



Community Safety Accreditation Scheme

The Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS) allows organisations and their employees (such as street wardens, traffic management and security staff) to be granted targeted police powers.

This scheme helps to extend the police family by allowing the '**Accredited Persons**' to act as the 'eyes and ears' of the Police. This helps to improve issues such as littering, underage drinking and graffiti in the local community and dealing with general incidents of anti-social behaviour, disorder and nuisance.

The Hampshire Chief Police Officer, Olivia Pinkney has chosen to give the Accredited Person so employed by the Totton and Eling Town Council all, the below powers under the Police Reform Act 2002 in dealing with Community Safety.

Hampshire Police Constabulary has conferred the powers as stated below to the Authorised Officer of Totton and Eling Town Council with effect from the **01/10/2016** in light of enhancing the co-operation of the Neighbourhood Policing Teams in Totton District.

The Accredited Person will carry a power card. This card sets out the powers an individual is trained and authorised to use. A person commits an offence if they fail to comply with an authorised request from an Accredited Person or fails to provide their Name and Address when required to do so.

Table 1 Lists the **Powers** that Police Chief Officer has conferred on the Accredited Person..

Table 2 lists the **Offences** under Chapter 1 Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 for which Accredited Persons has been accredited with Power to issue a Fixed Penalty Notice for Disorder.

The diagram below denotes the Powers conferred on the Authorised Officer for Totton and Eling Town Council who deals with a various contraventions over a broad spectrum from Environmental, Housing, and Municipal Bylaw's and now including any aspects relating to Anti-Social Behaviour within the jurisdiction of Totton and Eling Council.

The definition of Anti-social Behaviour covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment. This could be an action by someone else that leaves you feeling alarmed, harassed or distressed. It also includes fear of crime or concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance under s.2 (1) Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

'Do not Accept the Unacceptable', for any queries and assistance contact the Community Safety Team on **075 841 66 107**, all calls treated in the strictest confidence, ***alt*** contact via email by communitywarden@totton-and-eling-tc.gov.uk



Community Safety Accreditation Scheme FAQ's

How can I identify an Accredited Person (AP)?

The Home Office CSAS badge displaying the CSAS logo will be visible on the uniform of an AP. They will also be carrying a CSAS ID card with Hampshire Constabulary's logo on it and a CSAS power card signed by the chief constable of Hampshire Constabulary that lists the powers the individual is accredited with.

How will Accredited Persons (AP) be Accountable?

Accredited persons will be accountable to their employers, who will be responsible for their control, direction and monitoring. Prior to accreditation being granted, employers must satisfy the chief constable that they have robust systems, structures and procedures in place to ensure the supervision of their staff. There must also be an established and maintained system for the handling of complaints. Accredited persons are subject to an enhanced criminal record check and the police will monitor the use of powers.

Is the Government forcing Organisations to seek Accreditation for their Employees?

No, not at all, the Police Reform Act 2002 makes it clear that setting up an accreditation scheme is at the discretion of the Chief Police Officer after consultation. It is then a matter for local employers to decide whether they want their employees to be accredited and what, if any, powers they wish them to have.



Can an Offence be committed against an Accredited Person?

Yes - it is an offence to:

1. Assault, resist or wilfully obstruct an AP in the execution of their duty or any person assisting them;
 2. Impersonate an AP with intent to deceive or make any statement or do any act calculated to falsely suggest that a person is accredited.
 3. It is also an offence for an AP to make any statement or do any act calculated to suggest that they have powers which exceed the powers they actually hold.
-

Who is liable if an Accredited Person is sued for Unlawful Conduct?

Accredited Persons remain under the control of their Employer and, in the event of a civil action resulting from the unlawful conduct of an AP, the employer is held to be joint tort-feasor.

How do I Complain about an Accredited Person?

Section 40(9) of the Police Reform Act 2002 states that it is the duty of a Police Chief Officer who establishes a Community Safety Accreditation Scheme to ensure that the employers concerned have satisfactory arrangements for handling complaints. Each organisation that employs APs, therefore, will have its own complaints procedure to which members of the public should first apply.



What if not all the Employees of my Organisation are suitable for Accreditation?

