



Festival of Britain Village 1951
Motto: "Independence and Self Help"

TROWELL PARISH COUNCIL

EMERGENCY PLAN

Contents	Page
Introduction	three
Purpose of the Plan	4
Emergency Co-ordinators Contact List	6
Risk Assessment	7
Emergency Plan Activation	11
Emergency Organisations Contact List	13
Communication	15
Recovery	16
Training, testing and maintenance	17
Key Locations	18
Appendix A – Emergency Action Check List	19
Appendix B - Environment Agency Flood Preparedness Guidelines	20
Appendix C – Emergency Log Sheet	25
Appendix D – Defibrillator Location	26
Appendix E – Community Organisations	27
Appendix F – Amber Alert	28
Appendix G – METHANE Model	30
Appendix H – Martyn’s Law	31
Appendix I – Map of Trowell	36

INTRODUCTION

The Parish Council has drawn up this plan to help deal with a major incident, which may occur in the future and by becoming more resilient the community can complement the work of the emergency responders and/or utility companies and reduce the impact of an emergency both in the long and short term.

The Parish Council may be able to act faster than some responding agencies and the local knowledge possessed by the Parish Council may prove invaluable.

By preparing this plan, the Parish Council is putting in place arrangements to mobilise resources that exist in the community to support residents, businesses, visitors and outside agencies in the event of an emergency. By planning in advance, the Parish Council aim to provide key assistance coordinating local response activities.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

Aims

The aim of the plan is to increase short term Community Resilience in response to an Emergency occurring in the local area.

Community Resilience can be defined as being:

'Communities and individuals harnessing local resources and expertise to help themselves in an emergency, in a way that complements the response of the emergency services.'

Objectives

- To enable the community to respond effectively to an emergency that occurs in the local area.
- To identify resources and key contacts within the community that can assist the emergency services and Local Authorities in response to the emergency.
- To identify vulnerable people in the community

Roles and Responsibilities

- The Parish Council and other local involved bodies are committed to delivering this plan for the benefit of residents in the Parish. It should be noted that this support will rely on the efforts of local volunteers. These volunteers who are delivering the support will endeavour, subject to each individual's skills, training and availabilities, to take all reasonable measures to achieve the plan objectives.
- The role of the Parish Council is initially to use reasonable efforts to ensure that the relevant emergency services have been alerted to a potential incident and to establish contact with neighbouring Emergency Planning teams.
- Once Emergency Services have been contacted, the Parish Council will provide information to those bodies to help them establish the nature and scale of the emergency. The Emergency Group will assist the Emergency Services in identifying impacted and vulnerable individuals.
- The Parish Council will undertake Emergency Plan exercises, both as a tabletop exercise, and as a simulation of an emergency.
- After the event, the Parish Council will liaise with residents, Emergency Services and any other involved participants to learn from the experience to determine what worked and what can be improved.
- The Parish Council will maintain and update the plan based on feedback from the meetings, the lessons learnt and good practice.

Scope

This plan has been developed to support the Emergency response to community wide major incidents, rather than individual household issues.

A community wide event can be identified as:

- An event that typically affects more than a single household, either affecting the householders, their homes, access to them or the services they use.
- Requiring the input from multiple Emergency Services, e.g. Police, Fire, Ambulance etc.
- Beyond the normal capacity for any one typical household to resolve.
- Caused by an event external to the property, such as flooding, fire, explosion, from outside the property.

Exclusions

- Individual households, unless there are some extenuating circumstances, such as vulnerable residents who are the only household affected by the emergency.
- Health matters, unless determined by the Emergency Services
- General short term operational failure to access utilities, or services such as may happen during a typical power outage.

Emergency Co-ordinators Contact list.

Title	Name	Contact Details	Address
Emergency Co-ordinator	Chair of Trowell Parish Council	CllrMHarvey@trowell.org.uk	Trowell Parish Hall
Deputy Emergency Co-ordinator	Vice-Chair of Trowell Parish Council	donpringle@sky.com	Trowell Parish Hall
Deputy Emergency Co-ordinator	Parish Clerk	clerk@trowell.org.uk	Trowell Parish Hall
Deputy Emergency Co-ordinator	Emergency Planning Officer	Martinfollows5@gmail.com	Trowell Parish Hall
Other Contacts			
All Trowell Parish Councillors		clerk@trowell.org.uk	Trowell Parish Hall
Key holder one	Parish Clerk	07712660157 clerk@trowell.org.uk	Trowell Parish Hall
Key holder two	Caretaker	07712660155	Trowell Parish Hall
Key holder three	Caretaker	07561104463	Trowell Parish Hall

