



BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

VIRTUAL MEETING OF THE LICENSING COMMITTEE

MONDAY 15TH MARCH 2021
AT 6.00 P.M.

MEMBERS: Councillors H. J. Jones (Chairman), P. J. Whittaker (Vice-Chairman), S. P. Douglas, A. B. L. English, M. Glass, A. D. Kriss, P. M. McDonald, S. A. Robinson, H. D. N. Rone-Clarke, M. A. Sherrey and C. J. Spencer

AGENDA

1. To receive apologies for absence and notification of substitutes
2. Declarations of Interest

To invite Councillors to declare any Disclosable Pecuniary Interests or Other Disclosable Interests they may have in items on the agenda, and to confirm the nature of those interests.
3. To confirm the accuracy of the minutes of the meeting of the Licensing Committee held on 21st September 2020 (Pages 1 - 8)
4. Draft Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy - Approval to Commence Consultation (Pages 9 - 134)
5. Licensing Committee Work Programme 2020/2021 (Pages 135 - 136)
6. To consider any other business, details of which have been notified to the Head of Legal, Equalities and Democratic Services prior to the commencement of the meeting and which the Chairman, by reason of special circumstances, considers to be of so urgent a nature that it cannot wait until the next meeting.

K. DICKS
Chief Executive

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Market Street
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3rd March 2021

**If you have any queries on this Agenda please contact
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GUIDANCE ON VIRTUAL MEETINGS

Due to the current Covid-19 pandemic Bromsgrove District Council will be holding this meeting in accordance with the relevant legislative arrangements for remote meetings of a local authority. For more information please refer to the Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police Crime Panels meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020.

Please note that this is a public meeting conducted remotely by Microsoft Teams conferencing between invited participants and live streamed for general access via the Council's YouTube channel.

You are able to access the livestream of the meeting from the Committee Pages of the website, alongside the agenda for the meeting.

If you have any questions regarding the agenda or attached papers please do not hesitate to contact the officer named above.

Notes:

As referred to above, the virtual Microsoft Teams meeting will be streamed live and accessible to view. Although this is a public meeting, there are circumstances when the Committee might have to move into closed session to consider exempt or confidential information. For agenda items that are exempt, the public are excluded and for any such items the live stream will be suspended and that part of the meeting will not be recorded.

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21st September 2020

BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEETING OF THE LICENSING COMMITTEE

21ST SEPTEMBER 2020, AT 6.00 P.M.

PRESENT: Councillors H. J. Jones (Chairman), P. J. Whittaker (Vice-Chairman), S. J. Baxter, A. B. L. English, M. Glass, S. A. Hughes, H. D. N. Rone-Clarke, M. Thompson, J. Till and S. A. Webb

Officers: Mrs. V. Brown, Mrs S. Sellers, Mrs J. Gresham and Mr. D. Etheridge

1/20

TO RECEIVE APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF SUBSTITUTES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor M. A. Sherrey and Councillor C. J. Spencer. Councillor S. A. Webb attended as substitute for Councillor Sherrey.

2/20

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

3/20

TO CONFIRM THE ACCURACY OF THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE LICENSING COMMITTEE HELD ON MONDAY 18TH NOVEMBER 2019

The minutes of the Licensing Committee held on 18th November 2019 were submitted.

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Licensing Committee held 18th November 2019, be approved as a correct record.

4/20

STATUTORY TAXI AND PRIVATE HIRE VEHICLE STANDARDS

Members considered a report in relation to the recently published Department for Transport guidance "Statutory Taxi & Private Hire Standards".

The Senior Practitioner (Licensing), Worcestershire Regulatory Services (WRS), presented the report and in doing so explained that the guidance

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had been issued under section 177 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017. The Council would be under a legal duty to have regard to the Standards in its role as a public authority carrying out licensing functions under taxi and private hire legislation.

The background was that section 177 enabled the issuing of guidance to direct licensing authorities as to how to exercise their functions to protect children and vulnerable individuals. This latest guidance had been prompted to a large degree by the Jay and Casey reports into child sexual abuse and exploitation in Rotherham which had linked the involvement of taxi/private hire drivers to incidents of abuse of children.

The public consultation on the guidance had taken place between February 2019 and April 2019 and following a lengthy period of consideration of the responses, the guidance was issued on 21st July 2020. Members were referred to the text of the guidance which was attached to the report at Appendix 1.

In summary, the guidance (referred to hereinafter as the Standards), set out a number of recommendations to Licensing Authorities relating to the processes and procedures which should be in place for taxi and private hire licensing; there was a clear expectation from the Department of Transport that the recommendations should be implemented.

The members were referred to the list of recommendations at part 3.7 of the report, namely: -

- Criminality checks for licence holders
- Working with the Police
- Sharing information with other licensing authorities
- Dealing with complaints about drivers and operators
- Training for Members
- Criminal convictions and rehabilitation of offenders
- Safeguarding awareness advice, guidance and training for drivers
- Language proficiency
- CCTV in licensed vehicles
- Regulation of booking and dispatch staff
- Record keeping

The members were advised by the Senior Practitioner (Licensing), Worcestershire Regulatory Services (WRS), that the next stage would be for officers to review the existing policies and procedures to establish where changes would have to be made to bring them into line with the Standards. Examples of key policies this process would affect were the fit and proper test, the policy on previous convictions, the licence conditions and vehicle standards.

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In responding to questions from members, the Senior Practitioner (Licensing), Worcestershire Regulatory Services (WRS), the following points were noted: -

- That most local authorities, including the District Council, were already implementing the majority of the recommendations, although there might be a few authorities that needed to make improvements. There was still however an exercise to be carried out to review the existing policies and pick up on any changes that might be required.
- With regard to DBS checks, these were currently renewed every three years. There was a safety net in place whereby any offences occurring in between checks should be reported either by the drivers or by the police. Under the recommendations, drivers would be asked to agree to join the DBS update service which would facilitate more regular checking of convictions, the recommended frequency being every six months.
- With regard to recording of complaints, there was already a system in place for these to be recoded and responded to, and a system available to log intelligence reports and look at trends. It was noted that statistics on complaints were reported back to Members via the WRS Board.
- Guidance for passengers was already issued on the Council's website, but officers could look at other options for raising public awareness, including use of social media.
- Implementing the policies across the country would hopefully lead to a more cohesive approach from area to area and this was to be welcomed. One of the objectives was to encourage greater consistency around standards and this would hopefully mitigate the current situation where some authorities imposed less stringent requirements on applicants.
- There were also provisions included to promote cross boundary enforcement activities which could be used to make checks on to drivers operating outside of the geographic area where they had been licensed.
- Work was being carried out nationally and regionally by licensing officers to co-ordinate the approaches being taken in different areas and to try to align policies locally to deliver improved standards. It was noted that there was already a high degree of co-ordination within Worcestershire itself due to shared services being delivered to the six district councils by Worcestershire Regulatory Services

Members welcomed the introduction of the Standards and thanked the Senior Practitioner (Licensing) for his report. A request for Member

training around Licensing to be updated to include the Standards was noted, and officers confirmed that this would be covered in the annual Licensing training.

RESOLVED that the contents of the report be noted.

5/20

VERBAL UPDATE ON THE WORK THAT WORCESTERSHIRE REGULATORY SERVICES HAS UNDERTAKEN SINCE EARLY MARCH 2020 IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19, INCLUDING A SUMMARY OF DECISIONS TAKEN UNDER DELEGATED AUTHORITY - SENIOR LICENSING PRACTITIONER

Members received a verbal report in relation to the work that Worcestershire Regulatory Services had undertaken in response to the Covid-19 pandemic since March 2020 from the Senior Practitioner (Licensing), Worcestershire Regulatory Services (WRS).

In the initial stages when lockdown was imposed in March 2020 there were challenges in setting up staff to work from home and in making alternative arrangements for licensed drivers to access the team given that government buildings had been closed and it was no longer possible to hold the usual licensing surgeries.

It was necessary to work quickly to introduce new systems to enable applications to be submitted electronically and for customers to be communicated with.

Other steps taken at this stage included: -

- Communicating with licence holders to signpost them to the government support schemes, such as the Self-Employment income Support Scheme.
- Allowing licensed drivers whose licences expired after March 2020 to defer renewal for up to 6 months without being classed as a “new applicant”.
- Regularly publishing advice to licensed drivers on the steps they could take to work safely during the pandemic.

Decision making powers were delegated by the Council to the head of Worcestershire Regulatory Services to enable him to determine taxi and private hire applications which would normally have been referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee. It was noted that whilst those powers remained in place, to date it had not been necessary for any decisions to be taken.

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With regard to the mandatory closure of pubs and restaurants, the Licensing officers worked with colleagues from the Environmental Health Team to monitor compliance with the business closure regulations.

Changes were introduced to allow pubs and restaurants more time to pay their annual premises licence fees, and advice was issued on the WRS website to assist those business which might be able to adapt to providing take away or delivery services.

Following the decision by the government to start opening non-essential commercial premises, hospitality venues were permitted to re-open from 4th July 2020. Licensing officers worked with both Environmental Health Officers and the Police to visit licensed premises when they re-opened to ensure they were following guidance and operating safely.

The guidance was regularly updated and officers responded to numerous enquiries from business operators and from the public wishing to clarify what businesses could and could not do.

Whilst overall there were very good levels of compliance by businesses wanting to make their premises safe, some complaints were received from the public and this was another area where the Licensing officers had worked with other colleagues to investigate concerns.

In late July the government introduced measures in the Business and Planning Act 2020 to enable “pavement licences” to be issued. The aim was to provide extra outdoor seating capacity on the highway adjacent to businesses which would help with social distancing and boost profitability. The new measures were introduced with very short timescales and officers had to work quickly to process applications.

The same legislation also made changes to allow licensed premises previously restricted to on sales to also offer customers the option of purchasing alcohol to be consumed off the premises.

Members were also updated on the most recent regulations introduced in mid September which imposed a legal duty on businesses to: -

- take the contact details of customers and retain this data to support the NHS Track and Trace Service.
- ensure compliance with the “rule of 6” and that social distancing is maintained between customers.

It was envisaged that there would be further work for the Licensing officers going forward in supporting businesses with changes to regulations and monitoring compliance. Further restrictive measures for licensed premises could be expected to follow nationally, as had already been imposed in areas with “local lockdowns”.

Overall, the team had had to cover a much increased workload in the last six months due to the pandemic and rapidly changing regulations.

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This had been challenging at times but there had also been good examples of joint working with other colleagues from public health, environmental health and the police,

One unfortunate side effect was that officers had not had time to commence the planned consultation on revising the policy for street collections, but it was hoped that this could now go ahead (see further comments under agenda item 6).

On behalf of the Committee the Chairman thanked the Senior Practitioner (Licensing), Worcestershire Regulatory Services (WRS), for the update and asked that thanks be passed on to the officers at WRS for all their hard work in responding to the pandemic. A number of Members added their comments of thanks, and it was noted that there had been positive feedback regarding support provided by WRS during the pandemic and how helpful staff had been.

In responding to questions from members the Senior Practitioner (Licensing), Worcestershire Regulatory Services (WRS) confirmed that there had been good levels of compliance by businesses with the new operating conditions and safety measures, although the public also had a part to play in following the rules around social distancing.

Where reports of possible breaches were received these were being followed up and monitored. There was a regular exchange of information between WRS and the police. Members of the public wanting to report concerns about licensed premises could contact WRS on the main switchboard number 01905 822799 or email enquiries@worcsregservices.gov.uk .

On the issue of joint working with the police, it was noted that two police officers had been allocated to roles working on licensing issues in North Worcestershire. This extra resource was very much welcomed by officers.

RESOLVED that the verbal update be noted.

6/20

LICENSING COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2020/2021

The Committee considered the Work Programme for 2020/21.

The Senior Practitioner (Licensing), Worcestershire Regulatory Services (WRS) discussed the Work Programme with Members and in doing so it was noted that: -

- The review of the Street Collection Policy and Regulations would now be progressed following the delay due to Covid-19.

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- The review of the Council's policy on the Guidance Relating to the Relevance of Convictions and Cautions for Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Drivers would form part of the overall review of all policies in response to the Department for Transport Guidance "Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Standards".

RESOLVED that the Licensing Committee Work Programme for 2020/2021 be updated to include the items discussed and agreed during the course of the meeting.

The meeting closed at 6.58 p.m.

Chairman

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DRAFT HACKNEY CARRIAGE AND PRIVATE HIRE LICENSING POLICY APPROVAL TO COMMENCE CONSULTATION

Relevant Portfolio Holder	Councillor A Kent
Portfolio Holder Consulted	No
Relevant Head of Service	Simon Wilkes – Head of Worcestershire Regulatory Services
Wards Affected	All Wards
Ward Councillor Consulted	N/A
Non-Key Decision	

1. SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

A review of all of the Council’s hackney carriage and private hire licensing policies has been undertaken in response to the publication by the Department for Transport of guidance under section 177 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017 entitled “Statutory Taxi & Private Hire Standards.” This work has culminated in the production of a new draft hackney carriage and private hire licensing policy, which officers believe should now be consulted upon.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee note the content of the report and authorise officers to undertake consultation with relevant stakeholders on the draft Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy shown at Appendix 2.

3. KEY ISSUES

Financial Implications

- 3.1 The costs associated with carrying out the consultation will be met from existing budgets held by Worcestershire Regulatory Services.

Legal Implications

- 3.2 The Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Standards have been published by the Department for Transport under the powers set out in section 177 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017.

- 3.3 Section 177(4) of the Policing and Crime Act 2017 states that any public authority which has licensing functions under taxi and private hire vehicle legislation must have regard to any guidance issued under this section.
- 3.4 Proper consultation on any proposals to amend the Council's policies minimises the risk of legal challenge if the proposals are subsequently implemented.

Service / Operational Implications

- 3.5 Section 177 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017 enabled the Secretary of State to issue statutory guidance to taxi and private hire licensing authorities as to how their licensing functions may be exercised so as to protect children and vulnerable individuals who are 18 and over from harm.
- 3.6 The legislation was to a large extent prompted by the Jay and Casey reports on child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) in Rotherham. Both of these reports highlighted examples of taxi / private hire vehicle drivers being directly linked to children that were abused, including instances when children were picked up from schools, children's homes or from family homes and abused or sexually exploited.
- 3.7 A public consultation on draft statutory guidance ran between 12 February 2019 and 22 April 2019. Following lengthy consideration of the consultation responses, the Department for Transport published guidance entitled Statutory Taxi & Private Hire Standards (hereafter referred to as "the Standards") on 21 July 2020. A copy of the Standards can be seen at **Appendix 1**.
- 3.8 The Standards contains a number of recommendations regarding matters connected to taxi and private hire licensing functions including:
- Criminality checks for licence holders
 - Working with the Police
 - Sharing information with other licensing authorities
 - Dealing with complaints about drivers and operators
 - Training for Members
 - Criminal convictions and rehabilitation of offenders
 - Safeguarding awareness advice, guidance and training for drivers
 - Language proficiency
 - CCTV in licensed vehicles
 - Regulation of booking and dispatch staff
 - Record keeping

3.9 The Statutory Standards state that:

“Whilst the focus of the Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards is on protecting children and vulnerable adults, all passengers will benefit from the recommendations contained in it. There is consensus that common core minimum standards are required to regulate better the taxi and private hire vehicle sector, and the recommendations in this document are the result of detailed discussion with the trade, regulators and safety campaign groups.

The Department therefore expects these recommendations to be implemented unless there is a compelling local reason not to.”

- 3.10 It is clear therefore that it is the desire of the Government to see consistent standards applied by taxi and private hire licensing authorities across the country.
- 3.11 On 21st September 2020, Members of the Licensing Committee received a report regarding the Statutory Standards and were asked to note that officers would now begin a review of all of the Council’s hackney carriage and private hire licensing policies in light of them.
- 3.12 This review has been undertaken and has led to the production of a new draft Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy, which can be seen at **Appendix 2**.
- 3.13 The draft Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy is based on a template that has been created with a view to each of the six district Councils in Worcestershire adopting new policy statements that are substantially similar to one another, particularly in relation to the licensing of hackney carriage and private hire drivers and private hire operators.
- 3.14 Whilst a large number of the recommendations set out in the statutory standards are already met within the Council’s existing policies, the draft policy has been drafted so as to incorporate any of the recommendations that were not already being followed.
- 3.15 The Department’s recommended guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions have been inserted into the draft policy with a view to them being adopted without variation.
- 3.16 The draft policy explicitly states that the Council will not licence any individual who appears on either the children or adult barred lists maintained by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

- 3.17 The draft policy also states that the Council will make referrals to the DBS where a decision is taken to refuse or revoke a licence as the individual is thought to present a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult.
- 3.18 The draft policy also commits the Council to using the national register of taxi and private hire vehicle driver licence refusals and revocations (the register is known as "NR3"). As well as checking details of new applicants against NR3, the draft policy states that the Council will submit information to NR3 of any decisions taken to refuse or revoke a driver licence.
- 3.19 The statutory standards include recommendations regarding requiring applicants for licences to undertake safeguarding training and to demonstrate that they have suitable proficiency in both oral and written English.
- 3.20 Further to these recommendations, the draft policy contains a requirement for new applicants to obtain the "Worcestershire Taxi and Private Hire Competency Certificate." To obtain this certificate an applicant for a licence will need to demonstrate they possess a suitable level of skills, knowledge and understanding in a number of areas including safeguarding and English language proficiency.
- 3.21 To support this, officers are currently working to find and approve a suitably qualified and experienced training provider to deliver the Worcestershire Taxi and Private Hire Competency Certificate. It is hoped that requiring applicants to obtain this qualification is something that will be adopted by all six district Councils in Worcestershire as they revise their policies in response to the Statutory Standards.
- 3.22 In line with recommendations in the Statutory Standards, the draft policy also contains more robust licence conditions applicable to those the Council authorises to operate private hire vehicles. These include conditions relating to record keeping and requirements to undertake criminality checks on their booking and despatch staff.
- 3.23 The draft policy also introduces a requirement for those applying for a licence to use a vehicle as either a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle to provide a basic criminal record certificate, unless they are already licensed by the Council to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles.

- 3.24 The Statutory Standards say that licensing authorities should “consult on proposed changes in licensing rules that may have significant impacts on passengers and/or the trade. Such consultation should include not only the taxi and private hire vehicle trades but also groups likely to be the trades’ customers.”
- 3.25 Therefore officers are now asking the Licensing Committee to approve the draft Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy at **Appendix 2** for the purposes of consultation with relevant stakeholders.
- 3.26 The consultation will ask respondents if they can provide any evidence of a compelling local reason why the Council should not implement those proposed changes to the Council’s policy that follow recommendations contained in the Statutory Standards.
- 3.27 Respondents will also be invited to make comment on anything else contained in the draft Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy, including the standard conditions that the Council will attach to licences.
- 3.28 The results of this consultation will be reported back to Members for consideration at a future meeting of the Licensing Committee before any decisions are taken about adopting a new Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

- 4.1 Failure to have regard to the guidance issued under section 177 would leave the Council in breach of a legal duty to do so.
- 4.2 Although it remains the case that the Council must reach its own decisions, both on overall policies and on individual licensing matters in light of the relevant law, it may be that the Standards might be drawn upon in any legal challenge to an authority’s practice, and that any failure to adhere to the Standards without sufficient justification could be detrimental to the authority’s defence.

5. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Department for Transport guidance entitled “Statutory Taxi & Private Hire Vehicle Standards”

Appendix 2 – Draft Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy

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Department
for Transport

Statutory Taxi & Private Hire Vehicle Standards

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 There is evidence to support the view that taxis and private hire vehicles are a high-risk environment. In terms of risks to passengers, this can be seen in abuse and exploitation of children and vulnerable adults facilitated and in some cases perpetrated by the trade and the number of sexual crimes reported which involve taxi and private hire vehicle drivers. Links between the trade and child sexual abuse and exploitation have been established in many areas and other investigations continue. Data on reported sexual assaults by taxi and private hire vehicle drivers evidence the risk to passengers; data from [Greater Manchester](#) and [Merseyside](#) suggest that, if similar offence patterns are applied across England, 623 sexual assaults per year are reported. These figures do not however account for the under reporting of crime which is estimated to be as high as 83 percent in the [Crime Survey for England and Wales](#).
- 1.2 The Policing and Crime Act 2017 enables the Secretary of State for Transport to issue statutory guidance on exercising taxi and private hire vehicle licensing functions to protect children and vulnerable individuals who are over 18 from harm when using these services. For the purposes of this document, a child is defined as anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday; and the term “vulnerable individual” has the same meaning as the definition of a ‘vulnerable adult’ for the purpose of section 42 of the [Care Act 2014](#), which applies where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that an adult in its area (whether or not ordinarily resident there):
- (a) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs),
 - (b) is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, and
 - (c) as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.
- 1.3 Whilst the focus of the Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards is on protecting children and vulnerable adults, all passengers will benefit from the recommendations contained in it. There is consensus that common core minimum standards are required to regulate better the taxi and private hire vehicle sector, and the recommendations in this document are the result of detailed discussion with the trade, regulators and safety campaign groups. **The Department therefore expects these recommendations to be implemented unless there is a compelling local reason not to.**
- 1.4 It should be noted that as policing and criminal justice is not a devolved matter, the Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards issued under the Policing and Crime Act 2017 will continue to have effect in Wales although responsibility for taxi and private hire vehicle policy was devolved to the Welsh Assembly in April 2018. Should the Welsh Government introduce legislation to regulate on these issues, the standards in this document would, cease to apply.

