

# CLOA: Preparing for Martyn's Law

December 2025





# Martyns Law

- Official name: **Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025**
- Purpose: Improve **protective security** and **preparedness** for terrorist threats.
- Applies to:
  - **Standard Tier**: Premises/events with **200–799 people** → basic risk assessment, staff training, emergency plan.
  - **Enhanced Tier**: Premises/events with **800+ people** → detailed risk assessment, physical security measures (CCTV, bag checks, vehicle barriers).
- Enforcement: **Security Industry Authority (SIA)** will regulate compliance.
- Implementation timeline: **24-month preparation period**

The infographic is set against a teal background with a subtle checkered pattern. At the top center is the Counter Terrorism Policing logo, which includes a crest and the text 'COUNTER TERRORISM POLICING'. Below this, the words 'NEW LAW' are prominently displayed in large, bold, white capital letters. Underneath 'NEW LAW', the text 'Martyn's Law has been granted Royal Assent, announced by government' is written in white, with 'by government' underlined. Below that, in smaller white text, is 'Making it an Act of Parliament'. To the right of the central text, there are two paragraphs of white text. The first paragraph explains that the **Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025**, also known as 'Martyn's Law', is a tribute to Martyn Hett, who was killed alongside 21 others in the 2017 Manchester Arena attack, and that it **became law today**. The second paragraph states that this new legislation will ensure that **venues across the UK must consider the security of the public** and take steps to **protect them from harm**.

COUNTER TERRORISM POLICING

## NEW LAW

Martyn's Law has been granted Royal Assent, announced by government

Making it an Act of Parliament

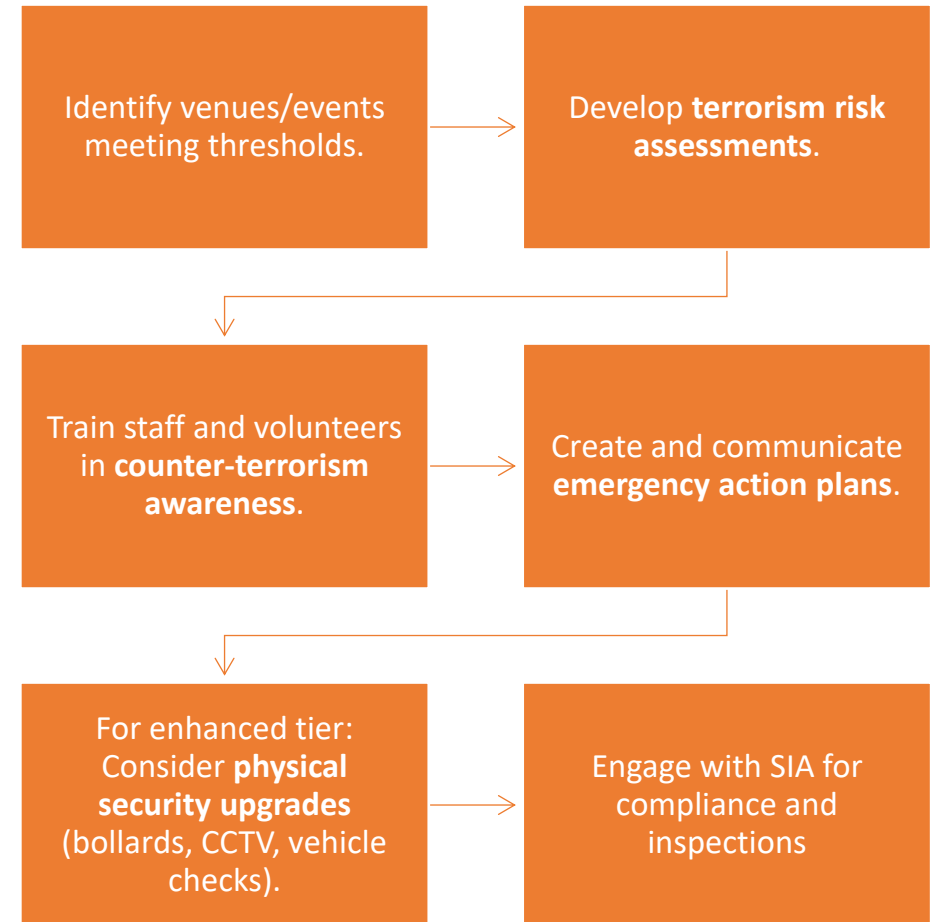
The **Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025**, also known as 'Martyn's Law' in tribute to Martyn Hett who was killed alongside 21 others in the 2017 Manchester Arena attack, **became law today**.