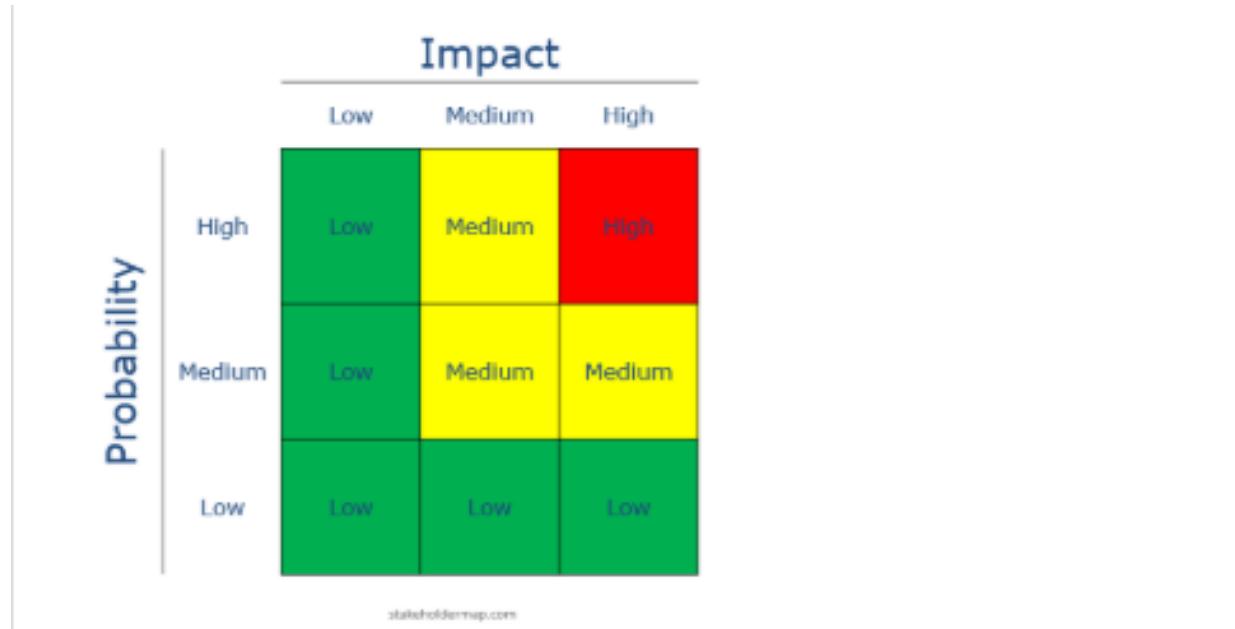
Local Risk Assessment

Risk Matrix

A basic risk matrix is a grid that shows the likelihood of risks occurring and the severity of their consequence.

Each axis follows a scale of low to high.

The matrix is based on two intersecting factors: the likelihood that the risk event will occur and the potential impact the risk event will have on the Parish.



Risk	Impact	Likelihood	Preparation
Flooding	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential homelessness • Road closures • Damage to property 	High	<p>Identify premises for control centre and evacuation.</p> <p>List of community organisations able to assist vulnerable residents.</p>
Major traffic incident Damage to rail bridge	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disrupted traffic • Potential loss of life • Potential rail impact 	Medium	<p>Identify alternate routes through Parish.</p> <p>Update social media platforms.</p>
Major traffic incident Casualties on M1	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss of life • Disrupted traffic • Stranded motorists 	Low	<p>Identify premises for control centre and evacuation.</p> <p>Update social media platforms.</p>

Railway incident	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential loss of life Stranded passengers Disruption to rail services 	Low	Identify premises for control centre and evacuation. Update social media platforms. Identify alternate modes of transport.
High Winds	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural damage Road closure Potential evacuation of residents 	Medium	Identify premises for control centre and evacuation. List of appropriate community organisations able to help vulnerable residents.
Fire/Chemical spill. Explosion	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential damage to building/property Atmospheric pollution 	Medium	Contact Environment Agency Identify premises for control centre and evacuation. List of local building suppliers and contractors
Air pollution	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breathing difficulties 	Medium	Identify vulnerable residents. Message on social media platforms to follow public health advice
Severe snow and icy conditions	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housebound residents unable to get supplies. Gridlock traffic Possible damage to structures 	Medium	Identify vulnerable residents. List of voluntary agencies and community groups who may deliver essential supplies to vulnerable residents. Update social media platforms. Check gritting progress
Amber alert – Heatwave or extreme cold	High <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housebound or vulnerable residents 	High	Identify household with young or elderly residents.

			<p>List of voluntary agencies to support vulnerable residents</p> <p>List of suppliers of electrical cooling or heating aids.</p> <p>Identify premises to act as warm area in times of extreme cold</p>
Animal disease	<p>Medium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closure of some footpaths 	Medium	<p>Identify local footpaths affected by closure.</p> <p>Update social media.</p>
Pandemic	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disruption to amenities Impact on local businesses Vulnerable residents unable to gain access to supplies or medication 	Medium	<p>Instigate online meetings to reduce interaction.</p> <p>Identify households with vulnerable residents.</p> <p>Prepare list of voluntary agencies and community groups who may be willing to deliver essential supplies to vulnerable residents.</p>
National power outage/internet failure Or Cyber attack	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable residents unable to gain access to supplies or medication 	Medium	<p>Identify buildings with back-up generators.</p> <p>Identify vulnerable people who use lifesaving electrical equipment.</p> <p>Identify local water and food suppliers.</p> <p>Identify alternate methods of communication.</p>

