UNIFORMED PUBLIC SERVICES BTEC

What are Public Services

A public service is a role which provides vital support for the broader community and nation. It is often directly funded by the government through money raised by tax so as to provide vital services. **List as many public services as you can;**

Can you come up with other differences to explain what separates a statutory and non-statutory public service?

3. Below are a list of public services, which of these are statutory and which are non-statutory?

Place **S** in the box for **Statutory Public Services**
Place **NS** in the box for **Non-Statutory Public Services.**

[ ]	**Fire and Rescue Service**
[ ]	**Coast Guard**
[ ]	**Army / Royal Navy / Royal Air Force <u>Reserves</u>**
[ ]	**Border Force**
[ ]	**Police**
[ ]	**British Red Cross**
[ ]	**Royal National Lifeboat Institution**
[ ]	**British Army**
[ ]	**Security Service MI5**
[ ]	**Mountain Rescue**
[ ]	**Merchant Navy**
[ ]	**Ambulance Service**
[ ]	**British Transport Police**
[ ]	**Royal Navy**
[ ]	**Secret Intelligence Service MI6**
[ ]	**Prison and Probation Service**
[ ]	**Royal Air Force**
[ ]	**St Johns Ambulance Service**

4. Each public service comes under a sector which has its own defined role and responsibilities. Can you identify which roles and responsibilities best fit to the following public service sectors.
<u>Voluntary Sector</u>, <u>Armed Sector</u>, <u>Private Sector</u> and <u>Emergency Sector</u>

Respond, Protect, Serve, Prevent incidents	
Defend, Humanitarian assistance, Prevent conflict	
Support Public Sector, Voluntary & Community Care	
Approved Contractor, Licensed, Private, Commercial	

5. From the earlier list of public services, identify all the services which best fit under each sector to show their roles and responsibilities?

Respond, Protect, Serve, Prevent incidents

Defend, Peacekeeping, Humanitarian assistance, Prevent conflict

Support Public Sector, Voluntary & Community Care

Approved Contractor, Licensed, Private, Commercial

Radio and Voice Procedure

1. Radio Standard Expressions:

The following are some of the phrases used by public services to communicate. Can you match the phrases with these descriptions?

- **I spell**
- **Say again**
- **I say again**
- **Standing by**
- **Hello**
- **Over**
- **Good signal**
- **Correction**
- **Figures**
- **Out**
- **Received**

There is a transmission coming = [   ]

I am awaiting the next transmission = [   ]

I need a reply = [   ]

I do not need a reply = [   ]

I have heard and understood you = [   ]

Can you repeat that again? = [   ]

I will repeat that for you = [   ]

Sorry I got that wrong, I will say it again = [   ]

Some numbers will follow = [   ]

I spell = [   ]

Good signal = [   ]

2. Phonetic Alphabet:

Complete the 26 code words which are used to communicate clear pronunciation English alphabet:

A = [   ]   B = [   ]   C = [   ]

D = [   ]   E = [   ]   F = [   ]

G = [   ]   H = [   ]   I = [   ]

J = [   ]   K = [   ]   L = [   ]

M = [   ]   N = [   ]   O = [   ]

P = [   ]   Q = [   ]   R = [   ]

S = [   ]   T = [   ]   U = [   ]

V = [   ]   W = [   ]   X = [   ]

Y = [   ]   Z = [   ]

How do Public Services deal with Major Incidents

1. Identify the meaning of a Major Incident?

Major Incidents and how they are responded to, are scrutinised at all levels of our society. It is essential that you have a good all round understanding of what is defined as a major incident and how to respond, You are also likely to see other public services so it is also important to understand their role. **What is your definition of a Major Incident?**

2. What is the dictionary definition of a Major Incident?

3. UK Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic:

Where did Coronavirus start?

A: City:

B: Country:

4. What is Coronavirus? What is a Pandemic?

Coronavirus:

Pandemic:

5. Impact of Coronavirus:

Answer the following:

When was the first reported case of coronavirus in the United Kingdom:

When was the first reported death from Coronavirus in the United Kingdom:

6. Identify and list the agencies and organisations involved in the United Kingdom's response to the Coronavirus. **This must include the following information:**

All Statutory Agencies and their role in the United Kingdom response:

All Non-Statutory Agencies and their role in the United Kingdom response:

7. What are the main considerations when planning and responding to this Pandemic:

8. What are the effects of the coronavirus on:

A: People

B: Communities

C: Environment

D: Education

E: Business

F: Public Services

9. What can we do differently if this or another pandemic takes place in the future:

Map & Navigation

Look closely at the two maps below. What are the differences? You can discuss this in your group and write your findings on the following page

1:25,000 Scale

This means that an area of distance on the ground would be shown 25,000 times smaller on the map.

