

BTEC Level 3 National Extended Diploma in Uniformed Protective Services

SUBJECT **Year 13**

UNIFORMED PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Summer Independent Learning

NAME: _____

B NUMBER: _____

BTEC Level 3 National Extended Diploma in Uniformed Protective Services

UNIT 6

Government and the Protective Services



Workbook 1

NAME: _____

LEARNING AIM A

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Unit 6
LA A

Assessment outcomes

AO1 Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the scope of protective services, the roles of parliament, other levels of government and non-government bodies, and the processes involved in establishing legislation and sources of funding.

AO2 Apply knowledge and understanding of the scope of protective services, the roles of parliament, other levels of government and non-government bodies, and the processes involved in establishing legislation and sources of funding.

AO3 Analyse the purpose of the protective services, the responsibilities of parliament, other levels of government and non-government bodies, the impact of funding, accountability and policy development processes.

AO4 Make connections and judgements between policy development process, separation of powers, the impact of policies, accountability and the impact on service delivery.

A1 Scope of protective services

Statutory/Non-Statutory Services?

Welcome to Learning Aim A, where we are going to be exploring the roles and responsibilities of the uniformed protective services within the scope of working in the wider public sector.

All protective services are classed as public services as they are employed by the state at either a central or local level, and regardless of the role they undertake, their primary role is to serve and protect the public.

Protective services, regardless of whether they are uniformed or non-uniformed, fall in one of two categories:

- Statutory services
- Non-statutory services.



Online Research



STATUTORY SERVICES DEFINITION

Statutory services

[Statutory services - definition - Encyclo](#)



Statutory and Non-Statutory Public Services

Good Essays

- 1434 Words
- 6 Pages



[Statutory and Non-Statutory Public Services - 1434 Words | Bartleby](#)

A1.1

In the table below write your own understanding of the terms statutory and non-statutory services and then using the embedded link copy out the meanings in the links.



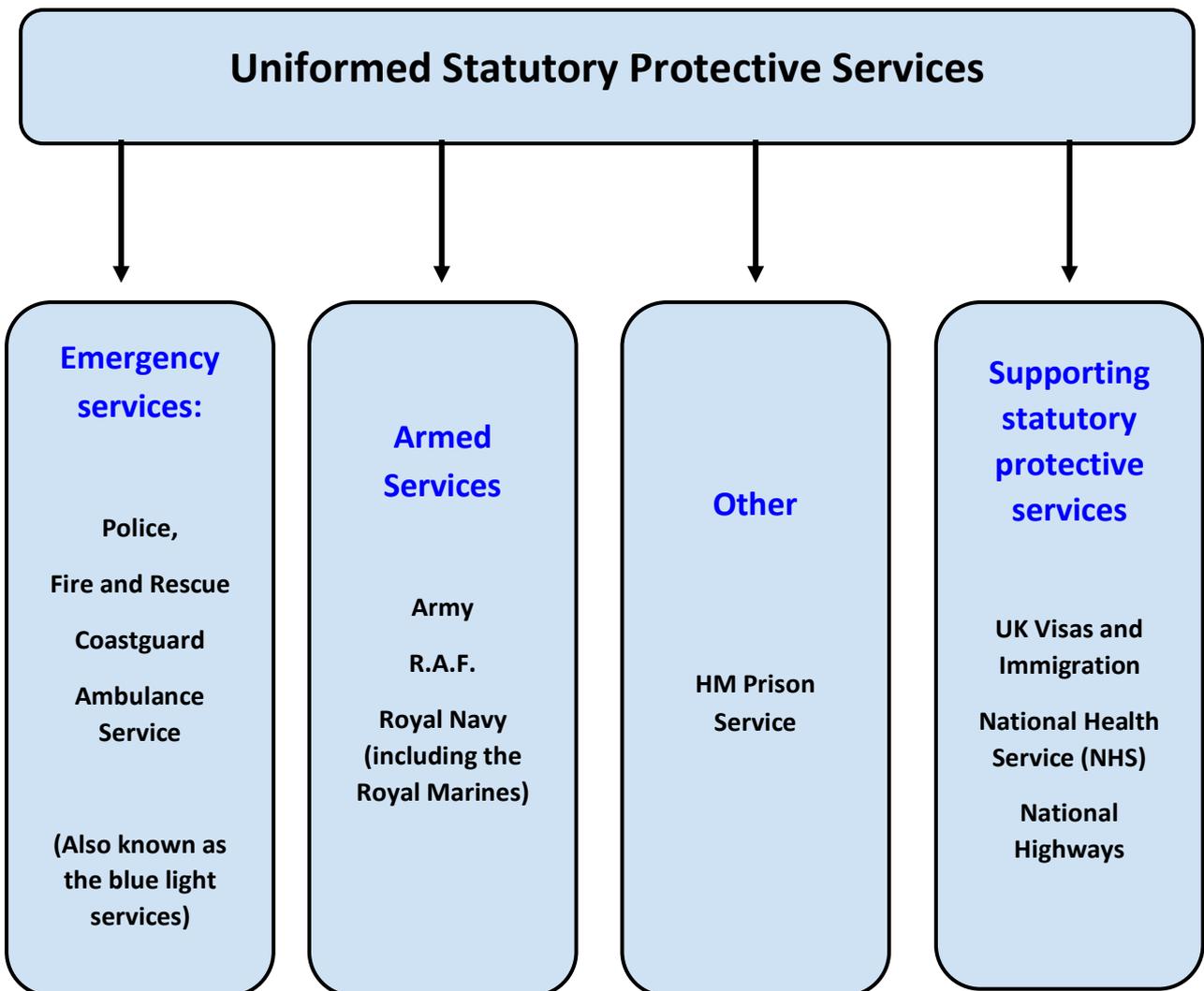
Statutory Services	Non-statutory Services
Your initial understanding;	Your initial understanding;
Now insert a definition;	Now insert a definition;

