

Private Hire and Hackney Carriage Licensing Policy

Suitability Criteria for
Drivers and Operators

THIS DOCUMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE IN WELSH



Contents

1.	Introduction	3
2.	General policy	5
3.	Appeals	6
4.	Powers	6
5.	Protected Cautions and Protected Convictions	7
6.	Options when determining an application/licence	7
7.	Consideration of disclosed criminal history	8
8.	Assessment of Previous Convictions	10
9.	Minor Traffic Offences	14
10.	Insurance Offences	14
11.	Disqualification from Driving	14
12.	Non-Conviction Information	15
13.	Repeat offending	15
14.	Breach of Legislation, Byelaw or Licence Condition	16
15.	Applicants with periods of residency outside the UK	16
16.	Licences issued by other Authorities	16
17.	Appendix A – Motoring offences and penalty points	17

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on the criteria taken into account by Wrexham County Borough Council when determining whether or not an applicant or an existing licence holder is a fit and proper person to hold a hackney carriage and/or private hire driver/vehicle/operator licence.

1.2 The aim of this policy is to protect the safety of the public. The role of the Licensing Authority is to ensure:

- That an applicant or existing licence holder is a fit and proper person;
- That an applicant or existing licence holder does not pose a threat to the public;
- That the public are safeguarded from dishonest persons;
- The safeguarding of children and young persons;
- The safeguarding of vulnerable persons;
- That the public have confidence in their use of licensed vehicles.

1.3 The term "Fit and Proper Person" for the purposes of taxi and private hire licensing is not legally defined. However, in determining whether a person is fit and proper to hold a licence, those tasked with determining licences/applications are effectively asking themselves:

"Without any prejudice, and based on the information before you, would you allow a person for whom you care, regardless of their condition, to travel alone in a vehicle driven by this person at any time of day or night?"

If the answer to this question is an unqualified "yes", then the person can be considered to be fit and proper. If there are any doubts in the minds of those who make the decision, then further consideration should be given as to whether a licence should be granted to that person.

In order to assess the suitability of an applicant (and to inform decision makers when answering the question above), the Council will undertake the relevant and necessary checks it considers appropriate to ensure that licences are not issued to, or used by, unsuitable people. In assessing the suitability of an applicant or licence holder, the Council will take into consideration relevant factors that may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Criminality
- Period of holding a driver's licence
- Number of endorsed driving licence penalty points

- Eligibility to work in the UK
- Medical fitness
- Standard of driving/driving ability
- 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
- Any other relevant information provided by third parties.

In addition the Council will also consider further information sources such as the Police (including abduction notices), Children and Adult Safeguarding Boards, other licensing authorities and statutory agencies.

- 1.4 This policy aims to provide guidance to any person with an interest in public and private hire licensing. In particular, but not exclusively:
- Applicants for driver / operator licences
 - Existing licensed drivers / operators whose licences are being reviewed
 - Licensing Officers and Police
 - Members of the Environmental Licensing Committee/ Panel (or other relevant decision making body)
 - Magistrates and Judges hearing appeals against Local Authority decisions
- 1.5 Where licensing officers have delegated powers in relation to private hire/hackney carriage licences, they will utilise these standards and criteria when making a decision to grant or renew a licence. In all other cases applications for licences will be referred to the Environmental Licensing Committee/panel (or other relevant decision-making body).
- 1.6 The standards and criteria set out in this policy have been set in accordance with the Department for Transport Statutory Taxi & Private Hire Vehicle Standards published in July 2020 and with the Welsh Government's Harmonisation of Taxi and Private Hire Licensing document published in March 2021. S177(4) of The Police and Crime Act 2017 requires that, in exercising their functions with respect to taxi and private hire licences, the Authority must have regard to the standards and criteria set out in this policy.
- 1.7 The standards and criteria in this policy have been set directly to address the safeguarding of the public and it is critical that they are considered rigorously and with an open mind when making decisions. Each case will be considered on its individual merits and where officers

or the committee/panel, in making a decision, depart from the standards and criteria set out in this policy, the reasons for doing so must be recorded. Failure to adhere to the standards without sufficient justification could be detrimental to the Authority's defence in the event of a legal challenge to a decision.