Terrorist attack	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss of life • Damage to property • Disrupted traffic • Potential evacuation of residents 	Low	<p>Identify premises for control centre and evacuation.</p> <p>List of community organisations able to assist.</p> <p>Update social media platforms</p>
Major traffic incident in village	<p>High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential loss of life • Disrupted traffic • Stranded motorists 	Medium	<p>Identify premises for control centre and evacuation.</p> <p>Update social media platforms.</p>

Risk Matrix

Road Traffic Incident M1 Railway Incident Terrorist Attack	<p>Damage to Rail Bridge</p> <p>High Wind</p> <p>Fire/Chemical Spill/Explosion</p> <p>Air pollution</p> <p>Snow</p> <p>Pandemic</p> <p>Power Outage</p> <p>Traffic Incident in Village</p>	<p>Flooding</p> <p>Heatwave/Extreme Cold</p>
	Animal Disease	

Emergency Plan Activation

Source	Action
<p>Telephone call from any of the Emergency Services or other Local Authority Emergency Planning Team.</p> <p>To</p> <p>Any of the Emergency Planning Co-ordinators</p>	<p>Make a detailed record of the reported nature of the emergency and any request for immediate assistance, based on the ETHANE protocol detailed in Appendix G.</p> <p>Make a record of the organisation, name, address and contact details of the caller.</p> <p>Emergency Co-ordinator to set up a command centre at Trowell Parish Hall, or, if that is not appropriate, at another key location.</p> <p>Inform Emergency Services and Local Authority emergency planning officers of the location and contact numbers of the command centre.</p> <p>Identify the Parish Media Co-ordinator</p> <p>Take appropriate action as requested by the Emergency Services and /or Local Authority emergency planning officers.</p> <p>Keep a log of all actions, decisions, contacts etc.</p>
<p>A telephone call from a member of the public direct to Trowell Parish Council,</p> <p>But</p> <p>No communication made with Emergency Services or Emergency Planning Team</p>	<p>Make a detailed record of the reported nature of the emergency and any request for immediate assistance. Include exact location, type of incident, hazards, access issues and any casualties.</p> <p>Make a record of the organisation, name, address and contact details of the caller.</p> <p>Convey the information to the Emergency Planning Co-ordinator</p> <p>Emergency Co-ordinator will set up a command post at Trowell Parish Hall, or if that is not appropriate at another key location.</p> <p>Identify the Parish Media Co-ordinator</p> <p>Emergency Co-ordinator will contact Emergency Services with details of the reported emergency.</p> <p>Emergency Co-ordinator will take all appropriate action until communication has been made with Emergency Services who may then take control of the incident.</p>

	<p>Take appropriate action as requested by the Emergency Services or Local Authority Emergency Planning Officers</p> <p>Keep a log of all actions, decisions, contacts etc.</p>

Emergency Organisations Contact List

Service/Role	Contact Number	Website / Email
Emergency Services	999	
Emergency Co-ordinator	Chair of Trowell Parish Council	CllrMHarvey@trowell.org.uk
Deputy Emergency Co-ordinator	Vice Chair of trowel Parish Council	donpringle@sky.com
Deputy Emergency Co-ordinator Parish Clerk	Parish Clerk	clerk@trowell.org
Trowell Parish Media Co-ordinator	To be identified by Emergency Co-ordinator.	
Broxtowe Elected Member (MP)	Juliet Campbell	Juliet.campbell.mp@parliament.uk
Broxtowe Council - Elected Members	Lydia Ball Don Pringle	0115 9326788 0791738817
NCC - Elected Members	Dr John Doddy Jan Goold	0115 9772104 0115 8043848
NCC - Emergency Planning Team	0300 500 8080	Emergency.planning@nottsc.gov.uk
Nottinghamshire Police	999	
Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue	999	
Hospital – Queens Medical Centre	0115 924 9924	Nuh.nhs.uk
Environment Agency – Flood Line	0345 9881188	www.environment-agency.gov.uk
Environment Agency - Incident hotline	0800 807060	www.environment-agency.gov.uk
National Grid - Gas	0800 111999	www.nationalgrid.com.uk
National Grid – Electricity	0800 404090	www.nationalgrid.com.uk
Network Rail	0845 7114141	www.networkrail.co.uk
SATBBAG -Flood Wardens		
Parish Hall – Key holders	07712660157	www.trowell.org.uk
Key holder two	07712660155	www.trowell.org.uk

Key holder three	07561104463	www.trowell.org.uk
------------------	-------------	--------------------

Communication

Communication Type	Name of contact	
Social media	Facebook X WhatsApp Instagram	
Local Radio Station	BBC Radio Nottingham	0115 902 1890 or radio.nottingham@bbc.co.uk
Local Radio Station	BBC Radio Derby	01332 375001 or radio.derby@bbc.co.uk
Local Radio Station	Capital FM Nottingham	0345 250 5555 or 020 7766 6000
Local Radio Station	Kemet FM	0115 970 1461 or info@975kemetfm.com
Local Radio Station	Erewash Sound	0115 930 3450 or text 88440 (start message with Erewash)
TV	East Midlands Today	0115 902 1930/1 or emt@bbc.co.uk

Recovery

The Emergency co-ordinator will, post emergency:

Determine a post event assessment of the damage and service disruption caused by the emergency event.

