

Appendix 3: Convictions Policy



West Lancashire Borough Council

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Hackney Carriage & Private Hire Licensing

Statement of Policy - relevant convictions, cautions, complaints and other relevant matters

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This document should be read in conjunction with the Council's Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Statement Licensing Policy and sets out the approach the Council will take in determining relevant convictions, cautions, complaints and other relevant matters in relation to:

- Hackney Carriage drivers
- Private Hire drivers
- Private Hire Operators

1.2 Accordingly, this Policy covers applications (new and renewal) as well as existing licensed drivers and operators.

1.3 The Council will aim to apply this Policy in a consistent manner; however, it may depart from this Policy if it has reason to do so, but will give full justification for such departure.

2.0 Definitions

2.1 "Individual" - an existing licence holder, an applicant for a new licence or an applicant for the renewal of an existing licence.

2.2 "Issue" – includes the following:

- Complaints made to the Council, Police, Private Hire Operator or any other agency
- Breaches of licence conditions
- Intelligence received from other agencies, which includes circumstances that have not resulted in a criminal conviction, caution or other disposal. By way of example, this would also include incidents that have resulted in a police investigation, but there has been no further action due to the criminal burden of proof, if the Council is satisfied that the incident occurred based on the balance of probabilities

2.3 "The Council" – West Lancashire Borough Council.

3.0 General

- 3.1 Licences may only be granted where the Council is satisfied that the individual is a “fit and proper person” to hold such a licence.
- 3.2 This Policy is intended to give guidance on one aspect of whether an individual is or is not a “fit and proper” person; specifically, the situation where an individual has previous convictions, cautions, complaints and/or other relevant matters.
- 3.3 The Council is concerned to ensure:
- That an individual is a “fit and proper” person
 - That the public are not exposed to individuals with a history of dishonesty, indecency and/or violence
 - The safeguarding of children, young persons and vulnerable adults
- 3.4 The public are not normally permitted to attend hearings relating to specific driver or operator licences. In determining an application or licence, the Council will take account of the human rights of the wider public and balance these against the human rights of the individual.
- 3.5 When submitting an application for a licence to drive a Hackney Carriage or Private Hire vehicle, or for an Operator licence, individuals are required to declare any and all previous convictions. Individuals are also required to declare any and all:
- Formal/simple cautions
 - Matters of restorative justice
 - Fixed penalties and endorsable fixed penalties
 - Details of criminal matters of which they are currently the subject of criminal investigation and/or prosecution
- 3.6 The information will be treated in confidence and will only be taken into account in relation to the relevant application in order to assist the Council in determining whether the applicant is a “fit and proper” person to hold a driver’s licence for the purposes of Sections 51 and 59 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, and / or whether the Council should exercise any of its powers under Section 61 and 62 of this Act (i.e. suspension, revocation or refusal to renew a existing licence).
- 3.7 Driver licence applicants should be aware that the Council is empowered by law to check with the Disclosure and Barring Service for the existence and content of any criminal record and / or intelligence held in their name. Furthermore, the Council will, where appropriate, contact other agencies for any other information (e.g. other local authorities, the Police, Children’s Services) which they may hold in order to determine the application or existing licence. This information will be kept in strict confidence and will be retained no longer than is necessary and in any event will be destroyed in accordance with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 and

good practice after the application is determined or any appeal against such determination is decided.

- 3.8 The disclosure of a criminal conviction, caution or other relevant information relating to an individual's conduct will not debar that individual from being granted, retaining or renewing a licence. It will depend on whether or not an individual can satisfy the Council that they are a "fit and proper" person to hold such a licence.
- 3.9 The Council may not be satisfied that an individual is a "fit and proper" person to hold a licence for any good reason. If adequate evidence that an individual is a fit and proper person is not presented or if there is good reason to question or doubt the evidence provided, then that could amount to good reason to refuse a licence.
- 3.10 In considering evidence of an individual's good character and fitness to hold a driver / operator licence and where previous convictions / cautions or other information relating to criminal matters or character are disclosed, the Council will consider:
- The nature of the offence / issue and penalty
 - When it was committed / took place
 - The date of conviction / issue and the length of time elapsed
 - The age of the individual when the offence / issue took place
 - Whether or not it is part of a pattern of behaviour
 - The intent the harm could or did cause
 - Any other factors which may be relevant
- 3.11 Where an applicant has been convicted of a criminal offence, the Council cannot review the merits of the conviction [*Nottingham City Council v. Mohammed Farooq (1998)*].
- 3.12 The Council has adopted the following guidelines relating to the relevance of convictions to which it refers in determining new / renewal applications for driver and operator licences, and also when considering whether to take any action against an existing licence holder.
- 3.13 The guidelines do not address every type of offence and do not prevent the Council from taking into account offences not specifically addressed in the guidelines or other conduct that may be relevant to an individual. If an individual has a conviction for an offence not covered by these guidelines, regard will be made to the factors contained in paragraph 3.10 when deciding whether any action should be taken.
- 3.14 Offences described in the guidelines and similar offences, though differently entitled in any statutory provision, modification or re-enactment, will be taken into account in accordance with the guidelines.
- 3.15 The guidelines are not an attempt to define what a "fit and proper person" is.

