I'm not a robot



Dangerous driving is something that we have all undoubtedly witnessed on UK roads at one point or another, but without the police around to do anything about it, you may have felt powerless. However, if you see somebody driving a car in a manner that puts themselves, the occupants of their vehicle and other road users at risk, you are well within your rights to report them to the police for breaking the law and causing a serious road safety risk. In this guide, we explain what constitutes dangerous driving and how to report this. By reporting someone for driving dangerous driving for the offending motorist. What is classed as dangerous driving? Under section 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, a person who drives a motor vehicle dangerous driving. This states that a motorist is to be regarded as driving dangerously if the way in which they driver and it would be expected of a competent and careful driver and it would be expected of a competent and careful driver and it would be expected of a competent and careful driver and it would be obvious to any competent and careful driver and it would be expected of a competent and careful driver and it would be obvious to any competent and careful driver and it would be expected of a com property to be charged with this offence. How does careless driving is essentially where the way in which a motorist has driven their vehicle fell below what would be expected of a competent and careful driver, while dangerous driving is where the standard. As such, there is just one word separating dangerous from careless driving: the word far, but dangerous driving is also classed as far more serious. This is where it would be obvious to any competent and careful motorist that driving in that way would be dangerous. There are various scenarios that might amount to careless driving without reasonable consideration for other road users. Common examples of careless driving can include overtaking on the inside, running a red light, tailgating, sudden breaking, or even driving while distracted, such as the driver changing their mobile phone. However, the last example could also constitute a breach of requirements as to control of the vehicle and therefore an entirely separate offence. In some cases, it may even be serious enough to warrant a charge of dangerous driving can include speeding, racing or driving aggressively, dangerously overtaking, deliberately ignoring road signs and signals, intentionally oversteering so as to cause the car to drift, or riding the car around in tight circles, often resulting in circular tyre-marks on the road reminiscent of doughnuts. Importantly, a motorist will also be guilty of dangerous driving if it would be dangerous. This means that a motorist can be convicted for dangerous driving based not only on the standard of their driving, but also the condition of their vehicle. This could include, for example, where someone drives a vehicle that they know has defective brakes, defective or bald tyres, or even a cracked windscreen. How do you report dangerous driving to the police? If you believe that you have witnessed a motorist driving dangerously putting themselves, their passengers, as well as other motorists and pedestrians at risk and you feel compelled to do something about it, you should dial 101, the non-emergency police number. You can also call 999 if dangerous driving is in progress and you think that the driver could cause themselves or others a serious injury. However, you should always make sure you are not driving yourself and are in a safe place when you call. If you are reporting the incident once you have arrived safely at your destination, you might also want to check the local police forces website for an online form or reporting portal where you can submit the relevant information about the incident in question. Many forces are now part of Operation SNAP or a similar process. This is the police response to increasing submissions of photographic and video evidence relating to motoring offences that members of the public have witnessed, where reports have previously been submisted to the police in all sorts of ways. It is essentially a streamlined process developed to deal with these types of reports, where the public can submit digital footage showing potential moving traffic offences which the police may then decide to investigate. If you report dangerous driving to the police, your report and personal details will be confidential, although the police may contact you for further information. However, you may be asked if you would be willing to attend court and give evidence, at which stage the offending driver would become aware of your name but not your address or other details. What information should you give to the police when reporting dangerous driving? If you witness someone driving dangerously, you can report this to the police. However, for anything to be done about this you will need to learly describe how the vehicle so that the motorist can be tracked down if the police decide to investigate the matter. You will also need to clearly describe how the vehicle was being driven. The more information that you can provide, the more likely it is that the police will act upon your report. When reporting an incident of dangerous driving to the police with the following information: the vehicle registration number the make, model and colour of the incident any other information that could be registration number the make, model and colour of the incident any other information that could be registration number the make, model and colour of the incident any other information that could be registration number the make, model and colour of the incident any other information that could be registration number the make, model and colour of the incident any other information that could be registration number the make, model and colour of the incident any other information that could be registration number the make, model and colour of the incident any other information that could be registration number the make, model and colour of the incident any other information that could be registration number the make, model and colour of the incident any other information that could be registration number the make, model and colour of the incident and colour o identify the driver or vehicle, for example, by a company name and/or logo on the car or van. If you are able to provide dashcam footage or have taken a video of the incident, this can go a long way towards securing a