



Taxi Policy relating to the relevance of convictions and other relevant character or behaviour information

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This policy sets out the criteria to be taken into account by the Council when determining whether or not an applicant or an existing licence holder is a fit and proper person to be granted, have renewed or continue to hold a Hackney Carriage and/or Private Hire Driver Licence. In addition to criminal convictions the Council will also take into account other factors such as demeanour, attitude, general character, non-criminal behaviour and other police information etc.
- 1.2 Whilst this policy primarily applies to the determination of driver licences, however, where a conviction (as defined below) is considered relevant to the fitness and propriety/suitability of an individual to hold or be granted a Private Hire Operator Licence or vehicle licence, then this policy must be referred to in the determination of that licence/application.
- 1.3 The Council is mindful that each case must be considered on its merits and where the circumstances demand, the Council may depart from this policy.
- 1.4 This policy provides guidance to any person with an interest in taxi and private hire licensing. In particular, but not exclusively:
 - Applicants for a driver's, vehicle or private hire operator licence
 - Existing licensees whose licences are being reviewed or renewed
 - Licensing officers
 - Members of the licensing committee/sub-committee
 - Magistrates and Judges hearing appeals against local authority decisions
- 1.5 For renewal applications and current licence holders the guidance will not be applied retrospectively. However the policy will be applied if any additional convictions are incurred or brought to the attention of the Council that would call into question a person's suitability to hold a licence.
- 1.6 It is the responsibility of Surrey Heath Borough Council (referred to as the Council) to issue Hackney Carriage and Private Hire licences under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and the Hackney Carriage Byelaws. In exercising this duty the Council must consider the need to ensure the safety of the public its' primary consideration. Licences cannot be issued unless the person is considered to be 'fit and proper'.
- 1.7 In seeking to safeguard the safety of the public. The council will be concerned to ensure:
 - That a person is a fit and proper person in accordance with Sections 51 and 59 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 (Part II)
 - That the person does not pose a threat to the public
 - That the public are safeguarded from dishonest persons
 - The safety of children, young persons and vulnerable adults

- 1.8 In determining whether a person is fit and proper to hold a licence and having taken into account all relevant considerations and information, the Council will ask itself the following question:

‘Would you allow your son, daughter, spouse, partner, mother, father, grandson or granddaughter or any other person for whom you care, to get into a vehicle with this person alone?’

If the answer to the above is an unqualified ‘yes’, then the person can be considered to be fit and proper. In all other cases a licence will be refused.

- 1.9 The Council will undertake whatever checks it considers necessary to ensure that licences are not issued to unsuitable people. In assessing the suitability of an applicant or licence holder, the council will take into consideration the following factors:

- Criminality
- Number of endorsed DVSA driving licence penalty points
- The conduct of the applicant in making the application (e.g. whether they have acted with integrity during the application process).
- The previous licensing history of existing / former licence holders.

In addition, the Council will also consider further information from sources such as, but not limited to, the Police (including abduction notices), Children and Adult Safeguarding Boards, Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub, Social Services other licensing authorities, other departments within the Council, and statutory agencies.

- 1.10 In this policy, the word “applicant” refers to either new applicants, existing licence holders who are seeking renewal and existing licence holders that are the subject of periodic auditing or having their licence reviewed by the council as part of the policy implementation process. It also includes existing licence holders who are being considered by the Council by virtue of offending activity having recently come to light.
- 1.11 In this policy, the word “conviction” is to be defined as including convictions, cautions, warnings, reprimands and other relevant information.
- 1.12 The Council reserves the right to overturn or annul a decision that has previously been made, or refuse a renewal of a licence, where clear errors are discovered.

2 **General Policy**

- 2.1 Whilst the Council may consider that a person with a conviction for a serious offence may not need to be automatically barred from obtaining a licence, it is however to be normally expected that the applicant would be required to:

- a. Remain free of conviction for an appropriate period as detailed below; and

b. Show adequate evidence that they are a fit and proper person to hold a licence (the onus will be on the applicant to produce such evidence). Simply remaining free of conviction may not generally be regarded as adequate evidence that a person is a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

2.2 The standards and criteria set out in paragraphs 4 to 12 below are those that would normally be applied to applications and licences. The Council may depart from these criteria, however it must only do so in exceptional circumstances. The otherwise good character and driving record of the applicant or licence holder will not ordinarily be considered as exceptional circumstances.

3 Powers

3.1 Section 61 of the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976 allow the council to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew a licence if the application/licence holder has been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty, indecency, violence; failure to comply with the provisions of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847; failure to comply with the provisions of Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; or any other reasonable cause.