- 3.16 Any individual refused a driver licence, or has such licence suspended or revoked, on the grounds that the Council is not satisfied he / she is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence has a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 21 days of the notice of refusal.
- 3.17 Any individual who is refused an operator licence has a right to appeal to the Magistrates Court within 21 days of the notice of refusal.
- 3.18 The guidelines will be used for the determination of new applications, the renewal of existing licences and the review of existing licences in relation to Hackney Carriage drivers, Private Hire drivers and Private Hire Operators.

GUIDELINES ON THE RELEVANCE OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS, CAUTIONS, COMPLAINTS AND OTHER RELEVANT MATTERS

4.0 General Policy

4.1 Each case will be decided on its own merits.

4.2 The Council has a duty to ensure so far as is possible that drivers are “fit and proper” persons to hold licences. One aspect of this is the extent to which previous convictions indicate that an individual is not a “fit and proper” person and / or may take advantage of passengers, abuse or assault them or otherwise take advantage of the role that the licence provides. This includes, but is not limited to, convictions for:

- Offences against children, young people or vulnerable adults
- Dishonesty
- Sexual offences
- Violence and drugs
- Traffic offences

4.3 Restorative justice and other criminal disposals are increasingly used by the Police as a less formal method of dealing with issues and an alternative to the criminal court system. The Council recognises that restorative justice and other out of court disposals tend to be applied in less serious cases or for first time offenders. Nevertheless, all such disposals will be taken into account when determining if an individual is a “fit and proper” person.

4.4 An individual with a conviction for a serious offence(s) need not be automatically barred from obtaining a licence, but would normally be expected to:

- Remain free of conviction for an appropriate period; and
- Show adequate evidence that he or she is a “fit and proper” person to hold a licence (the onus is on the individual to produce such evidence)

4.5 Simply remaining free of conviction will not generally be regarded as sufficient evidence that a person is a “fit and proper” person to hold a licence.

4.6 It may be appropriate to depart from these guidelines in certain situations, these include:

- Where the offence is isolated and there are mitigating circumstances
- Where a conviction defaults outside of the policy between the application date and the determination date

4.7 Similarly, multiple offences or a series of offences over a period of time are likely to give greater cause for concern and may demonstrate a pattern of inappropriate behaviour which will be taken into account. Any case which involves a sexual

offence, murder or manslaughter the application / licence will normally be refused / revoked.

- 4.8 The Council will convene to consider any information / representations that an individual is not / no longer a “fit and proper” person or has proven to have breached a licence condition. In such cases the Council may refuse, revoke or suspend a licence for any specified period. The Council may also determine that such action be implemented with immediate effect.
- 4.9 The following examples afford a general guide on the action, which might be taken where convictions are disclosed.