Uniformed statutory protective services

Uniformed statutory protective services are required to be in place to maintain law and order, provide emergency assistance and defend the country and its dependencies.

The main consideration of any country is to ensure the safety of its citizens and these services have duties required by law that they have to carry out to fulfil this role.

Statutory services are further divided into subcategories:



Emergency Services



Emergency services, or they are sometimes known as 'the blue light services', are an essential part of our everyday lives. At some point we will all have some form of interaction with the police or fire and rescue services, and although the ambulance service is classed as part of the NHS, it can also be linked as part of the emergency service provision within the UK.

Armed Services



The British Armed Forces, also known as His Majesty's Armed Forces, are the military services responsible for the defence of the United Kingdom, its overseas territories and the Crown dependencies. They also promote the UK's wider interests, support international peacekeeping efforts and provide humanitarian aid.

Custodial Care



The main role of the services involved in custodial care, such as His Majesty's Prison Service (HMP) and private contractors, is to punish and rehabilitate those people who break the law, and enable the authorities to protect the public.

Supporting Statutory Protective Services



There are lots of agencies who support the main statutory services such as the ambulance service, UK Visas and Immigration, Highways England and Maritime and Coastguard Agency to name a few.

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A1.2

In the table below complete each box with examples of the roles and responsibilities of each of the emergency services. Use the internet to help.

	<p>Unformed / Non-Uniformed</p>	<p>Purpose (legal requirements) The reason they are in place?</p>	<p>Roles/responsibilities What do they do? What are they responsible for?</p>
  Link			
 <p>West Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service</p>  Link			
  Link			

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 <p>ARMY BE THE BEST</p> <p>Link</p>			
 <p>ROYAL NAVY</p> <p>Link</p>			
 <p>Link</p>			
 <p>NHS</p> <p>Link</p>			

