

Transport for London

Roads Policing Enforcement Statistics Bulletin

1 January 2015 – 31 December 2015

# Transport for London

## Roads Policing Enforcement Statistics Bulletin

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## 1. Overview

Road safety is a priority for the Mayor, Transport for London (TfL), the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and City of London Police (CoLP). The Mayor Sadiq Khan says, in A City For All Londoners, '80 per cent of all deaths and serious injuries on our roads involve vulnerable road users – pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists. No loss of life is inevitable or acceptable – so I will adopt a 'Vision Zero' approach to road safety, which puts the elimination of road danger at the very heart of the transport system. Fundamentally, Vision Zero means recognising that the cause of road danger is the presence of vehicles, which have the potential to do great harm, in built-up areas where people want to be.'<sup>1</sup>

This bulletin has been published following requests from stakeholders, and to meet our wider commitment to transparency and is the first time that statistics on traffic enforcement have been brought together. It provides data relating to the roads policing activities of the MPS and the CoLP for 2015 (figures for 2014 have also been included for comparison). It contains data on penalties issued by the MPS and CoLP for all road offences, as well as arrest and diversionary course data. Data displayed in this bulletin is summary only; please visit <https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/publications-and-reports/> for enforcement figures for each offence type by borough and month. It is TfL's intention to publish this bulletin every year.

The revenue generated by police enforcement activity is collected by the Treasury, with the exception of proceeds from diversionary courses. Some of this revenue covers the course running costs, and some gets allocated to the budget of TfL's Enforcement and On-Street Operations (EOS) Department. Money in this budget funds safety and security activity on the transport network, including road safety measures.

2015 Police collision data indicates that 93 per cent of all contributory factors recorded for collisions in London were due to human error<sup>2</sup>. This has informed our approach to road safety, which is focused on addressing the five main sources of road danger:

- Travelling too fast
- Becoming distracted
- Undertaking risky manoeuvres
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Failing to comply with the laws of the roads

Officers from the MPS Roads and Transport Policing Command (RTPC) and from the CoLP are dedicated to improving the safety and security of London's roads through enforcement,

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<sup>1</sup> A City for All Londoners, [https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/city\\_for\\_all\\_londoners\\_nov\\_2016.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/city_for_all_londoners_nov_2016.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> TfL analysis of STATS-19 Contributory Factors, 2015. When the Police attend the scene of a collision, they can assign up to 6 factors they feel contributed towards the collision. This will usually be the first officer on scene, who has not necessarily witnessed the collision.

education and engagement. Officers from both police forces educate road users around the five sources of road danger and enforce where appropriate.

Operations targeting specific sources of road danger took place throughout 2015. Operation Safeway is one, which saw hundreds of officers deployed to junctions across the Capital with the highest number of collisions. London police officers are also mobilised every two weeks to Operation CUBO, which tackles uninsured and disqualified drivers.

TfL, the MPS, the CoLP and the Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency have formed London Freight Enforcement Partnership (LFEP). The LFEP targets the most dangerous and non-compliant drivers, vehicles and operators on London's roads. Due to the specialist nature of the activity and the partnership approach taken, freight enforcement results have not been included in this report and will be published separately on a quarterly basis.

## 2. Summary of Road Traffic Disposal Options

The range of road traffic disposal options is extensive and varies according to the severity of the offence. These options are explained below:

**Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN):** These were issued on the roadside by officers pre-April 15, and gave the recipient two options; to pay the fixed penalty notice (usually a fine and points) and surrender their driving licence for appropriate offences, or request a court hearing.

**Traffic Offence Reports (TORs):** This new process replaced most FPNs<sup>3</sup>. Both police forces in London now use TORs to deal with the majority of endorsable and non-endorsable traffic offences. The TOR was introduced in August 2014 by the CoLP, and April 2015 by the MPS. TORs offer the police more flexibility in dealing with traffic offences, allowing them to issue diversionary courses<sup>4</sup> in addition to the 2014 options of a FPN or a Summons to court.

Officers recommend a disposal option (court summons, fixed penalty, diversionary course) on the TOR, and the appropriate option is offered by the associated police Criminal Justice Unit (CJU). In some cases, the CJU may decide to take no further action (NFA). As this bulletin aims to give an overview of roads policing activity, only data on the number of FPNs/TORs issued has been displayed, not which disposal was offered or final outcomes.

**Process Book:** In certain circumstances, it may be appropriate for a driver to be summonsed immediately for the offence for which they were reported. Before TORs were introduced, the only option was for an officer on the roadside to complete a Process Book. Unfortunately the system used to record these does not break the data down by offence type, so this has not been included.

However, the introduction of the TOR has given officers the choice of completing either a Process Book as before, or a TOR recommending a summons for certain offences – the final decision being made by the criminal justice unit. Data on TORs that came with an officer recommendation of a summons have been included in the totals.

### Notice of Intended Prosecution (NIP)

For offences captured by camera, a NIP is sent to the registered keeper of the vehicle by the appropriate CJU. Depending on severity of offence, the registered keeper will either be offered a diversionary course, a fixed penalty or be summonsed to court. If the police do not receive a response within 28 days the initial offer will no longer be available and the driver will receive a more severe penalty.

### Arrest

In some cases, suspects of road offences will be arrested. Officers must use one of a number of criteria to justify the arrest including; keeping the suspect from disappearing, to ensure that the suspect will not harm themselves or any other individual, or to ensure prompt and efficient investigation of the alleged crime.

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<sup>3</sup> PCSOs continue to report offences by means of an FPN.