5.0 Dishonesty offences

- 5.1 Drivers of a Hackney Carriage and / or Private Hire vehicles are expected to be persons of trust. Licences awarded by the Council are to those considered under the Council’s guidelines, to be a fit and proper person. This is because it is the Council’s view that it is relatively easy for a dishonest driver to defraud the public by demanding more than the legal fare and in other ways. Members of the public entrust themselves to the care of drivers both for their own safety and for fair dealing. Passengers may include especially vulnerable people and children.
- 5.2 For these reasons the Council takes a serious view of any convictions involving dishonesty. In general, an applicant with convictions for dishonesty which is less than 5 years of the conviction date, is unlikely to be considered favourably and be referred to a hearing for determination.
- 5.3 In particular, an application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence listed below and the conviction is less than 3 years prior to the date of the application. Between 3 and 5 years after conviction, or release from prison (whichever is the most recent), regard will be made to the circumstances of the offence and any evidence demonstrating that the person is now a fit and proper person to hold a licence.
- Burglary
 - Benefit fraud (including offences under ss.111A and 112 of the Social Security Administration Act 1992)
 - Blackmail
 - Bribery
 - Conspiracy to defraud
 - Forgery (e.g. producing false insurance policy)
 - Fraud
 - Handling or receiving stolen goods
 - Obtaining money or property by deception
 - Theft
 - Offence of possession of goods with false trade mark for sale or hire-Trade Marks Act 1994

- Other deception
- Similar offences
- Offences which replace any of the above offences

6.0 Violent offences

- 6.1 Members of the public and in particular, the elderly, infirm and children or vulnerable adults entrust their personal safety to Private Hire and Hackney Carriage drivers whenever they take a journey. Passengers often travel alone and are vulnerable to physical attack etc.
- 6.2 Users of Private Hire and Hackney Carriage vehicles have a right to expect that drivers are not individuals with a predisposition towards or a propensity for violent behaviour at any level.
- 6.3 Convictions for violence are amongst the most serious of all criminal offences.

Offences of violence against children and young people

- 6.4 Drivers of Private Hire and Hackney Carriage vehicles are often entrusted with the transportation of children and young persons who are particularly vulnerable whilst in the care of the driver. It is comparatively easy for an unscrupulous driver to take advantage of such vulnerable persons.
- 6.5 The Council seeks to minimise risks associated with children and young persons and for that reason a more serious view will be taken where offences of violence involve children or young persons.
- 6.6 An extremely serious view will be taken where an applicant has been convicted of any offence of violence involving a child (under 14 years of age) or a young person (aged 14 to 17 years) and, in order to afford an appropriate degree of protection to children and young people, an applicant will be required to provide substantial evidence of rehabilitation before the Council will be satisfied that the applicant is a "fit and proper" person.
- 6.7 Convictions of less than 10 years old prior to the date of application will be referred to a hearing. A conviction less than 5 years old will generally be refused. Between 5 and 10 years after conviction, or release from prison (whichever is the most recent), regard will be made to the circumstances of the offence and any evidence demonstrating that the person is now a fit and proper person to hold a licence.
- 6.8 Where the commission of an offence involved the loss of life, a licence will normally be refused.

Offences against adults

- 6.9 Hackney Carriage and Private Hire vehicle drivers maintain close contact with the people from all parts of the community and the Council takes the view that law abiding citizens should not be exposed to a risk of violence by placing them in a

vehicle driven by a person with a history of criminal violence. The elderly and infirm, the vulnerable, lone females and people who are drunk are all at particular risk from a driver with a tendency to resort to violence.

- 6.10 Where the commission of an offence involved the loss of life, a licence will normally be refused.
- 6.11 Convictions of less than 10 years old prior to the date of application, or their release from prison (whichever is most recent) will be referred to a hearing. A conviction less than 3 years old will generally be refused.

Offence types

6.12 Convictions falling into the most serious group offences of violence involving the loss of life are likely to result in refusal of an application:

- murder
- manslaughter
- culpable homicide
- Similar offences
- Offences which replace the above offences

6.13 Applicants with one or more convictions for very serious violence should expect the application to be refused until a period of at least 10 years has elapsed from the date of conviction or their release from prison (whichever is most recent), including:

- Arson
- Malicious wounding or grievous bodily harm (s.20 Offences Against the Person Act 1861)
- Which is racially aggravated (s.29(1)(a) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Actual bodily harm (s.47 Offences Against the Person Act 1861) (v) Which is racially aggravated (s.29(1)(b) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Grievous bodily harm with intent (s.18 Offences Against the Person Act 1861)
- Grievous bodily harm with intent (s.20 Offences Against the Person Act 1861)
- Robbery
- Possession of firearm
- Riot
- Kidnap
- Assault Police
- Common assault which is racially aggravated (s.29(1)(c) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Violent disorder
- Resisting arrest
- Similar offences
- Offences which replace the above offences

6.14 Applicants with one or more convictions for serious violence should expect the application to be refused until a period of at least five years has elapsed from the date of conviction or their release from prison (whichever is most recent), including:

