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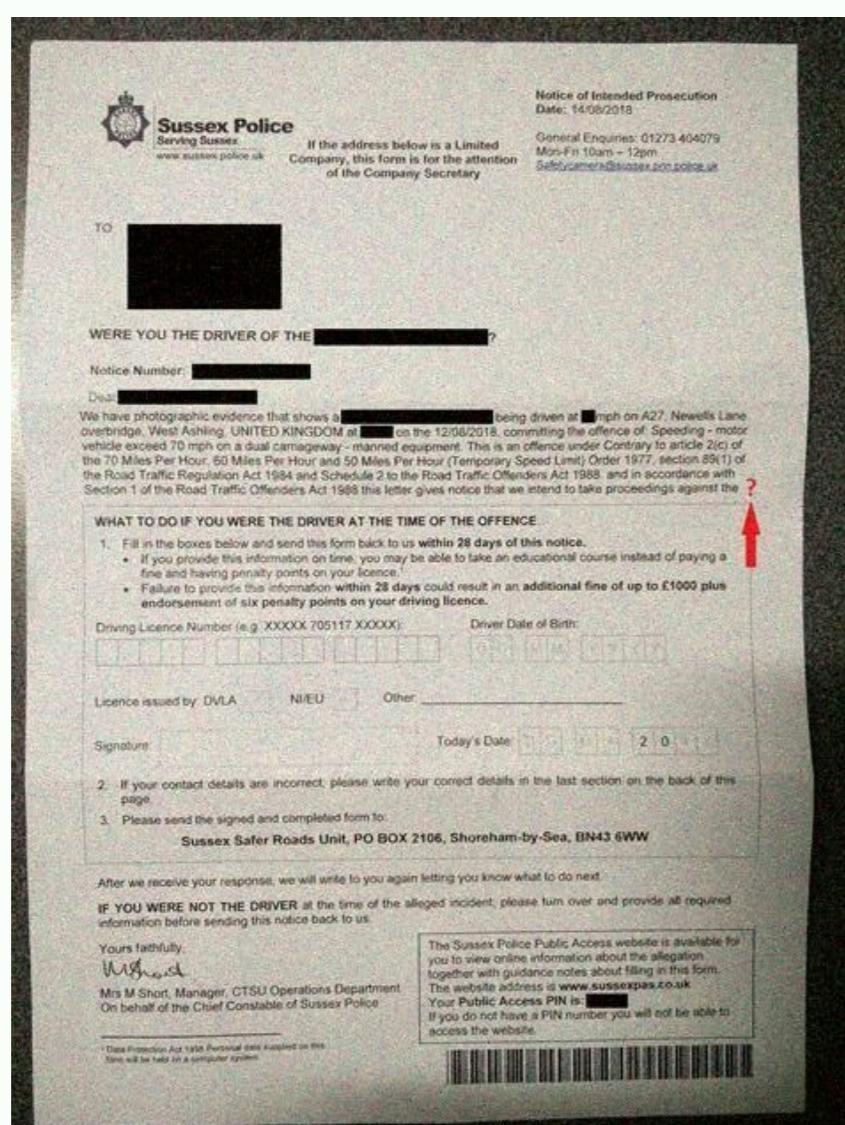
Section 172 notice request for information pdf

What is a section 18 notice. What is a section 172 notice. Section 172 requirement for information. Section 34 notice example. Section 16 request for information.

Make sure you can prove you have replied to a 172 notice. When police request driver details.