This could happen. Not all of the employees an organisation puts forward may meet the standards required. There is no general solution to this problem and responses will differ depending on the numbers of employees affected, the deployment requirements of the employers and the views of the force. Potential solutions include only accrediting supervisors, the redeployment of those who do not meet the standards, or choosing to postpone accreditation altogether. Whatever the favoured option it will clearly require sensitive management by the employers and the force.

What is the Difference between Accredited Persons and Police Community Support Officers?

Unlike AP's, Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) are employed by the Police and Crime Commissioner and act under the full control of the Chief Police Officer. They are eligible for a similar, though slightly larger range of minor powers. In Hampshire Constabulary PCSOs can detain a suspect for 30 minutes in certain circumstances.

Are Accredited People employed by the Police?

No. Accredited persons are employed by the organisation that has been accredited. The police are not involved in the direction of accredited persons and do not control their role or day to day activities.



Must Accredited Persons take up all the Available Powers?

No, Local needs and problems vary from area to area, organisations may apply for some or all of the powers available. It is possible for organisations to seek and receive the benefits of accreditation for their employees without requesting any additional powers. The decision to grant powers is at the sole discretion of the Chief Constable.

Under what Conditions can Accredited Persons exercise their Powers?

APs can only exercise their powers in the area of the force that has accredited them (this is with the exception of the power to direct traffic for the purposes of escorting an abnormal load). APs must be clearly wearing the accreditation badge and must also be able to present, on request, a card detailing their powers.

Will Accredited Persons have a Power of Detention or Arrest?

No, AP's do not have any special powers of arrest or detention. They do have the general citizen's power of arrest but there is no expectation that they shall exercise this power as part of the scheme.

Can accredited persons detain you if you give a false name and address when being given a fixed penalty notice?

No, even though they, may be given the power to request the name and address of someone acting in an anti-social manner. Failure to give them this information in these circumstances is an offence and is liable for a fine. They may not detain a person for giving a false name and address.



SUMMARY OF POWERS AND DUTIES OF AN ACCREDITED PERSONS

Table 1 Powers	Relevant Legislation
<p><u>Power to issue Penalty Notices for Disorder:</u></p> <p>Power of a Constable/Accredited Person or Authorised Officer to give a Fixed Penalty Notice under Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 (fixed penalty notices in respect of offences of disorder), except in respect of an offence under section 12 of the Licensing Act 1872, section 91 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 section 1 of the Theft Act 1968, section 1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 and section 87 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</p>	<p>Paragraph 1(2)(aa) of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 89(1) of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)</p> <p>Any Conduct or Action and Behaviour likely to cause Harassment, Alarm or Distress to another Person. s.5 Public Order Act 1986 Offence - £90</p>
<p><u>Power to issue Fixed Penalty Notices for Cycling on a Footpath:</u></p> <p>Power of a Constable/Accredited Person or Authorised Officer in uniform to give a person a Fixed Penalty Notice under section 54 of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 (Fixed Penalty Notices) in respect of an offence under s.72 of the Highway Act 1835 (Riding on a Footway) committed by Cycling.</p>	<p>Paragraph 1(2)(a) of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002 - £30</p>
<p><u>Power to issue Fixed Penalty Notices for Graffiti and Fly-Posting:</u></p> <p>Power of an Authorised Officer of a Local Authority to give a notice under section 43(1) of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003</p> <p>(Penalty Notices in respect of Graffiti or Fly-posting)</p>	<p>Paragraph 1(2)(ba) of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 46(2)(b) of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003) - £90</p> <p>Repeat Offenders could be charged under s.5 Public Order Act 1986 Offence</p>

Power to issue Fixed Penalty Notices for Littering:

Power of an authorised officer of a litter authority to give a notice under section 88 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990

(Fixed Penalty Notices in Respect of Litter)