Coordinate the clear up of the affected area.

Provide recovery guidance to affected households.

Review and if necessary, update and insurance requirements, and plan to eliminate any shortcomings.

Training, Testing and Maintenance

The Emergency Co-ordinator will organise:

Any required drills, tabletop exercises or simulation exercises.

Practice call cascade.

Evacuation centre set-up

Volunteer deployment.

The review of the efficiency of the plan

The dates of the review of the plan, to be at least yearly.

The storage of a digital copy of the latest plan. Each new version of the plan will have a record of the version number, the date of adoption by the Council and the review date.

The circulation of the plan to all relevant named individuals and distribute a copy to the local resilience forum.

Key Locations

Building	Location	Use in an Emergency	Contact Details
Trowell Parish Hall	Stapleford Road Trowell	Command Post and evacuation centre	0115 988 9774 or clerk@trowell.org.uk
St Helens Church	Nottingham Road Trowell	Evacuation Centre	
Festival Inn	Ilkeston Road Trowell	Evacuation centre and alternate command post	0115 932 2691
Trowell Garden Centre	Stapleford Road Trowell	Evacuation Centre	
Swancar Farm	Trowell Moor	Evacuation Centre	0115 930 6528

APPENDIX A

Emergency Action Check List

- 1 Use the Log Sheet at Appendix C to record actions taken, decisions made, who has been contacted and record details of the conversation.
- 2 Ensure the Emergency Services and local council are aware of the situation, and the actions taken to date. Follow, and record on the Log Sheet any advice given.
- 3 Contact other members of the community that need to be alerted, particularly those specifically under threat.
- 4 Contact volunteers and key holders that may be necessary.

Appendix B

Environment Agency Flood Preparedness Guidelines

Emergencies happen every day in the UK and across the world. They can be caused by severe weather or other natural hazards, by deliberate actions, or as a result of accidents or infrastructure failure. They can be events that happen quickly and are over in a few hours, or they can develop and continue over the course of several days, months, or sometimes even longer.

Below are a few **simple and effective steps** that you should consider taking to prepare for emergencies and the disruption they cause.

Many of these activities can be helpful across a range of different types of emergencies. You might not be able to undertake all of these. There are lots of suggestions here that will not cost anything and just take a few minutes to do.

Call **999** if you or someone else is in immediate danger.



Be Informed

- Find out more about risks in your local area including checking your flood risk for areas in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- Look at some of the specific pages on this site such as flooding and power cuts – find out what you can do before an emergency and what you should do if one happens.
- Sign up for alerts and warnings.
- Learn some basic first aid skills. Check online to find free workshops or ask if your employer will pay for a course.
- Check if your workplace, or place that you volunteer, has a plan for what you should do if you cannot contact them during an emergency, for example in a power cut.

Find out if you are eligible to sign up to a Priority Services Register (PSR)

Visit thepsr.co.uk to find out if you are eligible to sign up to your gas, energy or water providers' Priority Service Registers – by signing up to the register, you can let your supplier know that you need additional support, including when there is an interruption to your supply.

You need to contact your supplier to be put on their register or to update your details. Use the [search tools provided by Ofgem](#) to find your gas and electricity provider or find your supplier's contact details on a recent energy bill – log in to your online account if you don't get paper bills.

This service is available to customers in England, Scotland and Wales – if you are in Northern Ireland, these are called Customer Care Registers.



Make a plan.

- Work out the best escape route from your home if there is a [fire](#) or what you should do if your home [floods](#) – if you live with others, discuss this with them.
- Decide on a meeting point for situations where you might not be able to return home – this could be a community hub if you have one nearby.
- Write down important phone numbers on paper and store them somewhere easy to find in a power cut. Include the phone number to report a power cut (105 in England, Scotland and Wales and 03457 643643 in Northern Ireland), phone numbers of anyone you would want to contact in an emergency, a list of your regular medication, frequencies of any local and national radio stations that you use for news updates, and insurance policy details and contact numbers.
- Use our downloadable and printable [household emergency plan](#) to record this information in one document. You could keep this with other important documents such as passports, birth certificates and insurance policies so it is easier to gather them quickly if you are asked to evacuate your house.
- Add emergency contacts or medical information to your mobile phone (often called 'ICE' or 'Medical ID' on smartphones) so that emergency services can access this information without having to unlock your phone with a passcode – consider the sensitivity of the information you are including (anyone could see it who has access to your mobile phone) and let the person you've selected as your emergency contact know.
- Talk to children about what to do in an emergency, including how and when to call the emergency services – the [Staywise](#) website includes information and resources on emergencies aimed at children. You can also help them to learn their home address and if possible, a parent/guardian's mobile phone number – practise these regularly.

- Check your child's school (or other childcare provider) has the correct contact numbers for you in case they need to contact you during an emergency. Your child's school should have plans and procedures in place to deal with different types of emergencies, for example for severe weather, loss of utilities and fire.



Prepare your home.