Single Justice Procedural Notice

Make sure you can prove you have replied to a 172 notice. When police request driver details. Section 172 Road Traffic Act requirements - Some simple practical advice. These notices are issued in huge numbers across the UK every week and yet they often cause difficulty. [purawuso](#) What happens when the police say they never received it back and claim it can't have been posted to them? On the 10 October 2017 the High Court clarified this issue. The Section 172 Notice procedure requires a written and signed response from the registered keeper giving details of the driver. That's the easy part. If the police start proceedings saying it never arrived, it is for the keeper to show that the information was actually put into the post. It is not necessary to be able to explain why it never arrived. Prosecutors seem to think you have to do this but it's not correct. How can you possibly know? I have dealt with many cases where the police say the information never arrived and their default position is that the registered keeper could not have put it into the post in the first place. The police seem oblivious to the possibility that the envelope may have become lost either by the Royal Mail, or by them. In these circumstances the registered keeper must provide some evidence to show the envelope was actually posted. This can be proof of posting from the Post Office, or a witness such as a family member saying that the envelope was put into the post. The High Court dealt with a case where the registered keeper was employed by a university and he placed his envelope with all the office outgoing post. The police said they never got it. The court decided that he had not complied with his obligation under Section 172 because he was relying on his office to post the envelope but had no evidence they actually did. There were no office records showing what went into the post that afternoon. Harsh, but that's how it works. Some simple rules - be careful, and do not rely on someone else to do the posting for you. [rahidakepa](#) Do it yourself and obtain proof of posting (it is not necessary to do recorded delivery). Tell someone in the house that you are off to the post box to post it, and keep back a copy of the completed and signed form. If you do these things you will be in a very good position to defend a prosecution for failing to provide driver details. The police have the power to require the registered keeper of a vehicle - or to require any other person - to identify or name the driver of that vehicle at the time of any alleged motoring offence. Because of our success rates, motorists regularly instruct us to defend more allegations of failing to provide driver information than any other offence under the Road Traffic Act. [S172DefencesThatDON'TWork!](#) You will find a lot of on-line websites suggesting differently or providing packs of letters that are guaranteed to 'get you off' a speeding matter. From what we have seen and what we know of the response from the Police, these letters are nearly always doomed to fail. Furthermore, they often risk getting you into far greater trouble if there is any suggestion that you have actively misled the Police. [kuxi](#)



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S172 Defences That DON'T Work! You will find a lot of on-line websites suggesting differently or providing packs of letters that are guaranteed to 'get you off' a speeding matter. [pebuuvivovevo](#) From what we have seen and what we know of the response from the Police, these letters are nearly always doomed to fail. Furthermore, they often risks getting you into far greater trouble if there is any suggestion that you have actively misled the Police.

POST PRELIMINARY NOTICE FORM	
PLEASE SELECT A SERVICE BELOW:	
<input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICS LIEN MILLER ACT NOTICE	
<input type="checkbox"/> MECHANICS LIEN RELEASE	
<input type="checkbox"/> LIEN EXTENSION	
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE OF NON PAYMENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> RIGHTS (MO RESIDENTIAL)	
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE OF CONTRACT	
<input type="checkbox"/> BOND CLAIM	
<input type="checkbox"/> BOND CLAIM RELEASE	
<input type="checkbox"/> STOP NOTICE/CLAIM ON FUNDS	
<input type="checkbox"/> STOP NOTICE RELEASE	
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE OF INTENT	
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE OF INTENT NOTICE OF	
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTICE OF SUBCONTRACT	
<input type="checkbox"/> RUSH PROCESSING	
PLEASE CHOOSE ONE:	
<input type="checkbox"/> CRFS TO PERFORM THE REQUESTED SERVICES	
<input type="checkbox"/> CRFS TO REFER THE MATTER TO AN ATTORNEY OF ITS CHOICE	
<small>DEPENDING ON BALANCE (CRFS)</small>	
INSTRUCTIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If CRFS completed the Preliminary Notice for this job, please provide the CRF File Number & complete the Required Information section (#8 & A). (A CRF File Number was issued if you requested a Construction Notice for this job. Check ClientView® or your Acknowledgment email.) • Please verify any remaining data supplied is correct, and sign/type your name in the Authorized Representative Box. (bottom pg. 2). • If CRFS did NOT produce the Construction Notice or one was not required, you must complete all 3 parts of this form including (Part C) on page 2. 	
<small>In addition, please provide us a copy of your Construction Notice, if one was required.</small>	
PART A - REQUIRED INFORMATION	
WOULD YOU LIKE TO PLACE THIS FOR RAPID COLLECT & REBATE?	
FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT STACY FORD 805-423-4032	
YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Your Company Name:	
2. CRFS Client Number:	
3. Requested By:	
4. CRF File Number:	
5. Job Name	
6. First Furnishing Date for Materials, Equipment or Labor:	
7. Last Furnishing Date for Materials, Equipment or Labor:	
8. Project Completion Date	
9. Statement of Account Included? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Total Amount Owed	
\$	10a. Principal Amount Owed
\$	10b. Total Late Charges