conviction, where successful prosecutions can often follow from members of the public taking photographs or capturing footage of drivers committing motoring offences and handing these over to the police to secure a conviction from footage uploaded to social media sites by the motorist themselves. In either of these scenarios, provided the police have enough information to identify the exact area where the incident was said to have taken place, they may be able to identify CCTV footage to corroborate the incident. Importantly, however, when reporting a potential motoring offence to the police, your own actions and driving standards will also be reviewed as part of their investigation. As such, you must ensure that if you are using a mobile device to take footage of a motorist driving dangerously, that you are not driving yourself. This is because using a mobile device while in charge of a vehicle would mean you were also committing a motoring offence. What happens after reporting dangerous driving? Having reported an incident of dangerous driving to the police, your report and any footage will be reviewed by a police officer who will take all factors into consideration in weighing up the severity of the incident and what action, if any, to take. In making this decision they will also look at whether the driver and/or vehicle have been reported before. There are several options available to the police, depending on the circumstances, including:passing the report to the relevant Road Policing Unit for them to take any action that they feel appropriatesubmitting your report to the police database of dangerous driving reports, which provides a history of any allegations made against the vehicle and its registered owner. If a decision is made by the Road Policing Unit to investigate the matter further, they will endeavour to
make a decision, based on the evidence they have in support of the commission of the offence, as to whether to charge the motorist with dangerous driving. However, there are a number of disposal methods available to the police, depending on the nature of the offence is not sufficient to prove the driver awareness course or be given a fixed penalty notice for the lesser offence of careless driving. In some cases, the police may decide to take no action at all if the evidence is not sufficient to prove the drivers identity or the commission of a motoring offence.What are the penalties for dangerous driving?If a conviction is secured, the penalties for dangerous driving can be severe. These include between 3 to 11 points on the motorists licence, a fine, a minimum 12-month driving ban and up to 2 years in prison. Further, if the driver has had two or more disqualifications for 56 days or more in the last 3 years, the mandatory minimum ban must be at least 2 years. In addition to the offence of dangerous driving itself, there are also two separate but related motoring offences. Under section 1 of the 1988 Act, where a person causes the death of someone else by driving a motor vehicle dangerously on either a road or other public place, they will be guilty of causing death by dangerous driving. Similarly, under section 1A, a person who causes serious injury to another person by driving a motor vehicle dangerously, they will be guilty of the offence of causing serious injury by dangerous driving. As with dangerous driving, these offences can also attract between 3 to 11 points, a fine, a driving ban and imprisonment, although where a motorist has caused either death or serious injury, the starting point for causing serious driving the a prison, whilst for causing serious driving the a prison term. The maximum sentence on indictment for causing serious driving the a prison, whilst for causing serious driving the a prison term. maximum custodial term is 14 years. In either case, there is also a minimum 2-year ban, with a compulsory extended re-test. Importantly, in cases of death by dangerous driving, given the potentially lengthy custodial sentence that is likely to be imposed, the offence is triable on indictment only. This means that the case can only be heard by the Crown Court, not the Magistrates Court, and if the offending driver pleads not guilty to the charge, this will result in a trial by jury. Sentencing guidelines for dangerous driving. The court must first identify the appropriate starting point, assessing the seriousness of the offence, where the sentencing range for various different scenarios is set out below: a single incident where there was little or no damage or risk of personal injury but the offender was a disqualified driver, or an incident(s) involving excessive speed or showing off, especially in a built-up area or on busy roads: a high level community order to 26 weeks custody, together with disqualification from driving for 15-24 months; prolonged bad driving involving deliberate disregard for the safety of others, or an incident(s) involving excessive speed or showing off by a disqualified driver, especially in a built-up area or on busy roads, including while being pursued by police: to be heard before the Crown Court only for trial and/or sentencing. Before deciding on an appropriate sentence within each range, the court will also take into account any aggravating and mitigating factors. Aggravating factors could include carrying passengers, and causing injury or damage, whilst mitigating factors could include driving FAQs[wp-faq-schema accordion=1]Legal disclaimerThe matters contained in this article are intended to be for general information purposes only. This article does not constitute legal advice, nor is it a complete or authoritative statement of the law, and should not be treated as such. Whilst every effort is made to ensure that the information is correct, no warranty, express or implied, is given as to its accuracy and no liability is accepted for any error or omission. Before acting on any of the information contained herein, expert legal advice should be sought. Share copy and redistribute the material in any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the license rendorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Download Article All the details youll need to note when reporting a dangerous driver Download Article Speeding, road rage, and drunk driving are all unsafe driving by making a report. Well walk you through everything you need to know to file a report over the phone with the police or online and what kind of evidence youll need. Once youre done reading, youll be well-informed about what you can do