Paragraph 1(2)(c) of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002

Offence of Littering £70

Repeat Offenders could be charged under s.5 Public Order Act 1986 Offence - £90

<p><u>Power to Deal with Begging:</u></p> <p>The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act makes offences under sections 3 and 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 into relevant offences, gives the Accredited Persons the power to request the name and address of someone who has committed such an offence</p>	<p>Paragraph 2(3)(aa) of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraph 18 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005) - £90</p>
<p><u>Power to require Name and Address for Anti-social Behaviour:</u></p> <p>Power of a Constable/Accredited Person and/or Authorised Person in uniform under section 50 of the Police Reform Act 2002 to require a person whom s/he has reason to believe to have been acting, or to be acting, in an anti-social manner to give her/his name and address.</p>	<p>Paragraph 3 of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
<p><u>Power to require Persons drinking in Designated Places to Surrender Alcohol:</u></p> <p>Power of a Constable/Accredited Person and/or Authorised Person in uniform under section 12 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 to require a person whom an accredited person reasonably believes is, or has been, consuming alcohol in a designated public place or intends to do so, to not consume that alcohol and to surrender any alcohol or container for alcohol. Power to dispose of alcohol surrendered to him.</p>	<p>Paragraph 4 of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p> <p>s.5 Public Order Act 1986 Offence if drinking in a Free Alcohol Zone - £90</p>
<p><u>Power to require Persons aged under 18 to Surrender Alcohol:</u></p> <p>Power of a Constable/Accredited Person and/or Authorised Person in uniform under section 1 of the Confiscation of Alcohol (Young Persons) Act 1997 to require a person who he reasonably suspects is aged under 18 or is or has been supplying alcohol to a person aged under 18 to surrender any alcohol in his possession and to give their name and address.</p> <p>Power to require such a person to surrender sealed containers of alcohol if the accredited person has reason to believe that the person is, has been or intends to consume alcohol. Power to dispose of alcohol surrendered to him.</p>	<p>Paragraph 5 of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p> <p>Any Conduct or Action and Behaviour likely to cause Harassment, Alarm or Distress to a person under s.5 Public Order Act 1986 - £90</p>
<p><u>Power to Seize Tobacco - Person aged under 16</u></p> <p>Power of a Constable/Accredited Person and/or Authorised Person in uniform to dispose of that tobacco in a manner directed by the employer of an Accredited Person.</p>	<p>Paragraph 6 of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>

<p><u>Power to Remove Abandoned Vehicles</u></p> <p>Power of a Constable/Accredited Person and/or Authorised Person in uniform to remove and to dispose of any vehicles under regulations made under section 99 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.</p>	<p>Paragraph 7 of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002.</p>
<p><u>Power to Stop Cycles:</u></p> <p>Powers of a Constable/Accredited Person and/or Authorised Person in uniform to stop a cycle under section 163(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 when an Accredited Person has reason to believe that a person has committed the offence of riding on a footpath.</p>	<p>Paragraph 8A of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 89(6) of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)</p>
<p><u>Power to Photograph Persons away from a Police Station:</u></p> <p>The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 enables an accredited person to be given the power to photograph a person who has been given a penalty notice away from the police station.</p>	<p>Paragraph 9ZA of Schedule 5 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 21 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>

<p align="center"><u>Table 2</u></p> <p>Offences for which Accredited Persons may issue Fixed Penalty Notices for Disorder under Chapter 1 Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001</p>	<p align="center">Relevant Legislation</p>
<p>Any Conduct or Action and Behaviour likely to cause Harassment, Alarm or Distress to a Person</p>	<p>s.5 Public Order Act 1986 - £90</p>
<p>Throwing of Fireworks</p>	<p>s.80 Explosives Act 1875 - £90</p>
<p>Breach of Fireworks Curfew (11pm-7am)</p>	<p>Fireworks Regulations 2004 under s11 of the Fireworks Act 2003 - £90</p>
<p>Possession of a Category 4 Firework</p>	<p>Fireworks Regulations 2004 under s11 of the Fireworks Act 2003 - £90</p>
<p>Possession by a Person under 18 of an Adult Firework.</p>	<p>Fireworks Regulations 2004 under s11 of the Fireworks Act 2003 - £90</p>

Trespassing on a Railway	s.55 British Transport Commission Act 1949 - £60
Throwing Stones at a Train	s.56 British Transport Commission Act 1949 - £60

If you have any questions that haven't been answered by the above,

Please, contact the CSAS co-ordinator at csas@hampshire.pnn.police.uk

Or, the

Community Safety Team at Totton and Eling Town Council – 02380 863 138
info@totton-and-eling-tc.gov.uk



24/10/2017

BY ORDER of the TOWN CLERK:

Derek Biggs
DMA