<sup>4</sup> These can be offered by the police to drivers who have committed certain road traffic offences.

### 3. Headline Figures

1. The number of FPNs/TORs/NIPs issued for road offences in London increased by 11.0 per cent (27,107 offences) from 246,510 in 2014 to 273,617 in 2015. This was due to better enforcement capabilities on the network, largely for red light offences.
2. The number of speeding offences enforced by camera or police officer decreased by 15.5 per cent from 132,920 in 2014 to 112,345 in 2015. This was due to a combination of migrating to new digital speed cameras and enhanced red light enforcement activity.
3. Red Light offence enforcement increased fourfold from 14,124 in 2014 to 57,692 in 2015. This was largely down to enhanced red light enforcement activity in London.
4. The instances where road users were required to complete a diversionary course in London increased by 58.5 per cent from 43,663 in 2014 to 69,189 in 2015. Diversionary courses accounted for 25.3 per cent of all sanctions for roads offences in London in 2015. The vast majority of diversionary courses issued in 2015 were either for Speed Awareness courses (48.3 per cent or 33,450) or the 'What's Driving Us' course (mainly issued for mobile phone and red light offences, 49.8 per cent or 34,446).
5. On 2 March 2015, the drug driving law changed to make it easier for the police to catch and convict drug drivers<sup>5</sup>. This has had a significantly positive effect on the number of people arrested for drug driving by the police in London, rising 108 per cent from 567 in 2014 to 1,117 in 2015.

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<sup>5</sup> Officers can test for cannabis and cocaine at the roadside, and screen for other drugs, including ecstasy, LSD, ketamine and heroin at the police station. The police still have the ability to carry out the field impairment test to check for the impairment caused by other drugs on the roadside.

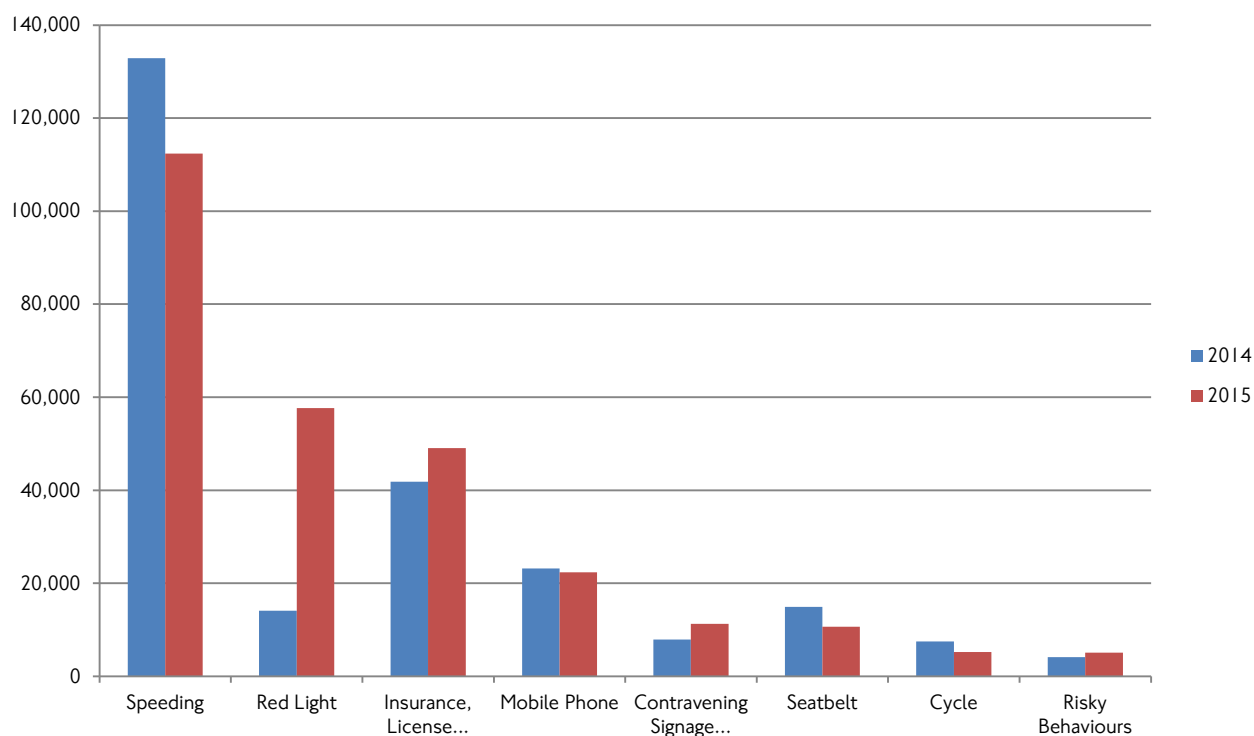
## 4. Road Offence Category Break-down

Table I and Chart I show the number of tickets (FPNs, TORs and NIPs) for road offences grouped into offence categories<sup>6</sup>. It is worth noting here that the large increase in the number of Red Light Offences is due to a number of safety cameras being replaced by TfL in 2015.

**Table I: FPNs/TORs/NIPs by Offence Category, London, 2014 & 2015**

Offence Category	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total
Speeding Offences Total	132,920	53.9%	112,345	41.1%
Red Light Offences Total	14,124	5.7%	57,692	21.1%
Insurance, License and Vehicle Defect Offences	41,813	17.0%	49,048	17.9%
Mobile Phone Offences	23,197	9.4%	22,335	8.2%
Contravening Signage/Restrictions/Traffic Personnel	7,877	3.2%	11,248	4.1%
Seatbelt Offences	14,939	6.1%	10,676	3.9%
Cycle Related Offences	7,521	3.1%	5,210	1.9%
Risky Behaviours	4,119	1.7%	5,063	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,510</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>273,617</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Chart I: FPNs/TORs/NIPs by Offence Category, London, 2014 & 2015**



<sup>6</sup> For a list of every offence in each category, please see Appendix A.