to keep the streets safe. Memorize information about the reckless drivers car such as the make, model, color, license plate number. Tell them the details of the vehicle as well as where the location of the reckless driving occurred. Check the website of your city's local police department to see if they have an online form where you can submit a reckless driving has the potential to put others in danger and/or cause an accident. Only report someone if you think that they pose a serious risk to the people around them or have violated traffic rules. Some types of reckless behavior to report include:[1]SpeedingDriving extremely below the speed limitWeaving between two lanesIgnoring traffic signals and signsExcessive swervingTailgatingRoad rageStreet racing 2Note the cars license plate number and any other physical features. When you make your report, giving as accurate of a description as possible of the vehicles make and model, the color, and the license plate number Some other things that could help police identify the vehicle include: [2] The state on the vehicle include: [3] The state on the vehicle include: [4] The state on the vehicle include: [5] The state on the vehicle include: [6] The state on the vehicle include: [6] The state on the vehicle include: [7] The state on the vehicle include: [8] The state on the vehicle include: your best to memorize any details and pull over somewhere safe before writing anything down. If you have someone else in the car with you, ask them to write down the details or take a video. Advertisement 3Try to pick out details or take a video. Advertisement 3Try to pick out details or take a video. Advertisement and pull over somewhere safe before writing anything down. If you have someone else in the car with you, ask them to write down the details or take a video. Advertisement 3Try to pick out details or take a video. Advertisement 3Try to pick out details or take a video. physical appearance. Note things like their hair color, the kind of clothes theyre wearing, and any accessories they might have on. Also take note of any other passengers in the vehicle.[3]Do not put yourself at risk by speeding up or tailgating the other driver in an attempt to see what they look like. If you cant see them clearly, just focus on taking down notes about what their car looks like and their license plate number. 4Pay attention to the location and the direction the car is heading. When you make your en a long highway or expressway. Also, pay attention to what direction the other driver is headed (north, south, east, west). The police might be able to pull them over faster if they can intercept them.[4]Also, take note of the time the incident occurred at.[5]Dont attempt to follow them could put you and others in danger. Gather as much infromation as you can at a glance, then pull over to make your report. [6]5Mount a dashboard camera in your car to record evidence. While this, unfortunately, wont be able to help you gather evidence for a previous incident, it can definitely help you report. from the dash cam to the police.[7]Some apps, like Nexar, turn your phone into a dashboard camera. However, these require you to have a dashboard mount for your phone apps, like Nexar, turn your phone into a parking lot. Make sure youre completely out of the way of other vehicles and traffic and that your car is completely stopped before pulling out your phone. Once youve pulled over and parked the car, go ahead and call the police and traffic and that your car is completely stopped before pulling out your phone. Once youve pulled over and parked the car, go ahead and call the police. [8] If you have a passenger in the car, one option is to have them call the police and make the report while you drive. 2Dial 911 if its an emergency situation. If the other person is driving extremely dangerously and putting other people at risk, call 911 as soon as you pull over to report a reckless driver and provide them with the information youve gathered.[9]For example, you might say, "I'd like to report a reckless driver. There's a black SUV with Virginia plates speeding down I-40 West. I'm near mile marker 95. Theyre swerving between lanes, and I think they may be dangerous to others, dial the local polices non-emergency number. These will vary by state and city, so do a quick internet
search to find the number for the area youre in.[10]Some states and local governments have special lines for reckless driving. For example, in Colorado, you have the option to call *277 to make a report. Look up to see if your state has a similar service.4Call the phone number on a Hows my driving? sticker. If the vehicle has a yellow Hows my driving? sticker, call the phone number truck #555. They were database. If you were able to get the license plate number of the car, submit the information to a national database, such as ReportDangerousDrivers.com. Or, use an app such as Bad Driver to file your report.2Check the website of your city or police. Many local police departments and city transportation departments have online forms where you can report reckless drivers. These forms might also be called driving complaint forms. Fill out the form carefully and be sure to include all relevant details about the incident and who was involved. [12] To find out if this is available in your area, search online for the name of your city or county with the words "report reckless driver." For example, you might type the words "Charlotte report reckless driver" or "Orange County report traffic violation."You may need to send an email in certain situations. In this email, you might write, "I noticed a red Mustang speeding down I-95 this morning around 9:00 AM. They were weaving in and out of traffic and nearly collided with a truck. Thank you."3Inform a local DMV if someone you know is a reckless driver. If you know the identity of an unsafe driver, you can request for your local Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to give them a new driving exam. Some departments have online forms for this, but you may need to email others. In most cases, this information can be given anonymously. On this form, you will:[13]Identify who needs to be re-examined. If possible, provide their drivers license number or their license plate number. Provide a reason why they should be re-examined (medical issue, alcohol problem, worsening eyesight, etc.) State your relationship to the driver (family member, friend, court-appointed sponsor, etc.) 4Email the government to report a government vehicle. In the U.S., any license plate number beginning with G is owned by the government. Send an email to howsmydriving@gsa.gov to report the reckless driver. If you have any photo or video evidence, be sure to attach that as well.