (Protection of Premises Act).

## How to contact us?

- Got questions or need support? Reach out to us through the Department for Education's [online form](#)—we're here to help!
- For settings interested in integrating the ACT for Education e-learning into their Learner Management System for staff to complete the training, please contact [DFE.PROTECTANDPREPARE@education.gov.uk](mailto:DFE.PROTECTANDPREPARE@education.gov.uk) with the subject line "SCORM".