- Complete an [online home fire safety check](#) to help keep you and your home safe from fire.
- Set a reminder in your phone or make a note on your calendar to check your smoke alarms at least once a month – [find out more about fire prevention and fire safety](#) from Fire England.
- Know how to [turn off your gas, electricity and water](#) – you'll need to turn these off if you have to leave your home due to flooding or for other reasons such as if there's a leak.
- Check the right insurance is in place for your home (or business), for example, flood insurance.
- If you live in a flood risk area, [find out more actions you can take to prepare your property](#).
- Have a look at the [hot weather](#), [cold weather](#) and [storms](#) pages for more advice on how you can prepare your property.



Talk to others.

- Talk about the advice on this website and pass on information about the support available – help your friends, family, neighbours and colleagues to undertake the simple actions on this website, if they can.

- Swap contact details with neighbours and consider creating an instant messaging group or other closed online social network for your street or building – these can be an important source of information and support during an emergency.
- Ask your neighbours if they might have additional support needs during an emergency – they may have additional medical needs, be new to the area, be digitally excluded, or not speak or read English well. Talk to them about the help available and how you can support them.
- Make a plan to check in on neighbours if an emergency happens, particularly if the power goes out.



Get emergency supplies.

- Consider what supplies you and your household might need during an emergency lasting a few days, such as a power cut or water outage, or situations where you are advised to stay at home or to leave your home (evacuate) for safety reasons.
- It can be helpful to keep these items in one place in your home and ideally somewhere easy to find if the lights aren't working – if you are escaping your house due to a fire, you should not take anything with you at all. You could consider keeping items you might need to take with you if asked to leave your home quickly in a spare bag – you might hear some people call this a 'grab bag.'
- You should ensure you have enough of the medication you need to keep you going for several days.
- Pack a few essential items in your car boot to make sure you're ready in case of getting stuck in wintry weather – this can include a torch, in-car phone charger, warm clothes and blankets, high-visibility clothing, jump leads, food and drink, and a shovel for snow. It can also be helpful to keep a first aid kit in your car.

Put together an emergency kit of items at home.

This could include:

- **Battery or wind-up torch** – torches are safer than candles.
- **Portable power bank** for charging your mobile phone.
- **Battery or wind-up radio** to get updates during a power cut – a car radio can be used, however in severe weather it might be safer to stay inside.
- **Spare batteries** for torches and radio and a backup battery for any medical equipment you rely on.

- **A first aid kit (or some first aid items)** including items such as waterproof plasters, bandages, a thermometer, antiseptic, eyewash solution, sterile dressings and gloves, medical tape for dressings, and tweezers.
- **Hand sanitiser and wet wipes** for hygiene purposes when the water is off.
- **Bottled water** – there is no standard figure for this as emergencies can vary in duration and people use different amounts. A minimum of 2.5-3 litres of drinking water per person per day is recommended by the World Health Organisation for survival. Ten litres per person per day will make you more comfortable by also providing for basic cooking and hygiene needs. Additional water might be needed to make up baby formula, for medical devices and for pets.
- **Non-perishable food** that does not need cooking, such as ready-to-eat tinned meat, fruit or vegetables (and a tin opener). As with water, how much you need will vary based on your own circumstances. Do not forget food for pets.
- **Baby supplies** such as nappies and baby formula – ready made or ‘ready-to-feed’ formula is best as you may not be able to boil water.

Rather than buying all the items at once, you could just add to your emergency kit when you are able and build it up over time.

Appendix C

Emergency Log Sheet

Date	Time	Information /Decisions Actions	Initials

Appendix D

Defibrillator Location

1. Trowell Parish Hall

2. Stapleford Road

Appendix E

Community Organisations

Resource	Contact Details	Location
Trowell Volunteer Network	Parish Council	
St Helens Church		
British Red Cross	0344 871 1111 www.redcross.org.uk	
Royal Voluntary Service	www.royalvoluntaryservice.org.uk	
Stapleford and Trowell Boundary Brook Action Group (for Boundary Brook flooding and flood wardens)		

Appendix F

Amber Alerts

An Amber heat health alert for parts of the UK, means extremely hot or freezing weather is likely to have significant impacts on health and social care services.

What is a heatwave?

A heatwave officially occurs when temperatures exceed regional thresholds for three consecutive days - 25°C across northern and western UK, rising to twenty-eight in eastern England. These thresholds have been recalibrated upwards as our climate warms, ensuring the definition remains meaningful. Without regular updates, 'heatwave' would lose its significance as extreme heat becomes increasingly common across Britain.

Heatwave impacts on health:

An Amber alert signals genuine danger that extends far beyond feeling uncomfortably warm. Heat-related deaths are preventable tragedies that disproportionately affect our most vulnerable citizens - elderly people, young children, those with chronic health conditions, and people experiencing homelessness. The human body struggles to cope when temperatures soar, leading to dehydration, heat exhaustion, and potentially fatal heatstroke. The 2003 European heatwave served as a stark reminder of heat's deadly potential, killing over 2,000 people across the UK alone. Many Britons still underestimate extreme heat as a health threat, perhaps because we are more accustomed to preparing for storms and flooding. However, this heatwave poses a more serious risk to life than the major storms that have battered the UK over the past year, yet it receives less public attention and concern.