[14]Vehicles with license plate numbers that start with G specifically belong to the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA). Use this index to see the license plate codes for other government agencies. Advertisement Thanks Thanks Advertisement Thanks Thank more about safe driving, check out our in-depth interview with Saul Jaeger, MS. Co-authored by: Police Captain, Mountain View Police Department (MVPD). Saul has over 17 years of experience as a patrol officer, field training officer, traffic officer, detective, hostage negotiator, and as the traffic units sergeant and Public Information Officer for the MVPD. At the MVPD, in addition to commanding the Field Operations Division, Saul has also led the Communications Center (dispatch) and the Crisis Negotiation Team. He earned an MS in Emergency Services Management from the University, Long Beach in 2008 and a BS in Administration of Justice from the University of Phoenix in 2018. This article has been viewed 371,856 times. Co-authors: 21 Updated: September 25, 2024 Views:371,856 Categories: Law Enforcement | Road Safety Article SummaryXTo report a reckless driver, first, determine if the other vehicle poses a danger to others by driving too high or below the speed limit, weaving between cars and lanes, ignoring traffic signals, or showing signs of road rage. If you fear the driver is a threat, note the cars make, model, color, and license plate information by having a passenger write it down or trying to remember as many key features as possible. When its safe, pull over to call emergency services if you fear peoples lives are in danger, or the non-emergency police number if you don't think anyone is in danger. During the call, explain that youve just seen a reckless driver, tell them the location, and describe the vehicle. To learn how to file a report from home on a national database, keep reading! PrintSend fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 371,856 times. "Morning traffic rush, a driver was right in the middle of two lanes weaving back and forth. I continuously beeped to keep him from wrecking, he wasn't happy with me. I was lucky to get his license plate #, I reported anonymously. Thanks for the article!"..." more Share your story Statutory vehicular offence in British lawFor the 2019 video game, see Dangerous Driving (video game). In United Kingdom law, dangerous driving is a statutory offence of reckless driving. It is also a term of art used in the definition of the offence of causing death by dangerous driving (see "Canada's Criminal Code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada's Criminal Code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada's Criminal Code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada's Criminal Code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada's Criminal Code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada's Criminal Code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada's Criminal Code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada's Criminal Code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada") and the code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada") and the code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada") and the code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada") and the code has equivalent provisions covering dangerous driving (see "Canada") and the code has equivalent provisions and the code has equivalent prov section below). This offence is created by section 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (as substituted by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1991[1]): A person who drives a mechanically propelled vehicle dangerously on a road or other public place is guilty of an offence. A person is to be regarded as driving dangerously for the purposes of sections 1 and 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 if the way he/she driver that driving in that would be obvious to a competent and careful driver that driving the vehicle in its current state (for the purpose of the determination of which regard may be had to anything attached to or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it, and to the manner in which it is attached or carried on or in it. competent and careful driver in a particular case, regard shall be had not only to the circumstances of which he could be expected to be aware but also to any circumstances shown to have been within the knowledge of the accused.[4]In Attorney General's Reference (No 4 of 2000) (2001) 2 Cr. App. R. 417 Woolf CJ said at p 422:The essential limbs, as is common ground, do not require any specific intent to drive dangerously. Section 2A sets out a wholly objective test. The concept of what is obvious to a careful driver places the underlying test of dangerousness is objective, a test based on the concept of "obviousness" considers the extent of knowledge as to causation. This test is hybrid, drawing both on the actual subjective knowledge that the accused had in his or her mind at the time the actual subjective knowledge that would have been in the mind of a reasonable person (see mens rea and criminal negligence for discussion on the nature of these tests and the scope of the reasonable person). The Court of Appeal held in the case of R v Banister [5] that police drivers get no special treatment. "The special skill (or indeed lack of skill) of a driver is an irrelevant circumstance when considering whether the driving is dangerous". In England and Wales and Scotland, a person guilty of dangerous driving is liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both. [6] Any conviction for dangerous driving (or
