



**Hackney Carriage and Private Hire  
Licensing  
Convictions and other Relevant Matters  
Policy**

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 The purpose of this policy, is to provide guidance on the criteria that may be taken into account by Wyre Council as the relevant Licensing Authority, when determining if an applicant or existing licence holder, is a fit and proper person to hold a licence.
- 1.2 The relevant sections of this policy will also be applied to applicants for, or holders of, Private Hire Operator's licences and vehicle proprietors, in so far as they relate to the fitness and propriety of the applicant.
- 1.3 The term "Fit and Proper" for the purposes of taxi and private hire licensing is not legally defined, but in order to assist decision makers Wyre Council has adopted the following tests.
- 1.4 In relation to Dual Driver licences - "Without any prejudice and based on the information before you, would you allow a person for whom you care, regardless of their condition or vulnerability, to travel alone in a vehicle driven by this person, at any time of the day or night?".
- 1.5 In relation to Private Hire Operators - "Without any prejudice and based on the information before you, would you be comfortable providing sensitive information about yourself and family members, such as holiday plans, to this person and trust them not to disclose it further, or otherwise use it for criminal or unacceptable purposes".
- 1.6 In relation to Vehicle Proprietors – "Without any prejudice and based on the information before you, are you satisfied that this person will maintain the vehicle to a safe and acceptable standard throughout the licensed period and ensure that it is not used in connection with criminal or otherwise unacceptable purposes".
- 1.7 If the answer to any of the tests is an unqualified yes, then that person can be considered to be fit and proper.
- 1.8 If however, there are any doubts in the minds of those responsible for determining an application, further careful consideration must be given as to whether a licence should be granted.
- 1.9 All decisions will be made on the balance of probabilities and where there are concerns that tip that balance, individuals will not be permitted to hold a Wyre licence.
- 1.10 Whilst criminal convictions, cautions and motoring offences will quite rightly play a significant part in the Licensing Authority's consideration of whether an applicant or existing licence holder is fit and proper, the Council will also take into account other relevant factors, including but not limited to; the demeanour, medical fitness, integrity and general character of the applicant; their driving ability; any information registered on NR3; any soft intelligence from the Police or other regulatory body and any relevant information from other Licensing Authorities.

- 1.11 In the case of existing licence holders the Licensing Committee will also take account of any history of compliance issues, or complaints.
- 1.12 The overriding aim of the Licensing Authority is to protect the public. The Licensing Authority is ultimately concerned to ensure:
- That the applicant is a fit and proper person.
  - That the applicant 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.
- 1.13 This policy provides guidance to anyone with an interest in public and private hire licensing. In particular, but not exclusively:
- Applicants for Wyre licences
  - Existing license holders
  - Licensing officers
  - Members of the licensing committee
  - Magistrates hearing appeals against local authority decisions
- 1.14 In considering this guidance the Council will be mindful that each case must be determined on its individual merits and whilst the Licensing Committee may, in exceptional circumstances, depart from this policy, it should be noted that, the otherwise good character and driving record of an applicant, would not ordinarily be considered to be exceptional circumstances.
- 1.15 Where the Authority substantially depart from its policy, clear and compelling reasons shall be given for doing so.
- 1.16 Where Licensing Officers have delegated powers to grant licences, they will do so in accordance with these guidelines. In all other cases, applicants for licences will be referred to the Licensing Committee.
- 1.17 Nothing in this Policy prevents a Licensing Officer from referring any applicant or licence holder to the Licensing Committee, where they find it appropriate to do so, in the circumstances.
- 1.18 Whilst existing licences will not be automatically revoked if the holders do not meet standards in this policy, should the conduct, or offending activity of an existing licence holder be of concern to the Licensing Authority, following its implementation, the Council may consider such activity and re-evaluate any decision made in reliance on any previous policy.
- 1.19 Throughout this policy the term “conviction” is to be read as including criminal, civil or motoring convictions, cautions, warnings, reprimands, orders and Fixed Penalty Notices.
- 1.20 The term “applicant” refers to new applicants and existing licence holders.