Table 2 shows the number of NIPs for individual offences captured by camera in 2014 and 2015.

**Table 2: NIPs by Offence, London, 2014 & 2015**

Offence	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total
Speeding - 20mph	7,653	6.0%	4,468	3.0%
Speeding - 30mph	92,354	72.4%	82,841	54.9%
Speeding - 40mph	4,774	3.7%	7,905	5.2%
Speeding - 50mph	12,348	9.7%	1,349	0.9%
Red Light Offences	10,514	8.2%	54,231	36.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,643</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>150,794</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 3 shows the number of FPNs/TORs issued by on-street police officers in 2014 and 2015 for each road offence category, and the proportion each category held in the yearly total.

**Table 3: FPNs/TORs by Offence Category, London, 2014 & 2015**

Offence Category	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total
Insurance, License and Vehicle Defect Offences	41,813	35.2%	49,048	39.9%
Mobile Phone Offences	23,197	19.5%	22,335	18.2%
Speeding Offences	15,791	13.3%	15,782	12.8%
Contravening Signage/Restrictions/Traffic Personnel	7,877	6.6%	11,248	9.2%
Seatbelt Offences	14,939	12.6%	10,676	8.7%
Cycle Related Offences	7,521	6.3%	5,210	4.2%
Risky Behaviours	4,119	3.5%	5,063	4.1%
Red Light Offences	3,610	3.0%	3,461	2.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,867</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>122,823</b>	<b>100%</b>



## 5. Borough-level Figures

Table 4 shows 2015 enforcement data broken down by offence category for each London borough. Total borough figures for 2014 and 2015 are also displayed in Table 5, and the percentage change between the two years. Please note, there appears to be a large percentage change (negative or positive) for many boroughs. This could be for a number of reasons which have not been explored in detail in this bulletin, including an increase or decrease in the number of safety cameras or a change in policing priorities in certain boroughs.