UNIT 6: GOVERNMENT AND THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES

  Link			
  Link			
 <small>MCA accredited course provider</small>  Link			
  Link			

A1.3 Draw a line to connect each pair of boxes



Draw a line to connect each pair of boxes

dealing with accidents, maintaining traffic flow.	EMERGENCY SERVICES
UK management and security of UK borders	ARMED SERVICES
to defend the UK and its dependencies, to support international peacekeeping duties and to support civil authorities through military aid to government powers	PRISON SERVICE
custodial care and rehabilitation of offenders.	UK VISA AND IMMIGRATION
responsibility for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their area	HIGHWAYS ENGLAND
oversee the operation of the civil service, government agencies and departments in the provision of services.	LOCAL AUTHORITIES
to respond quickly and safely to accidents, incidents or emergencies; to prevent incidents, including crime, public disorder, fire, accidents and injuries	NHS
delivery of health and care services	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Police Service

As we will find out more in learning aim B, the devolved administrations have responsibility for policing within their areas. It's important to remember that this section mainly applies to the police service within England and Wales.

The first professional police force in the UK, funded by local taxation, was set up in Glasgow in 1800. At the time, the City of Glasgow police undertook more duties than modern police, including firefighting. It served Glasgow right through until 1975. In 1822, the Irish Constabulary was set up and became the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1867.

The first professional police officers in England were known as 'Peelers' or 'Bobbies', after the then Home Secretary Sir Robert Peel, after the implementation of The Metropolitan Police Act of 1829.

From 1829 different types of police services were introduced throughout the country and it wasn't until the Police Act of 1856 and the County Borough Police Act of the same year that policing was made compulsory throughout England and Wales and provision was made for the Treasury to provide assistance to local authorities.

The Act also established a central inspectorate of constabulary to report regularly to the Home Secretary on the efficiency of each police force.

Since that time there have been various pieces of legislation which have created legal requirements on society to provide an efficient police service, the latest being the Policing and Crime Act 2017. Today there are 48 civilian police forces in the UK: 43 territorial police forces in England and Wales, a national police force in both Scotland and Northern Ireland and three specialist police forces (the British Transport Police, the Civil Nuclear Constabulary and the Ministry of Defence Police).

Police Service Roles

The roles of the police service are varied and at any time a police officer can be called upon to deal with a wide variety of incidents.

The main role of a police officer is to protect life and property and to keep the King's Peace. When you join the police you have to swear an oath of allegiance to the Crown:

"I do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will well and truly serve the King in the office of constable, with fairness, integrity, diligence and impartiality, upholding fundamental human rights and according equal respect to all people; and that I will, to the best of my power, cause the peace to be kept ..."

Police typically are responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities. Police are often also entrusted with various licensing and regulatory activities, such as checking pubs, clubs and betting shops.

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As a statutory service the police have a legal responsibility to attend and deal with incidents that other people would want to avoid.

Fire and Rescue Service

Like all public-sector bodies, fire and rescue authorities (**FRA**) and the fire and rescue services (**FRS**) for which they are responsible, are required to operate in accordance with a wide range of legislation.

The main piece of legislation that covers the operation of the FRS is the Fire and Rescue Services Act of 2004. This Act sets out in detail the responsibilities of the FRS which are:

- Promote fire safety
- Extinguish fires and protect life and property when they occur
- Minimise damage to property arising from firefighting operations
- Rescue people involved in road traffic collisions
- Deal with other types of emergencies, as specified by the Secretary of State in Statutory Instruments such as ◦ chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear emergencies etc.

As well as the duties outlined above, the 2004 Act provides FRAs with a power to exercise their discretion in responding to other emergencies that constitute a risk to life and/or the environment. It is under this power, for example, that fire and rescue services respond to flooding emergencies.

Armed Services

The first priority of any government is to protect the people that it serves and this role is carried out by the three main branches of the military:

The Army

The RAF

The Royal Navy (including the Royal Marines)

Every five years there is a new Armed Forces Act which imposes legal requirements on the government in the provision and operation of the military. The most recent one was in 2021. As well as legislation there is also document called the Armed Forces Covenant.



Online Research



The armed forces covenant

A1.4

In the box below research the embedded link and summarize the purpose of the Armed Forces Covenant. Include your own thoughts and opinions on the reasons for this agreement.