- 1.5 All local authorities and district councils that provide children's and other types of services, including licensing authorities, have a statutory duty to make arrangements to ensure that their functions and any services that they contract out to others are discharged having regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. This means that licensing authorities should have in place arrangements that reflect the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. This includes clear whistleblowing procedures, safe recruitment practices and clear policies for dealing with allegations against people who work with children, as set out in the [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) statutory guidance.
- 1.6 The Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards reflect the significant changes in the industry and lessons learned from experiences in local areas since the 2010 version of the Department's Best Practice Guidance. This includes extensive advice on checking the suitability of individuals and operators to be licensed; safeguarding children and vulnerable adults; the Immigration Act 2016 and Common Law Police Disclosure (which replaced the Notifiable Occupations Scheme).
- 1.7 The standards in this document replace relevant sections of the Best Practice Guidance issued by the Department in 2010, where there is a conflict between the Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards and the Best Practice Guidance the Department issue on taxi and private hire vehicle licensing, the standards in this document take precedence.

Terminology

Taxis are referred to in legislation, regulation and common language as 'hackney carriages', 'black cabs' and 'cabs'. The term '**taxi**' is used throughout this document and refers to all such vehicles. Taxis can be hired immediately by hailing on the street or at a rank.

Private hire vehicles include a range of vehicles including minicabs, executive cars, chauffeur services, limousines and some school and day centre transport services. All private hire vehicle journeys must be pre-booked via a licensed private hire vehicle operator and are subject to a 'triple licensing lock' i.e. the operator fulfilling the booking must use vehicles and drivers licensed by the same authority as that which granted its licence. The term 'private hire vehicle' is used throughout this document to refer to all such vehicles.

2. Consideration of the Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards

- 2.1 The past failings of licensing regimes must never be repeated. The Department has carefully considered the measures contained in the Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards and recommend that these should be put in to practice and administered appropriately to mitigate the risk posed to the public. The purpose of setting standards is to protect children and vulnerable adults, and by extension the wider public, when using taxis and private hire vehicles.
- 2.2 The Government set out in the [Modern Crime Prevention Strategy](#) the evidence that where Government, law enforcement, businesses and the public work together on prevention, this can deliver significant and sustained cuts in certain crimes. That is good news for victims and communities and it makes clear economic sense too. Educating the public on the risks of using unlicensed drivers and vehicles, how to identify the licensed trade and appropriate measure to take when using these services will protect help all passengers, more information is annexed to this document (Annex - Staying safe: guidance for passengers).
- 2.3 The Strategy committed to protect children and young people from the risk of child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE), by working with local authorities to introduce rigorous taxi and private hire vehicle licensing regimes. Both the [Jay](#) and [Casey](#) reports on CSAE highlighted examples of taxi/private hire vehicle drivers being directly linked to children that were abused, including instances when children were picked up from schools, children's homes or from family homes and abused, or sexually exploited.
- 2.4 The Casey Report made clear that weak and ineffective arrangements for taxi and private hire vehicle licensing had left the children and public at risk. The Department for Transport has worked with the Home Office, Local Government Association (LGA), personal safety charities, trade unions and trade bodies,

holding workshops, forums, and sharing evidence and good practice with local authorities to assist in the setting of the standards.

- 2.5 This document is published by the Secretary of State for Transport under section 177(1) of the Policing and Crime Act 2017 following consultation in accordance with section 177(5).
- 2.6 The document sets out a framework of policies that, under section 177(4), licensing authorities “**must have regard**” to when exercising their functions. These functions include developing, implementing and reviewing their taxi and private hire vehicle licensing regimes. “Having regard” is more than having a cursory glance at a document before arriving at a preconceived conclusion.
- 2.7 “Having regard” to these standards requires public authorities, in formulating a policy, to give considerations the weight which is proportionate in the circumstances. **Given that the standards have been set directly to address the safeguarding of the public and the potential impact of failings in this area, the importance of thoroughly considering these standards cannot be overstated.** It is not a question of box ticking; the standards must be considered rigorously and with an open mind.
- 2.8 Although it remains the case that licensing authorities must reach their own decisions, both on overall policies and on individual licensing matters in light of the relevant law, it may be that the Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards might be drawn upon in any legal challenge to an authority’s practice, and that any failure to adhere to the standards without sufficient justification could be detrimental to the authority’s defence. **In the interest of transparency, all licensing authorities should publish their consideration of the measures contained in Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards, and the policies and delivery plans that stem from these.** The Department has undertaken to monitor the effectiveness of the standards in achieving the protection of children and vulnerable adults (and by extension all passengers).
- 2.9 The Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards does not purport to give a definitive statement of the law and any decisions made by a licensing authority remain a matter for that authority.

3. Administering the Licensing Regime

Licensing policies

- 3.1 The Department recommends all licensing authorities make publicly available a cohesive policy document that brings together all their procedures on taxi and private hire vehicle licensing. This should include but not be limited to policies on convictions, a 'fit and proper' person test, licence conditions and vehicle standards.
- 3.2 When formulating a taxi and private hire vehicle policy, the primary and overriding objective must be to protect the public. The importance of ensuring that the licensing regime protects the vulnerable cannot be overestimated. This was highlighted in the [report by Dame Louise Casey CB](#) of February 2015 on safeguarding failings.

“It will be evident from this report that in many cases the activities of perpetrators take place in spheres which are regulated by the Council – taxis have been the focus of particular concern. Persistent and rigorous enforcement of the regulatory functions available to the council, including the placing of conditions on private hire taxi operator licences where appropriate, would send a strong signal that the trade is being monitored and would curtail the activities of opportunistic perpetrators whereby taxi drivers have solicited children to provide sex in return for cigarettes, alcohol or a fare free ride.”

- 3.3 The long-term devastation caused by CSAE was summarised in the same report:

“Victims suffer from suicidal feelings and often self-harm. Many become pregnant. Some have to manage the emotional consequences of miscarriages and abortions while others have children that they are unable to parent appropriately. The abuse and violence continues to affect victims into adulthood. Many enter violent and abusive relationships. Many suffer poor mental health and addiction.”

- 3.4 Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council ('Rotherham Council') provides an example of how the systematic review of policies and procedures and the implementation of a plan to drive improvements in practice can result in a well-functioning taxi and private hire vehicle sector that is rebuilding local confidence in the industry. The history of past failings here and elsewhere is well known, but it is the transparency and resolution that Rotherham Council has demonstrated and the high standards they now require that are rebuilding public confidence.
- 3.5 One of the key lessons learned is that it is vital to review policies and reflect changes in the industry both locally and nationally. **Licensing authorities should review their licensing policies every five years, but should also consider interim reviews should there be significant issues arising in their area, and their performance annually.**

Duration of licences

- 3.6 A previous argument against issuing licences for more than a year was that a criminal offence might be committed, and not notified, during this period; this can of course also be the case during the duration of a shorter licence. This risk can be mitigated for drivers by authorities to undertaking regular interim checks. To help authorities monitor licensees' suitability, licensing authorities should engage with their police force to ensure that when the police believe a licensee presents a risk to the travelling public they use their Common Law Police Disclosure powers (see paragraphs 4.9 - 4.11) to advise them.
- 3.7 The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 (as amended) sets a standard length at three years for taxi and private hire vehicle drivers and five years for private hire vehicle operators. Any shorter duration licence should only be issued when the licensing authority thinks it is appropriate in the specific circumstances of the case, if a licensee has requested one or where required (e.g. when the licence holder's leave to remain in the UK is time-limited) or when the licence is only required to meet a short-term demand; they should not be issued on a 'probationary' basis.

Whistleblowing

- 3.8 It is in the application of licensing authority's policies (and the training and raising of awareness among those applying them) that protection will be provided. Where there are concerns that policies are not being applied correctly, it is vital that these can be raised, investigated and remedial action taken if required. **Licensing authorities should have effective internal procedures in place for staff to raise concerns and for any concerns to be dealt with openly and fairly.**

A report into the licensing of drivers by South Ribble Borough Council highlights the implications of not applying the agreed policies. In early August 2015, concerns were raised regarding decisions to renew the licences of drivers where there were potential incidents of child sexual exploitation. An internal review concluded that there had been failings in local investigatory procedures which might have affected the ability of the General Licensing Committee to make proper decisions, and information sharing with the police and data recording was not satisfactory.

- 3.9 The external investigation in South Ribble concluded “that there had been a lack of awareness and priority given to safeguarding and the safety of taxi [and private hire vehicle] passengers in the manner in which licensing issues were addressed”. We are pleased to note that the [report](#) concludes, “The Council have been active at every stage in responding to issues and concerns identified. It has taken steps to address operational issues in the licensing function and has engaged fully with other agencies in so doing. In the light of the above, it is not necessary to make any further recommendations.”
- 3.10 It is hoped that all licensing authorities will have learnt from these mistakes but to prevent a repeat, **local authorities should ensure they have an effective ‘whistleblowing’ policy and that all staff are aware of it.** If a worker is aware of, and has access to, effective internal procedures for raising concerns then ‘whistleblowing’ is unlikely to be needed.
- 3.11 The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 (PIDA), commonly referred to as whistleblowing legislation, provides protection for those that have a reasonable belief of serious wrongdoing, including failure to comply with professional standards, council policies or codes of practice/conduct. The PIDA is part of employment law. In the normal course of events, if a worker reveals information that his employer does not want revealed it may be a disciplinary offence. If someone leaked their employer’s confidential information to the press, they might expect to be dismissed for that. The PIDA enables workers who ‘blow the whistle’ about wrongdoing to complain to an employment tribunal if they are dismissed or suffer any other form of detriment for doing so. It is a qualified protection and certain conditions would have to be met for the worker to be protected. More information is available online for [employees](#) and [employers](#).

Consultation at the local level

- 3.12 Licensing authorities should consult on proposed changes in licensing rules that may have significant impacts on passengers and/or the trade. Such consultation should include not only the taxi and private hire vehicle trades but also groups likely to be the trades’ customers. Examples are groups representing disabled people, Chambers of Commerce, organisations with a wider transport interest (e.g. the Campaign for Better Transport and other transport providers), women’s groups, local traders, and the local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. It may also be helpful to consult with night-time economy groups (such as Pubwatch) if the trade is an important element of dispersal from the local night-time economy’s activities.
- 3.13 Any decision taken to alter the licensing regime is likely to have an impact on the operation of the taxi and private hire vehicle sector in neighbouring areas; and **licensing authorities should engage with these areas to identify any concerns and issues that might arise from a proposed change.** Many areas convene regional officer consultation groups or, more formally, councillor liaison meetings; this should be adopted by all authorities.

Changing licensing policy and requirements

- 3.14 **Any changes in licensing requirements should be followed by a review of the licences already issued.** If the need to change licensing requirements has been identified, this same need is applicable to those already in possession of a licence. That is not however to suggest that licences should be automatically revoked overnight, for example if a vehicle specification is changed it is proportionate to allow those that would not meet the criteria to have the opportunity to adapt or change their vehicle. The same pragmatic approach should be taken to driver licence changes - if requirements are changed to include a training course or qualification, a reasonable time should be allowed for this to be undertaken or gained. The implementation schedule of any changes that affect current licence holders must be transparent and communicated promptly and clearly.
- 3.15 Where a more subjective change has been introduced, for example an amended policy on previous convictions, a licensing authority must consider each case on its own merits. Where there are exceptional, clear and compelling reasons to deviate from a policy, licensing authorities should consider doing so. Licensing authorities should record the reasons for any deviation from the policies in place.

4. Gathering and Sharing Information

- 4.1 Licensing authorities must consider as full a range of information available to them when making a decision whether to grant a licence and to meet their ongoing obligation to ensure a licensee remains suitable to hold a licence.

The Disclosure and Barring Service

- 4.2 The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) provides access to criminal record information through its disclosure service for England and Wales. The DBS also maintains the lists of individuals barred from working in regulated activity with children or adults. The DBS makes independent barring decisions about people who have harmed, or where they are considered to pose a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable person within the workplace. The DBS enables organisations in the public, private and voluntary sectors to make safer employment decisions by identifying candidates who may be unsuitable for certain work, especially that which involves vulnerable groups including children.
- 4.3 Enhanced certificates with a check of the barred lists include details of spent and unspent convictions recorded on the Police National Computer (PNC), any additional information which a chief officer of police believes to be relevant and ought to be disclosed, as well as indicating whether the individual is barred from working in regulated activity with children or adults. Spent convictions and cautions are disclosed on standard and enhanced certificates according to rules set out in legislation. Convictions which resulted in a custodial sentence, and convictions or cautions for a specified serious offence such as those involving child sexual abuse will always be disclosed on a standard or enhanced certificate. Full details of the disclosure rules, and those offences which will always be disclosed, are available from the [DBS](#). As well as convictions and cautions, an enhanced certificate may include additional information which a chief police officer reasonably believes is relevant and ought to be disclosed. Chief police officers must have regard to the [statutory guidance](#) issued by the Home Office when considering disclosure. A summary of the information provided at each level of DBS checks is annexed to this document (Annex – Disclosure and Barring Service information).
- 4.4 It should be noted that licensing authorities must not circumvent the DBS process and seek to obtain details of previous criminal convictions and other information that may not otherwise be disclosed on a DBS certificate. Whilst data protection legislation (not just the Data Protection Act 2018 or General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)) gives individuals (or data subjects) a 'right of access' to the personal data that an organisation holds about them, it is a criminal offence to require an individual to exercise their subject access rights so as to gain information about any convictions and cautions. This could potentially lead to the authority receiving information to which it is not entitled. The appropriate way of accessing an individual's criminal records is through an enhanced DBS and barred lists check.

The Disclosure and Barring Service Update Service

- 4.5 Subscription to the DBS Update Service allows those with standard and enhanced certificates to keep these up to date online and, with the individual's consent, allows nominees to check the status of a certificate online at any time. Subscription to the service removes the need for new certificates to be requested, reduces the administrative burden and mitigates potential delays in relicensing.
- 4.6 The DBS will search regularly to see if any relevant new information has been received since the certificate was issued. The frequency varies depending on the type of information; for criminal conviction and barring information, the DBS will search for updates on a weekly basis. For non-conviction information, the DBS will search for updates every nine months.
- 4.7 Licensing authorities are able to request large numbers of status checks on a daily basis. The DBS has developed a Multiple Status Check Facility (MSCF) that can be accessed via a web service. The MSCF enables organisations to make an almost unlimited number of Status Checks simultaneously. Further information on the MSCF is available from the [DBS](#).
- 4.8 Should the MSCF advise that new information is available the DBS certificate should no longer be relied upon and a new DBS certificate requested.

Common Law Police Disclosure

- 4.9 The DBS is not the only source of information that should be considered as part of a fit and proper assessment for the licensing of taxi and private hire vehicle drivers. Common Law Police Disclosure ensures that where there is a public protection risk, the police will pass information to the employer or regulatory body to allow them to act swiftly to mitigate any danger.
- 4.10 Common Law Police Disclosure replaced the Notifiable Occupations Scheme (NOS) in March 2015 and focuses on providing timely and relevant information which might indicate a public protection risk. Information is passed on at arrest or charge, rather than on conviction which may be some time after, allowing any measures to mitigate risk to be put in place immediately.
- 4.11 This procedure provides robust safeguarding arrangements while ensuring only relevant information is passed on to employers or regulatory bodies. **Licensing authorities should maintain close links with the police to ensure effective and efficient information sharing procedures and protocols are in place and are being used.**

Licensee self-reporting

- 4.12 Licence holders should be required to notify the issuing authority within 48 hours of an arrest and release, charge or conviction of any sexual offence, any offence involving dishonesty or violence and any motoring offence. An arrest for any of the offences within this scope should result in a review by the issuing authority as to whether the licence holder is fit to continue to do so. This must not

however be seen as a direction that a licence should be withdrawn; it is for the licensing authority to consider what, if any, action in terms of the licence should be taken based on the balance of probabilities. Should an authority place an obligation on licensees to notify under these circumstances, authorities should also ensure appropriate procedures are in place to enable them to act in a suitable timeframe if and when needed.

- 4.13 Importantly, a failure by a licence holder to disclose an arrest that the issuing authority is subsequently advised of might be seen as behaviour that questions honesty and therefore the suitability of the licence holder regardless of the outcome of the initial allegation.

Referrals to the Disclosure and Barring Service and the Police

- 4.14 In some circumstances it may be appropriate under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 for licensing authorities to make referrals to the DBS. **A decision to refuse or revoke a licence as the individual is thought to present a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult, should be referred to the DBS.** The power for the licensing authority to make a referral in this context arises from the undertaking of a safeguarding role. Further guidance has been provided by the [DBS](#).

- 4.15 The Department recommends that licensing authorities should make a referral to the DBS when it is thought that:

- an individual has harmed or poses a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult;
- an individual has satisfied the '[harm test](#)'; or
- received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence and;
- the person they are referring is, has or might in future be working in regulated activity;

if the above conditions are satisfied, the DBS may consider it appropriate for the person to be added to a barred list.

- 4.16 These referrals may result in the person being added to a barred list and enable other licensing authorities to consider this should further applications to other authorities be made. Further information on referrals to DBS is [available](#).

Working with the Police

- 4.17 The police are an invaluable source of intelligence when assessing whether a licensing applicant is a 'fit and proper' person. It is vital that licensing authorities have a partnership with the police service to ensure that appropriate information is shared as quickly as possible. As part of building an effective working relationship between the licensing authority and the police, **action taken by the licensing authority as a result of information received should be fed-back to the police.** Increasing the awareness among police forces of the value licensing authorities place on the information received, particularly on non-conviction intelligence, will assist furthering these relationships and reinforce the benefits of greater sharing of information.
- 4.18 This relationship can be mutually beneficial, assisting the police to prevent crime. The police can gain valuable intelligence from drivers and operators, for example, the identification of establishments that are selling alcohol to minors or drunks, or the frequent transportation of substance abusers to premises.
- 4.19 To aid further the quality of the information available to all parties that have a safeguarding duty, a revocation or refusal on public safety grounds should also be advised to the police.

Sharing licensing information with other licensing authorities

- 4.20 As has been stated elsewhere in this document, obtaining the fullest information minimises the doubt as to whether an applicant or licensee is 'fit and proper'. An obvious source of relevant information is any previous licensing history. **Applicants and licensees should be required to disclose if they hold or have previously held a licence with another authority. An applicant should also be required to disclose if they have had an application for a licence refused, or a licence revoked or suspended by any other licensing authority.** Licensing authorities should explicitly advise on their application forms that making a false statement or omitting to provide the information requested may be a criminal offence.
- 4.21 The LGA's Councillors' [Handbook on taxi and private hire vehicle licensing](#) advises that those responsible for licensing should "*communicate regularly with licensing committees and officers in neighbouring councils to ensure critical information is shared and that there is a consistency and robustness in decision-making. By working together, local government can make sure that this vital service is safe, respected, and delivering for local communities.*". While this approach may aid consistency and robustness in decision-making within regions, it has obvious inherent limitations as it is unlikely such protocols could be established between all licensing authorities. The LGA commissioned the National Anti-Fraud Network to develop a national register of taxi and private hire vehicle driver licence refusals and revocations (the register is known as 'NR3'). **Tools such as NR3 should be used by licensing authorities to share information on a more consistent basis to mitigate the risk of non-disclosure of relevant information by applicants.**

- 4.22 For these processes to be beneficial, all licensing authorities must keep a complete and accurate record as to the reasons for refusal, suspension or revocation of a licence in order that this might be shared if requested and appropriate to do so.
- 4.23 Data protection legislation provides exemption from the rights of data subjects for the processing of personal data in connection with regulatory activities. This includes taxi and private hire vehicle licensing. The exemption applies only to information processed for the core regulatory activities of appropriate organisations; it may not be used in a blanket manner. The exemption applies only to the extent that the application of the rights of data subjects to the information in question would be likely to prejudice the proper discharge of the regulatory functions. The Information Commissioner's Office has published [guidance](#) to assist organisations to fully understand their obligations and suggest good practice.
- 4.24 If notification under paragraph 4.20 or 4.21 of a refused or revoked licence is disclosed, the relevant licensing authority should be contacted to establish when the licence was refused, suspended or revoked and the reasons why. In those circumstances, the relevant licensing authority must consider whether it should disclose any information in relation to the previous decision, consistent with its obligations under data protection legislation. If information is disclosed, it can then be taken into account in determining the applicant's fitness to be licensed. The relevance of the reason for refusing/revoking a licence must be considered. For example, if any individual was refused a licence for failing a local knowledge test, it does not have any safeguarding implications. Conversely, a revocation or refusal connected to indecency would. Licensing authorities should not simply replicate a previous decision, authorities must consider each application on its own merits and with regard to its own policies.
- 4.25 Should a licensing authority receive information that a licence holder did not disclose the information referred to in paragraph 4.20, for example by checking the NR3 register, the authority should consider whether the non-disclosure represents dishonesty and should review whether the licence holder remains 'fit and proper'.

Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

- 4.26 Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hubs are a way to improve the safeguarding response for children and vulnerable adults through better information sharing and high quality and timely safeguarding responses. MASHs (or similar models) should operate on three common principles: information sharing, joint decision making and coordinated intervention.
- 4.27 The Home Office report on [Multi Agency Working and Information Sharing](#) recommended that effective multi-agency working still needs to become more widespread. The Children's Commissioner's 2013 [Inquiry into Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and Groups](#) found that both police and local authorities still identified the inability to share information as a key barrier to safeguarding children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

- 4.28 All licensing authorities should operate or establish a means to facilitate the objectives of a MASH (i.e. the sharing of necessary and relevant information between stakeholders). As has been emphasised throughout this document, one of the most effective ways to minimise the risk to children and vulnerable adults when using taxis and private hire vehicles is to ensure that decisions on licensing individuals are made with the fullest knowledge possible.

Complaints against licensees

- 4.29 Complaints about drivers and operators provide a source of intelligence when considering the renewal of a licence or to identify problems during the period of the licence. Patterns of behaviour such as complaints against drivers, even when they do not result in further action in response to an individual complaint, may be indicative of characteristics that raise doubts over the suitability to hold a licence. **All licensing authorities should have a robust system for recording complaints, including analysing trends across all licensees as well as complaints against individual licensees.** Such a system will help authorities to build a fuller picture of the potential risks an individual may pose and may tip the 'balance of probabilities' assessment that licensing authorities must take.
- 4.30 Licensees with a high number of complaints made against them should be contacted by the licensing authority and concerns raised with the driver and operator (if appropriate). Further action in terms of the licence holder must be determined by the licensing authority, which could include no further action, the offer of training, a formal review of the licence, or formal enforcement action.
- 4.31 To ensure that passengers know who to complain to, licensing authorities should produce guidance for passengers on making complaints directly to the licensing authority that should be available on their website. Ways to make complaint to the authority should be displayed in all licensed vehicles. This is likely to result in additional work for the licensing authority but has the advantage of ensuring consistency in the handling of complaints. Currently, it is more likely that a complaint against a taxi driver would be made directly to the licensing authority whereas a complaint against a private hire vehicle driver is more likely to be made to the operator. An effective partnership in which operators can share concerns regarding drivers is also encouraged.
- 4.32 Importantly, this approach will assist in the directing of complaints and information regarding the behaviour of drivers who may be carrying a passenger outside of the area in which the driver is licensed to the authority that issued the licence. In order for this to be effective licensing authorities must ensure that drivers are aware of a requirement to display information on how to complain and take appropriate sanctions against those that do not comply with this requirement.
- 4.33 In terms of investigating complaints CCTV footage of an incident can provide an invaluable insight, providing an 'independent witness' to an event. This can assist in the decision whether to suspend or revoke a licence. The potential benefits of mandating CCTV in vehicles is discussed in paragraphs 7.7 - 7.12.

Overseas convictions

- 4.34 The DBS cannot access criminal records held overseas, only foreign convictions that are held on the Police National Computer may, subject to the disclosure rules, be disclosed. Therefore, a DBS check may not provide a complete picture of an individual's criminal record where there have been periods living or working overseas; the same applies when an applicant has previously spent an extended period (three or more continuous months) outside the UK. It should however be noted that some countries will not provide an 'Certificate of Good Character' unless the individual has been resident for six months or more
- 4.35 Licensing authorities should seek or require applicants to provide where possible criminal records information or a 'Certificate of Good Character' from overseas in this circumstance to properly assess risk and support the decision-making process (. It is the character of the applicant as an adult that is of particular interest, therefore an extended period outside the UK before the age of 18 may be less relevant. As with all licensing decisions, each case must be considered on its own merits. For information on applying for overseas criminal record information or 'Certificates of Good Character' please see the Home Office [guidance](#).
- 4.36 Where an individual is aware that they have committed an offence overseas which may be equivalent to those listed in the annex to this document (Annex – Assessment of previous convictions), licensing authorities should advise the applicant to seek independent expert or legal advice to ensure that they provide information that is truthful and accurate.

5. Decision Making

Administration of the licensing framework

- 5.1 A policy is only effective if it is administered properly. The taxi and private hire vehicle licensing functions of local councils are non-executive functions i.e. they are functions of the council rather than the executive (such as the Cabinet). The functions include the determination of licence applications, reviews and renewals, along with the attachment of conditions when considered appropriate. The function may be delegated to a committee, a sub-committee or an officer – which should be set out within a clear scheme of delegation. In London the taxi and private hire vehicle licensing function is undertaken by Transport for London.
- 5.2 Licensing authorities should ensure that all individuals that determine whether a licence is issued or refused are adequately resourced to allow them to discharge the function effectively and correctly.

Training decision makers

- 5.3 **All individuals that determine whether a licence is issued should be required to undertake sufficient training.** As a minimum, training for a member of a licensing committee should include: licensing procedures, natural justice, understanding the risks of CSAE, disability and equality awareness and the making of difficult and potentially controversial decisions. Training should not simply relate to procedures, but should include the use of case study material to provide context and real scenarios. All training should be formally recorded by the licensing authority and require a signature from the person that has received the training. Training is available from a number of organisations including the Institute of Licensing and Lawyers in Local Government; the LGA may also be able to assist in the development of training packages.
- 5.4 Public safety is the paramount consideration but the discharge of licensing functions must be undertaken in accordance with the following general principles:
- policies should be used as internal guidance, and should be supported by a member/officer code of conduct.
 - any implications of the Human Rights Act should be considered.
 - the rules of natural justice should be observed.
 - decisions must be reasonable and proportionate.
 - where a hearing is required it should be fairly conducted and allow for appropriate consideration of all relevant factors.
 - decision makers must avoid bias (or even the appearance of bias) and predetermination.
 - data protection legislation.

- 5.5 When a decision maker has a prejudicial interest in a case, whether it be financial or a personal relationship with those involved they should declare their interest at the earliest opportunity; this must be prior to any discussions or votes and, once declared, they must leave the room for the duration of the discussion or vote.

The regulatory structure

- 5.6 It is recommended that councils operate with a Regulatory Committee or Board that is convened at periodic intervals to determine licensing matters, with individual cases being considered by a panel of elected and suitably trained councillors drawn from a larger Regulatory Committee or Board. This model is similar to that frequently adopted in relation to other licensing matters. To facilitate the effective discharge of the functions, less contentious matters can be delegated to appropriately authorised council officers via a transparent scheme of delegation.
- 5.7 It is considered that this approach also ensures the appropriate level of separation between decision makers and those that investigate complaints against licensees, and is the most effective method in allowing the discharge of the functions in accordance with the general principles referred to in 5.4. In particular, the Committee/Board model allows for:
- Each case to be considered on its own merits. It is rare for the same councillors to be involved in frequent hearings – therefore the councillors involved in the decision making process will have less knowledge of previous decisions and therefore are less likely to be influenced by them. Oversight and scrutiny can be provided in relation to the licensing service generally, which can provide independent and impartial oversight of the way that the functions are being discharged within the authority.
 - Clear separation between investigator and the decision maker – this demonstrates independence, and ensures that senior officers can attempt to resolve disputes in relation to service actions without the perception that this involvement will affect their judgement in relation to decisions made at a later date.
- 5.8 Avoidance of bias or even the appearance of bias is vital to ensuring good decisions are made and instilling and/or maintaining confidence in the licensing regime by passengers and licensees.
- 5.9 Unlike officers, elected members are not usually involved in the day to day operation of the service and as such do not have relationships with licence holders that may give the impression that the discharge of a function is affected by the relationship between the decision maker and the licence holder.
- 5.10 Some licensing authorities may decide to operate a system whereby all matters are delegated to a panel of officers; however, this approach is not recommended and caution should be exercised. Decisions must be, and be seen to be, made objectively, avoiding any bias. In addition, it may be more difficult to demonstrate compliance with the principles referred to above due to the close

connection between the officers on the panel, and those involved in the operational discharge of the licensing functions.

- 5.11 Whether the structure proposed is introduced or an alternative model is more appropriate in local circumstances, the objective should remain the same - to separate the investigation of licensing concerns and the management of the licence process. Regardless of which approach is adopted, **all licensing authorities should consider arrangements for dealing with serious matters that may require the immediate revocation of a licence.** It is recommended that this role is delegated to a senior officer/manager with responsibility for the licensing service.

Fit and proper test

- 5.12 Licensing authorities have a duty to ensure that any person to whom they grant a taxi or private hire vehicle driver's licence is a 'fit and proper' person to be a licensee. It may be helpful when considering whether an applicant or licensee is fit and proper to pose oneself the following question:

Without any prejudice, and based on the information before you, would you allow a person for whom you care, regardless of their condition, to travel alone in a vehicle driven by this person at any time of day or night?

- 5.13 If, on the balance of probabilities, the answer to the question is 'no', the individual should not hold a licence.
- 5.14 Licensing authorities have to make difficult decisions but (subject to the points made in paragraph 5.4) the safeguarding of the public is paramount. All decisions on the suitability of an applicant or licensee should be made on the balance of probability. This means that an applicant or licensee should not be 'given the benefit of doubt'. If the committee or delegated officer is only "50/50" as to whether the applicant or licensee is 'fit and proper', they should not hold a licence. The threshold used here is lower than for a criminal conviction (that being beyond reasonable doubt) and can take into consideration conduct that has not resulted in a criminal conviction.

Criminal convictions and rehabilitation

- 5.15 In considering an individual's criminal record, licensing authorities must consider each case on its merits, but they should take a particularly cautious view of any offences against individuals with special needs, children and other vulnerable groups, particularly those involving violence, those of a sexual nature and those linked to organised crime. In order to achieve consistency, and to mitigate the risk of successful legal challenge, licensing authorities should have a clear policy for the consideration of criminal records. This should include, for example, which offences would prevent an applicant from being licenced regardless of the period elapsed in all but truly exceptional circumstances. In the case of lesser offences, a policy should consider the number of years the authority will require to have elapsed since the commission of particular kinds of offences before they will grant a licence.

- 5.16 Annexed to this document are the Department's recommendations on the assessment of previous convictions (Annex – Assessment of previous convictions). This draws on the work of the Institute of Licensing, in partnership with the LGA, the National Association of Licensing Enforcement Officers (NALEO) and Lawyers in Local Government, in publishing its guidance on determining the suitability of taxi and private hire vehicle licensees.
- 5.17 These periods should be taken as a starting point in considering whether a licence should be granted or renewed in all cases. The Department's view is that this places passenger safety as the priority while enabling past offenders to sufficiently evidence that they have been successfully rehabilitated so that they might obtain a licence. Authorities are however reminded that applicants are entitled to a fair and impartial consideration of their application.

6. Driver Licensing

Criminality checks for drivers

- 6.1 Licensing authorities are entitled to request an enhanced criminal record certificate with check of the barred lists from the DBS for all driver licence holders or applicants. The DfT's 2019 [survey of taxi and private hire vehicle licensing authorities](#) shows that all licensing authorities in England and Wales have a requirement that an enhanced DBS check is undertaken at first application or renewal.
- 6.2 All individuals applying for or renewing a taxi or private hire vehicle drivers licence licensing authorities should carry out a check of the children and adult Barred Lists in addition to being subject to an enhanced DBS check (in section x61 of the DBS application 'Other Workforce' should be entered in line 1 and 'Taxi Licensing' should be entered at line 2). All licensed drivers should also be required to evidence continuous registration with the DBS update service to enable the licensing authority to routinely check for new information every six months. Drivers that do not subscribe up to the Update Service should still be subject to a check every six months.
- 6.3 Driving a taxi or private hire vehicle is not, in itself, a regulated activity for the purposes of the barred list. This means that an individual subject to barring would not be legally prevented from being a taxi or private hire vehicle driver but the licensing authority should take an individual's barred status into account alongside other information available. **In the interests of public safety, licensing authorities should not, as part of their policies, issue a licence to any individual that appears on either barred list.** Should a licensing authority consider there to be exceptional circumstances which means that, based on the balance of probabilities they consider an individual named on a barred list to be 'fit and proper', the reasons for reaching this conclusion should be recorded.
- 6.4 Drivers working under an arrangement to transport children may be working in 'regulated activity' as defined by the [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](#). It is an offence to knowingly allow a barred individual to work in regulated activity. The [guidance on home-to-school travel and transport](#) issued by the Department for Education should be considered alongside this document. Please see [guidance](#) on driver DBS eligibility and how to apply.

Safeguarding awareness

- 6.5 Licensing authorities should consider the role that those in the taxi and private hire vehicle industry can play in spotting and reporting the abuse, exploitation or neglect of children and vulnerable adults. As with any group of people, it is overwhelmingly the case that those within the industry can be an asset in the detection and prevention of abuse or neglect of children and vulnerable adults. However, this is only the case if they are aware of and alert to the signs of potential abuse and know where to turn to if they suspect that a child or vulnerable adult is at risk of harm or is in immediate danger.

6.6 All licensing authorities should provide safeguarding advice and guidance to the trade and should require taxi and private hire vehicle drivers to undertake safeguarding training. This is often produced in conjunction with the police and other agencies. These programmes have been developed to help drivers and operators:

- provide a safe and suitable service to vulnerable passengers of all ages;
- recognise what makes a person vulnerable; and
- understand how to respond, including how to report safeguarding concerns and where to get advice.

6.7 Since 2015, the Department for Education (DfE) has run a nationwide campaign – *‘Together, we can tackle child abuse’* which aims to increase public understanding of how to recognise the signs to spot and encourage them to report child abuse and neglect. The DfE continues to promote and raise awareness of the campaign materials through its [online toolkit](#), for local authorities, charities and organisations for use on their social media channels.

‘County lines’ exploitation

6.8 County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”.

6.9 Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to transport (and store) drugs and money between locations. Children aged between 15-17 make up the majority of the vulnerable people involved in county lines, but they may also be much younger. We know that both girls and boys are groomed and exploited and offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children exploited by county lines gangs may have vulnerabilities besides their age, such as broader mental health issues, disrupted or chaotic homes, substance misuse issues, being excluded from school or frequently going missing.

6.10 The National Crime Agency’s 2018 county lines threat assessment set out that the national road network is key to the transportation of county lines victims, drugs and cash; with hire vehicles being one of the methods used for transportation between locations.

6.11 Safeguarding awareness training should include the ways in which drivers can help to identify county lines exploitation. Firstly, they should be aware of the following warning signs:

- Children and young people travelling in taxis or private hire vehicles alone;

- travelling at unusual hours (during school time, early in the morning or late at night);
 - travelling long distances;
 - unfamiliar with the local area or do not have a local accent;
 - paying for journeys in cash or prepaid.
- 6.12 The Home Office is working with partners to raise awareness of county lines and has provided [material](#) to help taxi and private vehicle hire staff to identify victims and report concerns to protect those exploited through this criminal activity.
- 6.13 Drivers (or any person) should be aware of what to do if they believe a child or vulnerable person is at risk of harm. If the risk is immediate they should contact the police otherwise they should:
- use the local safeguarding process, the first step of which is usually to contact the safeguarding lead within the local authority;
 - call Crime Stoppers on 0800 555 111.

Language proficiency

- 6.14 A lack of language proficiency could impact on a driver's ability to understand written documents, such as policies and guidance, relating to the protection of children and vulnerable adults and applying this to identify and act on signs of exploitation. Oral proficiency will be of relevance in the identification of potential exploitation through communicating with passengers and their interaction with others.
- 6.15 A licensing authority's test of a driver's proficiency should cover both oral and written English language skills to achieve the objectives stated above.

7. Vehicle Licensing

7.1 As with driver licensing, the objective of vehicle licensing is to protect the public, who trust that the vehicles dispatched are above all else safe. It is important therefore that licensing authorities are assured that those granted a vehicle licence also pose no threat to the public and have no links to serious criminal activity. Although vehicle proprietors may not have direct contact with passengers, they are still entrusted to ensure that the vehicles and drivers used to carry passengers are appropriately licensed and so maintain the safety benefits of the licensing regime.

Criminality checks for vehicle proprietors

7.2 Enhanced DBS and barred list checks are not available for vehicle licensing. **Licensing authorities should require a basic disclosure from the DBS and that a check is undertaken annually.** Any individual may apply for a basic check and the certificate will disclose any unspent convictions recorded on the Police National Computer (PNC). Licensing authorities should consider whether an applicant or licence holder with a conviction for offences provided in the annex to this document (Annex – Assessment of previous convictions), other than those relating to driving, meet the ‘fit and proper’ threshold.

7.3 However, it is important that authorities acknowledge that in many cases individuals that license a vehicle may already be licensed as a driver. An authority which undertakes the biannual DBS checks recommended for its drivers should not require those seeking to licence a vehicle to provide a basic DBS check as part of the application process; a basic DBS would not provide any information in addition to that disclosed under the enhanced DBS and barred lists check used for the driver assessment. In these circumstances, the authority should instead rely on the fact that the applicant is considered as fit and proper to hold a driver licence when considering their suitability to hold a vehicle licence. Should the individual cease to hold a driver licence a basic certificate should be required immediately.

7.4 A refusal to license an individual as a driver or to suspend or revoke a driver licence does not automatically mean that that individual cannot be issued or continue to hold a vehicle or private hire vehicle operator licence; these decisions must be independent of a driver licence refusal and based on the appropriate information i.e. it should not consider information that would only be available via an enhanced DBS check but instead that which would be disclosed on a basic check. DBS certificate information can only be used for the specific purpose for which it was requested and for which the applicant’s full consent has been given.

7.5 Private hire vehicle operator and vehicle licences may be applied for by a company or partnership; licensing authorities should apply the ‘fit and proper’ test to each of the directors or partners in that company or partnership. For this to be effective private hire vehicle operators and those to whom a vehicle licence should be required to advise the licensing authority of any change in directors or partners.

7.6 As explained earlier in the context of driver licensing, the DBS cannot access criminal records held overseas so other checks must be considered where and applicant has lived or worked overseas (see paragraph 4.34 - 4.36).

In-vehicle visual and audio recording – CCTV

7.7 Government has acknowledged the potential risk to public safety when passengers travel in taxis and private hire vehicles. It is unfortunately the case that no matter how complete the information available to licensing authorities is when assessing whether to issue any taxi or private hire vehicle licence, nor how robust the policies in place are and the rigor with which they are applied, it will never completely remove the possibility of harm to passengers by drivers.

7.8 The Department's view is that CCTV can provide additional deterrence to prevent this and investigative value when it does. The use of CCTV can provide a safer environment for the benefit of taxi/private hire vehicle passengers and drivers by:

- deterring and preventing the occurrence of crime;
- reducing the fear of crime;
- assisting the police in investigating incidents of crime;
- assisting insurance companies in investigating motor vehicle accidents.

7.9 All licensing authorities should consult to identify if there are local circumstances which indicate that the installation of CCTV in vehicles would have either a positive or an adverse net effect on the safety of taxi and private hire vehicle users, including children or vulnerable adults, and taking into account potential privacy issues.

7.10 While only a small minority of licensing authorities have so far mandated all vehicles to be fitted with CCTV systems, the experience of those authorities that have has been positive for both passengers and drivers. In addition, the evidential benefits of CCTV may increase the level of reporting of sexual offences. According to the [Crime Survey for England and Wales](#) only 17 percent of victims report their experiences to the police, 28 percent of rape or sexual assault victims indicated that a fear they would not be believed as a factor in them not reporting the crime. The evidential benefits CCTV could provide are therefore an important factor when considering CCTV in vehicles.

7.11 The mandating of CCTV in vehicles may deter people from seeking a taxi or private hire vehicle licence with the intent of causing harm. Those that gain a licence and consider perpetrating an opportunistic attack against a vulnerable unaccompanied passenger may be deterred from doing so. It is however unfortunately the case that offences may still occur even with CCTV operating.

7.12 CCTV systems that are able to record audio as well as visual data may also help the early identification of drivers that exhibit inappropriate behaviour toward passengers. Audio recording should be both overt (i.e. all parties should be aware when recordings are being made) and targeted (i.e. only when passengers (or

drivers) consider it necessary). The recording of audio should be used to provide an objective record of events such as disputes or inappropriate behaviour and must not be continuously active by default and should recognise the need for privacy of passengers' private conversations between themselves. Activation of the audio recording capability of a system might be instigated when either the passenger or driver operates a switch or button.

- 7.13 Imposition of a blanket requirement to attach CCTV as a condition to a licence is likely to give rise to concerns about the proportionality of such an approach and will therefore require an appropriately strong justification and must be kept under regular review. More information and guidance on assessing the impacts of CCTV and on an authority mandating CCTV is annexed to this document (Annex – CCTV guidance).