1:50,000 Scale

This means that an area of distance on the ground would be shown 50,000 times smaller on the map.

The circles are centred over the same point on the ground. What difference can you see between the two different scaled maps

2. Quick guide to Grid referencing

This is a quick to guide to grid references. It should help you when you are asked to find something on a map, such as a town, or even an individual building.
The grid lines on a map are called eastings (along the corridor) and northings (up the stairs). Each square is representative of one kilometre, 1000 meters when walking on the ground.
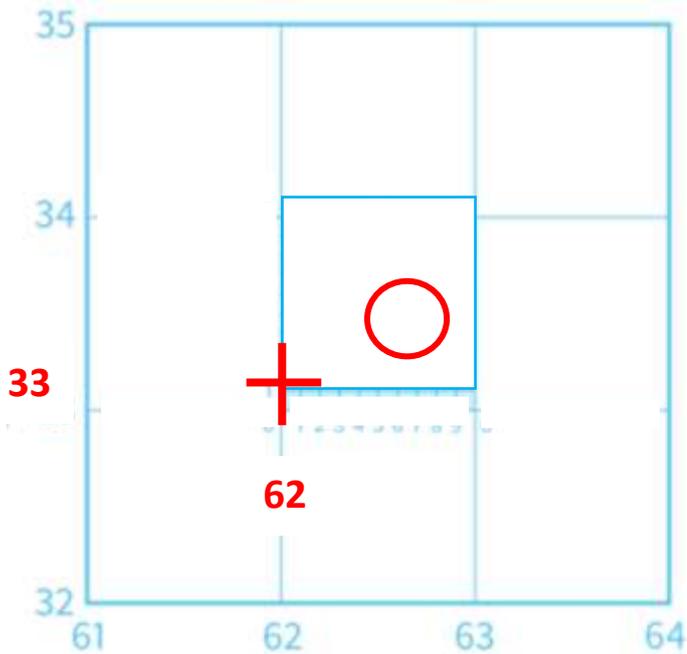

Each square has a grid reference which you get by putting together the numbers of easting and northing that cross in its bottom left hand corner. **What is the Four-figure grid references**

Lower number _____

Left Number _____

In your head, you should be able to divide all sides of the square into ten equal sections. By doing this, you can pinpoint locations within the square – these are called six figure grid references. **What is the Six-figure grid references**
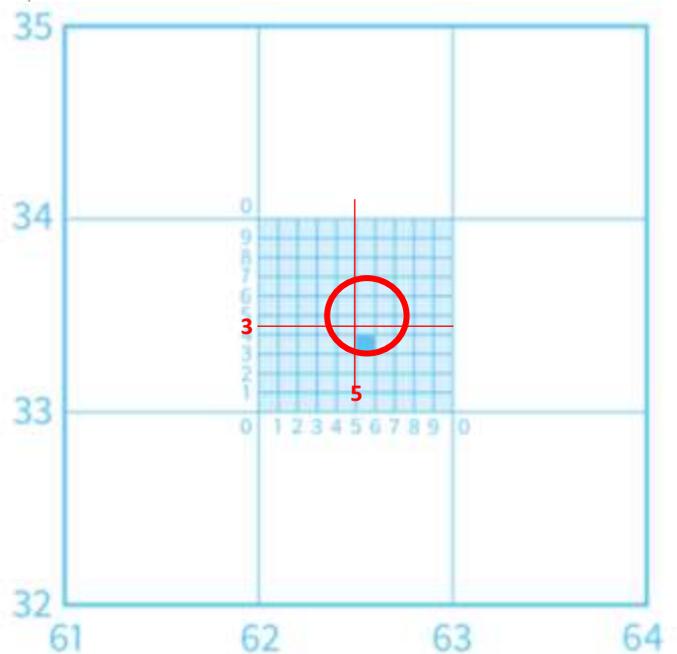
Lower number ____ & Lower number ____

Left number ____ & Left number ____

Work out four-figure grid reference on the following 1:50,000 map?