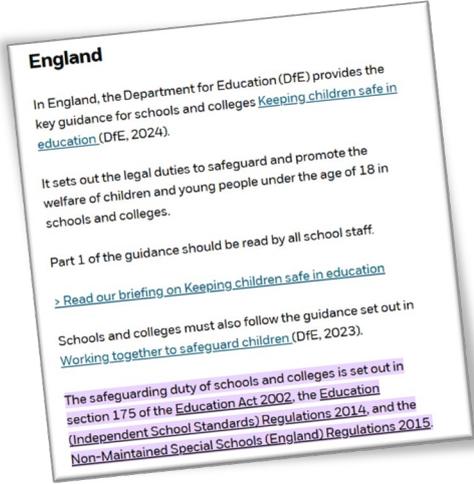
Custodial Care

In any society there are always rules, regulations and laws, and when citizens break these rules, organisations and institutions are in place to punish and rehabilitate offenders. Within the UK, prisons are operated by Her Majesty's Prison Service (HMP) and private contractors such as G4S. As we have already learned, prisons are statutory bodies and are covered by legislation, the main one being the Prison Act 1952.

This Act lays down rules and regulations governing all aspects of prison life affecting both prisoners and staff. For example, did you know that when acting in the capacity of a prison officer an individual has the same powers as a police constable?

A2 Legal requirements for protective services delivery

A2.1 In the box below research the embedded link and summarize the purpose of the Armed Forces Covenant. Include your own thoughts and opinions on the reasons for this agreement.



For example, the legislation which covers the operation of schools is the Education Act 2002. This legislation places a duty on education establishments to safeguard our students.

Failure to discharge this duties may not only result in an employee/employer facing disciplinary action, but it may also constitute a criminal offence.

<p><u>National Health Service</u></p>
<p><u>National Highways</u></p>
<p><u>UK Visas And Immigration Service</u></p>

Statutory Non-uniformed Protective Services

So far we have focused on uniformed protective services and it should be clear that these services are in place to protect and serve the public. We need them to deal with emergencies and keep us safe from threats both domestic and foreign. These services include the police, fire and rescue, the armed services and custodial care services.

However, there are other public services that might not be so obvious that still have a statutory duty to serve the public in different circumstances. These can be both uniformed and non-uniformed. For example, you have already researched some of the other uniformed public services in the above table.

The non-uniformed public services that have a statutory duty include:

- local authorities - responsibility for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their area
- central government - oversee the operation of the civil service, government agencies and departments in the provision of services.

Local Authorities

Local authorities have a legal responsibility to provide a range of services for the areas that they are responsible for. These services include:

- Provision of education at different levels
- Refuse collection
- Social services/care provision
- Environmental protection
- Road and traffic planning
- Provision of social housing

Local government operations and responsibilities are governed by many pieces of legislation which place statutory duties on each authority to provide a range of services, some of which are listed above. One such piece of legislation is the Local Government Act of 2020.

Each local authority also has a responsibility to coordinate a response to various types of emergencies. This is mainly covered under the Civil Contingencies Act of 2004. This Act provides a legal obligation on local councils to **Plan, Respond and Recover** from a number of potential emergencies.

Local governments help individuals and families recover by ensuring that these services are available and by seeking additional resources if the community needs them. When an emergency occurs, the local government uses all available media to publicise the types of assistance available and how to access them.

A2.2

Research how your local council deals with winter weather. What provisions are put in place and which agencies would the council work with?



NHS

The NHS is probably the most used non-uniformed statutory public service in the UK. All of us at various stages of our lives will have need for this service either for minor or major reasons. Although it might have its faults the NHS can proudly hold its head high in the quality of the service it provides and the fact that it's free at the point of access. This has been clearly the case during the Covid crisis.

The primary legal duties on NHS England are imposed by section 3(1) of the NHS Act, namely to "arrange for the provision" of a wide range of health services "to such extent as it considers necessary to meet the reasonable requirements of the persons for whom it has responsibility".