- 1.21 The term “from date sentence ended” relates to the actual sentence imposed and not to the time served, by the offender.
- 1.22 The term “disqualification” refers to the period served. This is in order to take account of court decisions to reduce the period of disqualification from driving. In such cases the applicant must provide evidence to prove that the court had agreed a reduction in the period of disqualification, in advance of any hearing to determine their application.

## **2. General Policy**

- 2.1 Whilst a person with a conviction for a serious offence need not be automatically barred from obtaining a licence, it would normally be expected that they:
  - a) Remain free of convictions for an appropriate period; and
  - b) Demonstrate adequate evidence that they are a fit and proper person to hold a licence
- 2.2 The onus is on the applicant to produce such evidence and simply remaining free of convictions, will not normally be regarded as adequate evidence of fitness and propriety.
- 2.3 Where an applicant has been convicted of a criminal offence, the licensing authority cannot review the merits of the conviction [Nottingham City Council v. Mohammed Farooq (1998)].

## **3. Pre-requisites to making an application**

- 3.1 It is Wyre Council’s policy that every application for a Dual Driver’s Licence must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the following -
  - That the applicant has the right to live and work in the UK
  - An enhanced criminal record check and evidence that they are not on a child and/or vulnerable adult barring list
  - A certificate of their current medical fitness to Group 2 standard
  - That the applicant is authorised to drive a vehicle of the same classification as that which the licence will allow them to drive.
  - That the applicant has held a full driving licence for a minimum of two years prior to making their application.
  - That the applicant has good knowledge of the Borough of Wyre, its boundaries, the Highway Code and the ability to comprehend and communicate effectively in English.
  - That the applicant has completed safeguarding awareness training, including sexual exploitation of vulnerable children and adults and County lines exploitation.
- 3.2 If an applicant has spent six continuous months or more overseas within the last 10 years, the licensing authority will expect to see and be satisfied with a Certificate of

Good Conduct from the country/countries covering the relevant period, before a licence application can be considered.

#### **4. Powers**

- 4.1 Section 61 of the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976 permits the Licensing Authority to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew a licence, if the licence holder has been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty, indecency, violence; failed to comply with the provisions of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847; failed to comply with the provisions of Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; been convicted of an immigration offence or required to pay an immigration penalty; or for any other reasonable cause.
- 4.2 Section 62 of the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976 permits the Licensing Authority to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew an Operator's Licence if the licence holder has failed to comply with the provisions of Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; if their conduct appears to the Licensing Authority to render them unfit to hold an Operator's Licence; other than those circumstances where the conviction is spent within the meaning Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, has been convicted of an immigration offence or required to pay an immigration penalty; or any other reasonable cause.
- 4.3 The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) (Amendment) Order 2002, allows the Licensing Authority to take into account all convictions recorded against an applicant for a 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. Appeals**

- 5.1 Any applicant refused a licence has the right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 21 days of the notice of refusal. [Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976, s 77 (1)]
- 5.2 Anyone aggrieved by the Council's decision to suspend or revoke their licence has a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 21 days of the notice of suspension or revocation.

#### **6. Consideration of Disclosed Offending History**

- 6.1 The Licensing Authority is required to ensure that an applicant for the grant or renewal of a 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 Licensing Authority will consider amongst other things:

1. How relevant the offence(s) are to the licence being applied for
2. How serious the offence(s) are
3. When the offence(s) were committed