2. GENERAL POLICY

2.1 Where a person has a conviction for an offence set out in section 7 it would be expected that they:

- a. Remain free of conviction for an appropriate period (as set out in section 7); and
- b. Show adequate evidence that they are a fit and proper person to hold a licence (the onus is 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 For the purposes of this Policy, "other matters to be considered" may include but are not limited to the following:

- Criminal / motoring convictions;
- Court Martial;
- Cautions;
- Fixed penalty notices or other penalty notices;
- Anti-social behaviour orders or other similar orders;
- Breach of licensing conditions;
- Formal Warnings or Reprimands;
- Charges or matters awaiting trial;
- Fitness and propriety.

2.3 Where an applicant has a conviction(s) or other matter(s) to be considered for a criminal offence, the Council cannot review the merits of the conviction or other matter.

2.4 Where an applicant / licence holder has a conviction or other matter to be considered for an offence of aiding, abetting, attempting, conspiring, counselling, procuring, causing, permitting or inciting any of the criminal or motoring convictions / matters specified in this guidance, they will be considered relevant for the substantive matter.

2.5 The standards and criteria set out in the paragraphs 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.

3. APPEALS

3.1 Any applicant who has been refused a driver / operator licence, or a licensed driver / operator whose licence has been suspended or revoked has a right to appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 21 days of receipt of the notice.

4. POWERS

4.1 Powers to grant driver / operator licences are contained within Section 51, Section 55 and Section 59 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 (the Act).

4.2 Powers to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew a driver's licence are contained within Section 61 of the Act, where the applicant/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.

4.3 Section 61 (2B) allows the Licensing Authority, if it appears necessary in the interests of public safety, to suspend or revoke a driver's licence with immediate effect. A Decision Notice explaining why this decision has been taken will be issued to the driver and will have effect when the notice is given to the driver. The driver may appeal this decision but may not drive during the appeal period.

4.4 Section 62 of the Act allows the Licensing Authority to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew an operator's licence;

- if the applicant/licence holder has been convicted of an offence under or non-compliance with the provisions of Part II of the Act; OR
- there are grounds of any conduct on the part of the operator which appears to the Council to render him unfit: OR
- due to any material change since the licence was granted in any of the circumstances of the operator on the basis of which the licence was granted: OR
- any other reasonable cause.

4.5 The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions)(Amendment) Order 2002, allows the Licensing Authority to take into account all convictions recorded against an applicant or the holder of a private hire vehicle or hackney carriage driver's licence, whether spent or not. Therefore the Licensing Authority will have regard to all relevant convictions, particularly where there is a long history of offending or a recent pattern of repeat offending.

5. PROTECTED CAUTIONS AND PROTECTED CONVICTIONS

5.1 The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (1974) Exceptions Order 2013 now removes "protected convictions" and "protected cautions" from the exemptions.

5.2 "Listed Offences" are always disclosed and include more serious offences, sexual offences and those with safeguarding implications etc. Listed offences are detailed in section 5 of The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975 (Amendment) (England and Wales) Order 2013.

5.3 A conviction is a "**protected conviction**" if:

- It does not relate to a listed offence.
- No custodial or suspended sentence was imposed.
- It was received by a person aged under 18 at the time of the conviction and **five and a half years or more** have elapsed.
- It was received by a person aged 18 or over at the time of the conviction and **11 years or more** have elapsed.

5.3.1 A caution is a "**protected caution**" if:

- It does not relate to a listed offence.
- It was given to a person aged 18 or over at the time of the caution and **six years or more** have elapsed.