Other pieces of legislation that impose statutory duties on The NHS include:

- Health Act 2009
- Health and Social Care Act 2012

Central Government

Finally, central government has overall responsibility in ensuring that the provision of all statutory services is fit for purpose. This work is carried out by different government departments and the civil service (we will explore this later on).

A3 Non-statutory protective services

Uniformed non-statutory protective services

RNLI

The society that we live in is a very complex organisation and each of the statutory services, uniformed or not, require a great deal of government funding, which is mainly raised through taxation at a local and national level. The amount of money available is limited and to operate effectively we rely on non-statutory services to support the statutory services. So what's the difference?

Statutory public services are required by law and funded by government. Non-statutory public services are not required by law, some receive government funding but many are charities or self-funded.

Perhaps the most well-known non-statutory service which protects the public is The Royal National Lifeboat Institution (R.N.L.I.).

A3.1 Click on the link / Scan the QR code and try to find the answers for the following question



[RNLI - Royal National Lifeboat Institution - Saving Lives at Sea](#)

- How many lifeboats are operated by the RNLI and how many classes of lifeboat are there?



- What percentage of the RNLI's operational crew are volunteers?


 %

- How much did it cost to run the RNLI in 2023?


 £

UNIT 6: GOVERNMENT AND THE PROTECTIVE SERVICES

➤ How much of this was government funded?

 %

➤ How many lives were saved in 2023?



Other uniformed non statutory services include:



[St John Ambulance](#)

[Red Cross](#)

[Mountain and Cave Rescue](#)

[Salvation Army](#)

Non-uniformed non-statutory protective services

There are a range of non-uniformed, non-statutory services who provide a vital role in serving the public both in normal times and in emergency situations. Examples include:

- Utility companies
- Public transportation
- Charity organisations.

Purpose of non-statutory protective services

- **Provide services that statutory services cannot or are not able to cover**
- **Support statutory services; provision by public, private and third sector organisations**
- **Provide assistance to statutory services in civil contingencies.**



Online Research



Victim Support responds to the brother of Manchester Arena bomber sentencing

20 August 2020

[Victim Support responds to the brother of Manchester Arena bomber sentencing - Victim Support](#)

A3.2

To complete learning aim A, click on the link which explores how Victim Support supported the emergency services during and post-incident for the Manchester Arena bombing. Consider the purpose of non-statutory protective services in your answer.

Consolidation

Con Complete each grid with as many examples as you can think of.

	Statutory	Non-Statutory
Uniformed		
Non-uniformed		

Practice Question A1 .1

Q A1.1

Protective services can be defined as statutory or non-statutory.

(a) Define the term "statutory protective service".

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Give **two** purposes of the Police service.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....

(Total for question = 3 marks)

MARKS AWARDED

Complete if you didn't achieve full marks (above)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
A.1.1 (a)	Award one mark for a correct definition • Accept any other appropriate response.	(1)



Question Number	Answer	Mark
A1.1 (b)	<p>Award one mark for each purpose, up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	(2)



Practice Question A1.2

Q A1.2

The scope of protective services includes uniformed and non-uniformed services.

(a) Identify **one** uniformed statutory emergency service.

(1)

.....

(b) Give **two** purposes of emergency protective services.

(2)

1

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

MARKS AWARDED

Complete if you didn't achieve full marks (above)



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Question Number	Answer	Mark
A1.2 (a)	Award one mark for the correct emergency service. • • • •	1



Question Number	Answer	Mark
A1.2 (b)	Award one mark for each purpose, up to a maximum of two marks. • • Accept any other valid response.	2



Practice Question A1.3

Q A1.3

The scope of protective services includes different uniformed services.

(a) Identify **one** uniformed armed protective service.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Give **two** purposes of armed protective services.

(2)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 3 marks)

MARKS AWARDED

Complete if you didn't achieve full marks (above)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
A1.3 (a)	Award one mark for the correct service: • • • •	1



Question Number	Answer	Mark
A1.3 (b)	Award one mark for each purpose, up to a maximum of two marks. • • • • •	2



Practice Question A1.4

Protective services within the UK can be statutory or non-statutory. National Highways (Highways England) is one supporting statutory protective service.