3.2 The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975, allows the council to take into account all convictions recorded against an applicant or the holder of a Private Hire or Hackney Carriage driver's licence, whether spent or not. Therefore the council will have regard to all relevant convictions, particularly where there is a long history of offending or a recent pattern of repeat offending. Applicants need to be aware that, in accordance with this Act, all convictions, cautions, warnings and reprimands must be declared.

4 Consideration of disclosed criminal history

4.1 Under the provisions of Sections 51, 55 and 59, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, the council is required to ensure that an applicant for the grant or renewal of a Hackney Carriage and/or a Private Hire Vehicle driver's licence is a "fit and proper" person to hold such a licence. However, if an applicant has any convictions, warnings, cautions or charges awaiting trial, the council will look at:

- How relevant the offence(s) are to the licence being applied for
- How serious the offence(s) were
- When the offence(s) were committed
- The date of the conviction, warning, caution etc.
- Circumstances of the individual concerned
- Any sentence imposed by the court
- The applicant's age at the time of offence / incident leading to the conviction, warning, caution etc.
- Whether they form part of a pattern of offending
- The applicant's attitude
- Any other character check considered reasonable (e.g. personal

references if requested by the Council)

- Any other factors that might be relevant, for example:
 - The previous conduct of an existing or former licence holder,
 - Whether the applicant has intentionally misled the council or lied as part of the application process,
 - Information provided by other agencies/council departments.

4.2 In this policy 'from date sentence has ended' is taken to be the date which is reached once the whole of the period as sentenced by the court has elapsed and not necessarily the length of time served by the applicant. For example, if a sentence is five years imprisonment then the date that the sentence ends will be five years from the date of sentencing – regardless of the amount of time actually served by the applicant. If the sentence is amended by a court at a later date then this new sentence becomes relevant for the purposes of this policy. The term 'since completion of sentence' is to be construed in a similar way.

4.3 Existing holders of driver's licences are required to notify the council in writing within five working days of receiving a driving licence endorsement, fixed penalty notice, warning, reprimand, police caution, criminal conviction or other criminal proceedings (including their acquittal as part of a criminal case). In addition, licence holders must inform the council within 3 working days of their arrest for any matter (whether subsequently charged or not). To fail to do so, will raise serious questions for the Council as to the honesty of the licence holder and will be taken into account as part of any subsequent renewal applications.

4.4 It is an offence for any person knowingly or recklessly to make a false declaration or to omit any material particular in giving information required by the application for a licence (s57 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976). Where an applicant has made a false statement or a false declaration on their application for the grant or renewal of a licence, the licence will normally be refused.

4.5 Any offences or behaviour not expressly covered by this Policy may still be taken into account.

5 Options when determining an application/licence

5.1 When determining an application or reviewing an existing licence in relation to convictions or other relevant information the Council have the following options:

- grant the licence or take no further action
- grant the licence with additional conditions
- refuse, revoke, or suspend the licence
- issue a warning

5.2 If a licence holder's conduct is such that, were they to be applying for a new licence their application would normally be refused, they should expect consideration to be given as to the suspension or revocation of their licence.

6. Offences involving violence

- 6.1 Licensed drivers have close regular contact with the public. An application will normally be refused if the applicant has a conviction for an offence that involved the loss of life such as:
- Murder
 - Manslaughter
 - Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving
 - Terrorism offences
 - Any offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit offences) that are similar to those above.
- 6.2 Consideration may only be given to the granting / issuing of a licence if at least 10 years have passed since the completion of any sentence and / or licence period following conviction for an offence shown below:
- Arson
 - Malicious wounding or grievous bodily harm which is racially aggravated
 - Actual bodily harm
 - Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
 - Grievous bodily harm
 - Robbery
 - Possession of firearm
 - Riot
 - Assault Police
 - Violent disorder
 - Resisting arrest
 - Any racially-aggravated offence against a person or property
 - Common assault
 - Affray
 - Any offence that may be categorised as domestic violence
 - Harassment, alarm or distress, intentional harassment or fear of provocation of violence
 - Any offence (including attempted or conspiracy to commit offences) similar to those above.
- 6.3 Consideration may only be given to the granting / issuing of a licence if at least 5 years have passed since the completion of any sentence and / or licence period following conviction for an offence shown below:
- Obstruction
 - Criminal damage
 - Any offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit offences) that are similar to those above.
- 6.4 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for an offence of a violent nature.