4. The date of conviction, caution etc.
  5. The circumstances of the individual concerned at the time of the offence
  6. Any sentence imposed by the court
  7. The applicant's age at the time of conviction.
  8. Whether they form part of a pattern of offending
  9. Any other character check considered reasonable (e.g. personal references)
  10. Any other factors that may be relevant
- 6.2 Existing holders of drivers' licences are required to notify the Licensing Authority in writing within 48 hours, of any conviction or finding of guilt in a civil, criminal or driving matter; any caution issued by the Police or any other agency; any issue of a Magistrate's Court summons against them; any issue of a fixed penalty notice for any matter; any harassment or other form of warning, or order, including Restraining Orders, Child Abduction Warning Notices or similar; or any arrest for any offence, whether or not subsequently charged.
- 6.3 The Licensing Authority requires enhanced disclosures from the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) of any applicant for a dual driver's licence. The Licensing Authority follows the relevant Code of Practice on the secure storage, handling, use, retention and disposal of disclosure information.
- 6.4 Applicants applying for the grant or a renewal of a drivers' licence will be required to obtain an enhanced disclosure, via the Council's nominated service provider the GB Group, at their own expense.
- 6.5 So that the Licensing Authority receives relevant information as quickly as possible, in order to take appropriate and proportionate action to protect public safety, it is Wyre Council's policy to require applicants to register for the DBS's update service and to nominate the Licensing Authority to access their status using the online update service. Licensees should provide evidence of continuous registration and nomination throughout the duration of their licence.
- 6.6 The Licensing Authority is also entitled to use other records and information that may be available to it, when determining applications, or an entitlement to continue holding a licence. This may include information held by the Council or other Licensing Authorities or information disclosed by the police under the Common Law Disclosure Scheme or any other credible source.
- 6.7 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. 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.
- 6.8 The Council has a wide discretion on what information it may have regard to when making a determination. Offences or behaviours that are not referred to specifically in this Policy may nevertheless be relevant considerations.

## **7. Crimes resulting in death**

Where an applicant 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 they will not be licensed.

## **8. Exploitation**

Where an applicant 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, they will not be licensed.

This includes slavery, child sexual exploitation, grooming, psychological, emotional or financial abuse, but this is not an exhaustive list.

## **9. Offences involving violence**

9.1 Where an applicant has a conviction for an offence involving violence against a person, including offences that involve firearms, a licence will not be granted until at least 10 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

9.2 A licence will not normally be granted where the applicant has a conviction for criminal damage unless at least 5 years has passed since the conviction or completion of any sentence.

9.3 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for an offence involving violent behaviour.

## **10. Possession of a weapon**

10.1 Where an applicant has a conviction for possession of a weapon (excluding firearms) or any other weapon related offence, a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

10.2 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for an offence involving weapons.

## **11. Sexual and indecency offences**

11.1 Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence involving or connected with illegal sexual activity or any form of indecency, a licence will not be granted.

11.2 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.

## **12. Dishonesty**

- 12.1 Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence of dishonesty, or any offence where dishonesty is an element of the offence, a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.
- 12.2 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for an offence involving dishonesty.
- 12.3 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 granted a licence, or be permitted to keep their licence.

## **13. Drugs**

- 13.1 Where an applicant has a conviction for, or related to, the supply of drugs, or possession with intent to supply, or connected with possession with intent to supply, a licence will not be granted until at least 10 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.
- 13.2 Where an applicant has a conviction for possession of drugs, or related to the possession of drugs, a licence will not be granted until at least 5 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed. In these circumstances, any applicant will also have to undergo drugs testing at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.
- 13.3 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for drug related offences.

## **14. Discrimination**

Where an applicant has a conviction involving or connected with discrimination in any form, a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

## **15. Motoring convictions**

- 15.1 Licensed drivers are professional drivers charged with the responsibility of carrying the public. It is accepted that offences can be committed unintentionally, and a single occurrence of a minor traffic offence would not prohibit the grant of a licence or result in action against an existing licence.
- 15.2 An applicant with 7 or more points on their DVLA licence for minor traffic or vehicle related offences, will not be granted a licence until at least 5 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.
- 15.3 A minor traffic or vehicle related offence is considered to be one which does not involve loss of life, driving under the influence of drink or drugs, driving whilst using a mobile phone, and has not resulted in injury to any person or damage to any property, including vehicles.