**Table 4: FPNs/TORs/NIPs issued by Offence Category and London Borough, 2014 & 2015**

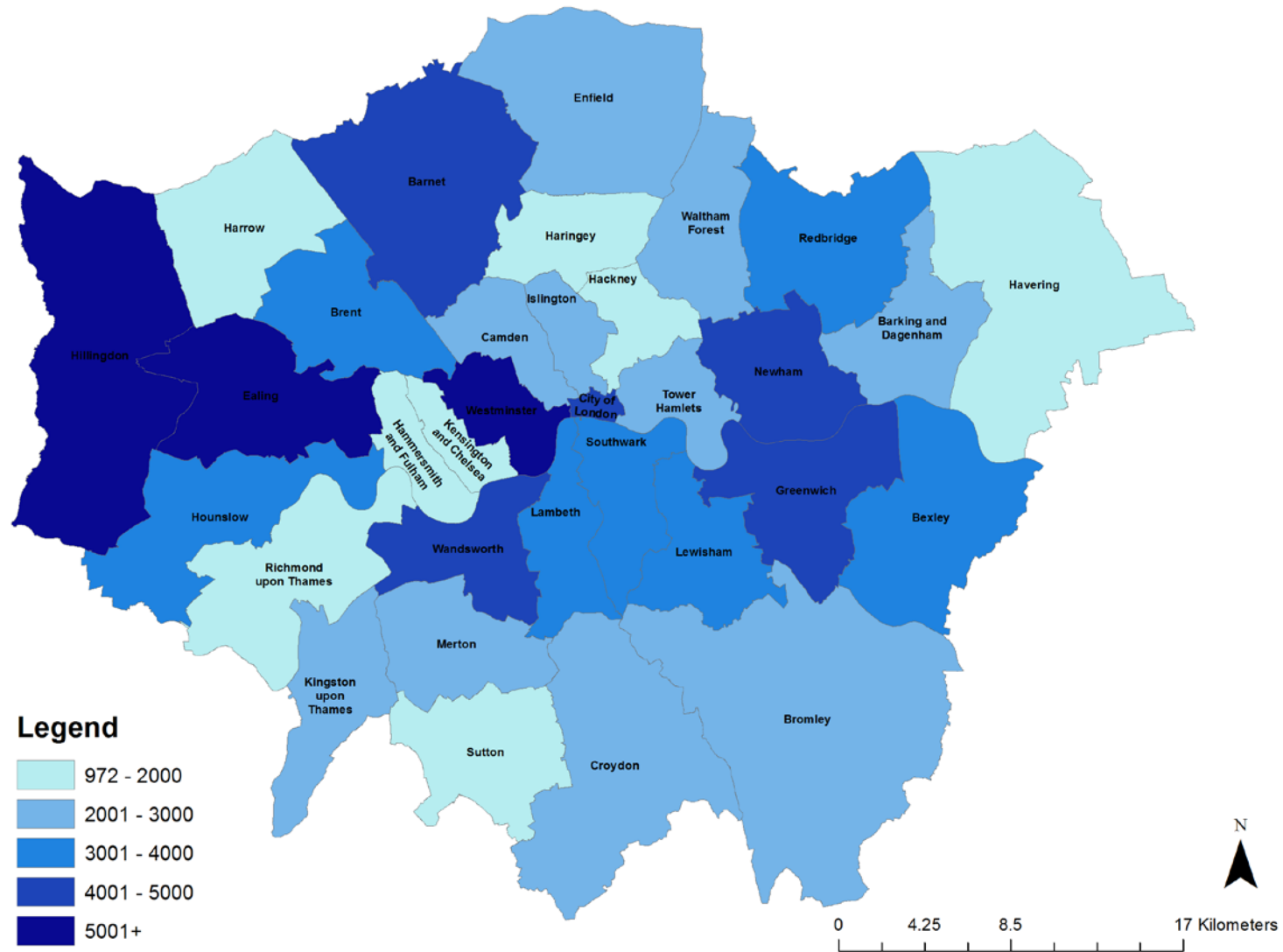
Borough	FPNs/TORs 2015								NIPs 2015		Total 2014	Total 2015	% Change 14-15
	Contravening Signage	Cycle Related	Insurance, License and Vehicle Defects	Mobile Phone	Red Light	Risky Behaviours	Seatbelt	Speeding	Speed NIPs	Red Light NIPs			
Barking & Dagenham	51	3	1,221	403	27	76	234	89	410	609	11,996	<b>3,123</b>	-74.0%
Barnet	131	18	1,638	844	74	202	369	870	345	5,928	6,407	<b>10,419</b>	62.6%
Bexley	60	26	909	529	20	101	254	1,524	168	-	5,101	<b>3,591</b>	-29.6%
Borough not Specified	1,074	352	7,523	2,909	441	776	1,171	955	-	-	5,674	<b>15,201</b>	167.9%
Brent	41	12	1,955	660	53	213	430	278	3,178	659	8,715	<b>7,479</b>	-14.2%
Bromley	16	6	1,257	530	44	72	274	793	768	940	2,921	<b>4,700</b>	60.9%
Camden	77	625	706	374	123	61	158	107	1,886	3,444	5,868	<b>7,561</b>	28.9%
City of London	99	1,904	478	312	107	318	258	807	6,020	-	11,526	<b>10,303</b>	-10.6%
City of Westminster	539	341	3,474	1,446	530	347	449	703	1,098	898	10,755	<b>9,825</b>	-8.6%
Croydon	44	2	1,342	472	33	87	250	601	2,729	728	4,387	<b>6,288</b>	43.3%
Ealing	103	12	1,920	1,683	167	348	409	444	16,641	572	6,853	<b>22,299</b>	225.4%
Enfield	47	24	1,056	515	31	77	157	234	1,817	3,383	4,480	<b>7,341</b>	63.9%
Greenwich	551	93	1,572	414	144	136	348	1,430	1,017	212	9,680	<b>5,917</b>	-38.9%
Hackney	32	190	776	197	22	45	144	10	1,996	3,383	2,932	<b>6,795</b>	131.8%
Hammersmith & Fulham	67	25	713	586	80	104	135	75	9,082	2,622	3,605	<b>13,489</b>	274.2%
Haringey	59	15	606	290	29	33	128	7	2,021	2,076	6,906	<b>5,264</b>	-23.8%
Harrow	22	2	751	445	16	31	204	103	1,657	472	1,522	<b>3,703</b>	143.3%
Havering	69	1	1,022	287	27	81	172	281	1,053	3,639	2,744	<b>6,632</b>	141.7%
Hillingdon	6,130	15	1,753	448	82	146	317	331	925	1,665	7,531	<b>11,812</b>	56.8%
Hounslow	165	33	1,257	478	106	151	222	615	4,947	2,785	6,658	<b>10,759</b>	61.6%
Islington	75	245	951	645	151	108	233	200	2,505	1,859	2,837	<b>6,972</b>	145.8%
Kensington & Chelsea	113	40	662	589	57	94	134	217	6,837	53	20,273	<b>8,796</b>	-56.6%
Kingston upon Thames	86	12	970	706	44	124	285	539	916	880	3,829	<b>4,562</b>	19.1%
Lambeth	61	238	1,429	843	122	136	281	72	6,100	3,428	9,351	<b>12,710</b>	35.9%
Lewisham	71	56	1,602	600	125	102	447	78	3,331	2,295	7,013	<b>8,707</b>	24.2%
Merton	57	5	1,107	591	44	101	210	223	943	633	3,803	<b>3,914</b>	2.9%
Newham	96	17	1,765	478	214	163	628	728	1,823	230	6,510	<b>6,142</b>	-5.7%
Redbridge	42	42	1,485	545	135	157	478	831	1,290	912	7,179	<b>5,917</b>	-17.6%

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Borough	FPNs/TORs 2015								NIPS 2015		Total 2014	Total 2015	% Change 14-15
	Contravening Signage	Cycle Related	Insurance, License and Vehicle Defects	Mobile Phone	Red Light	Risky Behaviours	Seatbelt	Speeding	Speed NIPs	Red Light NIPs			
Richmond upon Thames	59	11	451	143	17	39	84	168	1,556	-	3,955	<b>2,528</b>	-36.1%
Royal Parks Constabulary	545	38	767	63	18	10	8	283	-	-	2,394	<b>1,732</b>	-27.7%
Southwark	247	494	1,382	770	98	120	327	533	974	1,412	8,481	<b>6,357</b>	-25.0%
Sutton	97	3	470	308	35	81	217	92	1,495	1,900	3,051	<b>4,698</b>	54.0%
Tower Hamlets	95	100	1,290	618	103	162	380	100	7,224	555	29,164	<b>10,627</b>	-63.6%
Waltham Forest	26	89	1,206	725	40	136	564	167	195	-	3,676	<b>14,306</b>	289.2%
Wandsworth	201	121	1,582	889	102	125	317	1,294	3,616	6,059	8,733	<b>3,148</b>	-64.0%
<b>Total 14</b>	<b>7,877</b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>41,813</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>14,939</b>	<b>15,791</b>	<b>117,129</b>	<b>10,514</b>	246,510	<b>273,617</b>	11.0%
<b>Total 15</b>	<b>11,248</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>49,048</b>	<b>22,335</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>10,676</b>	<b>15,782</b>	<b>96,563</b>	<b>54,231</b>			
<b>% Change 14-15</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>-30.7</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>-3.7%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>-28.5%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>-17.6%</b>	<b>415.8%</b>			