7. Offences involving a weapon

- 7.1 If an applicant has been convicted of possession of a weapon or any other weapon related offence, this will give serious concern as to whether the person is fit to carry the public.
- 7.2 Depending on the circumstances of the offence, an applicant should be free of conviction for 3 years (or at least 3 years must have passed since the completion of the sentence, whichever is longer), before a licence is granted.
- 7.3 2 or more convictions for a violent offence will normally result in an application being refused.

8. Sexual and indecency offences

- 8.1 All sexual and indecency offences will be considered as serious. Applicants with convictions for sexual or indecency offences that involve a third party will normally be refused. Such offences include:

- Rape
- Assault by penetration
- Offences involving children or vulnerable adults
- Trafficking, sexual abuse against children and / or vulnerable adults and preparatory offences (as defined within the Sexual Offences Act 2003).
- Making or distributing obscene material
- Possession of indecent photographs depicting child pornography.
- Sexual assault
- Indecent assault
- Exploitation of prostitution
- Soliciting (kerb crawling)
- Any sex or indecency offence that was committed in the course of employment as a taxi or PHV driver
- Making obscene / indecent telephone calls
- Indecent exposure
- Any similar offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit) which replace the above

- 8.2 In addition to the above the council will not normally grant a licence to any applicant who is or has ever been on the Sex Offenders Register or similar register.

9. Dishonesty

- 9.1 A serious view is taken of any conviction involving dishonesty.
- 9.2 A minimum period of 5 years free of conviction or at least 5 years since the completion of sentence (whichever is longer) is required to have passed before a licence is granted. Offences involving dishonesty include:

- theft
- burglary
- fraud
- benefit fraud
- handling or receiving stolen goods
- forgery
- conspiracy to defraud
- false representation
- obtaining money or property by deception
- other deception
- taking a vehicle without consent
- fare overcharging
- or any similar offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit) offences which replace the above

9.3 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for a dishonesty offence.

9.4 Applicants or existing licence holders that are found to have intentionally misled the council, or lied as part of the application process, will not be issued with a licence.

10. Alcohol and Drugs

10.1 A serious view is taken of convictions for driving, or being in charge of a vehicle while under the influence of drink or drugs.

10.2 At least 5 years, after the restoration of the DVLA driving licence following a drink drive conviction should elapse before an application will be granted.

10.3 A licence will not normally be granted where the applicant has more than one conviction for offences related to the possession of drugs and has not been free of conviction for 10 years or at least 10 years have passed since the completion of any sentence and/or licence period, whichever is the greater. There will then be full consideration of the nature of the offence and the quantity / type of drugs involved.

10.4 A licence will not normally be granted where the applicant has a conviction for an offence related to the supply of drugs.

10.5 If there is evidence of persistent drugs or alcohol use, misuse or dependency a specialist medical examination (in accordance with DVLA Group 2 medical standards) and a satisfactory medical report may be required before the licence is granted. If the applicant was an addict then they would be required to show evidence of 8 years free from drug taking after detoxification treatment.

11. Driving offences involving the loss of life

11.1 A very serious view is to be taken of any applicant who has been convicted of a driving offence that resulted in the loss of life.

11.2 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has a conviction for:

- Causing death by dangerous driving
- Causing death by careless driving whilst under the influence of drink or drugs
- Causing death by careless driving
- Causing death by driving: unlicensed, disqualified or uninsured drivers
- Or any similar offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit) offences which replace the above

12 Other traffic offences

12.1 At least three years should elapse (after the restoration of the DVLA driving licence), before a licence would be granted for a Hackney Carriage or Private Hire drivers licence.

12.2 Traffic offences such as obstruction, some speeding offences (usually dealt with by means of a fixed penalty), pedestrian crossing offences, traffic light offences waiting in a restricted area, or offences of a similar nature may not ordinarily merit refusal.

12.2 Traffic offences such as driving without due care and attention, reckless driving, more serious speeding offences (usually dealt with by a court), or offences of a similar nature will give rise to serious doubts about the applicant's suitability to be a driving professional. An applicant with any such convictions will be required to show a period of at least 1 year free of such convictions. For applicants with more than one offence this should normally be increased to 2 years.

12.3 In cases where the courts have imposed a disqualification in respect of the DVLA driving licence, the periods stated above should normally commence from the date of the restoration of the licence.

12.4 In this policy, the term "disqualification" refers to the period served, in order to take account of the fact that a court may reduce the period of disqualification from driving. An applicant must provide evidence in advance to prove that the court agreed a reduction in the period of disqualification.