Stretched Limousines

- 7.14 Licensing authorities are sometimes asked to license small (those constructed or adapted to carry fewer than nine passengers) limousines as private hire vehicles, these vehicles may be used for transport to 'school proms' as well as for adult bookings. It is suggested that licensing authorities should approach such requests on the basis that these vehicles – where they have fewer than nine passenger seats - have a legitimate role to play in the private hire trade, meeting a public demand. It is the Department's view that it is not a legitimate course of action for licensing authorities to adopt policies that exclude limousines as a matter of principle thereby excluding these services from the scope of the private hire vehicle regime and the safety benefits this provides. A blanket policy of excluding limousines may create an unacceptable risk to the travelling public, as it may lead to higher levels of unsupervised operation. Public safety considerations are best supported by policies that allow respectable, safe operators to obtain licences on the same basis as other private hire vehicle operators.
- 7.15 Stretched large limousines which clearly seat more than eight passengers should not be licensed as private hire vehicles because they are outside the licensing regime for private hire vehicles. However, in some circumstances a vehicle with space for more than eight passengers can be licensed as a private hire vehicle where the precise number of passenger seats is hard to determine. In these circumstances, the authority should consider the case on its merits in deciding whether to license the vehicle under the strict condition that the vehicle will not be used to carry more than eight passengers, bearing in mind that refusal may encourage illegal private hire operation.

8. Private Hire Vehicle Operator Licensing

8.1 As with driver licensing, the objective in licensing private hire vehicle operators is to protect the public, who may be using operators' premises and trusting that the drivers and vehicles dispatched are above all else safe. It is important therefore that licensing authorities are assured that those that are granted a private hire vehicle operator also pose no threat to the public and have no links to serious criminal activity. Although private hire vehicle operators may not have direct contact with passengers, they are still entrusted to ensure that the vehicles and drivers used to carry passengers are appropriately licensed and so maintain the safety benefits of the driver licensing regime.

Criminality checks for private hire vehicle operators

8.2 Enhanced DBS and barred list checks are not available for private hire vehicle operator licensing. **Licensing authorities should request a basic disclosure from the DBS and that a check is undertaken annually.** Any individual may apply for a basic check and the certificate will disclose any unspent convictions recorded on the Police National Computer (PNC). Licensing authorities should consider whether an applicant or licence holder with a conviction for offences provided in the annex to this document (Annex – Assessment of previous convictions), other than those relating to driving, meet the 'fit and proper' threshold.

8.3 However, it is important that authorities acknowledge that in many cases individuals that license as a private hire vehicle operator may already be licensed as a driver. An authority which undertakes the biannual DBS checks recommended for its drivers should not require those seeking a private hire vehicle operator licence to provide a basic DBS check as part of the application process; a basic DBS would not provide any information in addition to that disclosed under the enhanced DBS and barred lists check used for the driver assessment. In these circumstances, the authority should instead rely on the fact that the applicant is considered as fit and proper to hold a driver licence when considering their suitability to hold a vehicle licence. Should the individual cease to hold a driver licence a basic certificate should be required immediately

8.4 Refusal to license in individual as a driver or to suspend or revoke a driver licence does not automatically mean that that individual cannot be issued or continue to hold a private hire vehicle operator licence; this decision must be independent of a driver licence refusal and based on the appropriate information i.e. it should not consider information that would only be available via an enhanced DBS check but instead that which would be disclosed on a basic check. DBS certificate information can only be used for the specific purpose for which it was requested and for which the applicant's full consent has been given.

8.5 A private hire vehicle operator licence may be applied for by a company or partnership; licensing authorities should apply the 'fit and proper' test to each of the directors or partners in that company or partnership. For this to be effective

private hire vehicle operators should be required to advise the licensing authority of any change in directors or partners.

- 8.6 As explained earlier in the context of driver licensing, the DBS cannot access criminal records held overseas. Further information on assessing the suitability of those that have spent extended periods in overseas is provided in paragraphs 4.34 - 4.36.

Booking and dispatch staff

- 8.7 Private hire vehicle drivers are not the only direct contact that private hire vehicle users have with private hire vehicle operators' staff, for example a person taking bookings (be it by phone or in person). A vehicle dispatcher decides which driver to send to a user, a position that could be exploited by those seeking to exploit children and vulnerable adults. It is therefore appropriate that all staff that have contact with private hire vehicle users and the dispatching of vehicles should not present an undue risk to the public or the safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults.
- 8.8 Licensing authorities should be satisfied that private hire vehicle operators can demonstrate that all staff that have contact with the public and/or oversee the dispatching of vehicles do not pose a risk to the public. **Licensing authorities should, as a condition of granting an operator licence, require a register of all staff that will take bookings or dispatch vehicles is kept.**
- 8.9 Operators should be required to evidence that they have had sight of a Basic DBS check on all individuals listed on their register of booking and dispatch staff and to ensure that Basic DBS checks are conducted on any individuals added to the register and that this is compatible with their policy on employing ex-offenders. DBS certificates provided by the individual should be recently issued when viewed, alternatively the operator could use a [responsible organisation](#) to request the check on their behalf. When individuals start taking bookings and dispatching vehicles for an operator they should be required, as part of their employment contract, to advise the operator of any convictions while they are employed in this role.
- 8.10 The register should be a 'living document' that maintains records of all those in these roles for the same duration as booking records are required to be kept, this will enable cross-referencing between the two records. A record that the operator has had sight of a basic DBS check certificate (although the certificate itself should not be retained) should be retained for the duration that the individual remains on the register. Should an employee cease to be on the register and later re-entered, a new basic DBS certificate should be requested and sight of this recorded.
- 8.11 Operators may outsource booking and dispatch functions but they cannot pass on the obligation to protect children and vulnerable adults. Operators should be required to evidence that comparable protections are applied by the company to which they outsource these functions.

- 8.12 Licensing authorities should also require operators or applicants for a licence to provide their policy on employing ex-offenders in roles that would be on the register as above. As with the threshold to obtaining a private hire vehicle operators' licence, those with a conviction for offences provided in the annex to this document (Annex – Assessment of previous convictions), other than those relating to driving, may not be suitable to decide who is sent to carry a child or vulnerable adult unaccompanied in a car.

Record keeping

- 8.13 Section 56 of the [Local Government \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 1976](#) requires private hire vehicle operators to keep records of the particulars of every booking invited or accepted, whether it is from the passenger or at the request of another operator. **Licensing authorities should as a minimum require private hire vehicle operators to record the following information for each booking:**

- the name of the passenger;
- the time of the request;
- the pick-up point;
- the destination;
- the name of the driver;
- the driver's licence number;
- the vehicle registration number of the vehicle;
- the name of any individual that responded to the booking request;
- the name of any individual that dispatched the vehicle.

- 8.14 This information will enable the passenger to be traced if this becomes necessary and should improve driver security and facilitate enforcement. It is suggested that booking records should be retained for a minimum of six months.

- 8.15 Private hire vehicle operators have a duty under data protection legislation to protect the information they record. The Information Commissioner's Office provides comprehensive on-line guidance on registering as a data controller and how to meet their obligations.

Use of passenger carrying vehicles (PCV) licensed drivers

- 8.16 PCV licensed drivers are subject to different checks from taxi and private hire vehicle licensed drivers as the work normally undertaken, i.e. driving a bus, does not present the same risk to passengers. Members of the public are entitled to expect when making a booking with a private hire vehicle operator that they will receive a private hire vehicle licensed vehicle and driver. **The use of a driver who holds a PCV licence and the use of a public service vehicle (PSV) such**

as a minibus to undertake a private hire vehicle booking should not be permitted as a condition of the private hire vehicle operator's licence without the informed consent of the booker.

- 8.17 Where a private hire vehicle is unsuitable, for example where a larger vehicle is needed because more than eight passenger seats required or to accommodate luggage, the booker should be informed that a PSV is necessary, and that a PCV licenced driver will be used who is subject to different checks and not required to have an enhanced DBS check.

9. Enforcing the Licensing Regime

9.1 Implementing an effective framework for licensing authorities to ensure that as full a range of information made available to suitably trained decision makers that are supported by well-resourced officials is essential to a well-functioning taxi and private hire vehicle sector. These steps will help prevent the licensing of those that are not deemed 'fit and proper' but does not ensure that those already licensed continue to display the behaviours and standards expected.

Joint authorisation of enforcement officers

9.2 Licensing authorities should, where the need arises, jointly authorises officers from other authorities so that compliance and enforcement action can be taken against licensees from outside their area. An agreement between licensing authorities to jointly authorise officers enables the use of enforcement powers regardless of which authority within the agreement the officer is employed by and which issued the licence. This will mitigate the opportunities for drivers to evade regulation. Such an agreement will enable those authorities to take action against vehicles and drivers that are licensed by the other authority when they cross over boundaries. A model for agreeing joint authorisation is contained in the [LGA Councillors' handbook](#).

Setting expectations and monitoring

9.3 Licensing authorities should ensure that drivers are aware of the policies that they must adhere and are properly informed of what is expected of them and the repercussions for failing to do so. Some licensing authorities operate a points-based system, which allows minor breaches to be recorded and considered in context while referring those with persistent or serious breaches to the licensing committee. This has the benefit of consistency in enforcement and makes better use of the licensing committee's time.

9.4 The provision of a clear, simple and well-publicised process for the public to make complaints about drivers and operators will enable authorities to target compliance and enforcement activity (see paragraphs 4.29 - 4.33). This will provide a further source of intelligence when considering the renewal of licences and of any additional training that may be required. It is then for the licensing authority to consider if any intelligence indicates a need to suspend or revoke a licence in the interests of public safety.

Suspension and revocation of driver licences

9.5 Section 61 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 provides a licensing authority with the ability to suspend or revoke a driver's licence on the following grounds: -

(a) that he has since the grant of the licence—

(i) been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty, indecency or violence; or

(ii) been convicted of an offence under or has failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1847 or of this Part of this Act;

(aa) that he has since the grant of the licence been convicted of an immigration offence or required to pay an immigration penalty; or

(b) any other reasonable cause

9.6 Licensing authorities have the option to suspend or revoke a licence should information be received that causes concern over whether a driver is a fit and proper person. Where the licence holder has been served an immigration penalty or convicted of an immigration offence the licence should be revoked immediately. [Guidance for licensing authorities](#) to prevent illegal working in the taxi and private hire vehicle sector has been issued by the Home Office. As with the initial decision to license a driver, this determination must be reached based on the balance of probabilities, not on the burden of beyond reasonable doubt.

9.7 Before any decision is made, the licensing authority must give full consideration to the available evidence and the driver should be given the opportunity to state his or her case. If a period of suspension is imposed, it cannot be extended or changed to revocation at a later date.

9.8 A decision to revoke a licence does not however prevent the reissuing of a licence should further information be received that alters the balance of probability of a decision previously made. The decision to suspend or revoke was based on the evidence available at the time the determination was made. New evidence may, of course, become available later.

9.9 New evidence may be produced at an appeal hearing that may result in the court reaching a different decision to that reached by the council or an appeal may be settled by agreement between the licensing authority and the driver on terms which, in the light of new evidence, becomes the appropriate course. If, for example, the allegations against a driver were now, on the balance of probability, considered to be unfounded, a suspension could be lifted or, if the licence was revoked, an expedited re-licensing process used.

9.10 A suspension may still be appropriate if it is believed that a minor issue can be addressed through additional training. In this instance the licence would be returned to the driver once the training has been completed without further consideration. This approach is clearly not appropriate where the licensing authority believes that, based on the information available at that time, on the balance of probability it is considered that the driver presents a risk to public safety.

Annex – Assessment of Previous Convictions

Legislation specifically identifies offences involving dishonesty, indecency or violence as a concern when assessing whether an individual is 'fit and proper' to hold a taxi or private hire vehicle licence. The following recommendations to licensing authorities on previous convictions reflect this.

Authorities must consider each case on its own merits, and applicants/licensees are entitled to a fair and impartial consideration of their application. Where a period is given below, it should be taken to be a minimum in considering whether a licence should be granted or renewed in most cases. The Department's view is that this places passenger safety as the priority while enabling past offenders to sufficiently evidence that they have been successfully rehabilitated so that they might obtain or retain a licence.

Crimes resulting in death

Where an applicant or licensee has been convicted of a crime which resulted in the death of another person or was intended to cause the death or serious injury of another person they will not be licensed.

Exploitation

Where an applicant or licensee has been convicted of a crime involving, related to, or has any connection with abuse, exploitation, use or treatment of another individual irrespective of whether the victim or victims were adults or children, they will not be licensed. This includes slavery, child sexual abuse, exploitation, grooming, psychological, emotional or financial abuse, but this is not an exhaustive list.

Offences involving violence against the person

Where an applicant has a conviction for an offence of violence against the person, or connected with any offence of violence, a licence will not be granted until at least 10 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

Possession of a weapon

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

Sexual offences

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

In addition to the above, the licensing authority will not grant a licence to any applicant who is currently on the Sex Offenders Register or on any barred list.

Dishonesty

Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence where dishonesty is an element of the offence, a licence will not be granted until at least seven years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

Drugs

Where an applicant has any conviction for, or related to, the supply of drugs, or possession with intent to supply or connected with possession with intent to supply, a licence will not be granted until at least 10 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

Where an applicant has a conviction for possession of drugs, or related to the possession of drugs, a licence will not be granted until at least five years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed. In these circumstances, any applicant may also have to undergo drugs testing for a period at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.

Discrimination

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

Motoring convictions

Hackney carriage and private hire drivers are professional drivers charged with the responsibility of carrying the public. It is accepted that offences can be committed unintentionally, and a single occurrence of a minor traffic offence would not prohibit the granting of a licence. However, applicants with multiple motoring convictions may indicate that an applicant does not exhibit the behaviours of a safe road user and one that is suitable to drive professionally.

Any motoring conviction while a licensed driver demonstrates that the licensee may not take their professional responsibilities seriously. However, it is accepted that offences can be committed unintentionally, and a single occurrence of a minor traffic offence may not necessitate the revocation of a taxi or private hire vehicle driver licence providing the authority considers that the licensee remains a fit and proper person to retain a licence.

Drink driving/driving under the influence of drugs

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

Using a hand-held device whilst driving

Where an applicant has a conviction for using a held-hand mobile telephone or a hand-held device whilst driving, a licence will not be granted until at least five years have elapsed since the conviction or completion of any sentence or driving ban imposed, whichever is the later.

Annex – Disclosure and Barring Service information

Table 1: Information included in criminal record checks

Information included	Type of check			
	Basic check	Standard DBS check	Enhanced DBS check	Enhanced DBS (including barred list) check
Unspent convictions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Unspent cautions ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spent convictions ²	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spent cautions ^{1 & 2}	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Additional police Information ³	No	No	Yes	Yes
Barred list(s) Information ⁴	No	No	No	Yes

1. Does not include fixed penalty notices, penalty notices for disorder or any other police or other out-of-court disposals.
2. Spent convictions and cautions that have become protected under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions Order) 1975, as amended, are not automatically disclosed on any level of certificate. Further guidance is available [the DBS filtering guide](#).
3. This is any additional information held by the police which a chief police officer reasonably believes to be relevant and considers ought to be disclosed.
4. This is information as to whether the individual concerned is included in the children's or adults' barred lists maintained by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).

Annex – CCTV Guidance

It is important to note that, in most circumstances, a licensing authority which mandates the installation of CCTV systems in taxis and private hire vehicles will be responsible for the data – the data controller. It is important that data controllers fully consider concerns regarding privacy and licensing authorities should consider how systems are configured, should they mandate CCTV (with or without audio recording). For example, vehicles may not be exclusively used for business, also serving as a car for personal use - it should therefore be possible to manually switch the system off (both audio and visual recording) when not being used for hire. Authorities should consider the Information Commissioner's view on this matter that, in most cases, a requirement for continuous operation is unlikely to be fair and lawful processing of personal data.

The Home Office '[Surveillance Camera Code of Practice](#)' advises that government is fully supportive of the use of overt surveillance cameras in a public place whenever that use is:

- in pursuit of a legitimate aim;
- necessary to meet a pressing need;
- proportionate;
- effective, and;
- compliant with any relevant legal obligations

The Code also sets out 12 guiding principles which, as a 'relevant authority' under section 33(5) of the [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012](#), licensing authorities must have regard to. It must be noted that, where a licence is granted subject to CCTV system conditions, the licensing authority assumes the role and responsibility of 'System Operator'. The role requires consideration of all guiding principles in this code. The failure to comply with these principles may be detrimental to the use of CCTV evidence in court as this may be raised within disclosure to the Crown Prosecution Service and may be taken into account.

The Surveillance Camera Commissioner (SCC) has provided guidance on the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice in its '[Passport to Compliance](#)' which provides guidance on the necessary stages when planning, implementing and operating a surveillance camera system to ensure it complies with the code. The Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) has also published a [code of practice](#) which, in this context, focuses on the data governance requirement associated with the use of CCTV such as data retention and disposal, which it is important to follow in order to comply with the data protection principles. The SCC provides a [self-assessment tool](#) to assist operators to ensure compliance with the principles set out in the Surveillance Camera Code of Practice. The SCC also operate a [certification scheme](#); authorities that obtain this accreditation are able to clearly demonstrate that their systems conform to the SCC's best practice and are fully compliant with the Code and increase public confidence that any risks to their privacy have been fully considered and mitigated.

The [Data Protection Act 2018](#) regulates the use of personal data. Part 2 of the Data Protection Act applies to the general processing of personal data, and references and supplements the General Data Protection Regulation. Licensing authorities, as data controllers, must comply with all relevant aspects of data protection law. Particular attention should be paid to the rights of individuals which include the right to be informed, of access

and to erasure. The ICO has provided detailed [guidance](#) on how data controllers can ensure compliance with these.

It is a further requirement of data protection law that before implementing a proposal that is likely to result in a high risk to the rights and freedoms of people, an impact assessment on the protection of personal data shall be carried out. The ICO recommends in [guidance](#) that if there is any doubt as to whether a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) is required one should be conducted to ensure compliance and encourage best practice. A DPIA will also help to assess properly the anticipated benefits of installing CCTV (to passengers and drivers) and the associated privacy risks; these risks might be mitigated by having appropriate privacy information and signage, secure storage and access controls, retention policies, training for staff how to use the system, etc.

It is essential to ensure that all recordings made are secure and can only be accessed by those with legitimate grounds to do so. This would normally be the police if investigating an alleged crime or the licensing authority if investigating a complaint or data access request. Encryption of the recording to which the licensing authority, acting as the data controller, holds the key, mitigates this issue and protects against theft of the vehicle or device. It is one of the guiding principles of data protection legislation, that personal data (including in this context, CCTV recordings and other potentially sensitive passenger information) is handled securely in a way that 'ensures appropriate security', including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organisational measures.

All passengers must be made fully aware if CCTV is operating in a vehicle. Given that audio recording is considered to be more privacy intrusive, it is even more important that individuals are fully aware and limited only to occasions when passengers (or drivers) consider it necessary. The recording of audio should be used to provide an objective record of events such as disputes or inappropriate behaviour and must not be continuously active by default and should recognise the need for privacy of passengers' private conversations between themselves. Activation of the audio recording capability of a system might be instigated when either the passenger or driver operates a switch or button. As well as clear signage in vehicles, information on booking systems should be introduced. This might be text on a website, scripts or automated messages on telephone systems; the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) has issued guidance on privacy information and the right to be informed on its website.

Annex - Staying Safe: Guidance for Passengers

Licensing authorities should provide guidance to assist passengers in identifying licensed vehicles and the increased risks of using unlicensed vehicles. The guidance might include advice on:

- how to tell if a taxi or private hire vehicle is licensed.

Educate the public in the differences between taxis and private hire vehicles e.g.:

- a taxi can be flagged down or pre-booked.
- a private hire vehicle that has not been pre-booked should not be used as it will not be insured and may not be licensed.
- what a private hire vehicle should look like e.g. colour, signage, licence plates etc.
- the benefit of pre-booking a return vehicle before going out.
- arrange to be picked up from a safe meeting point.
- requesting at the time of booking what the fare is likely to be.

When using a private hire vehicle, passengers should always:

- book with a licensed operator.
- confirm their booking with the driver when s/he arrives.
- note the licence number.
- sit in the back, behind the driver.
- let a third party know details of their journey.

When using a taxi, passengers should where possible:

- use a taxi rank and choose one staffed by taxi marshals if available.