Staying safe during a heatwave:

Treating extreme heat with the same respect you would show a dangerous storm is essential for staying safe. Avoid outdoor activities during the peak danger hours in the afternoon, when the sun's intensity reaches its peak. Your body needs constant hydration - drink water regularly throughout the day, even if you do not feel particularly thirsty, and limit alcohol consumption which can accelerate dehydration. Dress appropriately in loose-fitting, light-coloured clothing and wear a wide-brimmed hat when venturing outside. If you begin experiencing symptoms like dizziness, nausea, rapid heartbeat, or severe headaches, do not dismiss them as minor discomfort. Move to a cool environment immediately, remove excess clothing, and apply cold water to your skin. These warning signs can rapidly escalate into life-threatening heatstroke if ignored.

Staying cool at night:

Parts of the UK could see its first tropical nights of the year. A tropical night is when the temperature remains at or above 20°C for 24 hours. To keep cool at night, take a cool shower before you go to bed, use a wet flannel on your body, sleep in lightweight clothing and keep your curtains and windows closed on the side of the house where the sun is shining during the day.

Cold Weather Alert

Cold Health Alerts

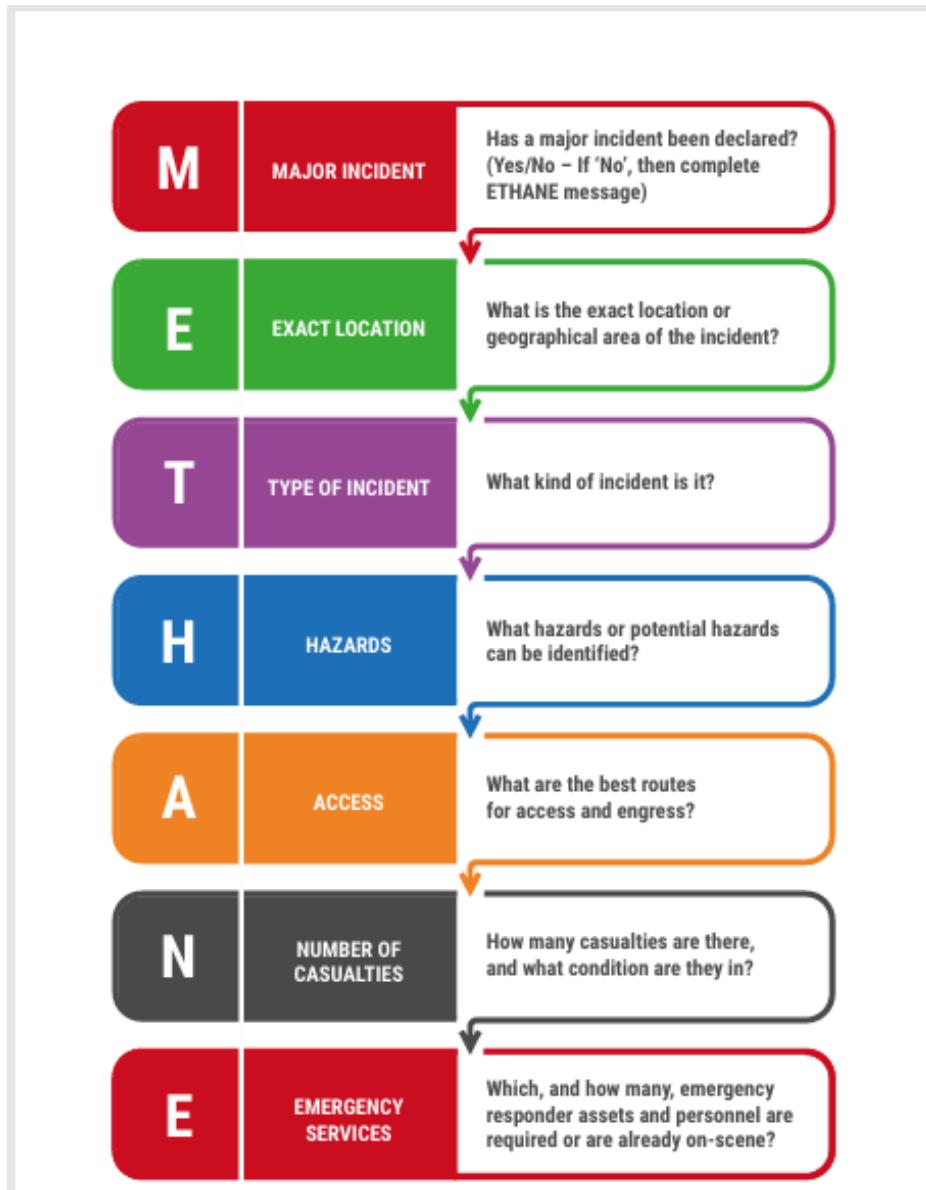
A cold health alert provides an early warning when temperatures are likely to impact on the health and wellbeing of the population.