6. OPTIONS WHEN DETERMINING AN APPLICATION/LICENCE

6.1 When determining an application or reviewing an existing licence the Council have the following options:

- Approve the application or take no further action
- Refuse the application/revoke the licence/suspend the licence
- Issue a warning

7. CONSIDERATION OF DISCLOSED CRIMINAL HISTORY

7.1 Under the provisions of Sections 51, 55, and 59, of the Act, the Licensing Authority is required to ensure that an applicant for the grant or renewal of a driver / operator licence is a 'fit and proper' person to hold such a licence. However, if an applicant / licence holder has any matters to be considered, the Licensing Authority may take into account:

- 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 conviction and age of applicant at time of conviction;
- Sentence imposed by the court;
- Whether they form part of a pattern of offending;
- 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

7.2 Where applicants fail to disclose any previous convictions; cautions; warnings; penalty notices, orders or reprimands on their application form including any pending court proceedings or other matters they may be referred to the Environmental Licensing Committee for determination.

7.3 Driver licence holders are required to notify the Council in writing within seven working days of:

- receiving a driving licence endorsement
- fixed penalty notice
- warning
- reprimand
- police caution
- criminal conviction
- other criminal proceedings (including their acquittal as part of a criminal case).
- 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 when such circumstances arise or as part of any renewal application.

- 7.4 The Council requires enhanced disclosures from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for any applicant for a private hire and hackney carriage driver's licence. Applicants applying for the grant or a renewal of a driver's licence will be required to obtain an enhanced disclosure.
- 7.5 The Council is also entitled to use other records and information that may be available to it in determining applications or an entitlement to continue holding a licence. This may include information held by the Council or other Licensing Authorities, and information disclosed by the police under the Common Law Police Disclosure Scheme or other similar arrangements. Examples of such information sources that may be used include social care information, benefits payments etc.
- 7.6 It is an offence for any person knowingly or recklessly to make a false declaration or to omit any material when providing 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.
- 7.7 Driver licence holders are required to notify the Licensing Authority within 48 hours of an arrest and release, charge or conviction of:
- any sexual offence
 - any offence involving dishonesty or violence
 - any motoring offence
 - An arrest for any of the offences within this scope will result in a review by the Authority as to whether the licence holder is fit to continue to remain licensed. A decision on appropriate action will be taken on the balance of probabilities.
- 7.8 A failure by a licence holder to disclose an arrest, of which the issuing Authority is subsequently advised, might be seen as behaviour that questions honesty and therefore the suitability of the licence holder regardless of the outcome of the initial allegation.

8. ASSESSMENT OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

- 8.1 Legislation specifically identifies offences involving dishonesty, indecency or violence as a concern when assessing whether an individual is 'fit and proper' to hold a taxi or private hire vehicle licence. The criteria with respect to previous convictions reflect this.
- 8.2 These criteria comply with the requirements of the Department for Transport's (DfT) Statutory Taxi & Private Hire Vehicle standards and with the Welsh Government's Harmonisation of Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Licensing document published in July 2020 and March 2021 respectively.
- 8.3 Authorities must consider each case on its own merits, and applicants/licensees are entitled to a fair and impartial consideration of their application. Where a period is given below, it will be taken to be a minimum in considering whether a licence should be granted or renewed in most cases. The Authority places passenger safety as the priority while enabling past offenders to sufficiently evidence that they have been successfully rehabilitated so that they might obtain or retain a licence.
- 8.4 For offences falling into categories 1, 2 and 5 below a licence will only be granted in truly exceptional circumstances. Offences falling into all other categories where there is sufficient justification to do so.