Bromsgrove
District Council

www.bromsgrove.gov.uk

Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy (DRAFT)



Adopted with effect from: DATE

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Hackney carriage (taxi) and private hire vehicles are used by almost everyone in our society occasionally, but they are used regularly by particularly vulnerable groups: children; the elderly; disabled people; and the intoxicated, and a taxi driver has significant power over a passenger who places themselves, and their personal safety, completely in the driver's hands.
- 1.2 Bromsgrove District Council is responsible for the issuing of licences in respect of those vehicles used as hackney carriages and private hire vehicles as well as those who drive the vehicles and, in the case of private hire vehicles, those who operate them by inviting and accepting bookings.
- 1.3 In all there are five categories of licence that the Council is responsible for issuing:
 - Licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage
 - Licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle
 - Licence to drive hackney carriage
 - Licence to drive private hire vehicles
 - Licence to operate private hire vehicles
- 1.4 In relation to all of these categories of licences, the Council has a discretion over whether to grant a licence to an applicant or not.
- 1.5 The aim of local authority licensing of the hackney carriage and private hire trades is to protect the public by ensuring vehicles are safe and fit for use and that drivers and operators are suitable people to undertake these roles.
- 1.6 The Council is also responsible for monitoring the activities of the hackney carriage and private hire trades and taking appropriate action if the standards expected of those to whom it has issued a licence are not maintained.
- 1.7 This document sets out the policies that the Council has adopted in respect of carrying out its hackney carriage and private hire licensing functions and the standard conditions that the Council will attach to the licences that it issues. The primary and overriding objective of the Council in formulating this policy is to protect the public.
- 1.8 In formulating these policies and licence conditions, the Council has had due regard to the statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Transport under section 177(1) of the Policing and Crime Act 2017. The recommendations in the statutory guidance have been implemented except where there is a compelling local reason not to.
- 1.9 The Council has also carried out consultation at a local level before adopting the policies and licence conditions detailed in this document. The Council will always consult on proposed changes in licensing rules that may have a significant impact on passengers and / or the trade.
- 1.10 The Council will conduct a review of this policy at least every five years. The policy may also carry out interim reviews in light of any future developments in legislation, guidance and in the way that the hackney carriage and private hire trades conduct their business.

2.0 Licences to Drive Hackney Carriage and / or Private Hire Vehicles

2.1.0 Types of Licence Issued

2.1.1 The Council will normally only issue the following two types of licence:

- A licence to drive hackney carriage and private hire vehicles (a “dual licence”)
- A licence to drive private hire vehicles only

2.1.2 Where a person held a licence issued by Bromsgrove District Council to drive hackney carriage vehicles only at the time this policy took effect, they will be granted a licence that authorises them to drive both hackney carriage and private hire vehicles when they next renew their licence.

2.1.3 The Council will, at the request of an applicant, grant a licence to drive hackney carriage vehicles only, but the application requirements for a licence of this nature will be exactly the same as those for a dual licence.

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2.2.0 Application Requirements – New Applicants

2.2.1 An applicant for a licence to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles must:

- Have the right to work in the United Kingdom (UK)
- Have held a UK driving licence for a period of at least 3 year(s).
- Be over the age of 21.
- Have been awarded the Worcestershire Taxi and Private Hire Competency Certificate
- Be deemed by the Council to be a “fit and proper person” to hold a licence

2.2.2 Before a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles can be issued, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:

- Completed application form
- Worcestershire Taxi and Private Hire Competency Certificate
- An enhanced Criminal Record Check Certificate issued by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) along with proof that they have subscribed to the DBS “Update Service”
- A valid DVLA licence check code
- Proof of their right to work in the United Kingdom
- A recent passport sized photograph of themselves
- Application fee
- A copy of the Council’s prescribed medical fitness certificate, which has been completed by a registered medical practitioner with access to your medical records and history.

2.2.3 In addition, those wishing to be granted a licence to drive hackney carriage vehicles must have passed the Council’s topographical knowledge test.

2.2.4 Any person who has lived outside of the UK for a period of three or more continuous months after they reached the age of 18 must provide criminal records information or a “Certificate of Good Character” from each country outside the UK in which they have lived.

2.2.5 In the interests of public safety, the Council will not licence any individual that appears on either of the children and adult barred lists maintained by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).

2.2.6 The Council will not issue a licence to any person who does not meet the DVLA’s “Group 2 Medical Standards” as set out in the DVLA publication “Assessing fitness to drive – a guide for medical professionals.”

2.2.7 Licences to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles will normally be issued for a period of 3 years and will then expire. Licences of a shorter duration may be issued when the licensing authority thinks it is appropriate in the specific circumstances of the case, or where required (e.g. when the licence holder’s leave to remain in the UK is time-limited).

2.3.0 Worcestershire Taxi and Private Hire Competency Certificate

2.3.1 To obtain the Worcestershire Taxi and Private Hire Competency Certificate, a person must demonstrate they possess a suitable level of skills, knowledge and understanding in the following key areas:

- English language proficiency – both spoken and written
- Numeracy
- Legislation and policies affecting taxi and private hire licence holders
- Practical driving proficiency
- Safeguarding – including Child Sexual Exploitation, County Lines and Modern Slavery
- Equalities – including assisting passengers with disabilities
- Customer care

2.3.2 The Worcestershire Taxi and Private Hire Competency Certificate is delivered on the Council's behalf by an approved training provider that is suitably qualified and experienced.

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- 2.4.0 Previous Licensing History and Use of the National Register of Revocations and Refusals (NR3)**
- 2.4.1 Applicants and licence holders will be required to disclose if they hold or have previously held a licence with another authority. An application will also be required to disclose if they have had an application for a licence refused, or a licence revoked or suspended by any other licensing authority.
- 2.4.2 The National Register of Revocations and Refusals (NR3) allows Councils to record details of where a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles has been refused or revoked and allows local authorities to check new applicants against the register.
- 2.4.3 Details of all applicants for licences to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles will be checked against NR3 to confirm that there is no record of them having been revoked or refused elsewhere.
- 2.4.4 Where this search reveals that the applicant has had a licence refused or revoked elsewhere, further information will be sought from the relevant Council and this information will be considered in determining whether or not the individual is a fit and proper person to be granted a licence.
- 2.4.5 The Council will also use NR3 to record details of licences that have been refused or revoked by the Council.

2.5.0 The Fit and Proper Person Test – Drivers of Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Vehicles

- 2.5.1 The Council cannot grant a licence to someone to permit them to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles unless they are satisfied that that person is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence.
- 2.5.2 In considering whether an applicant or licence holder is fit and proper, those making the decision on behalf of the Council will ask themselves the following question:
- 2.5.3 *Without any prejudice, and based on the information before you, would you allow a person for whom you care, regardless of their condition, to travel alone in a vehicle driven by this person at any time of day or night?*
- 2.5.4 If, on the balance of probabilities, the answer to the question is ‘no’, the individual should not hold a licence. An applicant or licence holder will not be given “the benefit of the doubt”. If those making the decision are only “50/50” as to whether the applicant or licence holder is fit and proper, they will not be licensed.
- 2.5.5 In determining whether an applicant or licence holder is fit and proper, those making the decision on behalf of the Council will consider:
- Whether an applicant has met the Council’s application requirements
 - Any information revealed by DBS certificates relating to the applicant / licence holder
 - Any information revealed under Common Law Police Disclosure provisions
 - Any information revealed by checks undertaken on the applicant or licence holder’s DVLA driving licence records
 - Any information revealed on the medical fitness certificate
 - Any information revealed during checks on NR3
 - Any information regarding complaints received about an applicant or licence holder
- 2.5.6 In considering the information above, those making a decision on behalf of the Council will have regard to Council’s guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions which are shown at Annex A.
- 2.5.7 The financial and other personal circumstances of the applicant or licence holder will not be taken into account when reaching a decision.

Delegated Decisions

- 2.5.8 Where the applicant has met the Council’s application requirements and no information has been revealed by any of the checks set out above that brings into question whether the applicant is a fit and proper person, officers have delegated authority to grant applications and issue licences to applicants.
- 2.5.9 Authority is also delegated to officers to grant applications and issue licences to applicants who have no more than 6 current penalty points on their DVLA driving licence.
- 2.5.10 Authority is also delegated to officers to grant licences and issue licences to applicants whose DBS certificate reveals a single isolated conviction or caution that is more than five years older than any relevant rehabilitation period set out in the Council’s guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions shown at Annex A.

2.5.11 For example, authority is delegated to officers to grant a licence where the applicant has an isolated conviction or caution for an offence of violence against the person, or connected with any offence of violence, once 15 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

Referral to a Licensing Sub-Committee

2.5.12 An application cannot be determined by officers under delegated powers where:

- An applicant has more than 6 points on their DVLA driving licence
- An applicant's DBS certificate reveals more than one previous conviction / caution
- An applicant's DBS certificate reveals an isolated conviction or caution that is less than five years older than any relevant rehabilitation period set out in the Council's guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions shown at Annex A.
- Information has been provided about an applicant under Common Law Police Disclosure provisions
- An applicant does not appear to meet the DVLA Group 2 Medical Standards
- An applicant has previously had an application for a licence to drive hackney carriage or private hire vehicles refused
- An applicant has previously had a licence to drive hackney carriage or private hire vehicles suspended or revoked

2.5.13 Where an application cannot be determined by officers under delegated powers, the applicant may request that their application is determined by a Licensing Sub-Committee.

2.5.14 Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, each case will be considered on its merits and where there is any doubt about whether an applicant is a fit and proper person, then the application will be referred to a Licensing Sub-Committee for determination.

2.6.0 DBS Update Service Checks

- 2.6.1 All those to whom the Council has issued a licence to drive hackney carriage or private hire vehicles must subscribe and remain subscribed to the DBS Update Service. They must also give their consent to the Council carrying out update checks on the status of their DBS certificate throughout the period that they remain licensed.
- 2.6.2 The Council will then carry out regular checks in relation to those individuals to whom it has issued a licence to drive hackney carriage or private hire vehicles, to ensure no new information has come to light since the licence was issued.
- 2.6.3 Where a DBS Update Check reveals that new information is available, the licence holder will be required to co-operate with the requesting of a new DBS certificate.
- 2.6.4 A licence holder who fails to remain subscribed to the DBS Update Service or fails to co-operate with obtaining a new DBS certificate will be subject to a review to determine if they remain a fit and proper person to hold a licence, which could lead to the suspension or revocation of their licence.

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2.7.0 Common Law Police Disclosure and Working with the Police

- 2.7.1 The DBS is not the only source of information that will be considered as part of a fit and proper assessment for the licensing of hackney carriage and private hire vehicle drivers.
- 2.7.2 Common Law Police Disclosure (CLPD) ensures that where there is a public protection risk, the police will pass information to the employer or regulatory body to allow them to act swiftly to mitigate any danger.
- 2.7.3 The Council will maintain close links with the police to ensure effective and efficient information sharing procedures and protocols are in place and are being used.
- 2.7.4 Any information provided to the Council under CLPD will be reviewed and will be considered when determining whether an individual remains a fit and proper person to hold a licence.
- 2.7.5 The police are an invaluable source of intelligence when assessing whether a licensing applicant is a 'fit and proper' person. It is vital that the Council has a partnership with the police service to ensure that appropriate information is shared as quickly as possible. As part of building an effective working relationship between the Council and the police, action taken by the Council as a result of information received will be fed-back to the police.
- 2.7.6 To further aid the quality of information available to all parties that have a safeguarding duty, where there is a revocation or refusal of a licence on public safety grounds, steps will be taken to advise the Police of this.

2.8.0 Referrals to the Disclosure and Barring Service and the Police

2.8.1 In some circumstances it may be appropriate under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 for the Council to make referrals to the DBS. A decision to refuse or revoke a licence as the individual is thought to present a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult, will be referred to the DBS.

2.8.2 The Council will make a referral to the DBS when it is thought that:

- an individual has harmed or poses a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult;
- an individual has satisfied the 'harm test'; or
- received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence and;
- the person they are referring is, has or might in future be working in regulated activity;

2.8.3 If the above conditions are satisfied, the DBS may consider it appropriate for the person to be added to a barred list.

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2.9.0 Application Requirements – Applicants Renewing a Licence

- 2.9.1 An applicant seeking to renew a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles must:
- Continue to benefit from the right to work in the United Kingdom (UK)
 - Be deemed by the Council to remain a “fit and proper person” to hold a licence
- 2.9.2 Before a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles can be renewed, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:
- Completed application form
 - A valid DVLA licence check code
 - Application fee
 - A recent passport sized photograph of themselves
- 2.9.3 In addition, any person who has lived outside of the UK for a period of three or more continuous months since their last licence was issued, must provide criminal records information or a “Certificate of Good Character” from each country outside the UK in which they have lived.
- 2.9.4 In addition any person renewing their licence for the first time after they reach the age of 45, 50, 55 or 60, must provide a copy of the Council’s prescribed medical fitness certificate, which has been completed by a registered medical practitioner with access to their medical records and history.
- 2.9.5 Once a licence holder reaches 65 years of age they will be required to provide a copy of the Council’s prescribed medical fitness certificate, which has been completed by a registered medical practitioner with access to their medical records and history.
- 2.9.6 If an application to renew a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles is received more than 14 days after the previous licence has expired, the applicant will be treated as if they were applying for a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles for the first occasion.
- 2.9.7 Licences to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles will normally be issued for a period of 3 years and will then expire. Licences of a shorter duration may be issued when the licensing authority thinks it is appropriate in the specific circumstances of the case, or where required (e.g. when the licence holder’s leave to remain in the UK is time-limited).

2.10.0 Amending a licence to drive private hire vehicles so as to authorise the holder of the licence to also drive hackney carriage vehicles

2.10.1 Where a person who holds a licence to drive private hire vehicles licensed by the Council also wishes to be authorised to drive hackney carriage vehicles, they may apply to amend their licence in the following way.

2.10.2 Before being able to amend their licence the holder must pass the Council's topographical knowledge test.

2.10.3 The licence holder must then submit:

- The relevant application form
- The relevant application fee

2.10.4 When amending a licence to authorise the holder to drive hackney carriage vehicles, the expiry date of the licence will not be changed and the licence will still expire on the date that it would have expired had the application not been made.

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2.11.0 Review of Licences Issued to Driver of Hackney Carriage and/or Private Hire Vehicles

2.11.1 As the Council cannot grant a licence to someone to permit them to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles unless they are satisfied that that person is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence, it therefore follows that they should not continue to licence a person if they are no longer satisfied that they remain a fit and proper person.

2.11.2 Therefore where information comes to light that brings into question whether the holder of a licence remains a fit and proper person, their licence may be referred to a Licensing Sub-Committee for review.

2.11.3 Such information could include:

- Information revealed by DBS certificates or DBS update checks carried out in relation to the licence holder
- Information revealed under Common Law Police Disclosure
- Information revealed by checks undertaken on the licence holder's DVLA driving licence records
- Information revealed on the medical fitness certificate
- Information regarding immigration penalties paid by the licence holder
- Information regarding the licence holder's right to work in the United Kingdom
- Information revealed during checks on NR3
- Information regarding complaints received about a licence holder
- Information received from the licence holder themselves

2.11.4 When conducting a review of a driver's licence, the Licensing Sub-Committee will treat each case on its merits and have regard to all of the evidence and information that they are provided and will then reach a decision as to whether they believe the licence holder remains a fit and proper person to hold a licence and which of the following steps (if any) needs to be taken:

- Issue a warning to the licence holder
- To require the licence holder to undertake additional training / assessments
- To suspend the driver's licence
- To revoke the driver's licence

Suspending or revoking a licence with immediate effect

2.11.5 In normal circumstances, any decision to suspend or revoke a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles will not take effect until after the period given for appealing against the decision has elapsed or, if an appeal is lodged, until the appeal has been determined.

2.11.6 However, if it appears that the interests of public safety require the suspension or revocation of the licence to have immediate effect, then notice of the reasons for this will be given to the driver and the suspension or revocation will take effect when that notice is given to the driver.

2.11.7 Where a Licensing Sub-Committee has decided to suspend or revoke a driver's licence, they will also consider whether the interests of public safety require that suspension or revocation to have immediate effect.

Suspending a licence with immediate effect on medical grounds under delegated powers

- 2.11.8 If information is received that suggests that a driver is no longer medically fit to act as a driver or a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle the Head of Worcestershire Regulatory Services, in consultation with the Council's Legal Department, will have the delegated authority to immediately suspend a driver's licence without referring the matter to a Licensing Sub-Committee for consideration.
- 2.11.9 Any licence suspended under this section will remain suspended until the licence holder has provided satisfactory evidence that they meet the DVLA's "Group 2 Medical Standards" as set out in the DVLA publication "Assessing fitness to drive – a guide for medical professionals."
- 2.11.10 Once satisfactory evidence of this has been received, the Head of Worcestershire Regulatory Services, in consultation with the Council's Legal Department, will have the delegated authority to lift the suspension without referring the matter to a Licensing Sub-Committee for consideration.
- 2.11.11 Where these delegated powers are used the Chair of the Council's Licensing Committee will be notified as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Revoking a licence with immediate effect under delegated powers

- 2.11.12 From time to time information may be received about a licence holder that is of such a serious nature that action needs to be taken very quickly to ensure public safety.
- 2.11.13 These circumstances may arise where a licensed driver has been arrested or charged with a serious offence. Serious offences can include but are not limited to:
- Driving or being in charge of a vehicle whilst under the influence of drink or drugs
 - A drug related offence
 - An offence of a sexual nature
 - An offence involving violence
 - An offence involving dishonesty
- 2.11.14 A licence may also need to be revoked with immediate effect where information received raises grave doubts as to the fitness of a driver, regardless of whether criminal charges are brought.
- 2.11.15 In such circumstances the Head of Worcestershire Regulatory Services, in consultation with the Council's Legal Department, will have the delegated authority to immediately revoke a driver's licence without referring the matter to a Licensing Sub-Committee for consideration.
- 2.11.16 Where these delegated powers are used the Chair of the Council's Licensing Committee will be notified as soon as is reasonably practicable.

Reinstatement of licences revoked with immediate effect under delegated powers

- 2.11.17 This section applies where a driver's licence has been revoked with immediate effect under powers delegated to the Head of Worcestershire Regulatory Services.
- 2.11.18 In exceptional circumstances, where further information comes to light that clearly indicates that that the individual whose licence was revoked in fact remains a fit and proper person, the Head of Worcestershire Regulatory Services, in consultation with the Council's Legal Department, will have the delegated authority to immediately reissue a licence of the type that was revoked to the individual concerned without referring the matter to a Licensing Sub-Committee for consideration.

- 2.11.19 Such exceptional circumstances could for example arise where it comes to light that the initial serious information received did not in fact relate to the licence holder at all and there has been a case of “mistaken identity.”
- 2.11.20 The licence holder will not be required to submit an application or meet any of the requirements normally placed on other individuals applying for a licence for the first time.
- 2.11.21 Any licence reissued in accordance with this section will be issued with the same expiry date as was shown on the licence that was revoked.
- 2.11.22 Where these delegated powers are used the Chair of the Council’s Licensing Committee will be notified as soon as is reasonably practicable.

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2.12.0 Licence Conditions

- 2.12.1 All licences issued authorising a person to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles will be granted subject to the standard conditions shown at Annex B
- 2.12.2 In addition to these standard conditions, individually tailored conditions may be attached to specific licences on a case by case basis where the circumstances justify this approach.

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3.0 Licences to Use a Vehicles as a Hackney Carriage or Private Hire Vehicle

3.1.0 **Obtaining a licence to use a vehicle as a Hackney Carriage for the first occasion - Application Requirements**

General vehicle requirements

- 3.1.1 An applicant for a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage must ensure the vehicle is a fully enclosed four wheel passenger vehicle with a M.1 or M.2 European Community Whole Vehicle Type Approval (ECWVTA) or a UK Low Volume Approval, or an Individual Vehicle Approval (IVA) and which meets the following criteria meets the following criteria:
- manufactured from new as a right hand drive vehicle;
 - constructed or adapted to seat in comfort at least 4 passengers and not more than 8 passengers;
 - has sufficient doors of sufficient size to allow safe ingress and egress of passengers;
 - where only one passenger door is fitted, that door is on the near-side (kerbside) of the vehicle;
 - has no side facing seats;
 - each provided seat has a minimum width of 407 mm per passenger measured at the narrowest part of the seat and each passenger seat is fitted with a seat belt
 - a distance of 178mm from the back of the seat in front (when in it's rear-most position) to the front of the seat behind.
 - each provided seat is accessible without the need to remove or fold, or tip up any other seat
 - the boot or luggage compartment is of sufficient size to carry a reasonable amount of luggage relative to the seating capacity;
 - the boot or luggage compartment is separated from the passenger compartment by a suitable barrier
 - Vehicles that have been subject to conversion must have appropriate SVA / IVA type approval from VOSA.
 - All window glass must be to the manufacturer's standard specification and must be presented in an unmodified state. Vehicles must not be fitted with any films, foils, privacy glass (entirely black or reflective glass), or any other aftermarket tinting.

Vehicle age requirements

- 3.1.2 Where the vehicle **IS NOT** capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the vehicle must be under 7 years of age.
- 3.1.3 Where the vehicle **IS** capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the vehicle must be under 10 years of age.
- 3.1.4 The above dates will be calculated based on the date of first registration shown on the vehicle registration certificate (VC5).

Vehicles written off for insurance purposes

- 3.1.5 The Council will not licence any vehicle to be used as a hackney carriage if it has been graded as a Category A, Category B or Category C or Category S write-off for insurance purposes.

Vehicles licensed by other local authorities

- 3.1.6 The Council will not issue a licence in respect of any vehicle that is already licensed another local authority to be used as either a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.

Documentation required to be submitted

- 3.1.7 Before a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage can be issued, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:
- Completed application form
 - A current MOT certificate
 - Valid insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for public hire or in accordance with a hackney carriage licence.
 - The V5C certificate for the vehicle or other equivalent proof of ownership
 - A certificate confirming the vehicle has been found fit for use at the Council's appointed testing station for hackney carriage and private hire vehicles.
 - The appropriate application fee
 - A basic criminal record disclosure certificate in respect of all relevant individuals.
- 3.1.8 "Relevant individuals" means any person named as a proprietor of the vehicle on the application and in the case of an application made by a limited company, each director of that company. The requirement to provide a basis criminal record disclosure certificate will be waived in respect of any person licensed by the Council to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles.