(a) Identify **one other** supporting statutory protective service.

(1)

.....

(b) Give **two** legal requirements of National Highways.

(2)

1

.....

2

.....

(Total for question = 3 marks)

MARKS AWARDED



Complete if you didn't achieve full marks (above)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
A1.4 (a)	<p>Award one mark for a supporting statutory protective service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • <p>Do not award National Highways (Highways England).</p> <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	1



Question Number	Answer	Mark
A1.4 (b)	<p>Award one mark for each purpose, up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	2



Practice Question A2.1

Local authorities are one non-uniformed statutory service in place to provide essential services to the public.

(a) Explain **one** legal requirement of local authorities.

(2)

.....
.....
.....
.....

One role of local authorities is to represent residents in a local area.

(b) Explain **two other** roles of local authorities.

(4)

1

.....
.....
.....

2

.....
.....
.....

(Total for question = 6 marks)

MARKS AWARDED

Complete if you didn't achieve full marks (above)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
A2.1 (a)	<p>Award one mark for identification of responsibility and one mark for linked explanation, up to a maximum of two marks.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <p>Accept any other appropriate response.</p>	2



Question Number	Answer	Mark
A2.1 (b)	<p>Award one mark for each responsibility and one mark for each linked explanation, up to a maximum of four marks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • <p>Do not accept to represent residents in the local area.</p>	4



Practice Question A3.1

Q A3.1

The scope of protective services includes uniformed or non-uniformed services.

(a) Identify **one** uniformed non-statutory protective service.

(1)

.....

.....

(b) Give **two** purposes of non-statutory protective services.

(2)

1

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

.....

.....

.....

(Total for question = 3 marks)

MARKS AWARDED

Complete if you didn't achieve full marks (above)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
A3.1 (a)	Award one mark for the correct service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • • • • • • Accept any other appropriate response.	1



Additional Notes

A large rectangular area with a black border, containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing notes.

BTEC Level 3 National Extended Diploma in Uniformed Protective Services

Unit 7

Planning for and Responding to Emergency Incidents

NAME: _____

B NUMBER: _____

Contents

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Major Incidents.....	3
Types of Major Incident.....	3
A3 Roles and responsibilities of uniformed protective services in an emergency incident	7
Fishlake Case study.....	7

A1 Categorising Emergency Incidents

Major Incidents

A1.1

In relation to the protective services provide a detailed explanation of what you think a 'Major Incident' is? Think about causes, who may be involved / impacted:

P1

Types of Major Incident

The categories that major incidents may come under:

1. Natural causes
2. Hostile acts
3. Technological / human error
4. Health related (epidemics/pandemics)
5. Civil unrest e.g. riots, public disorder
6. large scale industrial incidents e.g. chemical leaks/spills

A1.2

For each category above, research a recent major incident, describe what happened, causes, impacts (human / environment). Include references and use examples from the UK where possible:

P1

1. Major incident – Natural Causes

2. Major incident – Hostile Act

3. Major Incident – Technological / human error

4. Major incident – Health related (epidemic / pandemic)

5. Major incident - Civil unrest e.g. riots, public disorder

6. Major incident - large scale industrial incidents e.g. chemical leaks/spills

A3 Roles and responsibilities of uniformed protective services in an emergency incident

Fishlake Case study

In 2019 the village of Fishlake in South Yorkshire suffered extensive flooding. Some residents in the flood-stricken village were out of their homes for up to three weeks as efforts were made to make the area safe.