causing death by dangerous driving) for a driver holding a licence issued by the Driver and Vehicle Agency (Northern Ireland) or Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (for licences issued in England, Wales or Scotland) will result in a mandatory disqualification if the offence took place in the United Kingdom proper, Isle of Man or Republic of Ireland (see also Traffic violations reciprocity). The driver must return to being a learner driver, even if the offence did not result in death or grievous bodily harm, and an extended practical driving test, about 70 minutes longer than the regular driving test, about 70 minutes longer than the regula needed]The offence of causing death by reckless driving was created by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It was abolished, and replaced with the offence of causing death by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. 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The expression "motor vehicle" was defined by section 190(1), and the expressions "drive" and "road" were defined by section 196(1). The mens rea of this offence was considered in R v Lawrence [1982] AC 510, [1981] 2 WLR 524, 73 Cr App R 1, [1981] 1 All ER 974, [1981] RTR 217, [1981] RTR 217, [1981] Crim LR 409, HL, reversing 71 Cr App R 1, [1981] This offence is created by article 10 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (S.I. 1995/2994 (N.I.)). A person guilty of dangerous driving is liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to a fine, or to both.[7]This offence is created by article 9 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (S.I. 1995/2994 (N.I.)). It carries a mandatory disqualification of at least 24 months.[7]Research now shows ways to reduce the intentions of people to binge drink or engage in dangerous driving. A key article by Martin, Lee, Weeks and Kaya (2013) suggests that understanding consumer personality and how people view others is important. People were shown ads talking of the harmful effects of binge drinking. People who valued close friends as a sense of who they are, were less likely to want to binge drink after seeing an ad featuring them and a close friend. People who were loners or who did not see close friends important to their sense of who they were reacted better to ads featuring an individual. A similar pattern was shown for ads showing a person driving at dangerous speeds. This suggests ads showing potential harm to citizens from binge drinking or dangerous driving are less effective than ads highlighting a person's close friends.[8][9]The offence of "dangerous operation of a conveyance" is defined as "a motor vehicle, a vessel, an aircraft or railway equipment".[11] The actus reus of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "that the degree of care exercised by the accused was a marked departure from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the accuseds circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "that the degree of care exercised by the accused was a marked departure from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the accuseds circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a manner dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances".[12] The mens rea of the offence is "driving in a man under the country's Criminal Code, to "dangerous driving", is Dangerous Operation of a Motor Vehicle. The offence can be tried summarily or on indictment, 10 years. [14] A licence suspension is mandatory, and will be for a minimum of 12 months if the person has no prior Criminal Code driving convictions, if such convictions, for a Criminal Code driving convictions, if such convictions occur in certain American states. The Ontario Archived 28 October 2014 at the Wayback Machine Ministry of Transportation counts equivalent to dangerous driving are included. Dangerous operation causing bodily harm is a hybrid offence and may be tried summarily or by indictment.[15] Dangerous operation causing death may only be tried by indictment.[16] Custodial sentences will almost always be given as a result of a conviction for either type of dangerous driving charge.[citation needed] Anyone convicted of dangerous operation causing bodily harm is subject to a maximum prison sentence of 14 years.[15] The Criminal Code defines bodily harm as "any hurt or injury to a person that interferes with the health or comfort of the person and that is more than merely transient or trifling in nature".[18]Although the minimum driving prohibition of 12 months (or more, if the conviction or guilty plea is to a 2nd or subsequent Criminal Code offence) applies to any conviction of causing death or grievous bodily harm by dangerous driving prohibitions, in these cases, are often
longer than 12 months. Some provinces, such as Ontario[permanent dead link], Alberta and Nova Scotia, require the resitting of all theory and practical driving tests if the licence suspension is longer than a prescribed time period. Driving without due care and attention United Kingdom traffic Act 1991 The Road Traffic Act 1988, sections 2A(2) and (4) (as inserted by section 1 of the Road Traffic Act 1991)^ The Road Traffic Act 199 Archived from the original on 24 April 2011. A gril 2015 at the Wayback and Maria Kaya (2013), "How to stop binge drinking and speeding motorists: Effects of relational-interdependent self-construal and self-referencing on attitudes toward social marketing." Archived 27 April 2015 at the Wayback and Maria Kaya (2013), "How to stop binge drinking and speeding motorists: Effects of relational-interdependent self-construal and self-referencing on attitudes toward social marketing." Archived 27 April 2015 at the Wayback and Maria Kaya (2013), "How to stop binge drinking and speeding motorists: Effects of relational-interdependent self-construal and self-referencing on attitudes toward social marketing." Archived 27 April 2015 at the Wayback and Maria Kaya (2013), "How to stop binge drinking and speeding motorists: Effects of relational-interdependent self-construal and self-referencing on attitudes toward social marketing." April 2015 at the Wayback and Maria Kaya (2013), "How to stop binge drinking and self-referencing on attitudes toward social marketing." April 2015 at the Wayback and Maria Kaya (2013), "How to stop binge drinking and self-referencing on attitudes toward social marketing." April 2015 at the Wayback and Maria Kaya (2013), "How to stop binge drinking and self-referencing and self-re Machine, Journal of Consumer Behaviour, 12, 81-90. Criminal Code, section 320.11 a b R v Roy, 2012 SCC 26 at para 28 Criminal Code, section 320.13(1) Criminal Code, section 320.11 a b R v Roy, 2012 SCC 26 at para 28 Criminal Code, section 320.13(2) and 320.2 Criminal Code, sections 320.13(3) and 320.21^ Criminal Code, sections 320.13(3) and 320.21 retrieved from Download Article Download Article Dangerous driving to the local authorities can prevent the destruction of property and an account of property and account of the section the case of collisionsprevent injury and even death. If you live in the United Kingdom and see someone driving erratically or dangerously, you can report them in a few different ways. You can report them in a few different ways. constabulary. If you see dangerous driving on the road, pull your vehicle over and call 999 in an emergency, call the non-emergency police at 101 or the DVLA at 0844 453 0118. Or, report reckless driving online through the complaint form on your local constabularys website. 