Subject/Group	Year 13 Extended Diploma in UPS
Topics	**6- Government policies, 8 Custodial care, 11 Expedition Skills**
Timescale	**Summer Independent learning - Time to complete 15 hours approx**
To be completed by	SIL needs to be completed and submitted to teams portal before the first lesson back in September

Introduction to Custodial Care

Quick-Fire Questions

Answer the following:

1. What does "custodial care" mean?
2. Name two types of custodial settings in the UK.
3. What is the main aim of custodial care?
4. Who are the key professionals involved in custodial care?
5. Name two reasons someone may be placed in custody.

True or False

TRUE or **FALSE**.

Statement	TRUE / FALSE
Custodial settings are only for young offenders.	
All people in custody have the right to healthcare access.	
Prisons must follow strict safeguarding procedures.	
Custodial care only focuses on punishment.	

Setting Sketch & Label - Using the diagram on the next page of a custodial setting (e.g., a prison, detention centre). Then **label** at least **five areas**, such as:

- Secure cell block
- Control room
- Visiting area
- Staff facilities
- Perimeter wall

Under your diagram, explain in 2–3 sentences why design and layout are important for custodial care.

Types of Security in Custodial Settings

To identify and understand different security types used to maintain safety and order.

Key Terms Match-Up

Match each term to its definition.

Security Type	Letter
Physical Security	
Procedural Security	
Dynamic Security	

Definitions:
A. Policies and rules followed by staff to maintain order
B. Security gained through relationships and awareness
C. Equipment and structural features used to prevent escape

Written Response

Question:
Explain in your own words the purpose of each of the three types of security measures (physical, procedural, dynamic).
(Write 3–4 sentences for each).

Scenario Sorting Task

Read the following actions and sort them into the correct category.

Scenario	Type (Physical / Procedural / Dynamic)
An officer checks locks on each cell door	
A prison education officer builds trust with a young offender	
Staff perform a daily roll call and headcount	
A perimeter fence with razor wire prevents escapes	
An officer encourages prisoners to engage in rehabilitation programs	
CCTV is used to monitor inmate activity	

Deep Dive – Understanding Dynamic, Procedural & Physical Security

Compare and Contrast Table

Complete the table below:

Feature / Impact	Physical Security	Procedural Security	Dynamic Security
Key examples			
Who is responsible?			
Advantages			
Limitations			

Reflection Questions

1. Why is dynamic security often seen as the most effective long-term method in custodial care?
2. What might happen if physical security is prioritised but dynamic security is neglected?
3. How do all three types work together to create a safe environment?

Short Case Study Response

Scenario:
In a youth custodial facility, physical security is strong (e.g., locked doors, cameras), but staff rarely speak with young offenders unless there is a problem. Recently, there have been more fights and mental health referrals.

Question:
What type of security appears to be missing? What changes would you recommend and why? (Write 200–300 words)

Creative Task – Poster & Summary

Poster Design – "Security in Custodial Care"

Create an **A4 poster** that explains the **three types of security** in custodial environments. Your poster must include:

- A title
- At least one image or symbol per type
- A simple definition
- One real-world example for each type
- Colour and layout that's easy to follow

Final Written Reflection

Question:
What did you learn about the balance between control and care in custodial settings?
(Write approx. 150 words)

Unit 6: Government and the Protective Services

Summer Independent Learning

(SIL)

As part of unit 6 SIL you will cover the following learning aims:

Assessment outcomes

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.

Below is a table of all criteria that may be included in your external exam.

SIL

What's the difference between the two

PROTECTIVE SERVICE   PUBLIC SERVICE

Research and write down, in the space below
the difference between a protective service
and a public service.

Use this space to answer the question in the research task above

From your research split public services and protective services down and list them below	
Public Services	Protective Services

What's the difference between statutory and non-statutory public services?

Statutory means relating to rules or laws which have been formally written down.

A protective service is a service that is funded by the government or by donations to help the service carry out its role as effectively as possible. There are statutory and non-statutory services, the difference between them is that a statutory protective service is paid by tax payers, funded by the government and is set up by the law. They usually wear a uniformed, undergo training and are highly professional an example could be the Army as part of the Armed Forces. Non-statutory protective services in the UK are organisations that provide essential support and protection to the public but are not mandated by law to do so. Unlike statutory services, which are required by legislation and funded by the government, non-statutory services often rely on charitable donations, grants, and volunteers. These services play a crucial role in complementing statutory services by filling gaps and addressing specific needs that may not be fully covered by government agencies. Examples include the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI), which provides sea rescue services.

Non-statutory services can be uniformed or non-uniformed. They often collaborate with statutory services to enhance overall public safety and welfare. Their flexibility allows them to respond quickly to emerging needs and provide specialised support in areas such as mental health, domestic violence, and community safety.

Now produce a list of both Public and Protective services identify if they are statutory and non-statutory.

Statutory Examples	Non-statutory Examples

Role of the emergency services

From your list pick two statutory and one non-statutory service and research their role

Use this space to write the information from your research - Put one statutory service here

Use this space to write the information from your research – Put your second statutory service here.

Use this space to write the information from your research – Put your non-statutory service here

In the UK, emergency services play a crucial role in ensuring public safety and providing immediate assistance during emergencies. Here are the main emergency services and their roles:

Police Service: The police are responsible for maintaining law and order, preventing and investigating crimes, and protecting the public. They respond to emergencies such as crimes in progress, accidents, and other incidents requiring immediate attention.
Fire Service: The fire service deals with fire prevention, firefighting, and rescue operations. They respond to fires, road traffic accidents, and other emergencies where people or property are at risk.
Ambulance and paramedics These provide urgent medical care and transportation to hospitals for individuals with acute illnesses or injuries. This service is predominantly provided by the National Health Service (NHS) and is free at the point of use.
Coastguard: The coastguard is responsible for maritime safety, including search and rescue operations at sea. They respond to emergencies involving ships, boats, and individuals in distress in coastal and offshore areas.
These services work together to ensure a coordinated response to emergencies, helping to save lives and protect communities. If you ever need to contact them, you can dial 999 or 112, which are the national emergency numbers in the UK.

<u>Political systems</u>

Throughout the world there are different types of political systems, for this element of your SIL you are to outline the key principles of different political systems listed below.

• Democracy.

• Republic.

- Monarchy.

- Communism.

Democracy

Your note on Democracy

Republic

Your notes on Republic

Communism

Your notes on Communism

Monarchy

Your notes on the Monarchy

Final research task

Research the 4 main political parties in the UK, find out who is the leader of the party. What are their key policies and is the party left or right wing or do they hold the center ground.

The leader	Key policies	L or R wing or center	When was the lst time they were in power