Category	Type of Offence	Minimum time period that should elapse from date of offence, conviction or completion of sentence before considering whether a licence should be granted or renewed. (Whichever is most recent)
1	<p>Crimes resulting in death</p> <p>Where an applicant or licensee has been convicted of a crime which resulted in the death of another person or was intended to cause the death or serious injury of another person.</p>	None – they will not be licensed
2	<p>Exploitation</p> <p>Where an applicant or licensee has been convicted of a crime involving, related to, or has any connection with abuse, exploitation, use or treatment of another individual irrespective of whether the victim or victims were adults or children. This includes slavery, child sexual abuse, exploitation, grooming, psychological, emotional or financial abuse, but this is not an exhaustive list.</p>	None – they will not be licensed
3	<p>Offences involving violence against the person</p> <p>Where an applicant has a conviction for an offence of violence against the person, or connected with any offence of violence.</p>	10 years
4	<p>Possession of a weapon</p> <p>Where an applicant has a conviction for possession of a weapon or any other weapon related offence</p>	7 years
5	<p>Sexual offences</p> <p>Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence involving or connected with illegal sexual activity.</p> <p>In addition, the Licensing Authority will not grant a licence to any applicant who is currently on the Sex Offenders Register or on any barred list.</p>	None – a licence will not be granted
6	<p>Dishonesty</p> <p>Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence where dishonesty is an element of the offence.</p>	7 years

Category	Type of Offence	Minimum time period that should elapse from date of offence, conviction or completion of sentence before considering whether a licence should be granted or renewed. (Whichever is most recent)
7	<p>Drugs (supply)</p> <p>Where an applicant has any conviction for, or related to, the supply of drugs, or possession with intent to supply or connected with possession with intent to supply.</p>	10 years
8	<p>Drugs (possession)</p> <p>Where an applicant has a conviction for possession of drugs, or related to the possession of drugs.</p> <p>In these circumstances, any applicant may also have to undergo drugs testing for a period at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.</p>	5 years
9	<p>Discrimination</p> <p>Where an applicant has a conviction involving or connected with discrimination in any form.</p>	7 years
10	<p>Drink driving/driving under the influence of drugs</p> <p>Where an applicant has a conviction for drink driving or driving under the influence of drugs.</p> <p>In the case of driving under the influence of drugs, any applicant may also have to undergo drugs testing at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.</p>	7 years
11	<p>Using a hand-held device whilst driving</p> <p>Where an applicant has a conviction for using a held-hand mobile telephone or a hand-held device whilst driving.</p>	5 years

Category	Type of Offence	Minimum time period that should elapse from date of offence, conviction or completion of sentence before considering whether a licence should be granted or renewed. (Whichever is most recent)
12	<p>Major Traffic Offences</p> <p>Where an applicant has a conviction or endorsement for any of the following:</p> <p>AC10 Failing to stop after an accident</p> <p>AC20 Failing to give particulars or to report an accident within 24 hours</p> <p>AC30 Undefined accident offences</p> <p>BA10 Driving while disqualified by order of Court</p> <p>BA30 Attempting to drive while disqualified by order of Court</p> <p>DD40 Dangerous driving</p> <p>DD90 Furious driving</p> <p>IN10 Using a vehicle uninsured against third party risks</p> <p>LC20 Driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence</p> <p>LC30 Driving after making a false declaration about fitness when applying for a licence</p> <p>LC40 Driving a vehicle having failed to notify a disability</p> <p>LC50 Driving after a licence has been revoked or refused on medical grounds</p> <p>MS50 Motor racing on the highway</p> <p>MS60 Offences not covered by other codes</p> <p>MS90 Failure to give information as to identity of driver, etc.</p> <p>UT50 Aggravated taking of a vehicle</p> <p>Any other motoring offence that has attracted more than 3 penalty points</p>	<p>For one offence -1 year</p> <p>For two or more offences – 3 years</p>

9. MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES

- 9.1 Other Traffic Offences will be treated as 'Minor Traffic Offences' for the purposes of this Policy. A minor driving offence is one that incurs between 1 and 3 penalty points.
- 9.2 Where an applicant / licence holder has one conviction or other matter to be considered for a minor driving offence, this will not usually result in refusal or suspension / revocation and will not usually be referred to the Committee.
- 9.3 More than one minor traffic conviction or other matter to be considered may result in a refusal, particularly where there are several convictions for the same offence, for example speeding, or other matters to be considered. A licensed driver may be referred to the Environmental Licensing Committee where there is a pattern of repeat offending over a longer period of time.
- 9.4 All the motoring offences and penalty points are listed at Appendix A.