1Pull your vehicle over before making a phone call. Unless you can make the call hands-free (e.g., by using a Bluetooth system in your car), wait to call until you have parked your car. If you continue driving while youre dialing and speaking on the phone, you risk becoming a dangerous driver yourself![1]You could also wait until youve safely arrived at your destination (e.g., your home or workplace) before calling. 2Call the DVLA on their toll-free phone number at 0844 453 0118. The UKs Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) keeps tabs on all drivers registered in the DVLA can suspend or put points onto the drivers license.[2]You can call the hotline to report any kind of unsafe driving. For example, call if you suspect someone is drunk or high while driving aggressively. Also call the DVLA if you suspect that an elderly person doesnt have good enough eyesight to be driving or if someone appears to be falling asleep at the wheel. Advertisement 3Report the dangerous driving with or without providing your name. One of the benefits of the DVLA hotline is that you arent required to provide your location, the type of car youre reporting, and the dangerous activity that the driver is engaging in. If you got a chance to see the drivers license plate number, report that as well.[3]Of course, if you are comfortable providing your name and personal information, you may give it over the phone. Say something like, Hello, Im driving on the M40, just past mile marker 121. I wanted to report a dangerous driver: someone in a red Corvette isomeone in a red Cor driving well over the speed limit and has been aggressively cutting off other drivers. 4Call 999 if there has been a collision take place and suspect that someone has been injured (or killed), call 999 rather than contacting the DVLA. When a dispatcher picks up, report the location of the accident and the approximate time it took place. The dispatcher may also ask for a description of the vehicles involved.[4] If you can see that someone is injured, ask the 999 dispatcher may also ask you to provide your name and telephone number. Advertisement 1Navigate to the DVLAs website and find the driving-incident report form. If youd prefer to file a complaint online rather than over the telephone, the DVLA website and find the driving in, this method is not anonymous. However, the DVLA guarantees that your information will not be released to any third parties.[5]2Fill in the appearance of the driver (if you got a glimpse of them) along with the make, model, color, and license-plate number of the car. Specify the kind of dangerous driving that the person was engaging in. Finally, state the location of the incident.[6]Types of dangerous driving while intoxicated, driving while distracted (e.g., tailgating and cutting off other drivers). 3Provide the necessary personal information to complete the form. Before submitting the form, type in your name, address, and email address, and email address. If you do not have an email address, you can leave that option blank or enter your phone number instead. When you are finished with the form, Submit it to the DVLA. If they need any more information, theyll contact you either by phone or email.[7]Your personal information will not be made public, although it may be shared with the police. Once your report is filed, the DVLA will look into the person unfit to drive. Advertisement 1 Navigate to your local constabularys website to find a complaint form. Most police districts within the UK have comprehensive websites that allow you to report cases of dangerous driving. Search online for your constabularys website and, once youve found it, look for a form that allows you to report cases of dangerous driving. Search online for your constabularys website and, once youve found it, look for a form that allows you to report cases of dangerous driving. Search online for your constabularys website and, once youve found it, look for a form that allows you to report cases of dangerous driving. record erratic or aggressive driving. If you managed to capture a video evidence but just your eyewitness testimony, select the button that reads Anti-social driving (with video evidence but just your eyewitness testimony, select the button that reads Anti-social driving (without video evidence). 3Describe the date and the time of day on which you observed dangerous driving on the report form. Where indicated, specify the date and the time of day on which you observed dangerous driving. Also state the location by providing a road number and mile-marker number, if possible. Finally, describe the vehicle that was driving dangerously and the person piloting that vehicle. If you do have video evidence of the dangerous driving, youll be asked to upload that before submitting the report form. Youll receive an email confirming your filed complaint. The email will contain a confirmation number. Keep this in your records. 4Cooperate with the police if they follow up after your report. If the police need additional information about the driver or vehicle that you saw, they may reach out to you via email or phone. If this happens, provide the police with whatever information they request. For example, they may ask if youve seen the driver or vehicle since the incident you reported. The police with whatever information number that you received via email.5Contact the local constabulary by phone if they dont have a website. The UK has dozens of police zones, and some of them may not have web pages that allow you to report dangerous driving. In this case, report a dangerous driving on the phone by calling your police forces non-emergency number. Describe the driver and vehicle that were driving dangerously, and specify the time and location.[9] Advertisement Add New Question What is the best strategy for dealing with aggressive drivers? Ibrahim Onerli Driving InstructorIbrahim Onerli is a Driving InstructorIbrahim Onerli is a Driving InstructorIbrahim Onerli is a Driving InstructorIbrahim Onerli Driving InstructorIbrahim Onerli Ibrahim One world a better place by teaching