13 Outstanding Charges or Summonses

13.1 If the individual is the subject of an outstanding charge or summons their application can continue to be processed, but the application will need to be reviewed at the conclusion of proceedings.

13.2 If the outstanding charge or summons involves a serious offence and the individual's conviction history indicates a possible pattern of unlawful behaviour or character trait, then in the interests of public safety the application may be put on hold until proceedings are concluded or the licence may be refused.

14 People banned from working with children or vulnerable adults

- 14.1 A serious view is to be taken of any applicant or licence holder who has been banned from working with children or vulnerable adults. A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant is on the Protection of Children Act list or Protection of Vulnerable Adults List. Further detail can be seen in Appendix 1.

15 Non-conviction information

- 15.1 The Council will take into account intelligence which has not led to a conviction. This may include but not be limited to information regarding acquittals, circumstances in which convictions were quashed due to misdirection to the jury, circumstances where the decision was taken not to prosecute, situations where the person has been arrested and bailed but not yet charged, and complaints from the public. In considering the most appropriate action to take following the receipt of information), the credibility of both the witness / complainant and the licence holder will be taken into account.
- 15.2 If an applicant has been arrested or charged, but not convicted, for a serious offence which suggests he could be a danger to the public, consideration may be given to refusing the application or revoking an existing licence.
- 15.3 In assessing the action to take, public safety will be the paramount concern, decisions will be taken on balance of probability.

16 Licensing Offences

- 16.1 Offences under taxi and private hire legislation such as plying for hire without a licence, overcharging and refusing to carry disabled persons will prevent a licence being granted or renewed until a period of 5 years has passed since conviction.

17 Insurance Offences

- 17.1 A serious view will be taken of convictions for driving or being in charge of a vehicle without insurance. A previous isolated incident will not necessarily stop a licence being granted provided an individual has been free of conviction for 3 years. However strict warning should be given as to future behaviour. More than one conviction for these offences will prevent a licence being granted or renewed.
- 17.2 An operator found guilty of aiding and abetting the driving of passengers for hire and reward without insurance will have his Operator's Licence reviewed with a view to immediate revocation and will not be permitted to hold a licence for a period of at least three years from the date of any revocation.
- 17.3 Where a specific offence is not mentioned, a suitable period will be determined by reference to offences described. The Council reserves the right to refuse a licence where there are aggravating circumstances, even where these guidelines would

otherwise indicate that a licence might be granted.

18 Applicants with periods of residency outside the UK

- 18.1 If an applicant has spent six continuous months or more overseas (since the age of 16) the council will expect to see evidence of a criminal record check from the country / countries visited covering the period.
- 18.2 Because of the potential lifetime relevance for some of the most serious offences mentioned in this policy, the Council will need to ensure that sufficient background checks are conducted for those applicants who have lived overseas. For EU nationals a disclosure that is similar to the UK DBS will be required, for those countries for which checks are not available, the council will require a certificate of good conduct authenticated by the relevant embassy.

19 Summary

- 19.1 Whilst a criminal history in itself may not automatically result in refusal and a current conviction for a serious crime need not bar an applicant permanently from becoming licensed, in most cases, an applicant would be expected to have remained free from conviction for 3 to 10 years (detailed above), before an application is likely to be successful. If there is any doubt about the suitability of an individual to be licensed, the Council will be mindful of the need to protect the public and caution will be exercised.
- 19.2 While it is possible that an applicant may have a number of convictions that, individually, do not prevent a licence from being granted, the overall offending history will be considered when assessing an applicant's suitability to be licensed. A series of offences over a period of time is more likely to give cause for concern than an isolated minor conviction. Some discretion may be afforded if an offence is isolated and there are mitigating circumstances, but the overriding consideration is the protection of the public.

People banned from working with children or vulnerable adults

Children

The guidance from NACRO¹ provides that people will be banned from working with children if they are considered unsuitable to work with children and are on a list maintained by the Department for Education and Skills and also the Department for Health. People who are banned are those:

- On a list held under Section 142 of the Education Act 2002 (List 99)
- On the Protection of Children Act (PoCA) list
- On the National Assembly of Wales list
- Aged 18 or over convicted of certain specified offences against those aged under 18 (or 16 in some instances) and given a hospital or guardianship order or a custodial sentence of 12 months or more. Suspended sentences of 12 months or more are treated as qualifying sentences.