A ☐☐ / ☐☐

B ☐☐ / ☐☐

C ☐☐ / ☐☐

D ☐☐ / ☐☐
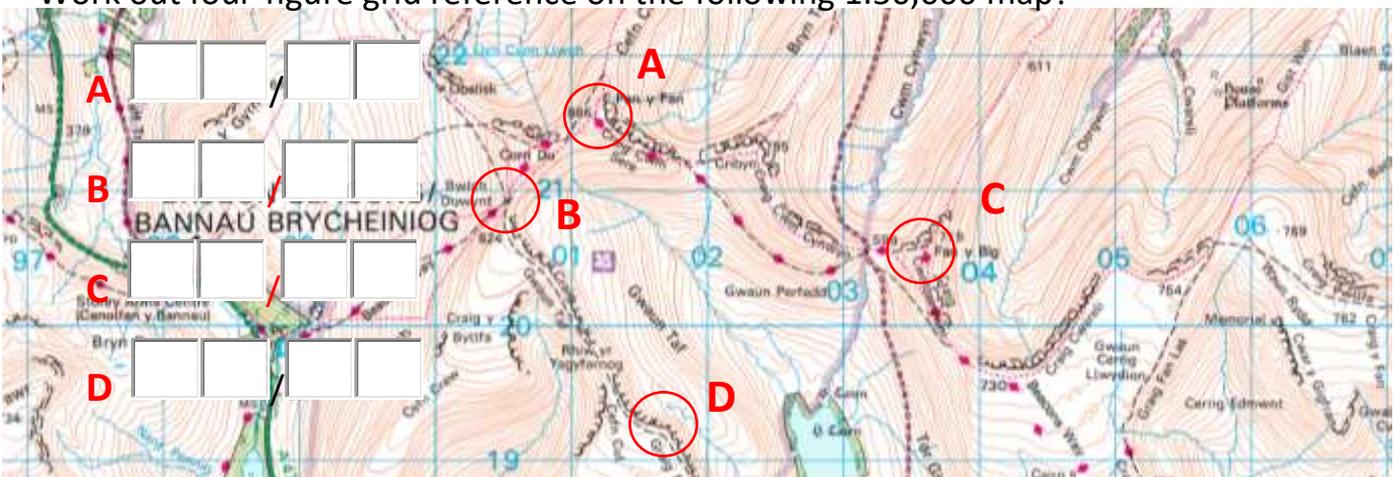
Work out six-figure grid references for the following 1:25,000 example?

A   Grid SU [ ][ ][ ] / [ ][ ][ ]

B   Grid SU [ ][ ][ ] / [ ][ ][ ]