safe driving. Ibrahim trains and manages a team of over eight driving instructors. He specializes in teaching defensive driving and stick shift driving and safely in a way that keeps traffic moving without causing an accident. Don't slow down, don't stop, and don't stop and don't patrol officer, field training officer, traffic officer, detective, hostage negotiator, and as the traffic units sergeant and Public Information Officer for the MVPD. At the MVPD, in addition to commanding the Field Operations Division, Saul has also led the Communications Center (dispatch) and the Crisis Negotiation Team. He earned an MS in Emergency Services Management from the California State University, Long Beach in 2008 and a BS in Administration of Justice from the University Graduate School of Business in 2018. This article has been viewed 191,660 times. Co-authors: Updated: February 24, 2025 Views:191,660 Categories: Law Enforcement PrintSend fan mail to authors for creating a page that has been read 191,660 times. Dangerous drivers put us all at risk. Thats why its essential to report them even if you don't have any dash cam footage of the incident. Road safety should be everybody. priority. This guide explains what dangerous driving involves, what penalties it can bring, and how to report it. In a nutshell: You can report dangerous driving by calling the police's non-emergency number (101) or using a website like Nextbase to submit dash cam footage. If you think the dangerous driving involves, what penalties it can bring, and how to report it. In a nutshell: You can report dangerous driving by calling the police's non-emergency number (101) or using a website like Nextbase to submit dash cam footage. If you think the dangerous driving involves, what penalties it can bring, and how to report it. In a nutshell: You can report dangerous driving by calling the police's non-emergency number (101) or using a website like Nextbase to submit dash cam footage. If you think the dangerous driving involves, what penalties it can bring, and how to report it. In a nutshell: You can report dangerous driving by calling the police's non-emergency number (101) or using a website like Nextbase to submit dash cam footage. someone else, report the incident by calling 999 immediately. What is dangerous driving? Under section 2 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, dangerous driving is committed when a persons driving in that way would be dangerous. More simply, dangerous driving puts you and other road users at risk. It might also be called anti-social or careless driving, depending on the severity of the offence. Stock.com/South agency Dangerous driving under the influence of alcohol. Other instances include: Ignoring road signs and traffic lights Speeding, racing or driving aggressively Driving with an injury or when you cant see properly Drink or drug-driving Knowingly driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an injury or when you cant see properly Drink or drug-driving Knowingly driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with an unsafe load or dangerous driving aggressively Driving with a proper driving aggressive driving aggres criminal offence? Yes, dangerous driving is a criminal offence a motorist can commit without causing death or injury. If convicted, you could go to prison and face a driving ban. Learn about more common driving offences and their penalties. How to report dangerous driving ban. Learn about more common drivi crucial. You can submit your witness report online after the event or call the police. However, if you believe the driver poses a significant risk to themselves and other road users, potentially leading to a serious injury, you should dial 999 and report the incident immediately. Remember to pull over in a safe place to make the call.iStock.com/jorge mata In a non-emergency, you can call the police by dialling 101. You'll need the number plate of the offending vehicle, an independent witness or video footage, and you'll also need to be willing to attend court to give evidence if required. Reporting a bad driver caught on your dash cam footage is the ideal way to prove the incident happened. Heres how to submit your footage to the police: Wait until youre out of the car. You should wait until youre at home to make a report. Submit the footage online. Websites like Nextbase will send your footage to your local police force. Or contact the police directly. Call 101 or the number of your local police station. They will ask you to tell them about the incident and send you a link to submit the footage online.iStock.com/photobyphotoboy Remember to driving in the footage. Here are a couple of things to remember:Never use your mobile phone to take a picture or video while driving. All offences in your footage will be addressed, including your own. If you dont have a dash cam to capture the incident, youll need to make a note of as many details as you can before submitting a report to the police, including: The vehicles registration and place where the incident happened and the police, including your own. If you don't have a dash cam to capture the incident, youll need to make and model of the vehicle. details you can provide, such as a description of the drivershould I report dangerous driving goes unreported, the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving goes unreported and the offender is likely to continue driving someone anonymously for dangerous driving? Any information you give to the police will be treated confidentially. The driver who you reported will not be told that you reported them. However, the police will take your contact details in case they need any further information, and you might have to appear in court if the police decide to prosecute the driver. The penalties for dangerous driving there are five categories of dangerous driving, each of which is a separate offence. The penalties given to dangerous driving there are five categories of dangerous driving there are five categories of the incident. The penalties given to dangerous driving there are five categories of the incident. The penalties given to dangerous driving there are five categories of the incident. years from the date of the offence. CodeOffencePointsDD10Causing serious driving3 to 11DD40Dangerous driving3 to 11DD60Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving3 to 11DD60Manslaughter of penaltiesDangerous drivingPenalty pointsBetween 3 and 11DisqualificationMinimum of 2 yearsFineUnlimited maximum fineImprisonmentUp to 14 yearsDD40 and DD80 offences come with an automatic driving ban. Causing death by driving carries a two-year ban. Any driver with more than 12 points on their licence within three years also faces a ban. You can receive an unlimited fine for dangerous driving will typically result in five or more years in prison. What is the minimum sentence for death by dangerous driving? Death by dangerous driving? Death by dangerous driving? Death by dangerous driving? The police will review your report, including any footage you captured, to see if the driver in question has been reported before. After this, one of three things will happen: The police will pass your report to the local Road