This new legislation will make sure **venues across the UK must consider the security of the public** and take steps to **protect them from harm**.

# Key Requirements for Local Authorities



# ProtectUK



# Bath City Centre Security Scheme

Objective: Protect high-footfall areas from **vehicle-borne attacks**.

Measures implemented:

- **Permanent vehicle access restrictions** in core streets.
- **Controlled access points** monitored by CCTV.
- **Sliding and static bollards** and reinforced street furniture.

Collaboration with **Avon & Somerset Police**



# Anti-Terrorism Traffic Regulation Order



Legal basis: Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, Sections 22C & 22D.

Purpose: Restrict traffic to reduce terrorism risk.

Bath ATTRO details:

- Applies to streets around **Bath Abbey & Roman Baths** (York Street, Lower Borough Walls, Stall Street, etc.).
- Operating hours: **10:00–18:00** (with some evening extensions for York Street).
- Controlled access for **Blue Badge holders and taxis** via CCTV authorization.

ATTRO enables rapid deployment of **bollards and barriers** for security



The image shows the interior of the Roman Baths in Bath, England. A large, rectangular pool of water occupies the foreground and middle ground, reflecting the warm, golden light from the interior. The pool is surrounded by a two-story classical building with numerous columns and arches. Statues of figures in classical attire are placed on the upper level. Several groups of people are visible, some standing near the pool and others walking through the colonnades. The scene is lit with warm, ambient light, creating a historical and atmospheric setting.

Operating context



## **Purpose of Martyn's Law**

Martyn's Law aims to enhance public safety by mandating security measures at venues to reduce terrorism risks.

- **Standard Tier:** 200-799 venue capacity
- **Enhanced Tier:** 800+ venue capacity

## **The Roman Baths**

As a visitor attraction with around 1,000,000 visitors a year and peak days in excess of 5,000 visitors, the Roman Baths falls within Enhanced Tier.

Cultural heritage sites must balance visitor safety with preserving historical integrity using innovative solutions.



At the Roman Baths 1 million visitors enter through one set of double doors, we need to work within the operational constraints of our site.

We need to make sure that we don't inadvertently make the public realm less safe, by creating a queue / crowd outside our front door.





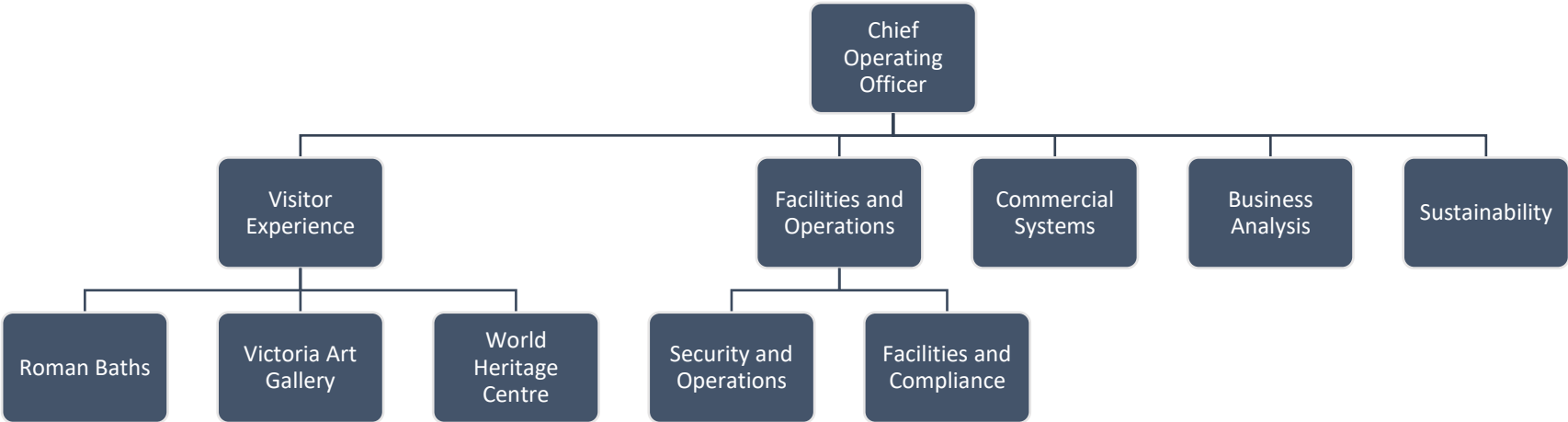
## Organisational Structure and Responsibility