- 15.4 Where an applicant has been disqualified from driving for 56 or more days or has a conviction for a major traffic offence or similar offence, a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.
- 15.5 A major traffic or vehicle related offence is one which is not covered in 15.3 and includes any offence which resulted in injury to any person or damage to any property, including vehicles. It also includes driving without insurance or any offence connected with motor insurance.
- 15.6 A Private Hire Operator found guilty of aiding and abetting the driving of passengers for hire and reward whilst without insurance, will normally have their Operators' Licence revoked immediately and will not be considered for another Operator's Licence until at least 5 years has elapsed.
- 15.7 Existing drivers who accumulate more than 2 current endorsements are considered to be failing to take their professional responsibilities seriously. In such cases drivers will be referred to the Licensing Committee, who will consider whether or not their conduct while in control of a vehicle, means that they are no longer a fit and proper person to hold a Wyre dual driver's licence.
- 15.8 The Licensing Committee will have regard to the circumstances of each offence and where offences involve the use of a licensed vehicle in the course of Hackney Carriage or Private hire work, this will be considered to be an aggravating factor.

## **16. Drink/Drug driving**

- 16.1 Where an applicant has a conviction for drink driving or driving under the influence of drugs, a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence or driving ban imposed.
- 16.2 In the case of driving under the influence of drugs an applicant may also have to undergo drugs testing at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.
- 16.3 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for driving under the influence of drink or drugs.

## **17. Using a hand held device whilst driving**

- 17.1 Where an applicant has a conviction for using a held-hand mobile telephone or a hand-held device whilst driving, a licence will not be granted until at least 5 years have elapsed since the conviction or completion of any sentence or driving ban imposed, whichever is the later.
- 17.2 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for driving whilst using a mobile phone.

## **18. Licensing offences**

- 18.1 Where an applicant has a conviction for an offence concerned with or connected to hackney carriage or private hire activity, a licence will not be granted until at least 3 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.
- 18.2 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for a licensing related offence.

## **19. Non-conviction information**

- 19.1 The Council will also take into account situations or circumstances that have not led to a conviction, for whatever reason. This will include conditional discharges, acquittals, circumstances in which convictions were quashed due to misdirection of the jury, circumstances where a decision was taken not to prosecute, situations where the person has been arrested and bailed, but not yet charged, and complaints from the public.
- 19.2 When considering the most appropriate action to take in respect of non-conviction information, the Council recognises that it is not bound by the criminal burden of proof and must merely be satisfied, on the balance of probability that the mischief under consideration had occurred.
- 19.3 The Licensing Committee or Authorised Officer of the Council, will take into account the credibility of; the complainant; any witnesses; and the licence holder, along with any other evidence produced, when reaching a decision.
- 19.4 If an applicant has been arrested or charged, but not convicted, for a serious offence which suggests they could be a danger to the public, serious consideration will be given to refusing the application.
- 19.5 Where an applicant has previously been refused a licence or had a licence revoked, a new licence will not normally be granted until at least 2 years have elapsed since the Council's original decision.
- 19.6 Where compelling new evidence becomes available, and is such that if it had been available at the time of the original decision, would probably not have resulted in a refusal or revocation, para 19.5 may be dis-applied.
- 19.7 In assessing the appropriate course of action to take, the safety of the travelling public will always be the paramount concern.

## **20. Once a licence has been granted**

- 20.1 If a dual driver 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.
- 20.2 Suspension or revocation of a driver's licence ordinarily takes effect at the end of the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which notice is given to the driver, unless

in the interests of public safety, the Licensing Authority deem it necessary for the suspension or revocation to have immediate effect. In this case the notice given to the driver includes a statement to this effect issued under Section 61 (2B) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provision) Act 1976.