- Racially-aggravated criminal damage (s.30 Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Fear of provocation of violence which is racially-aggravated (s.4 Public Order Act 1986) or (s.31(1)(a) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Intentional harassment, alarm or distress which is racially-aggravated (s.4A Public Order Act 1986 offence) or (s.31(1)(b) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Harassment which is racially-aggravated (s.2 Protection from Harassment Act 1997) or (s.32(1)(a) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Putting people in fear of violence which is racially-aggravated (s.4 Protection from Harassment Act 1997) or (s.32(1)(b) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Harassment, alarm or distress which is racially-aggravated (s.5 Public Order Act 1986) (s.31(1)(c) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- Similar offences
- Offences which replace the above offences

6.15 Applicants with one or more convictions for other offences of violence should expect the application to be refused until a period of at least three years has elapsed from the date of conviction or their release from prison (whichever is most recent), including:

- Common assault
- Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (s.47 Offences Against the Person Act)
- Affray
- Battery
- Harassment, alarm or distress (s.5 Public Order Act 1986 offence)
- Fear of provocation of violence (s.4 Public Order Act 1986 offence)
- Intentional harassment, alarm or distress (s.4A Public Order Act 1986 offence)
- Obstruction
- Possession of offensive weapon
- Criminal damage
- Similar offences
- Offences which replace the above offences

7.0 Drugs offences

7.1 An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence related to the supply of drugs and the conviction is less than 5 years prior to the date of application or their release from prison (whichever is most recent). Between 5 and 10 years, regard will be had to the circumstances of the offence and any evidence demonstrating that the individual is now a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

- 7.2 An application will normally be refused where the applicant has more than one conviction for offences related to the possession of drugs and the convictions are less than 5 years prior to the date of the application.
- 7.3 An application from an individual who has an isolated conviction for an offence related to the possession of drugs within the last 3 to 5 years will require careful consideration of the facts.
- 7.4 If any applicant was an addict then they will normally be required to show evidence of 5 years free from drug taking after detoxification treatment.

8.0 Sexual and indecency offences

- 8.1 Any individual currently on the sex offenders" register would not normally be granted a licence.

Offences against Children (under 14 years) and Young Persons (aged 14 to 17 years)

- 8.2 Drivers of Hackney Carriages and Private Hire vehicles are often entrusted with the care of children and young persons. It is comparatively easy for an unscrupulous driver to take advantage of such vulnerable persons. Where the commission of a sexual offence involves a child or young person an application for a licence will normally to be refused.

Intelligence and other information which has not resulted in a criminal conviction

- 8.3 The Council will sometimes be made aware of other intelligence or low level information about an individual which has not resulted in the conviction of that person but is relevant in relation to their character. The Council will give appropriate consideration to this information and will seek to consult with other appropriate agencies in order to ensure that they have a comprehensive understanding. Where appropriate, the Council will investigate such information/ intelligence. Any additional information gathered through the investigation process may then be taken into account at any subsequent hearing.

Offences against persons other than children and young persons

- 8.4 Hackney Carriage and Private Hire vehicle drivers often carry unaccompanied passengers; therefore applicants will normally be refused a licence if they have a conviction for:

- Indecent assault
- Rape
- Other similar offences
- Offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003

- 8.5 Applicants will normally be refused a licence if they have a conviction relating to sexual offences until they can show a substantial period (normally 10 years) free from any such conviction or their release from prison (whichever is most recent). Between 5 and 10 years following conviction or their release from prison (whichever

is most recent), regard will be had to the circumstances of the offence and any evidence demonstrating that such an individual is now a fit and proper person to hold a licence, including:

- Importuning
- Indecent exposure
- Soliciting
- Other similar offences or offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 when the provisions of that Act come into force

8.6 The Council may also consider such circumstances that, if they occurred at the time of the consideration of the application, would not be a criminal offence.

9.0 Motoring offences

Disqualification

9.1 Where an applicant has been disqualified from driving because of a major traffic offence, the applicant will generally be refused a drivers licence for a Hackney Carriage or Private Hire vehicle unless a period of 3 years free from conviction has passed since the reinstatement of the DVLA licence, and 5 years where the disqualification relates to drink driving.