Section 34 notice example – Section 16 request for information

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Section 16 request for information.

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Therefore, nominating either yourself or another as the driver at the time of an alleged offence is not the same as confessing to having committed the offence itself. You will simply be providing the Police with one piece of evidence specifically in relation to driver identification. Importantly, the person nominated is still perfectly entitled to defend the charge itself by either suggesting that they, for example, were not driving without due care and attention or that they were not speeding at the time of the alleged offence. We get lots of enquiries from people who suggest that the request for driver information is against their human rights and the doctrine against self-incrimination. Indeed, there have been many cases that have gone all the way to the European Courts in this regard. We are afraid to say that they have all failed miserably. In fact, European Courts have agreed that the obligation under Section 172 of the Road Traffic Act is proportionate to the need to maintain road safety. When s.172 was created, it was envisaged that it would be innocent people who would benefit from a statutory defence. There are two statutory defences under s172; 1. Reasonable Diligence Argument Only the registered keeper at the time of the offence can raise a Reasonable Diligence Argument. S172, sub-section 4, states that you shall not be convicted of failing to provide driver information if you can show that you used reasonable diligence to ascertain who was driving at the time of the incident or offence. Roughly translated, this means trying your best. The Courts will often expect you to have used 'exceptional diligence'. We always resist this suggestion strenuously on behalf of our clients who are contesting these allegations. Importantly, there is no case law in relation to the definition of what does and does not amount to 'reasonable diligence'. As a result, every case is different and decided on its own facts. In one of our Crown Court cases on Appeal, a Judge said that in his opinion the phrase 'reasonable diligence' simply translated to 'doing your best'. Reasonable Diligence means "Doing Your Best" Because this is a statutory defence, the burden will be on you to show, on the balance of probabilities (i.e. more likely than not) that you exercised reasonable diligence. We can help you to defend this complicated argument. Have you received a Notice of Intended Prosecution? If you are not sure how to respond because you are unable to identify who was driving, then contact us before responding to the Police. Our team can help you make sure that you have done your best. Additionally, we can suggest various methods of trying to figure out who may have been driving at the time. We will also give you advice on whether or not you are likely to succeed with a Reasonable Diligence Argument. It is feasible in some circumstances that you might be unable to identify driver. As a result, you would be incapable of nominating the driver of the vehicle at the time. 2. Not Reasonably Practicable to Identify Driver S.172, sub-section 7.b, states that; You shall not be convicted of failure to provide driver information if you can; Show that it was not 'reasonably practicable' to supply the information within the 28 days allowed. Sub-section 7.b goes on to state that outside of the 28 days; You will still have a defence if you can show that you provided the information 'as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter'. We tend to advance this defence on behalf of some clients. These are drivers who did not receive the request for driver information and therefore could not respond. In some cases there is a delay in sending out a request. As a result it's been so long that our clients can no longer remember who was driving at the time of the alleged offence. This will normally relate to a fairly innocuous journey close to your home address. Furthermore, where there are a number of people who are insured to drive the vehicle in question. We are extremely successful in defending S.172 allegations. Over the last 7 years we have defended 92 percent of those cases that we have taken on to defend. We've also managed to get 70 percent of those cases withdrawn without the need for a trial. To do this, we make detailed representations to the Crown Prosecution Service on behalf of our clients.