Policing Unit, who will see whether further action needs to be taken. Your report will be submitted to a database of dangerous driving reports. The police may send a letter to the vehicle's registered owner to inform them that a report has been filed against them. What is careless driving focuses on driving that falls far below the expected standard, whereas careless driving relates to any drop in standards. Examples could include:Lane hogging Tailgating Allowing yourself to be distracted by passengers Allowing yourself to be distracted by passengers and a contracted by passengers and a contracted by passengers. attention could land you with a fixed-penalty notice. You would likely receive a 100 fine and three points on your phone while driving your phone your phon while driving. It is illegal to use any device capable of transmitting and receiving data, whether or not those capabileties are enabled while behind the wheel with the engine running. This rule includes when you are stationary or in heavy traffic.iStock.com/PeopleImages Your phone must be entirely hands-free. Failure to follow this rule could result in six points on your licence and a 200 fine. You can get an additional three points for not having proper control of your car or a full view of the road ahead. Drink-driving Drink-drivin millilitres of blood. You cant accurately convert these limits into units of alcohol because many variables affect your blood alcohol level, including your metabolism and body mass. iStock.com/South_agency When a driver is above the legal limit and has attempted to drive, the police will issue a DR10 charge. A DR20 could be issued if you are not strictly over the legal limit but are still deemed unfit to drive through drink. Motorists who commit the offence of drink-driving can face severe consequences, including up to six months in prison, an unlimited fine, and a year-long driving ban. These penalties are designed to deter individuals from engaging in this dangerous behaviour. How to report careless drivingWhether you report dangerous or careless driving, the process relies on evidence. Make a note of the vehicles colour, reg number, make and model, and include information about when and where the incident took place. This information is crucial as it helps the authorities locate and identify the driver, increasing the chances of the report leading to action. If theres a passenger in your car, you could ask them to record a video of the careless driving, which can be submitted to the police online. To report careless driving, you should follow the procedures described above. Looking for affordable car repairs or maintenance? FixMyCar can help you find the right garage at the right price. Compare quotes from trusted local mechanics from trusted local mech outcomes is essential before making a report. Lets explore what happens when you report someone to the DVLA. Reasons for Reporting Suspected Medical Condition One common reason for reporting someone to the DVLA is if you suspect they have a medical condition one common reason for reporting someone to the DVLA. epilepsy, severe visual impairment, or cognitive impairment, or cognitive impairment. Unlicensed or uninsured driving poses serious risks to road safety and is illegal. Vehicle Tax Evasion Reporting someone to the DVLA for failing to pay vehicle tax is another reason for making a report. Vehicle tax evasion is a serious offences, such as dangerous driving, drink driving, drink driving, or repeated traffic violations. Providing evidence of such offences can help the DVLA take appropriate enforcement action. How to Make a Report Online Reporting The DVLA provides an online platform where individuals can make reports regarding suspected medical conditions, unlicensed or uninsured driving, vehicle tax evasion, and other driving offences. The online reporting process is straightforward and allows for the submission of relevant details and evidence. Phone Reporting Alternatively, individuals can report concerns to the DVLA services. Reporting by phone may be preferable for urgent matters or if online reporting is not feasible. Providing Evidence When making a report to the DVLA, its essential to provide as much relevant evidence and information related to the alleged offence. DVLA Investigation Process Initial Review Once a report is submitted to the DVLA, it undergoes an initial review to determine its validity and relevance. The DVLA assesses the information Information is warranted. Gathering Additional Information provided and decides whether further investigation to gather additional information. This may involve contacting the individual named in the report, obtaining medical records or driving history, and conducting interviews with relevant parties. Decision regarding the reported individuals driving privileges. This may involve taking enforcement action, such as revoking the individuals driving licence, imposing fines, or issuing warnings. Implications for the Reported Individual Licence Revocation One potential outcome of a report to the DVLA determines that the individual poses a risk to road safety due to a medical condition or driving offence, their licence may be revoked. Penalties and Fines In cases of vehicle tax evasion or other driving offences, the reported individual may face penalties are intended to deter future offences and promote compliance with DVLA regulations. Legal Proceedings In severe cases, reports to the DVLA may result in legal proceedings against the reported individual. This could include criminal charges for offences such as dangerous driving or drink driving, leading to fines, licence suspension, or imprisonment. Reported individual. By following the appropriate reporting process and providing relevant evidence, individuals can help the DVLA enforce road safety regulations and ensure compliance with driving laws. However, its essential to exercise caution and only make reports when there are legitimate concerns regarding road safety or legal compliance.