C   Grid SU [ ][ ][ ] / [ ][ ][ ]
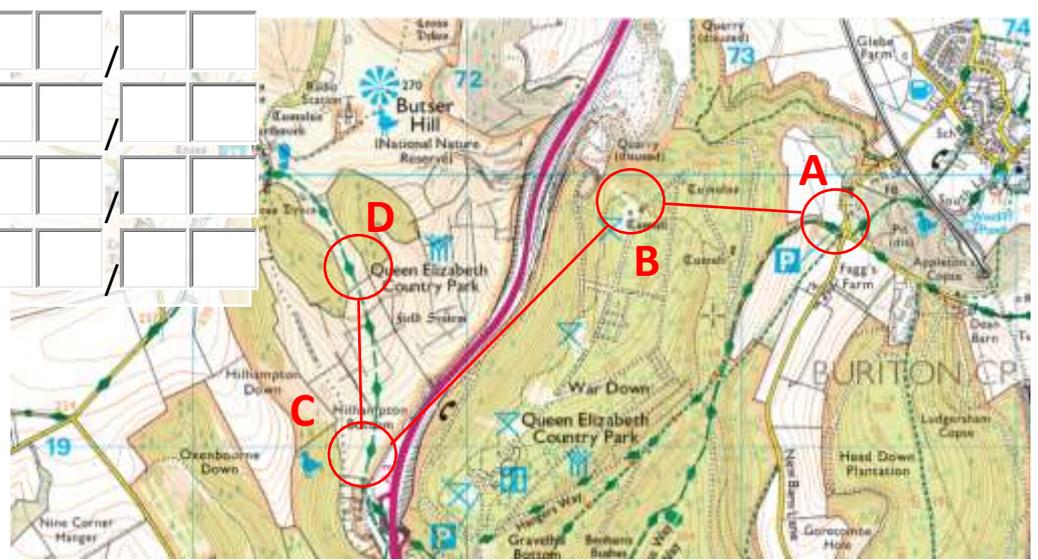
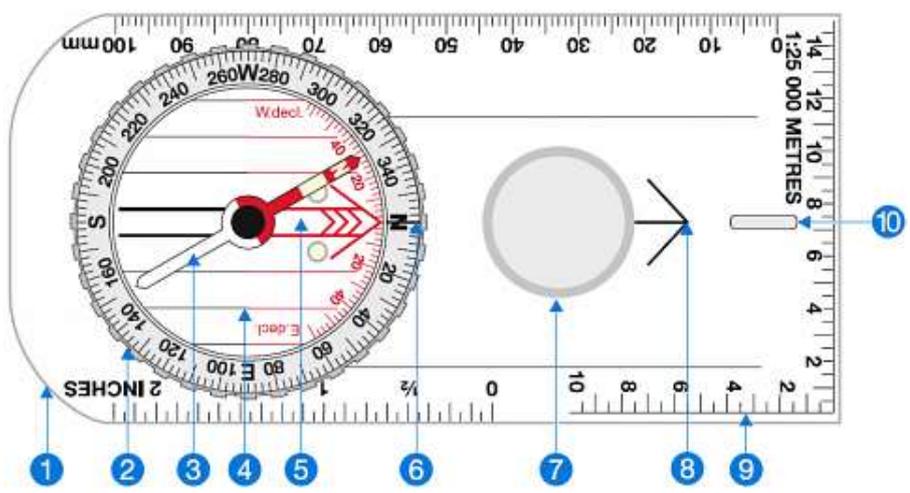D   Grid SU [ ][ ][ ] / [ ][ ][ ]

3. The Baseplate Compass:

Find out and fill in the correct names for the parts of the compass below

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

4. Finding North
Apart from determining the direction of North, a compass enables you to work out compass bearings. This is the angle measured in the number of degrees between 0 and 360 which tells you the direction from one point to another.

The Three Norths

When working with maps and a compass there are three norths to be considered. The two that are used in the UK are Magnetic and Grid. The third is known as True North.

- True North – Each day the earth rotates about its axis once. The ends of the axis are true North and South poles.
- Grid North – The grid lines, pointing to a grid north, on Ordnance Survey maps divide Great Britain onto 100 kilometre sections. They are then further sub-divided into kilometre squares, east of an imaginary zero point in the Atlantic Ocean, west of Cornwall.
- Magnetic North – A compass needle points to the magnetic north pole. Unfortunately it is not the same position as true north. The magnetic north pole is currently located in the Baffin Island region of Canada and from the UK, it is west of true north.

The difference between Grid and magnetic north is called the "Grid Magnetic Angle" GMA and its value can be found in the orientation panel or margin of an Ordnance Survey map.
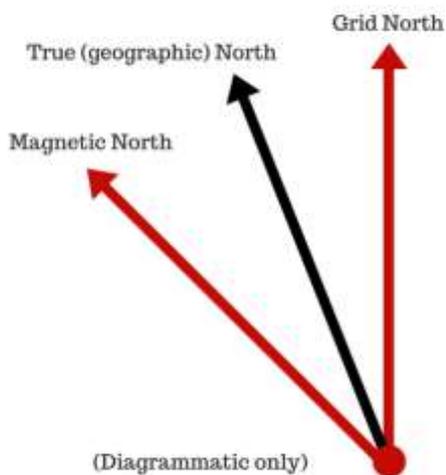
List below objects which can affect the accuracy of the compass when taking a bearing and how to avoid this inaccuracy.

What can sometimes appear in the fluid which is contained in the compass housing?