- 20.3 Any suspension or revocation of an Operator's Licence takes effect at the end of the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which notice is given to the operator.

## **21. Licences issued by other licensing authorities**

- 21.1 Applicants who hold a driver or operator licence issued by another licensing authority, should not assume that their application will automatically be granted. Only those applicants who are considered to be fit and proper by Wyre Council, having regard to the criteria laid out in this Policy, will be granted licences.

## **22. Summary**

- 22.1 Whilst a criminal history 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 between 5 and 10 years, depending on the type of offence committed, before an application can be considered.
- 22.2 If there is any doubt as to the suitability of an individual to be licensed, the Licensing Committee must be mindful of the overriding duty to protect the public and caution should be exercised.
- 22.3 While it is possible that an applicant may have a number of convictions that, individually, meet the above guidelines, the overall offending history must 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 more cause for concern than an isolated conviction. Some discretion can be afforded if an offence disclosed is isolated or there are strong mitigating circumstances, but the overriding consideration is the protection of the public.

## Annex 1 - 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 also incur a disqualification.

Source: [Gov UK Website](#) Nov 20

Code	Offence	Points	Endorsement remains on licence (years)
<b>Accident Offences</b>			
AC10	Failing to stop after an accident	5-10	4 Offence
AC20	Failing to give particulars or to report an accident within 24 hours	5-10	4 Offence
AC30	Undefined accident offences	4-9	4 Offence
<b>Disqualified Driver</b>			
BA10	Driving whilst disqualified by order of court	6	4 Offence
BA30	Attempting to driver while disqualified by order of court	6	4 Offence
BA40	Causing death by driving while disqualified	3-11	4 Conviction
BA60	Causing serious injury by driving while disqualified	3-11	4 Conviction
<b>Careless Driving</b>			
CD10	Driving without due care and attention	3-9	4 Offence
CD20	Driving without reasonable consideration for other road users	3-9	4 Offence
CD30	Driving without due care and attention or without reasonable Consideration for other road users	3-9	4 Offence
CD40	Causing death through careless driving when unfit through drink	3-11	11 Conviction
CD50	Causing death by careless driving when unfit through drugs	3-11	11 Conviction
CD60	Causing death by careless driving with alcohol level above the limit	3-11	11 Conviction
CD70	Causing death by careless driving then failing to supply a specimen for alcohol analysis	3-11	11 Conviction
CD80	Causing death by careless, or inconsiderate, driving	3-11	4 Conviction
CD90	Causing death by driving: unlicensed, disqualified or uninsured drivers	3-11	4 Conviction
<b>Construction &amp; Use Offences</b>			
CU10	Using a vehicle with defective brakes	3	4 Offence
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	4 Offence
CU30	Using a vehicle with defective tyre(s)	3	4 Offence
CU40	Using a vehicle with defective steering	3	4 Offence
CU50	Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of load or passengers	3	4 Offence
CU80	Breach of requirements as to control of the vehicle, such as using a mobile phone	3-6	4 Offence
<b>Dangerous Driving</b>			
DD10	Causing serious injury by dangerous driving	3-11	4 Conviction
DD40	Dangerous Driving	3-11	4 Conviction