10. INSURANCE OFFENCES

- 10.1 An operator found proven of aiding and abetting the driving of passengers for hire and reward whilst without insurance may be referred to the Environmental Licensing Committee. This may lead to the Operator's Licence being suspended or revoked.

11. DISQUALIFICATION FROM DRIVING

- 11.1 The Licensing Authority will treat a period of disqualification as being that which a driver would have been eligible to serve, and may disregard the decision of a court to waive or reduce a disqualification period on the grounds of exceptional hardship under S.35 of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 or for "special reasons" under S.34 of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 or *such reduced disqualification following completion of a driving rehabilitation course*.
- 11.2 An application will normally be refused or an existing licence suspended or revoked where the applicant / licence holder has a recent conviction or other matter to be considered resulting in a period of disqualification of less than 56 days unless a period of **at least 12 months** has elapsed from the end of the disqualification period.
- 11.3 An application will normally be refused or an existing licence suspended or revoked where the applicant / licence holder has a recent conviction or other matter(s) to be considered resulting in a period of disqualification of up to 12 months, unless a period of **at least 18 months** has elapsed from the end of the disqualification period.

- 11.4 An application will normally be refused or an existing licence suspended or revoked where the applicant / licence holder has a recent conviction or other matters to be considered resulting in a period of disqualification of 12 months or more, unless a period of **at least 3 years** has elapsed from the end of the disqualification period.
- 11.5 The Licensing Authority will not normally grant an application for a private hire or hackney carriage driver's licence to a person who has been disqualified from driving for a period of 5 years or more.

12. NON-CONVICTION INFORMATION

New Applicants

- 12.1 If the individual is the subject of an arrest, outstanding charge or summons their application can be continued to be processed, but the application will need to be reviewed at the conclusion of proceedings.
- 12.2 If the outstanding charge or summons involves a serious offence and or the individual's conviction history indicates a possible pattern of unlawful behaviour, then in the interests of public safety the application may be deferred until proceedings are concluded or the application may be refused.

Licence Holders

- 12.3 For an existing licence holder who is the subject of an arrest, outstanding charge or summons the Authority will consider all the evidence it has and this may result in revocation.
- 12.4 In assessing the action to take for new applicants and existing licence holders, the safety of the travelling public must be of paramount concern.
- 12.5 The Licensing Authority is aware that the standard of proof applicable in criminal and civil proceedings is different. The standard of proof when making decisions is the civil approach, that is, on the balance of probabilities.

13. REPEAT OFFENDING

- 13.1 While it is possible that an applicant may have a number of convictions or other matters to be considered that individually meet the above guidelines, an application will normally be refused where an applicant has a record of repeat offending which shows a lack of regard for the well-being of others or for property, unless a period of **at least 10 years** has elapsed since the most recent conviction or other matters to be considered.

14. BREACH OF LEGISLATION, BYELAW OR LICENCE CONDITION

- 14.1 An applicant who has a conviction or other matters to be considered for a breach of legislation, byelaw or licence condition is unlikely to be granted a licence unless a period of **at least 12 months** has elapsed since the most recent breach.
- 14.2 An existing licence holder found to be in breach of legislation, byelaw or licence condition is on the first occasion, likely to be warned in writing as to future conduct, provided that the breach did not compromise the safety of passengers or that the public were not put at risk.
- 14.3 The above is irrespective of any legal proceedings which may be pending or have been taken.

15. APPLICANTS WITH PERIODS OF RESIDENCY OUTSIDE THE UK

- 15.1 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 county/countries visited covering the period. For EU nationals a disclosure 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.
- 15.2 This does not affect the requirement to provide an enhanced disclosure from the Disclosure and Barring Service. Further information on the means of obtaining the proof can be found on the DBS website www.gov.uk/disclosure-barring-service; www.crb.gov.uk/overseas

16. LICENCES ISSUED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

- 16.1 Where an application for a private hire/hackney carriage driver or private hire operator has been referred to the Environmental Licensing Committee for determination with regard to this policy, and the applicant already holds such a licence granted by another Licensing Authority, the guidance in this policy should take precedence over any decision of another Licensing Authority.