9.2 Where several minor traffic offences have resulted in the applicant being disqualified from driving for a period of time, this will normally be taken as reflecting seriously on the applicant's driving standard. Generally, a period of 3 years free from conviction must have elapsed from the restoration of the DVLA licence.

9.3 In "totting-up" cases where disqualification is considered by the court, even if the court does not disqualify (e.g. because of exceptional circumstances) a driver, the Council is likely to refuse a Hackney Carriage or Private Hire driver licence because different criteria apply and an applicant will normally be expected to show a period of 12 months free from conviction from the date the Court made its finding of exceptional circumstances justifying the non-qualification.

Major Traffic Offences

9.4 An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence within 2 years of the date of the application from the date of conviction. More than one conviction for this type of offence within the last 5 years from the date of conviction is likely to merit refusal. A list of offences to which this paragraph applies is attached as Table 1.

Minor Traffic Offences

9.5 Isolated convictions for minor traffic offences should not prevent a person from obtaining a licence. However, the number, type and frequency of this type of offence will be taken into account and if there are several offences of this nature, the applicant will normally be expected to show a period free of conviction of at least 6

months from the date of conviction. A list of offences to which this paragraph applies is attached as Table 2.

Hybrid Traffic Offences

- 9.6 Offences of the type listed in Table 2 will be treated as major traffic offences if the Court awarded 4 or more penalty points for the offence and as minor traffic offences if the Court awarded 3 or less penalty points for the offence.

Offences under the Town Police Clauses Acts and Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 and Hackney Carriage Byelaws

- 9.7 One of the main purposes of the licensing regime set out in the Town Police Clauses Acts and Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 (“the Acts”) and Hackney Carriage Byelaws is to ensure the protection of the public. For this reason a serious view is taken of convictions for offences under the Acts (including illegally plying for hire) when deciding whether an individual is to be treated as a fit and proper person to hold a licence. In particular, an applicant will normally be refused a licence if he / she has been convicted of an offence under the Acts at any time during the 2 years preceding the application from the date of conviction or has more than one conviction within the last 5 years preceding the date of the application from the date of conviction.

Drunkenness

- 9.8 Driving whilst under the influence of drink is unacceptable under any circumstances and puts not only the driver, but passengers and other road users at risk. Such irresponsible behaviour is not conducive with the responsibilities of a Private Hire or Hackney Carriage driver.

With a motor vehicle

- 9.9 A serious view will be taken of convictions of driving or being in charge of a vehicle while under the influence of drink. An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence within 2 years of the date of the application. More than one conviction for this type of offence within the last 5 years from the date of conviction is likely to merit refusal. Where a disqualification has occurred as a result of a drink-driving offence, at least 5 years free from conviction should elapse after the restoration of the DVLA licence before an applicant is considered for a licence.

- 9.10 In addition, applicants will normally be required to show a period of at least 5 years has elapsed after completion of detoxification treatment if he / she were an alcoholic.

Not in a motor vehicle

- 9.11 An isolated conviction for drunkenness need not debar an applicant from gaining a licence. In some cases, a warning may be appropriate. However, a number of convictions for drunkenness could indicate a medical problem necessitating critical

examination and refusal of a licence. In addition, applicants will normally be required to show a period of at least 5 years has elapsed after completion of detoxification treatment if he / she were an alcoholic.

10.0 General

Spent Convictions

10.1 The Council will only consider spent convictions if it appears to be relevant for deciding whether an individual is a fit and proper person to hold a licence and that justice cannot be done in the case, except by admitting or requiring evidence relating to that spent conviction.

Cautions, Reprimands and Fixed Penalties

10.2 For the purpose of these guidelines formal cautions, reprimands and fixed penalties shall be treated as though they were convictions.

Other relevant offences

10.3 The Council takes a serious view of any convictions involving the law and practice concerning bail conditions. In general if an application is received with a conviction which is less than 3-5 years of the conviction date or their release from prison (whichever is most recent), it is unlikely to be considered favourably.