Will this affect the accuracy? YES/ NO

Leadership and Teamwork

1. What are the types of leadership:

Authoritarian Leadership

This is traditional leadership, firm and strict. Authoritarian leaders expect to be obeyed, quickly and exactly, in everything they demand. **Authoritarian leaders command respect.**

Comment on the work of a public services where this type of leadership would be needed;

Laissez-faire Leadership

This is the opposite of authoritarian leadership, and a sense it means no leadership at all. 'Laissez-faire' is a French expression meaning ' let people do what they want'. **Laissez-faire leaders will do things to suit the needs of the group not the task.**

Comment on the work of a public services where this type of leadership would be needed;

Democratic Leadership

Democratic leadership is the most popular style and has been for the last 20 years.   Democratic leadership means a kind of leadership where everybody has a role to play in the decision making. **Democratic leaders will sometimes sit back and watch the group toy with their decisions before coming to a conclusion or taking part.**

Comment on the work of a public services where this type of leadership would be needed;

2. Define the characteristics of these leadership styles:

Place the correct statements into the correct boxes under the correct headings:

1. a)   **No decision made.**
    b)   **Decisions made by one person.**
    c)   **Decision made by everybody.**

Authoritarian Leadership ☐   Laissez-faire Leadership ☐   Democratic Leadership ☐

2. a)   **Uses force.**
    b)   **Doesn't use force.**
    c)   **Uses force if everybody agrees first.**

Authoritarian Leadership ☐   Laissez-faire Leadership ☐   Democratic Leadership ☐

3. a)   **Leader listened to-but not in silence.**
    b)   **Leader admired or feared.**
    c)   **Leader ignored.**

Authoritarian Leadership ☐   Laissez-faire Leadership ☐   Democratic Leadership ☐

4. a)   **Everybody collectively takes the blame.**
    b)   **Leader takes the blame for a mistake.**
    c)   **Nobody takes the blame.**

Authoritarian Leadership ☐   Laissez-faire Leadership ☐   Democratic Leadership ☐

5. a)   **Shows 'modesty' ('way-out') values, or none at all.**
    b)   **Shows 'postmodernist' values (a mixture of old and new).**
    c)   **Shows traditional values.**

Authoritarian Leadership ☐   Laissez-faire Leadership ☐   Democratic Leadership ☐

6. a)   **Decisions are quicker (because only one person has to make them).**
    b)   **Decisions are never made.**
    c)   **Decisions are slow.**

Authoritarian Leadership ☐   Laissez-faire Leadership ☐   Democratic Leadership ☐

7.   **a)**   **Nobody obeys anyone if they can help it.**
        b)   **Decisions are obeyed.**
        c)   **Decisions are obeyed-eventually.**

Authoritarian Leadership ☐   Laissez-faire Leadership ☐   Democratic Leadership ☐

8.   **a)**   **People who disagree are punished.**
        b)   **People who disagree are either persuaded to change their minds or outvoted.**
        c)   **People who disagree are ignored.**

Authoritarian Leadership ☐   Laissez-faire Leadership ☐   Democratic Leadership ☐

9.   **a)**   **Associated with the political right wing (conservatism) eg. Armed forces (hierarchy).**
        b)   **People who reject traditional politics (anarchists).**
        c)   **Associated with the political left wing eg Labour/Socialist party.**

Authoritarian Leadership ☐   Laissez-faire Leadership ☐   Democratic Leadership ☐

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3. Defining own leadership style:

Which of these three leadership styles do you think you are, offer examples of when you have demonstrated this style of leadership:

4. Mnemonics are used by the public services to define or remind staff of certain key things:

C.A.K.E. is a Mnemonic used by the British Army to define team work planning and preparation. Can you explain each of the terms:

C = Concurrent Activity

A = Anticipation at all levels

K = Knowledge of the grouping system

E = Efficient drills and rehearsals

Police Powers

The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) gives police the powers to stop and search people, vehicles and to some extent property. It also deals with arrests, police procedures including those whilst someone is in custody and states what can and cannot be offered to suspects and imposes time limits.

There are a number of sections under this power - **briefly outline what each section deals with:**

Code A

Code B

Code C

Code D

Code E

Code F

Code G

Police have been given extra powers since the outbreak of the Corona virus.

Emergency powers and additional laws were put through the Houses of Parliament very quickly. Most citizens will comply but there will always be criticism of government and whether they have reached too far.

Read the following article https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/mar/30/uk-police-guidelines-coronavirus-lockdown-enforcement-powers-following-criticism-lord-sumption

Do you think police have been given too many powers?

What powers would you give them as a result of the pandemic?

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