3.2.0 Obtaining a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle for the first occasion - Application Requirements

General requirements

3.2.1 An applicant for a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle must ensure the vehicle is a fully enclosed four wheel passenger vehicle with a M.1 or M.2 European Community Whole Vehicle Type Approval (ECWVTA) or a UK Low Volume Approval, or an Individual Vehicle Approval (IVA) and which meets the following criteria:

- manufactured from new as a right hand drive vehicle;
- constructed or adapted to seat in comfort at least 4 passengers and not more than 8 passengers;
- has sufficient doors of sufficient size to allow safe ingress and egress of passengers;
- where only one passenger door is fitted, that door is on the near-side (kerbside) of the vehicle;
- has no side facing seats;
- each provided seat has a minimum width of 407 mm per passenger measured at the narrowest part of the seat and each passenger seat is fitted with a seat belt
- a distance of 178mm from the back of the seat in front (when in it's rear-most position) to the front of the seat behind.
- each provided seat is accessible without the need to remove or fold, or tip up any other seat
- the boot or luggage compartment is of sufficient size to carry a reasonable amount of luggage relative to the seating capacity;
- the boot or luggage compartment is separated from the passenger compartment by a suitable barrier
- Vehicles that have been subject to conversion must have appropriate SVA / IVA type approval from VOSA.
- All window glass must be to the manufacturer's standard specification and must be presented in an unmodified state. Vehicles must not be fitted with any films, foils, privacy glass (entirely black or reflective glass), or any other aftermarket tinting.

Vehicle age requirements

3.2.2 Where the vehicle **IS NOT** capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the vehicle must be under 10 years of age.

3.2.3 Where the vehicle **IS** capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the vehicle must be under 12 years of age.

3.2.4 The age of the vehicle will be calculated based on the date of first registration shown on the vehicle registration certificate (VC5).

Vehicles written off for insurance purposes

3.2.5 The Council will not licence any vehicle to be used as a private hire vehicle if it has been graded as a Category A, Category B or Category C or Category S write-off for insurance purposes.

Vehicles licensed by other local authorities

3.2.6 The Council will not issue a licence in respect of any vehicle that is already licensed another local authority to be used as either a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.

Documentation required to be submitted

3.2.7 Before a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle can be issued, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:

- Completed application form
- A current MOT certificate
- Valid insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for private hire hire or in accordance with a private hire licence.
- The V5C certificate for the vehicle or other equivalent proof of ownership
- A certificate confirming the vehicle has been found fit for use at the Council's appointed testing station for hackney carriage and private hire vehicles.
- The appropriate application fee
- A basic criminal record disclosure certificate in respect of all relevant individuals.

3.2.8 "Relevant individuals" means any person named as a proprietor of the vehicle on the application and in the case of an application made by a limited company, each director of that company. The requirement to provide a basis criminal record disclosure certificate will be waived in respect of any person licensed by the Council to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles.

3.3.0 **Renewing a licence to use a vehicle as a Hackney Carriage – Application Requirements**

3.3.1 An applicant seeking to renew a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage must ensure the vehicle continues to meet the Council's requirements set out at paragraph 3.1.1 of this policy.

Requirements as to the age of the vehicle upon renewal of licence

3.3.2 A licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage will not be renewed if the vehicle concerned does not meet the following requirements at the time that the existing licence is due to expire:

3.3.3 Where the vehicle **IS NOT** capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the vehicle must be under 10 years of age.

3.3.4 Where the vehicle **IS** capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the vehicle must be under 12 years of age.

3.3.5 The age of the vehicle will be calculated based on the date of first registration shown on the vehicle registration certificate (VC5).

Vehicles written off for insurance purposes

3.3.6 The Council will not renew any licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage if the vehicle has been graded as a Category A, Category B or Category C or Category S write-off for insurance purposes.

Vehicles licensed by other local authorities

3.3.7 The Council will not issue a licence in respect of any vehicle that is already licensed another local authority to be used as either a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.

Documentation to be submitted:

3.3.8 Before a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage can be renewed, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:

- Completed application form
- A current MOT certificate
- Valid insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for public hire or in accordance with a hackney carriage licence.
- The V5C certificate for the vehicle.
- A certificate from the Council's appointed testing station for hackney carriage and private hire vehicles confirming the vehicle remains fit for use.
- The appropriate application fee
- A basic criminal record disclosure certificate in respect of all relevant individuals.

3.3.9 "Relevant individuals" means any person named as a proprietor of the vehicle on the application and in the case of an application made by a limited company, each director of that company. The requirement to provide a basis criminal record disclosure certificate will be waived in respect of any person licensed by the Council to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles.

- 3.3.10 If an application to renew a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage is received more than 14 days after the previous licence has expired, the application will be treated as if it were an application to licence the vehicle to be used as a hackney carriage for the first occasion and will have to meet the stated criteria for such vehicles.

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3.4.0 **Renewing a licence to use a vehicle as a Private Hire Vehicle Application Requirements**

3.4.1 An applicant seeking to renew a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle must ensure the vehicle continues to meet the Council's requirements set out at paragraph 3.2.1 of this policy.

Requirements as to the age of the vehicle upon renewal of licence

3.4.2 A licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle will not be renewed if the vehicle concerned does not meet the following requirements at the time that the existing licence is due to expire:

3.4.3 Where the vehicle **IS NOT** capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the vehicle must be under 10 years of age.

3.4.4 Where the vehicle **IS** capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the vehicle must be under 12 years of age.

3.4.5 The above dates will be calculated based on the date of first registration shown on the vehicle registration certificate (VC5).

Vehicles written off for insurance purposes

3.4.6 The Council will not renew any licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle if the vehicle has been graded as a Category A, Category B or Category C or Category S write-off for insurance purposes.

Vehicles licensed by other local authorities

3.4.7 The Council will not issue a licence in respect of any vehicle that is already licensed another local authority to be used as either a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.

Documentation to be submitted:

3.4.8 Before a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle can be renewed, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:

- Completed application form
- A current MOT certificate
- Valid insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for private hire or in accordance with a private hire licence.
- The V5C certificate for the vehicle.
- A certificate from the Council's appointed testing station for hackney carriage and private hire vehicles confirming the vehicle remains fit for use.
- The appropriate application fee
- A basic criminal record disclosure certificate in respect of all relevant individuals.

3.4.9 "Relevant individuals" means any person named as a proprietor of the vehicle on the application and in the case of an application made by a limited company, each director of that company. The requirement to provide a basic criminal record disclosure certificate will be waived in respect of any person licensed by the Council to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles.

- 3.4.10 If an application to renew a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle is received more than 14 days after the previous licence has expired, the application will be treated as if it were an application to licence the vehicle to be used as a private hire vehicle for the first occasion and will have to meet the stated criteria for such vehicles.

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3.5.0 Obtaining a licence to use a vehicle as a Hackney Carriage on a temporary basis Application Requirements

3.5.1 This section applies where an application is being made to licence a vehicle for a short period of time as a temporary replacement for a vehicle that is licensed to be used as a hackney carriage but that needs to be replaced for a short period of time as it has become temporarily unfit for use – for example due to accident damage.

Vehicle criteria

3.5.2 An applicant for a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage on a temporary basis must ensure the vehicle meets the criteria set out in paragraphs 3.1.1 to 3.1.4 of this policy.

3.5.3 Where the vehicle that is being temporarily replaced is a vehicle that is capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the temporary replacement vehicle must also be capable of doing so.

Accident reporting

3.5.4 If the vehicle being temporarily replaced has been involved in an accident, the proprietor of that vehicle must have reported that accident to the Council in writing before an application for a temporary replacement vehicle can be accepted.

Vehicles written off for insurance purposes

3.5.5 The Council will not licence any vehicle to be used as a hackney carriage if it has been graded as a Category A, Category B or Category C or Category S write-off.

Vehicles licensed by other local authorities

3.5.6 The Council will not issue a licence in respect of any vehicle that is already licensed another local authority to be used as either a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.

Documentation to be submitted:

3.5.7 Before a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage can be issued, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:

- Completed application form
- A current MOT certificate
- Valid insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for public hire or in accordance with a hackney carriage licence.
- The V5C certificate for the vehicle or other equivalent proof of ownership
- A certificate confirming the vehicle has been found fit for use at the Council's appointed testing station for hackney carriage and private hire vehicles.
- The appropriate application fee

Duration of licence

3.5.8 A licence issued in accordance with this section will be issued for a period of no more than four months and will then expire.

3.6.0 Obtaining a licence to use a vehicle as a Private Hire Vehicle on a temporary basis Application Requirements

3.6.1 This section applies where an application is being made to licence a vehicle for a short period of time as a temporary replacement for a vehicle that is licensed to be used as a private hire vehicle but that needs to be replaced for a short period of time as it has become temporarily unfit for use – for example due to accident damage.

Vehicle criteria

3.6.2 An applicant for a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle on a temporary basis must ensure the vehicle meets the following criteria set out in paragraphs 3.2.1 to 3.2.4 above.

3.6.3 Where the vehicle that is being temporarily replaced is a vehicle that is capable of carrying a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the temporary replacement vehicle must also be capable of doing so.

Accident reporting

3.6.4 If the vehicle being temporarily replaced has been involved in an accident, the proprietor of that vehicle must have reported that accident to the Council in writing before an application for a temporary replacement vehicle can be accepted.

Vehicles written off for insurance purposes

3.6.5 The Council will not licence any vehicle to be used as a hackney carriage if it has been graded as a Category A, Category B or Category C or Category S write-off.

Vehicles licensed by other local authorities

3.6.6 The Council will not issue a licence in respect of any vehicle that is already licensed another local authority to be used as either a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.

Documentation to be submitted:

3.6.7 Before a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle can be issued, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:

- Completed application form
- A current MOT certificate
- Valid insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for private hire or in accordance with a private hire licence.
- The V5C certificate for the vehicle or other equivalent proof of ownership
- A certificate confirming the vehicle has been found fit for use at the Council's appointed testing station for hackney carriage and private hire vehicles.
- The appropriate application fee

Duration of licence

3.6.8 A licence issued in accordance with this section will be issued for a period of no more than four months and will then expire.

3.7.0 Transferring a licence to use a vehicle as a Hackney Carriage (Change of Proprietor) Application Requirements

Documentation to be submitted:

- 3.7.1 An applicant for the transfer of a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage must submit:
- Completed application form
 - Valid insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for public hire or in accordance with a hackney carriage licence.
 - Written confirmation from the existing licence holder that they have sold the vehicle concerned to the applicant for the transfer.
 - The V5C certificate for the vehicle or other equivalent proof of ownership
 - The appropriate application fee
 - A basic criminal record disclosure certificate in respect of all relevant individuals.
- 3.7.2 “Relevant individuals” means any person named as a proprietor of the vehicle on the application and in the case of an application made by a limited company, each director of that company. The requirement to provide a basis criminal record disclosure certificate will be waived in respect of any person licensed by the Council to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles.
- 3.7.3 Where a licence is transferred to a new proprietor, the licence will expire on the same date as it would have if the licence had not been transferred.

3.8.0 Transferring a licence to use a vehicle as a Private Hire Vehicle (Change of Proprietor) Application Requirements

Documentation to be submitted:

3.8.1 An applicant for the transfer of a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle must submit:

- Completed application form
- Valid insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for private hire or in accordance with a private hire licence.
- Written confirmation from the existing licence holder that they have sold the vehicle concerned to the applicant for the transfer.
- The V5C certificate for the vehicle or other equivalent proof of ownership
- The appropriate application fee
- A basic criminal record disclosure certificate in respect of all relevant individuals.

3.8.2 “Relevant individuals” means any person named as a proprietor of the vehicle on the application and in the case of an application made by a limited company, each director of that company. The requirement to provide a basic criminal record disclosure certificate will be waived in respect of any person licensed by the Council to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles.

3.8.3 Where a licence is transferred to a new proprietor, the licence will expire on the same date as it would have if the licence had not been transferred.

3.9.0 Changing the vehicle that you are licensed to use as a hackney carriage

- 3.9.1 If a person who holds a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage wishes to change the vehicle that they are licensed to use for this purpose, they must submit an application in accordance with the requirements for submitting an application to licence a vehicle as a hackney carriage for the first occasion.

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3.10.0 Changing the vehicle that you are licensed to use as a private hire vehicle

- 3.10.1 If a person who holds a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle wishes to change the vehicle that they are licensed to use for this purpose, they must submit an application in accordance with the requirements for submitting an application to licence a vehicle as a private hire vehicle for the first occasion.

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3.11.0 Consideration of applications to licence vehicles that do not meet the required criteria

- 3.11.1 This section applies where an application is received for the grant or renewal of a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage or a private hire vehicle and the vehicle concerned does not meet the required criteria detailed in this policy.
- 3.11.2 The application will be determined at a hearing of the Council's Licensing Sub-Committee.
- 3.11.3 In determining the application, the starting point will be that the application should be refused unless the vehicle is of such an exceptional standard as to justify a departure from this policy.
- 3.11.4 In considering whether the vehicle is of an exceptional standard, regard will be had to:
- The age of the vehicle
 - The mileage of the vehicle
 - The make, model and specifications of the vehicle
 - The emissions standards met by the vehicle
 - The MOT and service history of the vehicle
 - The interior and exterior condition of the vehicle
 - Whether the vehicle has any exceptional features or performs or is designed for any specific function or use that the majority of other vehicles cannot perform.
- 3.11.5 The financial and other personal circumstances of the applicant for the grant or renewal of a licence will not be taken into account when reaching a decision.
- 3.11.6 The primary and overriding consideration will be whether the vehicle is safe and fit for use.

3.12.0 The Fit and Proper Person Test – Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Vehicle Proprietors

- 3.12.1 As well as the suitability of the vehicle, in determining whether to grant a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage / private hire vehicle, those making the decision on behalf of the Council will consider whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to be issued such a licence.
- 3.12.2 A person who has already been deemed fit and proper by the Council to hold a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles will automatically be considered a fit and proper person to hold a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage / private hire vehicle.
- 3.12.3 In considering whether an applicant or licence holder is fit and proper, those making the decision on behalf of the Council will ask themselves the following question:
- 3.12.4 *“Would I be comfortable allowing this person to have control of a licensed vehicle that can travel anywhere, at any time of the day or night without arousing suspicion, and be satisfied that they would not allow it to be used for criminal or other unacceptable purposes, and be confident that they would maintain it to an acceptable standard throughout the period of the licence?”*
- 3.12.5 If, on the balance of probabilities, the answer to the question is ‘no’, the individual should not hold a licence. An applicant or licence holder will not be given “the benefit of the doubt”. If those making the decision are only “50/50” as to whether the applicant or licence holder is fit and proper, they will not be licensed.
- 3.12.6 When considering this those making the decision on behalf of the Council will consider:
- whether an applicant has met the Council’s application requirements
 - Any information revealed by basic disclosure relating to the applicant
 - Any information revealed under Common Law Police Disclosure provisions
 - Any information revealed during checks on NR3
 - Any information regarding complaints received about an applicant or licence holder
- 3.12.7 In considering the information above, those making a decision on behalf of the Council will have regard to Council’s guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions which are shown at Annex A.
- 3.12.8 The financial and other personal circumstances of the applicant or licence holder will not be taken into account when reaching a decision.
- 3.12.9 In the case of an application from a company, the Council will apply the “fit and proper person” test to all directors of that company.
- 3.12.10 In the case of an application from a number of joint proprietors, the Council will apply the “fit and proper person” test to each proprietor identified in the application for the licence.

Delegated Decisions

- 3.12.11 Where the applicant has met the Council’s application requirements and no information has been revealed by any of the checks set out above that brings into question whether the applicant is a fit and proper person, officers have delegated authority to grant applications and issue licences to applicants.

- 3.12.12 Authority is also delegated to officers to grant licences and issue licences to applicants whose DBS certificate reveals a single isolated conviction or caution that is more than five years older than any relevant rehabilitation period set out in the Council's guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions shown at Annex A.
- 3.12.13 For example, authority is delegated to officers to grant a licence where the applicant has an isolated conviction or caution for an offence of violence against the person, or connected with any offence of violence, once 15 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

Referral to Licensing Sub-Committee

- 3.12.14 An application cannot be dealt with by officers under delegated powers where:
- An applicant's basic disclosure certificate reveals more than one previous conviction or caution
 - An applicant's basic disclosure certificate reveals an isolated conviction or caution that is less than five years older than any relevant rehabilitation period set out in the Council's guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions shown at Annex A.
 - Information has been provided about an applicant under Common Law Police Disclosure provisions
 - An applicant has previously had an application for a licence to drive hackney carriage or private hire vehicles refused
 - An applicant has previously had a licence to drive hackney carriage or private hire vehicles suspended or revoked
- 3.12.15 Where an application cannot be determined by officers under delegated powers, the applicant may request that their application is determined by a Licensing Sub-Committee.
- 3.12.16 Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, each case will be considered on its merits and where there is any doubt about whether an applicant is a fit and proper person, then the application will be referred to a Licensing Sub-Committee for determination.

3.13.0 Licence Conditions

- 3.13.1 All licences issued authorising a person to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage will be granted subject to the standard conditions shown at Annex C.
- 3.13.2 All licences issued authorising a person to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle will be granted subject to the standard conditions shown at Annex D.
- 3.13.3 In addition to these standard conditions, individually tailored conditions may be attached to specific licences on a case by case basis where the circumstances justify this approach.

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3.14.0 CCTV cameras in hackney carriage and private hire vehicles

- 3.14.1 The Council recognises that CCTV systems can act as an additional safeguard, providing protection, confidence and reassurance to the public when they are travelling in a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle as well as to drivers, who can also be victims of violence and abuse.
- 3.14.2 The Council therefore will allow the proprietor of any vehicle that it has authorised to be used as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle to install CCTV cameras in their vehicle subject to the following requirements:
- No installation of a CCTV system shall take place within a licensed vehicle unless the proprietor of the vehicle has notified the Council in advance.
 - All CCTV systems which are installed into licensed vehicles must be compliant with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018. The system must also be compliant with the Information Commissioner's requirements in respect of registering the system and the capturing, storing, retaining and using any recorded images.

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3.15.0 Inspection of hackney carriage and private hire vehicles

- 3.15.1 In order to ensure the safety of the public, the Council will do all it can to ensure that the vehicles it licences to be used as hackney carriages or private hire vehicles are safe and fit for use.

Programmed Inspections of Licensed Vehicles

- 3.15.2 A licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle will not be granted or renewed unless the vehicle has been inspected and found to be safe and fit for use in accordance with the Council's criteria for licensing vehicles for such use.
- 3.15.3 Additionally, where a vehicle is more than seven years of age on the date the licence was issued, it must be presented for further inspection within a four week period beginning on the date six months after the licence issue date.
- 3.15.4 The age of the vehicle will be calculated based on the date of first registration shown on the vehicle registration certificate (VC5).

Other inspections of Licensed Vehicles

- 3.15.5 As well as these programmed inspections of licensed vehicles, the Council has the power at all reasonable times to inspect and test any hackney carriage or private hire vehicle it has licensed to ascertain its fitness for use.
- 3.15.6 Therefore from time to time, the proprietor or driver of a licensed vehicle may be directed to present their vehicle for inspection. Failure to present the vehicle for inspection as directed may lead to formal action being taken against the relevant proprietor or driver.

3.16.0 Powers to suspend and revoke vehicle licences

Suspension of a licence on grounds of vehicle condition

- 3.16.1 The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 provides authorised officers of the Council with two mechanisms for suspending the licence of a vehicle that is found to be unfit for use.
- 3.16.2 Section 68 of the Act provides a power to suspend the licence with immediate effect until such time as an authorised officer is satisfied the vehicle is fit for use again.
- 3.16.3 Section 60 of the Act provides a further power to suspend a licence for a vehicle, on any of the following grounds:—
- (a) that the hackney carriage or private hire vehicle is unfit for use as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle;
 - (b) any offence under, or non-compliance with, the provisions of the Act of 1847 or of this Part of this Act by the operator or driver; or
 - (c) any other reasonable cause.

3.18.4 However, a decision to suspend a licence under section 60 does not take effect until after the period given for appealing against the decision has elapsed or, if an appeal is lodged, until the appeal has been determined by the relevant court.

3.16.5 Therefore, in order to ensure the safety of the travelling public, any suspension of a licence that needs to be undertaken due to the relevant vehicle being unfit for use, will normally be undertaken using the powers afforded by section 68.