Map 1 shows the number of officer initiated FPNs/TORS (excludes camera initiated NIPS) for road offences in each borough in 2015. The darker the shade of blue, the more FPNs/TORS issued. Please see the legend for exact number categories.

**Map 1: FPNs/TORS issued by London borough, 2015**



## 6. Month Break-down

Table 5 shows FPNs/TORs/NIPS data broken down by month for both 2014 and 2015 and the percentage change between the two. The large percentage increase in numbers from 2014 to 2015 figures from the month of April is likely due to the introduction of TORs in April 2015 (for the MPS). TORs give officers the option of offering an educational awareness courses. Previously, educational advice was an alternative to an FPN and wasn't formally recorded.

**Table 5: FPNs/TORs/NIPS by Month, London, 2014 & 2015**

Month	2014	2015	% Change
January	22,441	18,874	-15.9%
February	32,712	22,020	-32.7%
March	27,308	24,453	-10.5%
April	18,080	22,700	25.6%
May	17,894	23,224	29.8%
June	20,074	23,623	17.7%
July	18,720	26,343	40.7%
August	18,436	25,074	36.0%
September	18,888	24,493	29.7%
October	20,987	26,283	25.2%
November	18,717	23,526	25.7%
December	12,253	13,004	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,510</b>	<b>273,617</b>	<b>11.0%</b>

## 7. Road Offence Arrests

Table 6 contains data on arrests made for traffic offences. Please note these figures relate to arrests only and not prosecutions. Disposals can take some time to be finalised and unfortunately this data is not available by offence type. It is worth noting here that the arrest data does not capture all incidents dealt with by police in London. In some cases, the suspect is not arrested, but still summonsed to court. This data is not available by offence type and not reported on in this paper. It is also worth noting here that not all arrests will result in prosecution – a suspect may be arrested for the offence, but subsequently no further action may be taken and the suspect will not be prosecuted.

**Table 6: Road Offence Arrests, London, 2014 & 2015**

Offence	Total 14	Total 15	% Change
Positive Breath Test	6,151	5,199	-15%
Driving with No Insurance	3,129	3,315	6%
Drunk in Charge	1,602	1,515	-5%
Driving Whilst Disqualified	1,405	1,297	-8%
Refused Breath Test/Fail to Provide	810	710	-12%
Dangerous/ Careless Driving	786	825	5%
Driving under Influence of Drugs	567	1,177	108% <sup>7</sup>
Death by Dangerous/Careless Driving	54	46	-15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,504</b>	<b>14,084</b>	<b>-3%</b>

<sup>7</sup> The large increase in arrests for driving under the influence of drugs between 2014 and 2015 is due to the police now being able to test a suspect for many drugs on the roadside. This advance in drugs testing came into play in March 2015 nationally.

## 8. Diversionary Course Data

Roads policing is not only concerned with enforcement, but also with education and engagement. The police, TfL and other stakeholders carry out a number of activities to engage with members of the public about road safety messages. Diversionary courses are one of these schemes, which may be offered as an alternative to prosecution for certain offences. Drivers are only eligible for the course if they have not been on a course within the past three years. In 2014, courses were only issued using evidence captured via camera, but the introduction of TORs in 2015 allowed for diversionary courses to be offered by officers on the street.

The courses that were available in 2014 were:

1. National Speed Awareness Courses (NSAC, including the 20mph NSAC)
2. National Driver Alertness Course
3. RIDE (Rider Intervention Developing Experience) Course

A further two courses were introduced at the end of 2014 and were being offered from 2015, these are 'What's Driving Us' and 'Driving For Change'. The MPS also offered the 'Safe Ride Safe Road' course to cyclists from September 2015. Please visit <http://www.theaa.com/aadrivetech/driver-awareness/index.html> for full details of all diversionary courses offered.

Table 7 and Chart 2 show the number of diversionary courses attended by drivers/riders for both 2014 and 2015 broken down by course type and month<sup>8</sup>. The offences leading to these courses being issued were committed in London but the courses may have been undertaken anywhere in the country.