A person will also be banned if they have been convicted of certain specified offences under Schedule 4 of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000, examples include:

- Intercourse with a girl under 16
- Offences relating to child pornography
- Gross indecency with a child.
- Abduction and false imprisonment
- Abuse of trust
- Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
- Homicide and threats to kill
- Incest, and cruelty to children
- Offences relating to prostitution
- Rape, and indecent assault
- Supplying a class A drug to a child
- Wounding and causing grievous bodily harm.

¹ NACRO – Recruiting ex-offenders: the employer’s perspective (www.crb.homeoffice.gov.uk)

It is important to also consider the term 'working with children' as it covers a number of areas. According to the Guide on the Protection of Children, broadly these are:

- Employment in certain establishments that provide functions for children such as schools, children's homes and children's hospitals. All staff, whether primary or secondary carers or ancillary staff are deemed to be primary carers;
- Employment in day-care premises, except where the work takes place in a different part of the premises to where day-care activities are situated, or if it occurs during times of the day when children are not being looked after;
- Caring for, training, supervising or being in sole charge of children
- A position where normal duties involve unsupervised contact with children. This would cover, for example, a minicab firm whose drivers are employed to transport unaccompanied children on a regular basis, but not those who do this on an irregular or one-off basis
- Child employment. Where the young person is under the age of 16, those responsible for caring for them in the course of their employment are covered by the definition;
- Positions of influence and control over children, which could place them at risk.

Vulnerable Adults – POVA List

Under the Care Standards Act 2000, a person is banned from working with vulnerable adults if they are included on the Protection of Vulnerable Adults (POVA) list.

Similar to with the POCA list, care staff may be placed on the list if they have been dismissed, resigned, retired, made redundant, transferred or suspended on the grounds of misconduct which harmed or put at risk of harm a vulnerable adult.

It will be an imprisonable offence for anyone banned from such work to obtain it, and for an employer knowingly to employ a banned person.

Schedule 4 of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006

Part 1 – Regulated Activity relating to Children

- 1) An activity is a regulated activity relating to children if—
 - a) it is mentioned in paragraph 2(1), and
 - b) it is carried out frequently by the same person or the period condition is satisfied.
- 2) An activity is a regulated activity relating to children if—
 - a) it is carried out frequently by the same person or the period condition is satisfied,
 - b) it is carried out in an establishment mentioned in paragraph 3(1),

- c) it is carried out by a person while engaging in any form of work (whether or not for gain),
- d) it is carried out for or in connection with the purposes of the establishment, and
- e) it gives that person the opportunity, in consequence of anything he is permitted or required to do in connection with the activity, to have contact with children.

Part 2 – Regulated Activity relating to Vulnerable Adults

- 1) Each of the following is a regulated activity relating to vulnerable adults if it is carried out frequently by the same person or the period condition is satisfied—
 - a) any form of training, teaching or instruction provided wholly or mainly for vulnerable adults;
 - b) any form of care for or supervision of vulnerable adults;
 - c) any form of assistance, advice or guidance provided wholly or mainly for vulnerable adults;
 - d) any form of treatment or therapy provided for a vulnerable adult;
 - e) moderating a public electronic interactive communication service which is likely to be used wholly or mainly by vulnerable adults;
 - f) driving a vehicle which is being used only for the purpose of conveying vulnerable adults and any person caring for the vulnerable adults pursuant to arrangements made in prescribed circumstances
 - g) anything done on behalf of a vulnerable adult in such circumstances as prescribed.

Motoring offences and penalty points

The following is a guide to the number of penalty points a court may impose, it does not reflect the fact that some offences may incur a disqualification. These codes are recorded from information supplied by the courts (accurate at the time of this document).