Revocation of a licence on grounds of vehicle condition

- 3.16.6 If a licence is suspended in accordance with section 68 of the Act and the vehicle is not deemed to be fit for use again within a period of two months, the Act states that the licence is deemed to have been revoked.
- 3.16.7 Section 60 of the Act provides a further power to revoke a licence for a vehicle, on any of the following grounds:—
- (a) that the hackney carriage or private hire vehicle is unfit for use as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle;
 - (b) any offence under, or non-compliance with, the provisions of the Act of 1847 or of this Part of this Act by the operator or driver; or
 - (c) any other reasonable cause.
- 3.16.8 The Council revoke any licence issued authorising a vehicle to be used as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle if that vehicle is graded as a Category A, Category B or Category C or Category S write-off.

Applying for a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle after a licence has been deemed to be revoked in accordance with section 68

- 3.16.9 This section applies where a licence to use a vehicle has been deemed to have been revoked by virtue of section 68 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.
- 3.16.10 The proprietor may apply for a licence to use the same vehicle for the same purpose as it was previously licensed. The proprietor must provide all the relevant documents required when applying to licence a vehicle as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle for the first occasion and the vehicle must meet the relevant criteria with the exception of having to be vehicle of a particular categorisation or age.
- 3.16.11 An application made in reliance on this section of the policy must be made within a period of 2 months from the date that the licence was deemed to have been revoked.

Suspension and revocation of a licence on grounds of licence holder suitability

- 3.16.12 Where information comes to light that brings into question whether the holder of a licence remains a fit and proper person, their licence may be referred to a Licensing Sub-Committee for review.
- 3.16.13 Such information could include:
- Information revealed by DBS certificates or DBS update checks carried out in relation to the licence holder
 - Information revealed under Common Law Police Disclosure
 - Information revealed by checks undertaken on the licence holder's DVLA driving licence records
 - Information regarding immigration penalties paid by the licence holder
 - Information revealed during checks on NR3
 - Information regarding complaints received about a licence holder
 - Information received from the licence holder themselves
- 3.16.14 When conducting a review of a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, the Licensing Sub-Committee will treat each case on its merits and have regard to all of the evidence and information that they are provided and will then reach a decision as to whether they believe the licence holder remains a fit and proper person to hold a licence and which of the following steps (if any) needs to be taken:
- Issue a warning to the licence holder
 - To require the licence holder to undertake additional training / assessments
 - To suspend the licence
 - To revoke the licence
- 3.16.15 Any decision to suspend or revoke a licence under section 60 does not take effect until after the period given for appealing against the decision has elapsed or, if an appeal is lodged, until the appeal has been determined by the relevant court.

3.17.0 Position on Maintenance of a List of Designated Wheelchair Accessible Vehicles

- 3.17.1 Sections 165 – 167 of the Equality Act 2010 came into force in April 2017. The legislation places obligations on the drivers of designated wheelchair accessible vehicles to:
- transport wheelchair users in their wheelchair
 - provide passengers in wheelchairs with appropriate assistance
 - charge wheelchair users the same as non-wheelchair users
- 3.17.2 Drivers found to be discriminating against wheelchair can be fined up to £1,000. Drivers may also face having their taxi or private hire vehicle licence suspended or revoked by their licensing authority. Drivers unable to provide assistance for medical reasons are able to apply to the Council for an exemption from the requirements.
- 3.17.3 The new powers only apply in those areas where the licensing authority has decided to maintain a list of designated vehicles under section 167 of the Equality Act 2010, and where the driver is driving a vehicle included on the list of designated vehicles maintained by the licensing authority.
- 3.17.4 Bromsgrove District Council has adopted a position statement on sections 165 – 167 of the Equality Act 2010, which can be seen at Annex E.

3.18.0 Exempting Proprietor's from Displaying External Licence Plate on a Private Hire Vehicle

- 3.18.1 The Council has adopted a policy on the very limited circumstances where it will provide an exemption to the proprietor of a private hire vehicle from the requirement to display an external licence plate on the vehicle. This policy can be seen at Annex F.

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4.0 Licences to Operate Private Hire Vehicles

4.1.0 Application Requirements – New Applicants

4.1.1 An applicant for a licence to operate private hire vehicles must:

- Have the right to work in the United Kingdom (UK)
- Be over the age of 18.
- Be deemed by the Council to be a “fit and proper person” to hold a licence

4.1.2 Before a licence to operate private hire vehicles can be issued, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:

- Completed application form
- An basic Criminal Record Check Certificate issued by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).
- Proof of their right to work in the United Kingdom
- Application fee

4.1.3 Any person who has lived outside of the UK for a period of three or more continuous months after they reached the age of 18 must provide criminal records information or a “Certificate of Good Character” from each country outside the UK in which they have lived.

4.1.4 Where the applicant for the licence is a company, the requirement to provide a Basic Criminal Record Check Certificate, “Certificates of Good Conduct” (where applicable) and proof of right to work in the United Kingdom, will apply to all directors of that company.

4.1.5 The requirement to provide a basic Criminal Record Check Certificate and “Certificates of Good Character” will be waived in respect of any person licensed by Bromsgrove District Council to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles.

4.1.6 Licences to operate private hire vehicles will normally be issued for a period of 5 years and will then expire. Licences of a shorter duration may be issued when the licensing authority thinks it is appropriate in the specific circumstances of the case, or where required (e.g. when the licence holder’s leave to remain in the UK is time-limited).

4.2.0 Application Requirements – Renewal Applications

4.2.1 An applicant to renew a licence to operate private hire vehicles must:

- Continue to have the right to work in the United Kingdom (UK)
- Continue to be considered by the Council as being a “fit and proper person” to hold a licence

4.2.2 Before a licence to operate private hire vehicles can be renewed, the applicant must have submitted all of the following:

- Completed application form
- A basic Criminal Record Check Certificate issued by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).
- Proof of their right to work in the United Kingdom
- Application fee

4.2.3 Any person who has lived outside of the UK for a period of three or more continuous months after they reached the age of 18 must provide criminal records information or a “Certificate of Good Character” from each country outside the UK in which they have lived.

4.2.4 Where the applicant for the licence is a company, the requirement to provide a Basic Criminal Record Check Certificate, “Certificates of Good Conduct” (where applicable) and proof of right to work in the United Kingdom, will apply to all directors of that company.

4.2.5 The requirement to provide a basic Criminal Record Check Certificate and “Certificates of Good Character” will be waived in respect of any person licensed by Bromsgrove District Council to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles.

4.2.6 Licences to operate private hire vehicles will normally be issued for a period of 5 years and will then expire. Licences of a shorter duration may be issued when the licensing authority thinks it is appropriate in the specific circumstances of the case, or where required (e.g. when the licence holder’s leave to remain in the UK is time-limited).

4.3.0 The Fit and Proper Person Test – Private Hire Operators

- 4.3.1 In determining whether to grant a licence to operate private hire vehicles, those making the decision on behalf of the Council will consider whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to be issued such a licence.
- 4.3.2 A person who has already been deemed fit and proper by the Council to hold a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles will automatically be considered a fit and proper person to hold a licence to operate private hire vehicles.
- 4.3.3 In considering whether an applicant or licence holder is fit and proper, those making the decision on behalf of the Council will ask themselves the following question:
- 4.3.4 *“Would I be comfortable providing sensitive information such as holiday plans, movements of my family or other information to this person, and feel safe in the knowledge that such information will not be used or passed on for criminal or other unacceptable purposes? Would I also be confident that this person would operate a professional and reliable service, at a time it is needed, and take reasonable steps to safeguard both passengers and the ability of the local licensing authority to protect the public if required?”*
- 4.3.5 If, on the balance of probabilities, the answer to the question is ‘no’, the individual should not hold a licence. An applicant or licence holder will not be given “the benefit of the doubt”. If those making the decision are only “50/50” as to whether the applicant or licence holder is fit and proper, they will not be licensed.
- 4.3.6 When considering this those making the decision on behalf of the Council will consider:
- whether an applicant has met the Council’s application requirements
 - Any information revealed by basic disclosure relating to the applicant
 - Any information revealed under Common Law Police Disclosure provisions
 - Any information revealed during checks on NR3
 - Any information regarding complaints received about an applicant or licence holder
- 4.3.7 In considering the information above, those making a decision on behalf of the Council will have regard to Council’s guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions which are shown at Annex A.
- 4.3.8 The financial and other personal circumstances of the applicant or licence holder will not be taken into account when reaching a decision.
- 4.3.9 In the case of an application from a company, the Council will apply the “fit and proper person” test to all directors of that company.

Delegated Decisions

- 4.3.10 Where the applicant has met the Council’s application requirements and no information has been revealed by any of the checks set out above that brings into question whether the applicant is a fit and proper person, officers have delegated authority to grant applications and issue licences to applicants.

- 4.3.11 Authority is also delegated to officers to grant licences and issue licences to applicants whose DBS certificate reveals a single isolated conviction or caution that is more than five years older than any relevant rehabilitation period set out in the Council's guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions shown at Annex A.
- 4.3.12 For example, authority is delegated to officers to grant a licence where the applicant has an isolated conviction or caution for an offence of violence against the person, or connected with any offence of violence, once 15 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

Referral to Licensing Sub-Committee

- 4.3.11 An application cannot be dealt with by officers under delegated powers where:
- An applicant's basic disclosure certificate reveals more than one previous conviction or caution
 - An applicant's basic disclosure certificate reveals an isolated conviction or caution that is less than five years older than any relevant rehabilitation period set out in the Council's guidelines on the assessment of previous convictions.
 - Information has been provided about an applicant under Common Law Police Disclosure provisions
 - An applicant has previously had an application for a licence to drive hackney carriage or private hire vehicles refused
 - An applicant has previously had a licence to drive hackney carriage or private hire vehicles suspended or revoked
- 4.3.12 Where an application cannot be determined by officers under delegated powers, the applicant may request that their application is determined by a Licensing Sub-Committee.
- 4.3.13 Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, each case will be considered on its merits and where there is any doubt about whether an applicant is a fit and proper person, then the application will be referred to a Licensing Sub-Committee for determination.

4.4.0 Licence Conditions

- 4.4.1 All licences issued authorising a person to operate private hire vehicles will be granted subject to the standard conditions shown at Annex G.
- 4.4.2 In addition to these standard conditions, individually tailored conditions may be attached to specific licences on a case by case basis where the circumstances justify this approach.

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4.5.0 Review of Licences Issued to Operators of Private Hire Vehicles

4.5.1 As the Council cannot grant a licence to someone to permit them to operate private hire vehicles unless they are satisfied that that person is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence, it therefore follows that they should not continue to licence a person if they are no longer satisfied that they remain a fit and proper person.

4.5.2 Therefore where information comes to light that brings into question whether the holder of a licence remains a fit and proper person, their licence may be referred to a Licensing Sub-Committee for review.

4.5.3 Such information could include:

- Information revealed by DBS certificates or DBS update checks carried out in relation to the licence holder
- Information revealed under Common Law Police Disclosure
- Information regarding immigration penalties paid by the licence holder
- Information regarding the licence holder's right to work in the United Kingdom
- Information revealed during checks on NR3
- Information regarding complaints received about a licence holder
- Information received from the licence holder themselves

4.5.4 When conducting a review of an operator's licence, the Licensing Sub-Committee will treat each case on its merits and have regard to all of the evidence and information that they are provided and will then reach a decision as to whether they believe the licence holder remains a fit and proper person to hold a licence and which of the following steps (if any) needs to be taken:

- Issue a warning to the licence holder
- To require the licence holder to undertake additional training / assessments
- To suspend the driver's licence
- To revoke the driver's licence

4.5.5 Any decision to suspend or revoke a licence to operate private hire vehicles will not take effect until after the period given for appealing against the decision has elapsed or, if an appeal is lodged, until the appeal has been determined.

5.0

General

5.1.0 Complaints against licence holders

- 5.1.1 Complaints about drivers and operators provide a source of intelligence when considering the renewal of a licence or to identify problems during the period of the licence. Patterns of behaviour such as complaints against drivers, even when they do not result in further action in response to an individual complaint, may be indicative of characteristics that raise doubts over the suitability to hold a licence.
- 5.1.2 Therefore the Council will maintain a robust system for recording complaints, including analysing trends across all licensees as well as complaints against individual licensees.
- 5.1.3 Guidance for passengers and other members of the public on making complaints about licence holders will be provided on the Council's website. Ways of making complaints will also be provided on the internal licence plate that must be displayed in all licensed vehicles.
- 5.1.4 Licensees with a number of complaints made against them will be contacted by licensing officers and concerns will be raised with the driver and operator (if appropriate). Further action in terms of the licence holder will be determined by licensing officers, which could include no further action, warnings, the offer of training, a formal review of the licence and/or formal enforcement action.
- 5.1.5 The Council has adopted a penalty points system to assist in the recording and monitoring of non-compliance with hackney carriage and private hire licensing requirements. A copy of the penalty points system can be seen at Annex H.

5.2.0 Duties on licence holders in relation to assistance dogs

- 5.2.1 Part 12 of the Equality Act 2010 imposes duties on the drivers of hackney carriage vehicles that have been hired:
- by or for a disabled person who is accompanied by an assistance dog, or
 - by another person who wishes to be accompanied by a disabled person with an assistance dog.
- 5.2.2 The driver of the hackney carriage must:
- carry the disabled person's dog and allow it to remain with that person;
 - not make any additional charge for doing so.
- 5.2.3 In respect of private hire vehicles, part 12 of the Equality Act 2010 provides that the operator of a private hire vehicle commits an offence by failing or refusing to accept a booking for the vehicle:
- if the booking is requested by or on behalf of a disabled person or a person who wishes to be accompanied by a disabled person, and
 - the reason for the failure or refusal is that the disabled person will be accompanied by an assistance dog.
- 5.2.4 The operator also commits an offence if they make an additional charge for carrying an assistance dog which is accompanying a disabled person.
- 5.2.5 The driver of a private hire vehicle commits an offence by failing or refusing to carry out a booking accepted by the operator:
- if the booking is made by or on behalf of a disabled person or a person who wishes to be accompanied by a disabled person, and
 - the reason for the failure or refusal is that the disabled person is accompanied by an assistance dog.
- 5.2.6 Bromsgrove District Council places particular importance on the need for those that they licence to comply with these duties. Where complaints are received regarding non-compliance with the requirements, they will be investigated thoroughly and formal action will be taken wherever possible.
- 5.2.7 If a licence holder commits an offence under Part 12 of the Equality Act 2010 in relation to the carriage of assistance dogs, serious consideration will be given to whether the licence holder remains a fit and proper person to hold a licence.
- 5.2.8 Part 12 of the Equality Act 2010 does provide the Council with authority to grant certificates to drivers exempting them from their duties in relation to the carrying of assistance dogs on medical grounds. The Council's policy on how they will deal with requests for exemption certificates is set out at Annex I.

5.3.0 Duration of Licences Issued

Licences to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles

- 5.3.1 Licences to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles will normally be issued for a period of 3 years and will then expire. Licences of a shorter duration may be issued when the licensing authority thinks it is appropriate in the specific circumstances of the case, or where required (e.g. when the licence holder's leave to remain in the UK is time-limited). Licences will not be issued on a "probationary" basis.

Licences to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle

- 5.3.2 Licences to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle will normally be issued for a period of 1 year and will then expire.
- 5.3.3 A licence issued in respect of a vehicle being used as a temporary replacement for a vehicle that is licensed to be used as a hackney carriage but that needs to be replaced for a short period of time as it has become temporarily unfit for use, for example due to accident damage, will be issued for a period of no more than four months and will then expire.

Operator Licences

- 5.3.4 Licences to operate private hire vehicles will normally be issued for a period of 5 years and will then expire. Licences of a shorter duration may be issued when the licensing authority thinks it is appropriate in the specific circumstances of the case, or where required (e.g. when the licence holder's leave to remain in the UK is time-limited). Licences will not be issued on a "probationary" basis.

Licence holders whose leave to remain in the UK is time-limited

- 5.3.5 This section applies where the Council has to issue a licence of a shorter duration to those above as the licence holder's leave to remain in the UK is time-limited. When the licence holder provides evidence that their leave to remain has been extended or made permanent, the Council will extend their licence period so that the licence expires on whichever of the following dates is the earliest:
- The date the licence would have expired if the licence holder's leave to remain was not time-limited at the time of their application
 - The expiry of the licence holder's extended leave to remain in the UK
- 5.3.6 Licence holder's whose licences are extended in accordance with this section will not be charged any fee in order to have their licence extended.

5.4.0 Surrender of Licences

- 5.4.1 The holder of a licence to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles, use a vehicle as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle or operate private hire vehicles may at any time surrender the licence to the Council by giving notice in writing and returning their licence and any associated licence plates or ID badges they have been issued.

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5.5.0 Refund of Fees Paid When a Licence is Surrendered

5.5.1 Where a licence holder surrenders a licence that they have been issued, refunds may be given on request, of the fee paid when applying for that licence in accordance with the following formulas.

Licences of 1 year duration

5.5.2 1/12 of the fee paid may be refunded for every FULL month remaining of the licence period at the time when the licence is surrendered. The maximum amount that will be refunded is 9/12 (75%) of the licence fee paid.

Licences of 3 year duration

5.5.3 1/36 of the fee paid may be refunded for every FULL month remaining of the licence period at the time when the licence is surrendered. The maximum amount that will be refunded is 27/36 (75%) of the licence fee paid.

Licences of 5 year duration

5.5.4 1/60 of the fee paid may be refunded for every FULL month remaining of the licence period at the time when the licence is surrendered. The maximum amount that will be refunded is 45/60 (75%) of the licence fee paid.

5.5.5 Any fees paid in respect of DBS Checks, vehicle inspections, training and assessment requirements etc. are **non-refundable**.

Annexes

- Annex A** Guidelines on the Assessment of Previous Convictions
- Annex B** Standard conditions attached to a licence to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles
- Annex C** Standard conditions attached to a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage
- Annex D** Standard conditions attached to a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle
- Annex E** Equality Act 2010 – Position Statement on Sections 165 – 167
- Annex F** Plate exemption policy for licensed private hire vehicles
- Annex G** Standard conditions attached to a licence to operate private hire vehicles
- Annex H** Hackney carriage and private hire penalty points system
- Annex I** Granting of certificates exempting drivers from the duties in respect of carrying assistance dogs

Annex A

Guidelines on the Assessment of Previous Convictions

General approach

- A.1 The Council will always consider each case on its own merits and will ensure applicants / licence holders have a fair and impartial consideration of their application.

Cautions

- A.2 Cautions are given to anyone aged 10 or over for minor criminal offences. You have to admit an offence and agree to be cautioned. Whilst a caution is not a criminal conviction, it can be used as evidence of bad character. Therefore for the purpose of these guidelines, references to convictions will also be taken to include cautions accepted for offences.

Rehabilitation periods

- A.3 Where a period is given below, it should be taken to be a minimum in considering whether a licence should be granted or renewed in most cases. This places passenger safety as the priority while enabling past offenders to sufficiently evidence that they have been successfully rehabilitated so that they might obtain or retain a licence.

Crimes resulting in death

- A.4 Where an applicant or licence holder has been convicted of a crime which resulted in the death of another person or was intended to cause the death or serious injury of another person they will not be licensed.

Exploitation

- A.5 Where an applicant or licence holder has been convicted of a crime involving, related to, or has any connection with abuse, exploitation, use or treatment of another individual irrespective of whether the victim or victims were adults or children, they will not be licensed. This includes slavery, child sexual abuse, exploitation, grooming, psychological, emotional or financial abuse, but this is not an exhaustive list.

Offences involving violence against the person

- A.6 Where an applicant has a conviction for an offence of violence against the person, or connected with any offence of violence, a licence will not be granted until at least 10 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

Possession of a weapon

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

Sexual offences

- A.8 Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence involving or connected with illegal sexual activity, a licence will not be granted.
- A.9 In addition to the above, the licensing authority will not grant a licence to any applicant who is currently on the Sex Offenders Register or on any barred list.

Dishonesty

- A.10 Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence where dishonesty is an element of the offence, a licence will not be granted until at least seven years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

Drugs

- A.11 Where an applicant has any conviction for, or related to, the supply of drugs, or possession with intent to supply or connected with possession with intent to supply, a licence will not be granted until at least 10 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.
- A.12 Where an applicant has a conviction for possession of drugs, or related to the possession of drugs, a licence will not be granted until at least five years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.
- A.13 In these circumstances, any applicant may also have to undergo drugs testing for a period at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.

Discrimination

- A.14 Where an applicant has a conviction involving or connected with discrimination in any form, a licence will not be granted until at least seven years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

Motoring convictions

- A.15 Hackney carriage and private hire drivers are professional drivers charged with the responsibility of carrying the public. It is accepted that offences can be committed unintentionally, and a single occurrence of a minor traffic offence would not prohibit the granting of a licence. However, applicants with multiple motoring convictions may indicate that an applicant does not exhibit the behaviours of a safe road user and one that is suitable to drive professionally.
- A.16 Any motoring conviction while a licensed driver demonstrates that the licensee may not take their professional responsibilities seriously. However, it is accepted that offences can be committed unintentionally, and a single occurrence of a minor traffic offence may not necessitate the revocation of a taxi or private hire vehicle driver licence providing the authority considers that the licensee remains a fit and proper person to retain a licence.

Drink driving/driving under the influence of drugs

- A.17 Where an applicant has a conviction for drink driving or driving under the influence of drugs, a licence will not be granted until at least seven years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence or driving ban imposed. In the case of driving under the influence of drugs, any applicant may also have to undergo drugs testing at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.