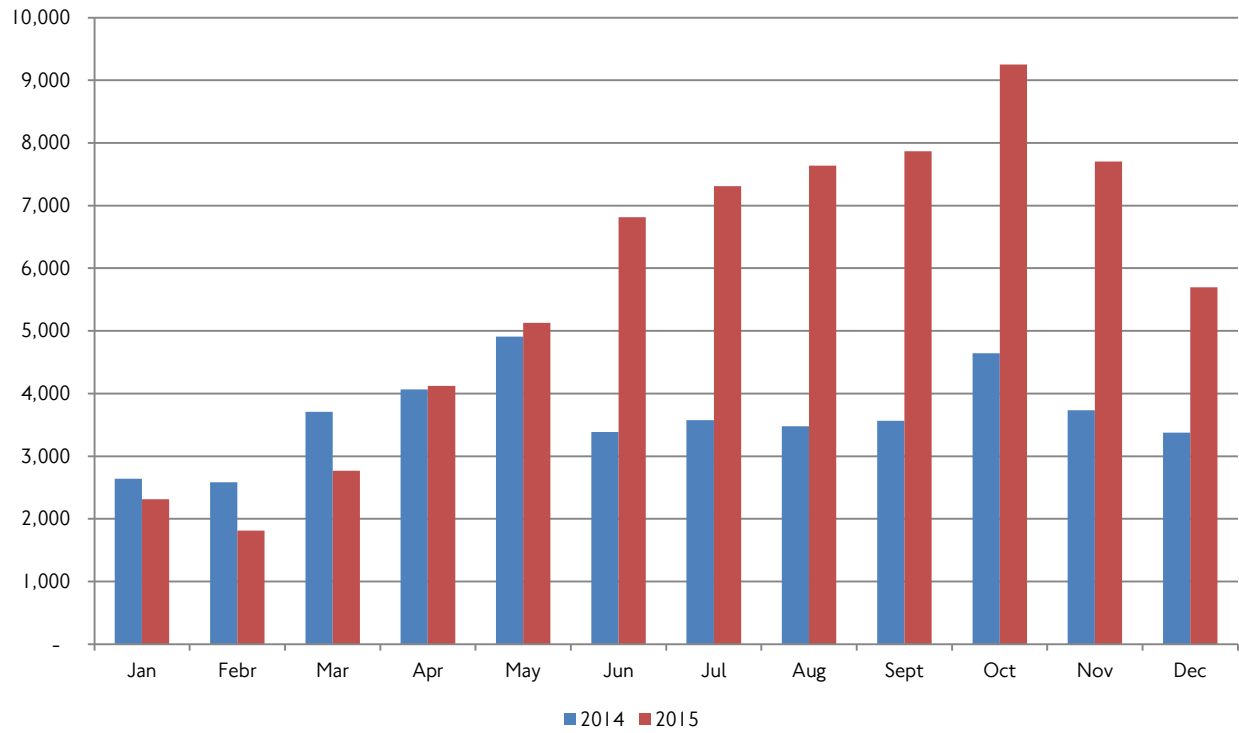
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<sup>8</sup> Please note that these figures will also be included in the NIP/TOR data in this bulletin, therefore should not be double-counted.

**Table 7: Diversionary Courses Issued by Month, London, 2015**

Month	Speed Awareness	What's Driving Us	Driving 4 Change	RIDE	Driver Alertness	Safe Ride Safe Road	Total 2014	Total 2015	% Change
January	2,282	30	-	-	-	-	2,641	2,312	-12%
February	1,799	14	-	-	-	-	2,586	1,813	-30%
March	2,400	364	2	-	-	-	3,709	2,766	-25%
April	2,508	1,597	15	-	-	-	4,068	4,120	1%
May	2,901	2,210	14	2	-	-	4,907	5,127	4%
June	2,993	3,744	57	23	-	-	3,384	6,817	101%
July	2,557	4,685	42	27	1	-	3,575	7,312	105%
August	2,364	5,232	17	25	-	-	3,480	7,638	119%
September	3,211	4,604	31	19	-	-	3,565	7,865	121%
October	3,969	5,190	42	50	1	-	4,641	9,252	99%
November	3,470	4,121	16	96	-	612	3,733	8,315	123%
December	2,996	2,655	8	36	-	157	3,374	5,852	73%
<b>Total 15</b>	<b>33,450</b>	<b>34,446</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>43,663</b>	<b>69,189</b>	<b>58%</b>

**Chart 2: Diversionary Courses Issued by Month, London, 2014 & 2015**





## 9. Useful links

### Transport for London

- Main website <http://www.tfl.gov.uk>
- Safe Street for London <https://tfl.gov.uk/cdn/static/cms/documents/safe-streets-for-london.pdf>

### Metropolitan Police Service

- Main website <http://www.met.police.uk>
- Roads and Transport Policing - <http://content.met.police.uk/Site/roadsandtransport>

### City of London Police

- Main website - <https://www.cityoflondon.police.uk>
- Advice and support, safer roads - <https://www.cityoflondon.police.uk/advice-and-support/safer-roads/Pages/default.aspx>

### Other

- Gov.uk Drug Driving Information - <http://think.direct.gov.uk/drug-driving.html>

For more information on this report please contact TfL at [EOScommunications@tfl.gov.uk](mailto:EOScommunications@tfl.gov.uk).  
For other general TfL enquiries please telephone +44 (0)343 222 1234, textphone: +44 (0)20 7918 3015 or use the relevant contact form of TfL's website  
<http://www.tfl.gov.uk/contact/default.aspx>