In 2023 we re-structured to move Visitor Experience and Facilities under the same directorate in the Service.

Martyn's Law benefit: **creates a unified approach to security, safety and visitor experience.**

We have a **legal imperative** to operate a safe site, we have a **commercial imperative** to ensure that this supports an outstanding visitor experience.

These elements can be aligned so risk assessments and emergency plans consider both infrastructure and visitor behaviour.





A photograph of the Roman Bath in Bath, England, at dusk. The scene shows a large, rectangular stone pool reflecting the warm interior lights of the surrounding colonnade. The colonnade features tall, fluted columns and a balcony with statues. Several people are visible walking around the pool. In the foreground, there are large, rough-hewn stone blocks. A dark, semi-transparent triangular overlay is positioned on the left side of the image, containing the text "Preparedness Strategy".

# Preparedness Strategy



## **Security Planning and Operational Measures**

### **We already have:**

- comprehensive CCTV,
- controlled access points,
- barriers
- 24/7 Staffing due to the nature of the site
- Contracted Security Officers

### **Identifying Vulnerabilities**

As part of our regular contract monitoring we review risk exposure.

### **Evaluating External Threats**

We sit within a busy city centre location and must work collaboratively

Work closely with experts within the local authority and emergency services to align with national counter-terrorism standards.

Use regular scenario planning to anticipate threats and allocate resources effectively.





## **Staff Training and Role Allocation**

### **Procedural Emergency Plans**

We regularly update and evolve our improving emergency response plans + After every incident we debrief

### **Regular Drills and Refresher Sessions**

Frequent drills reinforce protocols, confidence and preparedness

- Fire drills during public opening hours
- Monthly scenario walk throughs
- Table top exercises for Service-wide staff

### **Counter-Terrorism Training**

Front-line staff receive training to identify threats, manage crowds, and execute emergency procedures effectively.

### **Role Allocation Importance**

Clear assignment of roles ensures smooth lockdowns, evacuations, and communication during emergencies.

- Evacuation Controller
- 24/7 Senior Leader on-call
- Teams Channel to manage emergencies
- Emergency grab bags





Current Set-up

1 million visitors arrive through one set of double doors.

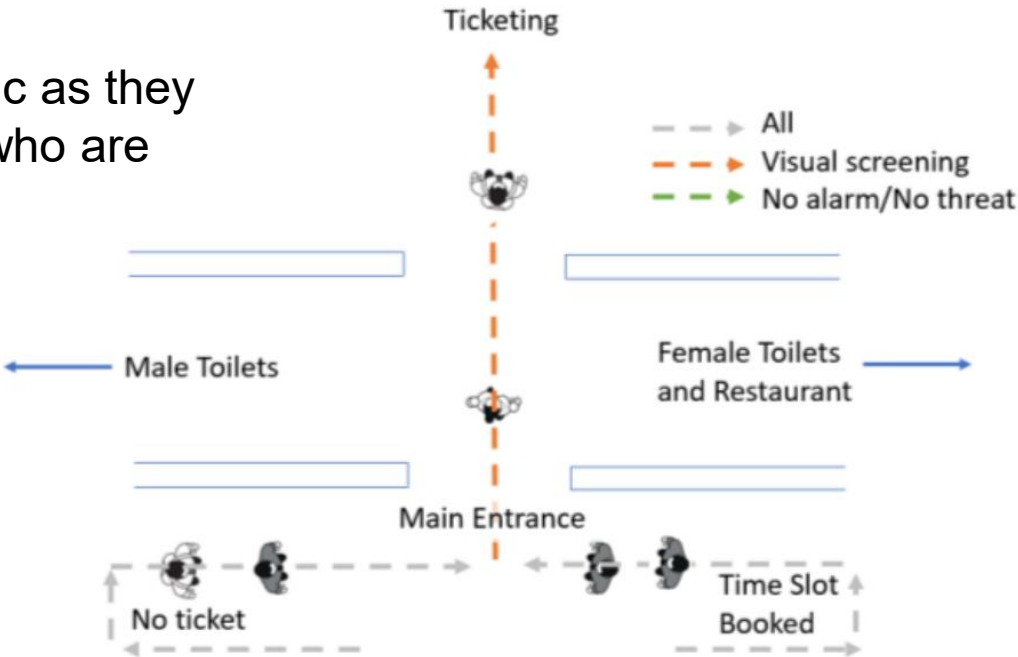
Security officers provide a visual deterrent + a visual screening of visitors arriving.