	Code	Offence	Penalty Points
Accident offences	AC10	Failing to stop after an accident	5 to 10
	AC20	Failing to give particulars or report an accident within 24 hours	5 to 10
	AC30	Undefined accident offences	4 to 9
Disqualified driver	BA10	Driving while disqualified by order of court	6
	BA30	Attempting to drive while disqualified by order of court	6
	BA40	Causing death by driving while disqualified	3 to 11
	BA60	Causing serious injury by driving while disqualified	3 to 11
Careless driving	CD10	Driving without due care and attention	3 to 9
	CD20	Driving without reasonable consideration for other road users	3 to 9
	CD30	Driving without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other road users	3 to 9
	CD40	Causing death through careless driving when unfit through drink	3 to 11
	CD50	Causing death by careless driving when unfit through drugs	3 to 11
	CD60	Causing death by careless driving with alcohol level above the limit	3 to 11
	CD70	Causing death by careless driving then failing to supply a specimen for alcohol analysis	3 to 11
	CD80	Causing death by careless, or inconsiderate, driving	3 to 11
	CD90	Causing death by driving: unlicensed, disqualified or uninsured drivers	3 to 11
	Construction and use offences	CU10	Using a vehicle with defective brakes
CU20		Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of use of unsuitable vehicle or using a vehicle with parts or accessories (excluding brakes, steering or tyres) in a dangerous condition	3
CU30		Using a vehicle with defective tyre(s)	3
CU40		Using a vehicle with defective steering	3
CU50		Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of load or passengers	3
CU80		Breach of requirements as to control of the vehicle, mobile telephone etc	3
Reckless / dangerous driving	DD10	Causing serious injury by dangerous driving	3 to 11
	DD40	Dangerous driving	3 to 11
	DD60	Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving a vehicle	3 to 11
	DD80	Causing death by dangerous driving	3 to 11
	DD90	Furious driving	3 to 9
Drink	DR10	Driving or attempting to drive with alcohol level above limit	3 to 11
	DR20	Driving or attempting to drive while unfit through drink	3 to 11
	DR30	Driving or attempting to drive then failing to supply a specimen for analysis	3 to 11
	DR31	Driving or attempting to drive then refusing to give permission for analysis of a blood sample that was taken without consent due to incapacity	3 to 11

	Code	Offence	Penalty Points
Drink	DR61	Refusing to give permission for analysis of a blood sample that was taken without consent due to incapacity in circumstances other than driving or attempting to drive	10
	DR40	In charge of a vehicle while alcohol level above limit	10
	DR50	In charge of a vehicle while unfit through drink	10
	DR60	Failure to provide a specimen for analysis in circumstances other than driving or attempting to drive	10
	DR70	Failing to provide specimen for breath test	4
Drugs	DG10	Driving or attempting to drive with drug level above the specified limit	3 to 11
	DG60	Causing death by careless driving with drug level above the limit	3 to 11
	DR80	Driving or attempting to drive when unfit through drugs	3 to 11
	DG40	In charge of a vehicle while drug level above specified limit	10
	DR90	In charge of a vehicle when unfit through drugs	10
Insurance offences	IN10	Using a vehicle uninsured against third party risks	6 to 8
Licence offences	LC20	Driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence	3 to 6
	LC30	Driving after making a false declaration about fitness when applying for a licence	3 to 6
	LC 40	Driving a vehicle having failed to notify a disability	3 to 6
	LC 50	Driving after a licence has been revoked or refused on medical grounds	3 to 6
Miscellaneous offences	MS10	Leaving a vehicle in a dangerous position	3
	MS20	Unlawful pillion riding	3
	MS30	Play street offences	2
	MS50	Motor racing on the highway	3 to 11
	MS60	Offences not covered by other codes (including offences relating to breach of requirements as to control of vehicle)	3
	MS70	Driving with uncorrected defective eyesight	3
	MS80	Refusing to submit to an eyesight test	3
	MS90	Failure to give information as to identity of driver etc	6
Motorway offences	MW10	Contravention of special roads regulations (excluding speed limits)	3
Pedestrian crossings	PC10	Undefined contravention of pedestrian crossing regulations	3
	PC20	Contravention of pedestrian crossing regulations with moving vehicle	3
	PC30	Contravention of pedestrian crossing regulations with stationary vehicle	3
Speed limits	SP10	Exceeding goods vehicle speed limits	3 to 6
	SP20	Exceeding speed limit for type of vehicle (excluding goods or passenger vehicles)	3 to 6
	SP30	Exceeding statutory speed limit on a public road	3 to 6
	SP40	Exceeding passenger vehicle speed limit	3 to 6
	SP50	Exceeding speed limit on a motorway	3 to 6
Traffic direction and signs	TS10	Failing to comply with traffic light signals	3
	TS20	Failing to comply with double white lines	3
	TS30	Failing to comply with 'stop' sign	3
	TS40	Failing to comply with direction of a constable/warden	3
	TS50	Failing to comply with traffic sign (excluding 'stop' signs, traffic lights or double white lines)	3
	TS60	Failing to comply with a school crossing patrol sign	3

	Code	Offence	Penalty Points
Traffic direction and signs	TS70	Undefined failure to comply with a traffic direction sign	3
Special code	TT99	To signify a disqualification under totting up procedure. If the total of penalty points reaches 12 or more within 3 years the driver is liable to be disqualified	
Theft or unauthorised taking	UT50	Aggravated taking of a vehicle	3 to 11