Case Study



Village 'better prepared' five years after floods



[Doncaster village Fishlake 'better prepared' for future flooding - BBC News](#)

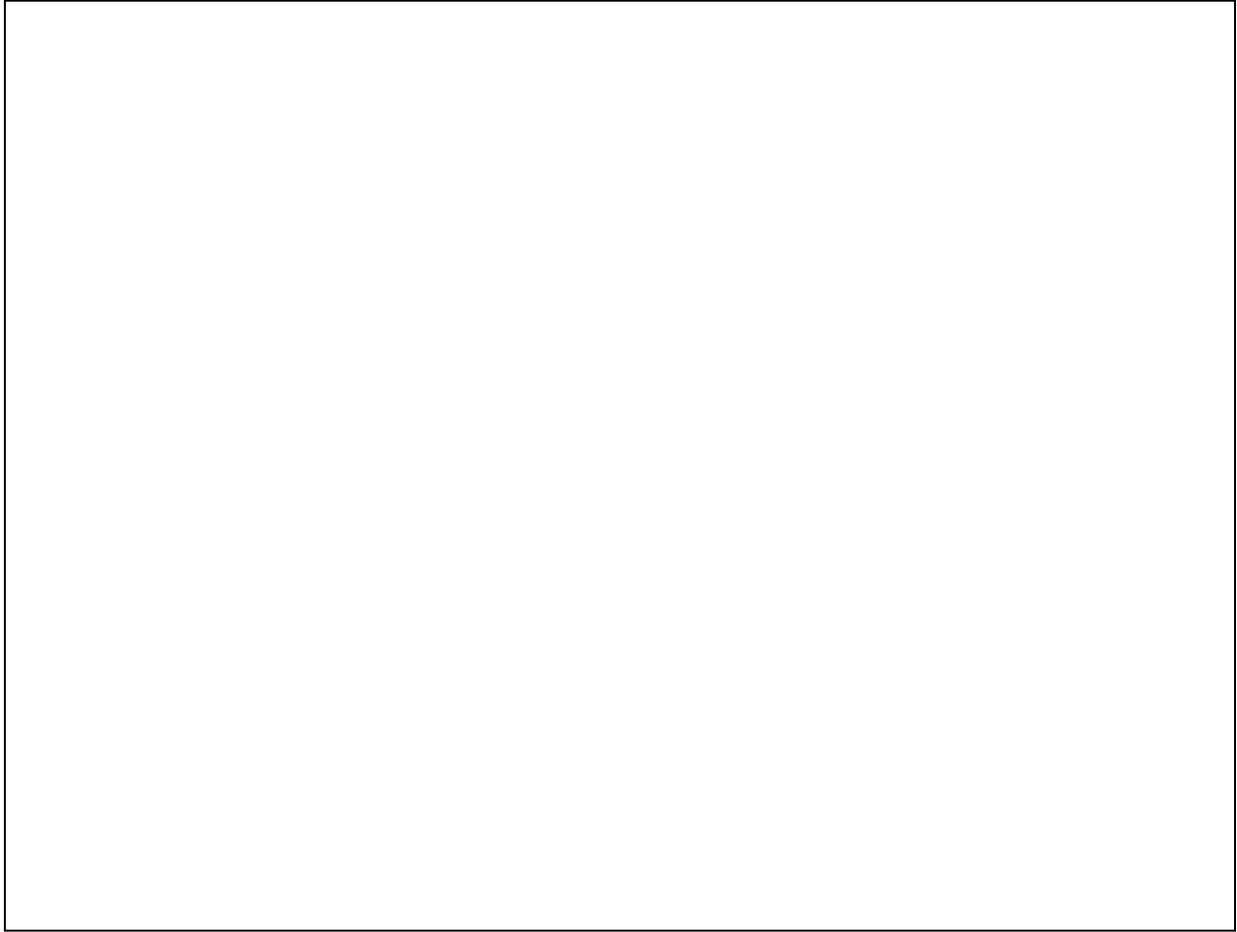
A3.1

Provide a detailed account of the flooding in South Yorkshire in 2019 and in particular 'Fishlake'. Consider the impact on local residents and businesses.

P2

M1

UNIFORMED PROTECTIVE SERVICES (UPS)



A3.2

What was the role of the police and how did they help residents of Fishlake?

P2



UNIFORMED PROTECTIVE SERVICES (UPS)

A3.3 What was the role of the fire service and what jobs did they carry out?

P2



A3.4 The flooding was so severe that the military was also deployed to assist in the operation. how would the military help the other services?

P2