10.4 In particular, an application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for offences committed under the:

- Bail Act 1976
- Bail (Amendment) Act 1993
- Magistrates' Court Act 1980
- Magistrates' Court Rules 1981
- Criminal Justice Act 2003
- Powers of Criminal Courts (sentencing) Act 2000

or similar offences or offences which replace the above offences and the conviction(s) are less than 3 years prior to the date of application. Between 3 and 5 years, regard will be had to the circumstances of the offence and any evidence demonstrating that such an individual is now a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

Table 1**MAJOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES**

AC10:	Failing to stop after an accident
AC20:	Failing to give particulars or to report an accident within 24 hours
AC30:	Undefined accident offences
BA10:	Driving while disqualified by order of Court
BA30:	Attempting to drive while disqualified by order of Court
CD10	Driving without due care and attention
CD20:	Driving without reasonable consideration for other road users
CD30:	Driving without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other road Users
CD40	Causing death through careless driving when unfit through drink
CD50	Causing death by careless driving when unfit through drugs
CD60	Causing death by careless driving with alcohol level above the limit
CD70	Causing death by careless driving then failing to supply a specimen for
CD80	Causing death by careless, or inconsiderate, driving
CD90	Causing death by driving: unlicensed, disqualified or uninsured drivers
DD40:	Dangerous driving
DD60	Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving a vehicle
DD80	Causing death by dangerous driving
DD90	Furious driving
DR10:	Driving or attempting to drive with alcohol level above limit
DR20:	Driving or attempting to drive while unfit through drink
DR30:	Driving or attempting to drive then failing to supply a specimen for analysis
DR40:	In charge of a vehicle while alcohol level above limit
DR50:	In charge of a vehicle while unfit through drink
DR60:	Failure to provide a specimen for analysis in circumstances other than driving or attempting to drive
DR70:	Failing to provide specimen for breath test
DR80:	Driving or attempting to drive when unfit through drugs
DR90:	In charge of a vehicle when unfit through drugs
IN10:	Using a vehicle uninsured against third party risks
LC20:	Driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence
LC30:	Driving after making a false declaration about fitness when applying for a licence
LC40:	Driving a vehicle having failed to notify a disability
LC50:	Driving after a licence has been revoked or refused on medical grounds
MS50:	Motor racing on the highway

MS60:	Offences not covered by other codes (including offences relating to breach of requirements as to control of vehicle)
TT99	To signify a disqualification under 'totting-up' procedure. If the total of penalty points reaches 12 or more within three years, the driver is liable to be disqualified
UT50:	Aggravated taking of a vehicle
<i>Aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring</i>	
Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 2 (e.g. IN10 becomes IN12)	
<i>Causing or permitting</i>	
Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 4 (e.g. IN10 becomes IN14)	
<i>Inciting</i>	
Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 6 (e.g. IN10 becomes IN16)	
Or similar offences or offences which replace the above offences	

Table 2**MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES**

CU10:	Using 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
CU30:	Using a vehicle with defective tyres
CU40:	Using a vehicle with defective steering
CU50:	Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of load or passengers
CU80:	Using a mobile phone while driving a motor vehicle
MS10:	Leaving a vehicle in a dangerous position
MS20:	Unlawful pillion riding
MS30:	Play street offences
MS40:	Driving with uncorrected defective eyesight or refusing to submit to a test
MS70:	Driving with uncorrected defective eyesight
MS80:	Refusing to submit to an eyesight test
MS90:	Failure to give information as to identity of driver, etc.
MW10:	Contravention of Special Road Regulations (excluding speed limits)
PC10:	Undefined contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations
PC20:	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with moving vehicle
PC30:	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with stationary vehicle
SP10:	Exceeding goods vehicle speed limit
SP20:	Exceeding speed limit for type of vehicle (excluding goods or passenger vehicles)
SP30:	Exceeding statutory speed limit on a public road
SP40:	Exceeding passenger vehicle speed limit
SP50:	Exceeding speed limit on a motorway
SP60:	Exceeding speed limit offence
TS10:	Failing to comply with traffic light signals
TS20:	Failing to comply with double white lines
TS30:	Failing to comply with a "Stop" sign
TS40:	Failing to comply with direction of a constable or traffic warden
TS50:	Failing to comply with traffic sign (excluding "Stop" sign, traffic lights or double white lines)
TS60:	Failing to comply with school crossing patrol sign
TS70:	Undefined failure to comply with a traffic direction sign
<i>Aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring</i>	
Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 2 (e.g. PC10 becomes PC12)	
<i>Causing or permitting</i>	

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 4 (e.g. PC10 becomes PC14)
<i>Inciting</i>
Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 6 (e.g. PC10 becomes PC16)
Or similar offences or offences which replace the above offences