17. APPENDIX A - MOTORING OFFENCES AND PENALTY POINTS

17.1 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).

ACCIDENT OFFENCES

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
AC10	Failing to stop after an accident	5-10
AC20	Failing to give particulars or to report an accident within 24 hours	5-10
AC30	Undefined accident offences	4-9

DISQUALIFIED DRIVER

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
BA10	Driving whilst disqualified by order of court	6
BA30	Attempting to drive while disqualified by order of court	6

CARELESS DRIVING

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
CD10	Driving without due care and attention	3-9
CD20	Driving without reasonable consideration for other road users	3-9
CD30	Driving without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other road users	3-9
CD40	Causing death through careless driving when unfit through drink	3-11
CD50	Causing death by careless driving when unfit through drugs	3-11
CD60	Causing death by careless driving with alcohol level above the limit	3-11
CD70	Causing death by careless driving then failing to supply a specimen for drug analysis	3-11
CD71	Causing death by careless driving then failing to supply a specimen for drug analysis	3-11
CD80	Causing death by careless, or inconsiderate, driving	3-11
CD90	Causing death by driving: unlicensed, disqualified or Uninsured drivers	3-11

CONSTRUCTION & USE OF OFFENCES

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
CU10	Using a vehicle with defective brakes	3
CU20	Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of use of unsuitable vehicles 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	Using a mobile phone while driving a vehicle	6

DANGEROUS DRIVING

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
DD40	Dangerous Driving	3-11
DD60	Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving a vehicle	3-11
DD90	Furious Driving	3-9

DRINK OR DRUGS

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
DR10	Driving or attempting to drive with alcohol level above limit	3-11
DR20	Driving or attempting to drive while unfit through drink	3-11
DR30	Driving or attempting to drive then failing to supply a specimen for analysis	3-11
DR40	In charge of a vehicle while alcohol level above limit	10
DR50	In charge of vehicle while unfit through drink	10
DR60	Failure to provide a specimen for analysis in in circumstances other than driving or attempting to drive	10
DR61	Failure to supply a specimen for drug analysis in circumstances other than driving or attempting to drive	10
DR70	Failing to provide specimen for breath test	4
DR80	Driving or attempting to drive when unfit through drugs	3-11
DR90	In charge of a vehicle when unfit though drugs	3-11

INSURANCE OFFENCES

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
IN10	Using a vehicle uninsured against third party risks	6-8

LICENCE OFFENCES

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
LC20	Driving otherwise than in accordance with the licence	3-6
LC30	Driving after making a false declaration about fitness applying for a licence	3-6
LC40	Driving a vehicle having failed to notify a disability	3-6
LC50	Driving after a licence has been revoked or refused on medical ground	3-6

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
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	3-11
MS60	Offences not covered by other codes	As Appropriate
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.	3

MOTORWAY OFFENCES

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
MW10	Contravention of Special Roads Regulations (excluding speed limits)	3

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
PC10	Undefined Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulation	3
PC20	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with moving vehicle	3
PC30	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with stationary vehicle	3

SPEED LIMITS

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
SP10	Exceeding goods vehicle speed limits	3-6
SP20	Exceeding speed limit for type of vehicle (excluding goods or passenger vehicles)	3
SP30	Exceeding statutory speed limit on a public road	3-6
SP40	Exceeding passenger vehicle speed limit	3-6
SP50	Exceeding speed limit on a motorway	3-6

TRAFFIC DIRECTIONS AND SIGNS

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
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 a traffic sign (excluding stop signs, traffic signs or double white lines)	3-6
TS60	Failing to comply with a school crossing patrol sign	3
TS70	Undefined failure to comply with a traffic direction sign	3

SPECIAL CODE

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
TT99	To signify a disqualification under totting-up procedure. If the total of penalty points reaches 12 or more within 3	3-6

THEFT OR UNAUTHORISED TAKING

Code	Offence	Penalty Points
UT50	Aggravated taking of a vehicle	3-11