The weather health alerting system is provided by the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) in partnership with the Met Office. It is intended to provide early warning to the health and social care sector, the responder community, the voluntary and community sector when adverse temperatures are likely to impact on the health and wellbeing of the population. The cold health alerting system runs from 1 November to 31 March each year. However, should an episode of cold weather occur outside these dates, an extraordinary alert will be issued.

Vulnerable people should take action to keep warm during these alerts.

Appendix G

M/ETHANE Model



Appendix H

The Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025, also known as Martyn's Law, received Royal Assent on Thursday 3 April 2025.

This Act delivers the Government's manifesto commitment to strengthen the security of public premises and events.

The Government intends for there to be an implementation period of at least 24 months before the Act comes into force. This will allow the SIA's new function to be established, whilst ensuring those responsible for premises and events in scope have sufficient time to understand their new obligations. This will enable them to plan and prepare appropriately.

Please refer to the wider factsheets and legislation documentation which can be found [on GOV.UK](#).

What does Martyn's Law do?

The Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025¹, also commonly referred to as Martyn's Law, will improve protective security and organisational preparedness across the UK by requiring that those responsible for certain premises and events consider how they would respond to a terrorist attack. In addition to this, at certain larger premises and events, appropriate steps to reduce vulnerability to terrorist attacks must also be considered. Through the Act, qualifying premises and events should be better prepared and protected, ready to respond in the event of a terrorist attack.

Whilst those that fall within scope of the Act may wish to begin considering the requirements, they should note that guidance will be published in due course. This guidance will assist in understanding the requirements set out in the legislation. The guidance is being designed to be easy to follow, needing neither particular expertise nor the use of third-party products or services.

To support enforcement of the regime, a regulator will be established through a new function of the Security Industry Authority (SIA), which will support, advise and guide those responsible for premises and events in meeting the requirements of this legislation.

How will it work?

The Act establishes a tiered approach, linked to the number of individuals it is reasonable to expect may be present at the same time at premises and events.

Who will be in scope?

Premises that satisfy the following four criteria fall within scope of the Act:

1. There is at least one building (or the premises are in a building).

2. The premises are wholly or mainly used for one or more of the uses specified at Schedule 1 to the Act, e.g. a restaurant or a shop.
3. It is reasonable to expect that at least two hundred individuals may be present at least occasionally; and
4. The premises are not excluded under Schedule 2 to the Act

If eight hundred or more individuals may be expected, the premises will be an enhanced duty premises unless the Act says otherwise.

An event that satisfies the following criteria fall within scope of the Act:

1. It will take place at premises within section 3(1)(a) of the Act, including land without buildings, which are not enhanced duty premises (or part of enhanced duty premises).
2. The relevant premises are accessible to members of the public for the purpose of the event.
3. It is reasonable to expect that there will be at least eight hundred individuals present for the event at once at some point during it.
4. There will be measures to check entry conditions are met, such as a ticket checks; and
5. The event is not excluded under Schedule 2 to the Act.

Who is the responsible person for qualifying premises?

For qualifying premises, the responsible person is the person who has control of the premises in connection with their relevant Schedule 1 use (e.g. the use of a venue as a sports ground or a hotel). Where there is more than one Schedule 1 use (e.g. a church that also has a creche), it will be the person in control of the premises in connection with whichever Schedule 1 use is the principal use.

Who is the responsible person for qualifying events?

For qualifying events, the responsible person is the person who has control of the premises at which the event will be held for the purposes of the event. The circumstances of the event will need to be considered to determine who the responsible person is. For example, if a concert is to be held in a park and the company putting on the event takes control of an area of the park for the purposes of that concert, the company putting on the event will be the responsible person. Conversely, if a stately home puts on a concert in its grounds and maintains control of the site for the purposes of that concert, the stately home will be the responsible person. This would be the case even if the stately home contracted organisations to do aspects of the event (e.g. to provide door security or ticketing).

What are the requirements for standard duty premises?

Standard duty premises are generally those where it is reasonable to expect that between 200 and 799 individuals (including staff) may be present at the same time at least occasionally. The responsible person will be required to:

- notify the Security Industry Authority (SIA) of their premises; and
- have in place, so far as reasonably practicable, appropriate public protection procedures.

These public protection procedures are those which should be followed by people working at the premises if an act of terrorism were to occur at the premises, or in the immediate vicinity. They are procedures which may be expected to reduce the risk of physical harm being caused to individuals relating to evacuation, invacuation (moving people to a safe place), locking down the premises, and communicating with individuals on the premises.

The requirements for standard duty premises are centred around simple, low-cost activities with costs relating primarily to time spent. There is no requirement to put in place physical measures.

What are the requirements for enhanced duty premises and qualifying events?

Enhanced duty premises and qualifying events are premises or events where it is reasonable to expect that eight hundred or more individuals (including staff numbers) may be present on the premises at least occasionally² or attend the event at the same time. In addition to the same requirements as standard duty premises (above), the person responsible for enhanced duty premises and qualifying events will additionally be required to:

- have in place, so far as reasonably practicable, appropriate public protection measures that could be expected to reduce both (i) the vulnerability of the premises or event to an act of terrorism, and (ii) the risk of physical harm being caused to individuals if an attack was to occur there or nearby. For example, enhanced duty premises will be required, so far as is reasonably practicable, to implement measures relating to the monitoring of the premises and their immediate vicinity.
- document the public protection procedures and measures in place, or proposed to be put in place, and provide this document to the SIA. This document should include an assessment of how the public protection procedures and measures reduce vulnerability and/or the risk of harm; and
- Where the responsible person is not an individual, they must designate a senior individual with responsibility for ensuring that the responsible person complies with these requirements.