## Appendix A

### Full list of offences by category<sup>9</sup>

<b>Speeding Offences</b>
Speeding - exceed 30 mph on restricted road - manned equipment
Exceed 40 mph speed limit in contravention of a Local Traffic Order - manned equipment
Exceed 50 mph speed limit in contravention of a Local Traffic Order - manned equipment
Speeding - exceed 20 mph - Local Order - manned equipment
Speeding - exceed 70 mph motorway limit - manned equipment
Speeding - motor vehicle exceed 70 mph on a dual carriageway - manned equipment
Exceed 60 mph speed limit in contravention of a Local Traffic Order - manned equipment
Exceed a temporary 40mph speed restriction on a motorway - manned equipment
Exceed a temporary 30mph speed limit in contravention of a Local Traffic Order - manned equipment
Speeding - exceed temporary 60 mph restriction on a motorway ( road works ) - manned equipment
Exceed a temporary 50mph speed restriction on a motorway - manned equipment
Speeding - exceed limit for type of vehicle ( not goods / passenger ) vehicle - manned equipment
Exceed temporary 50 mph speed restriction in contravention of a Local Traffic Order - manned equipment
Speeding - exceed 5 / 18 / 20 / 30 / 40 / 50 / 60 mph limit for a goods vehicle - manned equipment
<b>Seatbelt Offences</b>
Drive on a road a motor vehicle whilst not wearing a seat belt
Drive a motor vehicle on a road with a child passenger seat in the rear aged 3 to 13 years not wearing a seat belt
Ride in the front passenger seat of a motor vehicle being driven on a road whilst not wearing a seat belt
Drive a motor vehicle on a road with a child under 14 years in front passenger seat not wearing a seat belt
Ride in a rear passenger seat in a motor vehicle on a road and fail to wear seat belt
Use motor vehicle on a road without a seat belt fitted
Drive a motor vehicle on a road with a child passenger under 3 years seated in the rear not wearing a seat belt
Use motor vehicle - material not maintained - seat belt
<b>Risky Behaviours</b>
Drive a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road / in a public place without due care and attention
Driver not in position to have proper control - endorsable offence
Drive a mechanically propelled vehicle on a road / in a public place without reasonable consideration to other users
Cause unnecessary obstruction by a motor vehicle / trailer within the Greater London area
Use a motor vehicle / trailer the number of passenger / manner carried likely to cause danger
Ride a motor cycle on a road and fail to wear protective headgear
Use a vehicle on a road when the front fog lamp(s) were used and visibility not seriously reduced / vehicle parked
Use on a road a motor vehicle / trailer with a load which was insecure / in a position likely to cause danger
Use a vehicle on a road when the front fog lamp(s) were used to cause dazzle / discomfort
Stop / cause to remain at rest a vehicle on a carriageway of motorway
Cause vehicle to be left in a dangerous position
Overtake within pedestrian crossing limits
Use a motor vehicle when headlamp not lit in poor visibility / darkness
Use a motor vehicle on a road in a manner as to cause excessive noise
Sound a horn / bell / gong / siren fitted to a vehicle whilst stationary on a road
Driver of motor vehicle not in position to have full view - endorsable offence
Open a vehicle door so as to injure / endanger a person
Use a vehicle on a road without lights at night / in reduced visibility

<sup>9</sup> Please note that offences within each category are listed in order of frequency.

Use a motor vehicle on a road where the aim of the headlamp beam was used to cause undue dazzle / discomfort
Use a motor vehicle on a road when the vehicle hazard warning signal device was misused
Use vehicle on a road fitted with blue warning beacon / special warning lamp / device resembling
Drive on motorway hard shoulder / emergency refuge area
Use a vehicle on a road when the rear fog lamp(s) were used and visibility not seriously reduced / vehicle parked
Carry more than one passenger on a motorcycle
Use vehicle with unlit load overhanging front
Use on a road a motor vehicle / trailer for an unsuitable purpose so as to cause / likely to cause danger / nuisance
Reverse a motor vehicle unnecessarily on a road
Overtake moving / stationary vehicle within zig zag road markings of toucan crossing
Use on a road a motor vehicle / trailer - danger of injury due to weight / position / distribution / security of load
Pedestrian remain within limits of a Zebra / Pelican / Puffin crossing longer than was necessary
Park a motor vehicle in darkness other than at nearside of road
Use vehicle on a road with a swivelling lamp / reflector
Use a motor vehicle reversing lamp when not reversing
Sound a horn / gong / bell / siren fitted to a vehicle in motion on a restricted road at night
Allow vehicle to remain stationary during darkness without lights
Use a motor vehicle fitted with a bell / gong / siren / two tone horn
Drive a vehicle backwards on a motorway
Carry passenger improperly on a motorcycle - Road Traffic Act 1989
<b>Red Light Offences</b>
Drive motor vehicle fail comply with red / green arrow / lane closure flashing light signals - manual detection
Fail to stop at red light at pelican / puffin crossing
<b>Mobile Phone Offences</b>
Use a handheld mobile phone / device while driving a motor vehicle on a road - endorsable offence
Supervisor of provisional licence holder use hand-held mobile phone / device - endorsable offence
<b>Cycle Related Offences</b>
Ride a pedal cycle on a road and fail to comply with the indication given by a traffic sign
Ride a pedal cycle on a footpath / causeway by the side of a road made / set apart for the use of foot passengers
Use a pedal cycle on a road at night when the front and / or rear position lamps were not kept lit and unobscured
Use a pedal cycle on a road when front / rear position lamp / retro reflector were not fitted
Ride a pedal cycle on a road and fail to stop when directed by a uniformed police constable / traffic warden
Ride a pedal cycle on a road in contravention of a direction given by traffic warden / constable / traffic officer
Ride a pedal cycle constructed / adapted to carry one person on as road when it was carrying more than one person
<b>Contravening Signage/Restrictions/Traffic Personnel</b>
Driver of a motor vehicle permit it to remain stationary on a clearway - local traffic order within Greater London
Vehicle fail to comply with a non endorsable traffic sign - detected by means other than ACD
Motor vehicle fail to comply with no entry sign - manned equipment
Allow a motor vehicle to wait on a road when waiting was prohibited - local traffic order within Greater London
Drive on a specified road a vehicle in contravention of a prohibition / restriction order issued under s. 20 RTA 89
Stop vehicle in pedestrian crossing controlled area
Contravene a local traffic order within Greater London area
Motor vehicle fail to comply with solid white line road markings - manned equipment
Contravene a local traffic order in Greater London - non vehicle traffic
Fail to accord precedence at zebra crossing
Fail to stop a mechanically propelled vehicle when required by constable / traffic warden
Drive / ride a motor vehicle on a footpath / causeway beside a road - outside Greater London
Stop a vehicle within pedestrian crossing limits
Drive a vehicle on a road being a footpath / bridleway