Bag searches not routinely applied

“Escalation to CRITICAL” procedures include provision for bag searches, in reality we lack the space to search every visitor.

We could not admit our current visitor volumes and conduct 100% bag searches.

Random bag searches are problematic as they invite potential criticism from visitors who are “randomly” selected.



## Visitor Arrival and Security Screening

### New Arrival Process

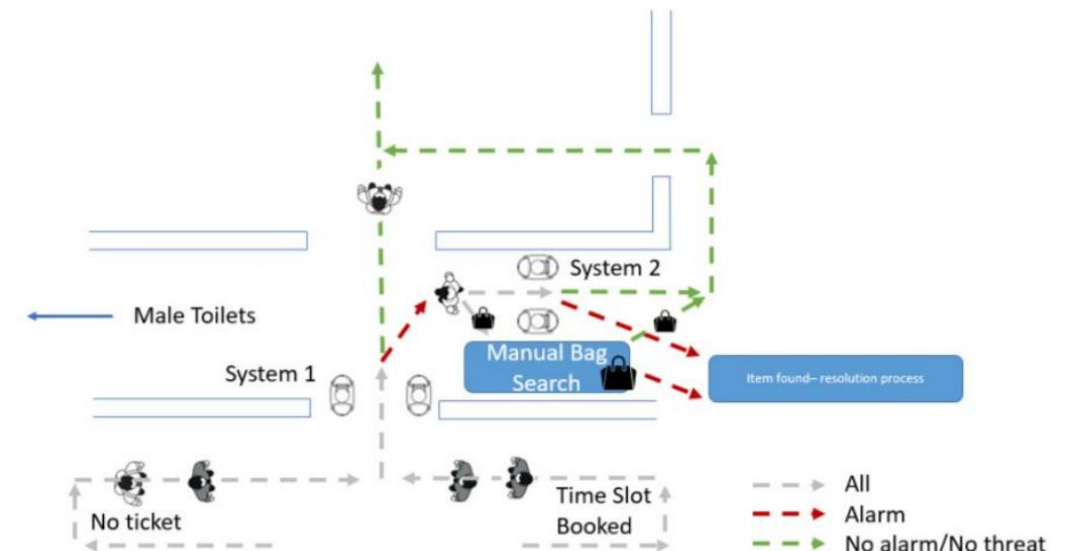
CEIA Opengate system trialled and procured.

All visitors go through the system, with their bags.

System specifically designed to pick up metal signatures of items which might cause a mass casualty event; but not every visitor's mobile phone.

Bag searches to be carried out when system alarms.

“Escalation to CRITICAL” procedures include increased sensitivity settings on the device and reductions in capacity.





A photograph of the Roman Baths in Bath, England, taken at dusk. The scene shows a large, rectangular stone pool in the foreground, reflecting the warm interior lights of the surrounding colonnade. The colonnade is built with large, light-colored stone columns and arches. Several people are visible walking around the pool. In the background, a building with a blue roof and statues on its roofline is visible against the twilight sky. The word "Summary" is overlaid in white text on a dark, semi-transparent triangular shape on the left side of the image.

# Summary



1. An opportunity to confirm already good practice.
2. A catalyst to invest in infrastructure, which can be difficult to justify.
3. Training and operational readiness, as important as physical security improvements.
4. Don't see it as something to be done and ticked off, but part of your ongoing operational culture moving forward.