Code	Offence	Points	Endorsement remains on licence (years)
DD60	Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving a vehicle	3-11	4 Conviction
DD80	Causing death by dangerous driving	3-11	4 Conviction
DD90	Furious Driving	3-9	4 Conviction
<b>Alcohol</b>			
DR10	Driving or attempting to drive with alcohol level above limit	3-11	11 Conviction
DR20	Driving or attempting to drive while unfit through drink	3-11	11 Conviction
DR30	Driving or attempting to drive then failing to supply a specimen for analysis	3-11	11 Conviction
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	3-11	11 Conviction
DR40	In charge of a vehicle while alcohol level above limit	10	4 Offence #
DR50	In charge of vehicle while unfit through drink	10	4 Offence #
DR60	Failure to provide a specimen for analysis in circumstances other than driving or attempting to drive	10	4 Offence #
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	11 Conviction
DR70	Failing to co-operate with a preliminary test	4	4 Offence #
<b>Drugs</b>			
DG10	Driving or attempting to drive with drug level above the specified limit	3-11	11 Conviction
DG40	In charge of a vehicle while drug level above specified limit	10	4 Offence #
DG60	Causing death by careless driving with drug level above the limit	3-11	11 Conviction
DR80	Driving or attempting to drive when unfit through drugs	3-11	11 Conviction
DR90	In charge of a vehicle when unfit through drugs	10	4 Offence #
<b>Insurance Offences</b>			
IN10	Using a vehicle uninsured against third party risks	6-8	4 Offence
<b>Licence Offences</b>			
LC20	Driving otherwise than in accordance with the licence	3-6	4 Offence
LC30	Driving after making a false declaration about fitness when applying for a licence	3-6	4 Offence
LC40	Driving a vehicle having failed to notify a disability	3-6	4 Offence
LC50	Driving after a licence has been cancelled or refused on medical ground	3-6	4 Offence
<b>Miscellaneous Offences</b>			
MS10	Leaving a vehicle in a dangerous position	3	4 Offence
MS20	Unlawful pillion riding	3	4 Offence
MS30	Play street offences	2	4 Offence
MS50	Motor racing on the highway	3-11	4 Offence

Code	Offence	Points	Endorsement remains on licence (years)
MS60	Offences not covered by other codes (including offences relating to breach of requirements as to control of vehicle)	3	4 Offence
MS70	Driving with uncorrected defective eyesight	3	4 Offence
MS80	Refusing to submit to an eyesight test	3	4 Offence
MS90	Failure to give information as to identity of driver etc.	6	4 Offence
<b>Motorway Offences</b>			
MW10	Contravention of Special Roads Regulations (excluding speed limits)	3	4 Offence
<b>Pedestrian Crossings</b>			
PC10	Undefined Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulation	3	4 Offence
PC20	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with moving vehicle	3	4 Offence
PC30	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with stationary vehicle	3	4 Offence
<b>Speed Limits</b>			
SP10	Exceeding goods vehicle speed limits	3-6	4 Offence
SP20	Exceeding speed limit for type of vehicle (excluding goods or passenger vehicles)	3-6	4 Offence
SP30	Exceeding statutory speed limit on a public road	3-6	4 Offence
SP40	Exceeding passenger vehicle speed limit	3-6	4 Offence
SP50	Exceeding speed limit on a motorway	3-6	4 Offence
<b>Traffic Directions and Signs</b>			
TS10	Failing to comply with traffic light signals	3	4 Offence
TS20	Failing to comply with double white lines	3	4 Offence
TS30	Failing to comply with 'Stop' sign	3	4 Offence
TS40	Failing to comply with direction of a constable/warden	3	4 Offence
TS50	Failing to comply with a traffic sign (excluding stop signs, traffic signs or double white lines)	3	4 Offence
TS60	Failing to comply with a school crossing patrol sign	3	4 Offence
TS70	Undefined failure to comply with a traffic direction sign	3	4 Offence
<b>Special Code</b>			
TT99	To signify a disqualification under totting-up procedure. If the total of penalty points reaches 12 or more within 3 Years, the driver can be disqualified		4 Conviction
<b>Theft or Unauthorised Taking</b>			
UT50	Aggravated taking of a vehicle	3-11	4 Offence

# These offences are endorsed on a licence for 4 years from the date of offence, unless a disqualification was imposed, in which case it is 4 years from the date of conviction.

**Aiding, abetting, counseling or procuring** - Offences as coded, but with 0 changed to 2. **Causing or permitting** - Offences as coded, but with 0 changed to 4.

**Inciting** - Offences as coded, but with the end 0 changed to 6.