How to assess how many individuals are reasonably expected to be present?

A range of methods can be used to make a reasonable assessment. This includes methods which those responsible for premises and events may already be familiar with, e.g. safe occupancy calculations for the purposes of fire safety or use of historic data.

How will Martyn's Law be enforced?

To support enforcement of the regime, a new regulatory function will be established within the Security Industry Authority (SIA). 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. The SIA must prepare statutory guidance about how it will discharge its functions under the Act, which must be approved by the Home Secretary before it is published.

There will be a period of time prior to the implementation of the legislation, i.e. when it will come into force. We expect this period to be at least 24 months to allow for the set-up of the regulator and to ensure sufficient time for those responsible for premises and events in scope to understand their new obligations before they come into force, being able to plan and prepare accordingly.

How will my business or organisation be supported on Martyn's Law?

Guidance will be provided in due course to assist those in scope to understand the requirements set out in the legislation. The guidance is being designed to be easy to follow, needing neither particular expertise nor the use of third-party products or services.

The Home Office continues to build on the materials already published in relation to this legislation. This includes a bespoke landing page on Protect UK, Government factsheets which set out key aspects of the legislation, social media promotion, various press releases, media briefings, and our substantial stakeholder engagement campaign.

Our intention is to augment and further strengthen our communications during the implementation period, to support duty holders and raise awareness amongst the public.

Will Martyn's Law apply to all of the UK?

The legislation will apply across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland to ensure consistency in keeping the public safe across all parts of the United Kingdom.

We have been working closely with stakeholders and the Devolved Governments throughout the development of this Act.

Why have we introduced Martyn's Law?

Since March 2017, Counter Terrorism Policing assesses that there have been fifteen domestic terror attacks in the UK (not including Northern Ireland-related terrorism), and security services and law enforcement have together disrupted forty-three late-stage plots.

The threat picture is complex, evolving and enduring, with terrorists choosing to attack a broad range of locations. It is not possible to predict where in the UK an attack might

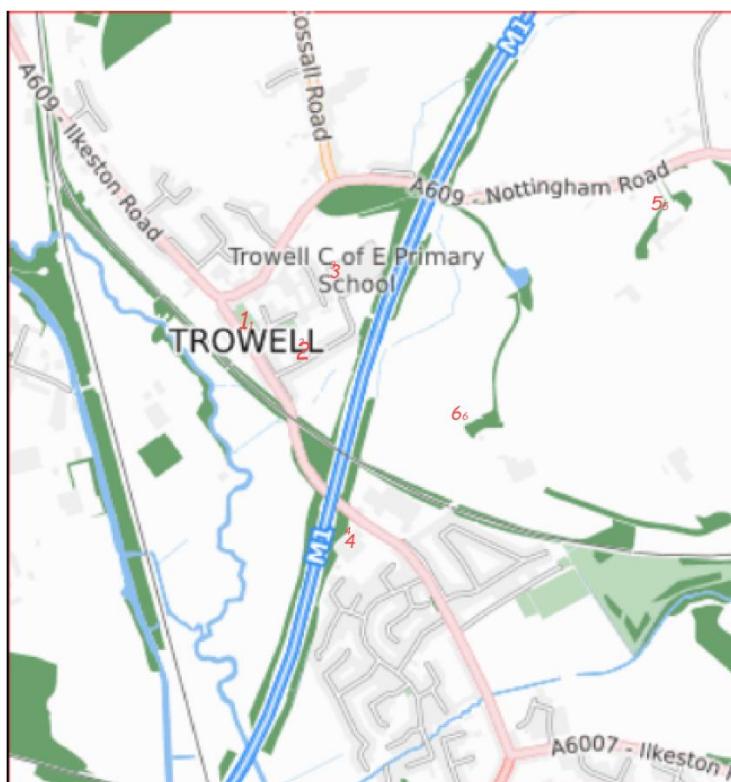
happen, or the type of premises or event that could be impacted – either directly as the target of an attack, or indirectly by being located near to the target of an attack.

Engagement with business indicates that preparedness and protective security in the counter-terrorism space often falls behind areas where there are long-established legal requirements, such as health and safety. The police, security services, and other partners continue to do all they can to combat the terror threat; and many businesses and organisations already do excellent work to improve their security and preparedness. However, the absence of legislative requirements means there is no consistency of consideration or of outcomes achieved.

That is what this Act seeks to address.

Appendix I

Map of Trowell



Key

- 1 St Helens Church
- 2 Parish Hall and Defibrillator
- 3 Trowell C of E school and defibrillator
- 4 Defibrillator
- 5 Swancar Farm
- 6 Trowell Garden Centre