Learner driver drive a vehicle while on motorway
Drive a vehicle other than on the carriageway of a motorway
Drive / ride motor cycle on a road while using eye protectors not of type prescribed by the regulations
Unlawfully use a disabled person's badge in relation to the parking of a vehicle
Remain stationary within limits of zig zag road markings
Fail to stop vehicle when directed by PC / traffic warden / traffic officer / CSO engaged in regulation of road traffic
Motor vehicle fail to comply with a stop sign - manned equipment
Driver of motor vehicle fail to proceed as directed by PC / Traffic Warden / Traffic Officer
Fail to comply with a driving prohibition imposed under s.99A(1) of the Transport Act 1969
Park vehicle in disabled badge holders only bay - inside Greater London
Fail to stop vehicle for traffic survey when directed by constable / traffic warden / traffic officer
Fail to produce a book / register in contravention of a requirement to retain
Refused / failed to comply with direction given under s 99A(2) of the Transport Act 1968 to remove a vehicle
Contravene a temporary local traffic prohibition / restriction other than speeding
Vehicle enter motorway at prohibited place
Prohibited vehicle in offside lane of motorway
Obstruct an officer in exercise of powers under section 99ZB or 99ZF of the Transport Act 1969
Permit unnecessary obstruction of road with a vehicle / trailer
Drive / move vehicle making 'u' turn on the motorway
<b>Insurance, License and Vehicle Defect Offences</b>
Use a motor vehicle on a road / public place without third party insurance
Use a motor vehicle on a road without a valid test certificate
Drive a motor vehicle otherwise than in accordance with a licence - endorsable offence
Use a motor vehicle on a road fail to maintain lamps / reflectors / rear markings / devices in working order / clean
Use a passenger vehicle with tyres with insufficient tread - less than 1.6mm
Use a motor vehicle on a road when there was insufficient transmission of light through the vehicle glass
Use a motor vehicle / trailer with equipment likely to cause danger of injury
Use a motor vehicle / trailer with tyre with any of the ply / cord exposed
Drive a vehicle when the registration mark fails to conform with regulations
Drive a motor vehicle otherwise than in accordance with a licence - non-endorsable offence
Use a motor vehicle / trailer with incorrectly inflated tyre
Use an incorrectly registered vehicle
Use a motor vehicle / trailer with defective brakes
Use a motor vehicle / trailer with tyre with lump / bulge / tear
Drive a vehicle with registration mark obscured / indistinguishable
Keep a vehicle when registration mark fails to conform with the regulations
Keep vehicle no front registration plate - registered after 30/09/39
Fail to produce a Certificate of Competence / authority to drive when required by a police constable / examiner
Drive vehicle / vehicle and trailer no rear registration plate - registered after 30/09/39
Use a motor vehicle - mirrors not fitted
Use a motor vehicle / trailer with tyre with cut in the fabric
Use a motor vehicle showing a light other than red to the rear
Use a motor cycle with tyre less than 1 mm tread
Use a vehicle on a road emitting smoke / vapour / grit / oil / sparks / ashes likely to cause damage injury / danger
Use on a road a motor vehicle / trailer in such a condition it caused / was likely to cause danger
Use a motor vehicle on a road with silencer / exhaust system altered to increase the noise made
Use a vehicle on a road with an exhaust system / silencer not maintained in a good and efficient working order
Use motor vehicle on a road when the glass was not maintained so as to afford the drivers unobscured vision
Use a motor vehicle on a road without a warning instrument fitted

Use motor vehicle on a road when the windscreen wipers did not conforming to regulations
Use a vehicle on a road obligatory lights not complying with regulation 19
Use motor vehicle / trailer - tyre less than 1 mm tread
Use a motor vehicle on a road without windscreen washers fitted
Leave m/vehicle on a road not attended by person licensed to drive it engine not stopped / parking brake set
Use a motor vehicle with defective steering gear
Use a moped - original tread pattern of a tyre fitted to the moped not clearly visible
Use a vehicle with optional lights not working
Use a motor vehicle on a road when the speedometer was not maintained in good working order
Use a vehicle on a road capable of showing a red light to the front
Use a motor vehicle on a road with a defective exhaust system / silencer
Use a wheeled motor vehicle / trailer with tyre unsuitable for use to which vehicle being put
Use a motor vehicle on a road without a valid test certificate
Use a vehicle on a road with a which automatically emitted a flashing / other than steady light
Use a motor vehicle fitted with mixed tyres on front and rear axles
Use a motor vehicle - windscreen wipers not fitted
Use a wheeled vehicle on a road when the fuel tank was not constructed / maintained to prevent leakage
Use motor vehicle mixing tyres on the same axle
PSV operator use a vehicle on a road for carriage of passengers for hire / reward other than under an operator's licence
Use a vehicle / trailer on a road without mud guards / wings fitted
Use a motor vehicle on a road without a speedometer fitted
Drive vehicle no front registration plate - registered after 30/09/39