Using a hand-held device whilst driving

- A.18 Where an applicant has a conviction for using a held-hand mobile telephone or a hand-held device whilst driving, a licence will not be granted until at least five years have elapsed since the conviction or completion of any sentence or driving ban imposed, whichever is the later.

Annex B Standard conditions attached to a licence to drive hackney carriage and / or private hire vehicles

Conduct

- B.1 The licence holder must behave in a civil, orderly and respectful manner at all times whilst acting as the driver or a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.
- B.2 The licence holder must not discriminate against any person whilst acting as the driver or a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle because of their:
- Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Marriage & Civil Partnership
 - Pregnancy & Maternity
 - Race
 - Religion or Belief
 - Sex
 - Sexual Orientation
- B.3 The licence holder must not engage in inappropriate conversations with passengers. Inappropriate topics of conversation include (but are not limited to) references to a persons personal life, relationship status, appearance, religion or political beliefs.
- B.4 The licence holder must not eat any food whilst carrying a hirer in their vehicle.
- B.5 The licence holder must not smoke or use any e-cigarette or other vaping device inside any licensed hackney carriage or private hire vehicle at any time.
- B.6 The licence holder must not play any audio in a licensed hackney carriage or private hire vehicle at such a level as to cause annoyance to the hirer.
- B.7 The licence holder must only use the horn of a vehicle in accordance with the Highway Code and specifically shall not sound their horn to announce their arrival / presence to the hirer.

Appearance

- B.8 Whilst acting as the driver of a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, a licence holder must be dressed suitably and be of clean and tidy appearance.

Assisting Passengers

- B.9 A licence holder must offer passengers with reasonable assistance with the loading and unloading of any luggage or baggage into and out of, any licensed vehicle they are in control of.
- B.10 A licence holder must offer reasonable assistance to any person with a disability or other mobility issue, when that person is entering or leaving a licensed vehicle they are in control of.

Changes of Circumstances

- B.11 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority as soon as reasonably practicable and within no more than 48 hours in any of the following circumstances:
- if they been arrested or charged by the police in relation to any offence (including motoring offences)
 - if they receive a conviction, caution or fixed penalty in relation to any offence (including motoring offences)
- B.12 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority as soon as reasonably practicable and within no more than 72 hours if they have developed a medical condition that might impair their ability to drive a motor vehicle.
- B.13 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority within 7 days of any change to their name and / or address

DBS Update Service

- B.14 A licence holder must retain a valid subscription to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) Update Service at all times whilst they remain licensed to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles.

Wearing and Display of Badges

- B.15 A licence holder must wear one of the ID badges issued to them by the Council at all times when acting as the driver of a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle. The badge must be worn on the licence holder's person in a way that it can be seen by passengers.
- B.16 A licence holder must display one of the ID badges issued to them by the Council inside any hackney carriage or private hire vehicle they are in control of in such a way as to be clearly visible to any passengers.

Lost property

- B.17 After passengers alight the licensed vehicle, a licence holder should check the vehicle to ensure no property has been left in the vehicle by that passenger.
- B.18 If any property belonging to a passenger is discovered in a licensed vehicle after that passenger has left the vehicle, the driver should take reasonable steps to return the lost property to the person that it belonged to.
- B.19 If the licence holder cannot identify who the lost property belongs to in order to return it to them, they must seek advice from the local police on what to do with the property by calling the non-emergency number 101.

Receipts

- B.20 Upon request, a licence holder must provide his passenger with a clear and legible receipt for the cost of their journey. This receipt must also identify the licence holder's name or licence number and the registration number of the vehicle that the journey was undertaken in.

Production of Documents

- B.21 The licence holder must produce such of the following as requested to an authorised officer of the Council within 72 hours of receiving a request to do so:
- Their DVLA driving licence card
 - Proof of their right to work in the United Kingdom
 - Proof of their residential address
 - Any DBS certificate relied upon when their licence was granted

Return of licence and ID badge

- B.22 The licence holder must return the licence and any related ID badges issued by the Council when requested to do so. The licence and ID badges must be returned as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case not more than 7 days after such a request has been made by an authorised officer of the Council.

Production of medical certificate

- B.23 Any licence holder aged 65 or over must provide the Council with a copy of the Council's prescribed medical fitness certificate, completed by a registered medical practitioner with access to their medical records and history, on the anniversary of the issue of the licence each year.

Deposit of Copy of Licence

- B.24 A licence holder must deposit a copy of their licence with:
- The proprietor of any licensed hackney carriage or private hire vehicle that they have been authorised to drive
 - Any licensed private hire operator who accepts bookings in respect of a licensed vehicle that they are authorised to drive

Charging of fares

- B.25 Before commencing a journey, a licence holder must establish that their passenger understands what fare they will be charged for the journey or the method by which that fare will be calculated (e.g. in accordance with a taximeter installed in the vehicle).
- B.26 A licence holder must not charge a passenger for their journey more than:
- A fixed fare that has either been agreed before the commencement of the journey; or
 - The fare that has been calculated in accordance with the agreed method of calculation.
- B.27 When acting as the driver of a hackney carriage and undertaking a journey entirely within the Council's administrative boundaries, the licence holder must engage the taximeter installed in the vehicle and must not charge more than is permitted in accordance with the Council's approved table of fares.

Carriage of animals

- B.28 A licence holder must not carry any animal in a licensed hackney carriage or private hire vehicle without the express permission of the hirer.

Annex C Standard conditions attached to a licence to use a vehicle as a hackney carriage

Condition of Vehicle

- C.1 The vehicle and all its fittings and equipment shall at all times when the vehicle is in use or available for hire be kept in an efficient, safe, tidy and clean condition. In particular all data boxes, radios, PDA's or any other equipment installed in the vehicle must be affixed to the vehicle by use of secure fittings so they cannot be easily removed, to prevent injury or harm to the driver or passengers.

Making Alterations to a Vehicle

- C.2 Once a vehicle has been inspected and a licence has been granted the vehicle must be maintained in that form and condition. No change in the specification, design or appearance of the vehicle or addition of any body work accessories shall be made within the duration of the licence without the prior written approval from an authorised officer of the Council. This includes the addition of any tinting film or similar products to the windows of the vehicle.

Licensing a Vehicle with Another Council

- C.3 No hackney carriage licensed by the Council may be licensed in any other authority as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.

Insurance Cover

- C.4 The licence holder must at all times that the vehicle is licensed to be used as a hackney carriage, maintain a valid policy of insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for public hire or in accordance with a hackney carriage licence.
- C.5 You must retain the above documents for a period of 12 months following their expiry and these documents must be available for inspection at any time to an authorised officer.

Allowing Other Persons to Drive the Vehicle

- C.6 Only a person licensed by the Council to drive hackney carriages can drive a vehicle that the Council has licensed to be used as a hackney carriage. If the licence holder proposes to allow someone else to drive their vehicle at any time, before doing so they must obtain from the driver the following documents:
- a) A copy of their current licence issued by Bromsgrove District Council authorising them to drive hackney carriage vehicles, and
 - b) A copy of their insurance documentation covering them to use the vehicle as hackney carriage.
- C.7 The licence holder must ensure that the driver's licence to drive hackney carriage vehicles and insurance remain current for the duration of the period they are permitted to drive the vehicle.

Display of External Licence Plate

- C.8 The external licence plate issued by the Council must be securely fixed to the outside rear of the vehicle below the window line.

Display of Internal Licence Plate

- C.9 The internal licence plate issued by the Council must be securely fixed to the inside of the windscreen on the passenger side of the vehicle so that the front of the licence plate is visible from the outside of the vehicle and the rear of the licence plate is visible from inside the vehicle.

Roof Signs

- C.10 A sign containing the word "TAXI" must be displayed on the roof of the vehicle at all times when it is being driven on a public road or otherwise used as a hackney carriage.
- C.11 The lettering on the sign must be a minimum of 80mm high.
- C.12 The roof sign must be appropriately and safely wired so that the sign is illuminated when the vehicle is available for hire and not illuminated when the vehicle is hired or is not available for hire.

Return of Licence Plate(s)

- C.13 The licence holder must return the internal and / or external licence plates issued by the Council when requested to do so. The licence plates must be returned as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case not more than 7 days after a request to return the plates has been made by an authorised officer of the Council.

Changes of Circumstances

- C.14 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority as soon as reasonably practicable and within no more than 48 hours in any of the following circumstances:
- if they been arrested or charged by the police in relation to any offence (including motoring offences)
 - if they receive a conviction, caution or fixed penalty in relation to any offence (including motoring offences)
- C.15 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority within 7 days of any change to their name and / or address

Advertising on Licensed Vehicles

- C.16 Any advertising displayed on a licensed vehicle must be approved in advance by an authorised officer of the Council. This condition does not apply to any advertisements displayed on a vehicle which relate to any business that accepts and despatches bookings in respect of the vehicle concerned.

Production of Documents

- C.17 The licence holder must produce such of the following as requested to an authorised officer of the Council within 72 hours of receiving a request to do so:
- Vehicle insurance certificate
 - Vehicle registration certificate (V5C)
 - Vehicle MOT test certificate
 - Proof that the appropriate vehicle excise duty has been paid in respect of the vehicle

Presentation of Vehicle for Inspection

- C.18 The vehicle must be presented for inspection in accordance with any reasonable direction properly made by an authorised officer of the Council.
- C.19 Where a vehicle is more than seven years of age on the date the licence was issued, it must be presented for further inspection within a four week period beginning on the date six months after the licence issue date. The age of the vehicle will be calculated based on the date of first registration shown on the vehicle registration certificate (VC5).

Table of Fares (Tariff Card)

- C.20 The licence holder must ensure that a copy of the current table of fares (tariff card) set by the Council is carried in the vehicle at all times in a position where it can be accessed and read by any passenger as required.

CCTV

- C.21 Where CCTV is installed so as to record any part of the inside of a licensed vehicle, the proprietor must be compliant with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018. The system must also be compliant with the Information Commissioner's requirements in respect of registering the system and the capturing, storing, retaining and using any recorded images.

Seating Capacity

- C.22 The vehicle must not be used to carry more passengers than the number authorised to be carried by the licence issued by the Council and shown on the vehicle licence plates issued by the Council.

Equipment to be Carried in the Vehicle

- C.23 The following must be carried in the vehicle at all times:
- A suitable and road legal spare wheel or a tyre inflation kit that is supplied as standard by the manufacturer of the vehicle
 - A powder fire extinguisher of not less than 600g capacity and not more than 12 years old from the date of manufacture
 - A first aid kit containing as a minimum, a selection of dressings, plasters and a pair of plastic gloves that are in date.

Wheelchair Accessible Vehicles

- C.24 Where the vehicle is designed to carry a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the licence holder must ensure that all required equipment to safely load and secure a wheelchair is carried in the vehicle at all times.

Reporting of Accidents

- C.25 The licence holder must report any accident involving the licensed vehicle to the Council within 72 hours, regardless of whether any damage is caused to the vehicle in the accident.

Annex D Standard conditions attached to a licence to use a vehicle as a private hire vehicle

Condition of Vehicle

- D.1 The vehicle and all its fittings and equipment shall at all times when the vehicle is in use or available for hire be kept in an efficient, safe, tidy and clean condition. In particular all data boxes, radios, PDA's or any other equipment installed in the vehicle must be affixed to the vehicle by use of secure fittings so they cannot be easily removed, to prevent injury or harm to the driver or passengers.

Making Alterations to a Vehicle

- D.2 Once a vehicle has been inspected and a licence has been granted the vehicle must be maintained in that form and condition. No change in the specification, design or appearance of the vehicle or addition of any body work accessories shall be made within the duration of the licence without the prior written approval from an authorised officer of the Council. This includes the addition of any tinting film or similar products to the windows of the vehicle.

Licensing a Vehicle with Another Council

- D.3 No private hire vehicle licensed by the Council may be licensed in any other authority as a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.

Insurance Cover

- D.4 The licence holder must at all times that the vehicle is licensed to be used as a private hire vehicle, maintain a valid policy of insurance showing the vehicle is insured for use for hire and reward for private hire or in accordance with a private hire licence.
- D.5 You must retain the above documents for a period of 12 months following their expiry and these documents must be available for inspection at any time to an authorised officer.

Allowing Other Persons to Drive the Vehicle

- D.6 Only a person licensed by the Council to drive private hire vehicles can drive a vehicle that the Council has licensed to be used as a private hire vehicle. If the licence holder proposes to allow someone else to drive their vehicle at any time, before doing so they must obtain from the driver the following documents:
- a) A copy of their current licence issued by Bromsgrove District Council authorising them to drive private hire vehicles, and
 - b) A copy of their insurance documentation covering them to use the vehicle as a private hire vehicle.
- D.7 The licence holder must ensure that the driver's licence to drive private hire vehicles and insurance remain current for the duration of the period they are permitted to drive the vehicle.

Display of External Licence Plate

- D.8 The external licence plate issued by the Council must be securely fixed to the outside rear of the vehicle below the window line.

Display of Internal Licence Plate

- D.9 The internal licence plate issued by the Council must be securely fixed to the inside of the windscreen on the passenger side of the vehicle so that the front of the licence plate is visible from the outside of the vehicle and the rear of the licence plate is visible from inside the vehicle.

Roof Signs

- D.10 No sign may be displayed either on the roof of or above the roof of the a vehicle licensed to be used as a private hire vehicle.

Advertising on Licensed Vehicles

- D.11 Any advertising displayed on a licensed vehicle must be approved in advance by an authorised officer of the Council. This condition does not apply to any advertisements displayed on a vehicle which relate to any business that accepts and despatches bookings in respect of the vehicle concerned.

External Signage

- D.12 Signage must be displayed on the vehicle with wording that makes clear that the vehicle must be booked in advance and is not available for immediate hiring. Such wording could include "Advance Booking Only" "This vehicle must be booked in advance" "No booking, no ride" or similar.

Prohibition on Display of Certain Words

- D.13 The words "Taxi" or "Cab" either in singular or plural or words of a similar meaning or appearance either alone or as part of a name must not be displayed anywhere on the vehicle licensed to be used as a private hire vehicle.

Return of Licence Plate(s)

- D.14 The licence holder must return the internal and / or external licence plates issued by the Council when requested to do so. The licence plates must be returned as soon as reasonably practicable and in any case not more than 7 days after a request to return the plates has been made by an authorised officer of the Council.

Changes of Circumstances

- D.15 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority as soon as reasonably practicable and within no more than 48 hours in any of the following circumstances:
- if they been arrested or charged by the police in relation to any offence (including motoring offences)
 - if they receive a conviction, caution or fixed penalty in relation to any offence (including motoring offences)
- D.16 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority within 7 days of any change to their name and / or address

Production of Documents

- D.17 The licence holder must produce such of the following as requested to an authorised officer of the Council within 72 hours of receiving a request to do so:
- Vehicle insurance certificate
 - Vehicle registration certificate (V5C)
 - Vehicle MOT test certificate
 - Proof that the appropriate vehicle excise duty has been paid in respect of the vehicle

Presentation of Vehicle for Inspection

- D.18 The vehicle must be presented for inspection in accordance with any reasonable direction properly made by an authorised officer of the Council.
- D.19 Where a vehicle is more than seven years of age on the date the licence was issued, it must be presented for further inspection within a four week period beginning on the date six months after the licence issue date. The age of the vehicle will be calculated based on the date of first registration shown on the vehicle registration certificate (VC5).

Taximeters

- D.20 Where a taximeter is fitted in a vehicle licensed to be used as a private hire vehicle the must be fitted securely in a position where it can be easily read by passengers in the vehicle and must not be obscured from view in any way. A table of fares must be available in the vehicle for inspection by passengers to explain clearly the basis on which any hiring charges will be calculated by the taximeter.

CCTV

- D.21 Where CCTV is installed so as to record any part of the inside of a licensed vehicle, the proprietor must be compliant with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018. The system must also be compliant with the Information Commissioner's requirements in respect of registering the system and the capturing, storing, retaining and using any recorded images.

Seating Capacity

- D.22 The vehicle must not be used to carry more passengers than the number authorised to be carried by the licence issued by the Council and shown on the vehicle licence plates issued by the Council.

Equipment to be Carried in the Vehicle

- D.23 The following must be carried in the vehicle at all times:
- A suitable and road legal spare wheel or a tyre inflation kit that is supplied as standard by the manufacturer of the vehicle
 - A powder fire extinguisher of not less than 600g capacity and not more than 12 years old from the date of manufacture
 - A first aid kit containing as a minimum, a selection of dressings, plasters and a pair of plastic gloves that are in date.

Wheelchair Accessible Vehicles

- D.24 Where the vehicle is designed to carry a wheelchair user whilst they remain seated in their wheelchair, the licence holder must ensure that all required equipment to safely load and secure a wheelchair is carried in the vehicle at all times.

Reporting of Accidents

- D.25 The licence holder must report any accident involving the licensed vehicle to the Council within 72 hours, regardless of whether any damage is caused to the vehicle in the accident.

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Annex E

Equality Act 2010 – Position Statement on Sections 165 – 167

Introduction

- E.1 The Government commenced sections 165 and 167 of the Equality Act 2010, in so far as they were not already in force, on 6th April 2017.
- E.2 Section 167 of the Act provides licensing authorities with the powers to make lists of wheelchair accessible vehicles (i.e. “designated vehicles”), and section 165 of the Act then place duties on the drivers of those vehicles to carry passengers in wheelchairs, provide assistance to those passengers and prohibits them from charging extra.
- E.3 The requirements of section 165 do not apply to drivers who have a valid exemption certificate and are displaying a valid exemption notice in the prescribed manner. An exemption certificate can be issued under section 166 of the Act.
- E.4 This allows Local Authorities to exempt drivers from the duties under section 165 where it is appropriate to do so, on medical grounds or because the driver’s physical condition makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for them to comply with those duties.
- E.5 In adopting this position statement, Bromsgrove District Council has had regard to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 167(6) of the Equality Act 2010.

Maintaining a List of Designated Vehicles

- E.6 Section 167 of the Act permits, but does not require, licensing authority to maintain a designated list of wheelchair accessible hackney carriage and private hire vehicles.
- E.7 Whilst not being under a specific legal duty to maintain a list of designated vehicles, Bromsgrove District Council has decided that it will do so.
- E.8 The list of designated vehicles will be published and maintained by Bromsgrove District Council with effect from **1st December 2017**. This will provide a reasonable amount of time for drivers to make applications for exemption from the duties that will be placed upon them once a list of designated vehicles is published.
- E.9 Once published, the list of designated vehicles will be available to access via the Bromsgrove District Council website. A hard copy of the list of designated vehicles will also be provided on request. To request a hard copy of the list of designated vehicles you will need to contact Worcestershire Regulatory Services by emailing enquiries@worcsregservices.gov.uk or telephoning 01905 822799.

Accessibility Requirements for Vehicles Included on the List of Designated Vehicles

- E.10 The Act states that a vehicle can be included on a licensing authority’s list of designated vehicles if it conforms to such accessibility requirements as the licensing authority thinks fit. However, it also goes on to explain that vehicles placed on the designated list should be able to carry passengers in their wheelchairs should they prefer.
- E.11 Bromsgrove District Council has decided that a vehicle will only be included in the authority’s list if it would be possible for the user of a “reference wheelchair” to enter, leave and travel in the passenger compartment in safety and reasonable comfort whilst seated in their wheelchair. For this purpose, a “reference wheelchair” is as defined in Schedule 1 of the Public Service Vehicle Accessibility Regulations 2000.

The Duties Placed on Drivers of Designated Vehicles

- E.12 Section 165 of the Act sets out the duties placed on drivers of designated wheelchair accessible hackney carriage and private hire vehicles.
- E.13 The duties are:
- to carry the passenger while in the wheelchair;
 - not to make any additional charge for doing so;
 - if the passenger chooses to sit in a passenger seat to carry the wheelchair;
 - to take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the passenger is carried in safety and reasonable comfort; and
 - to give the passenger such mobility assistance as is reasonably required.
- E.14 The Act then goes on to define mobility assistance as assistance:
- To enable the passenger to get into or out of the vehicle;
 - If the passenger wishes to remain in the wheelchair, to enable the passenger to get into and out of the vehicle while in the wheelchair;
 - To load the passenger's luggage into or out of the vehicle;
 - If the passenger does not wish to remain in the wheelchair, to load the wheelchair into or out of the vehicle.
- E.15 It is an offence for the driver (unless exempt) of a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle which is on the licensing authority's designated list to fail to comply with these duties.

Exemptions from the Duties Placed on Drivers of Designated Vehicles

- E.16 Some drivers may have a medical condition or a disability or physical condition which makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for them to provide the sort of physical assistance which these duties require. That is why the Act allows licensing authorities to grant exemptions from the duties to individual drivers.
- E.17 Section 166 allows licensing authorities to exempt drivers from the duties to assist passengers in wheelchairs if they are satisfied that it is appropriate to do so on medical or physical grounds. The exemption can be valid for as short or long a time period as the LA thinks appropriate, bearing in mind the nature of the medical issue. If exempt, the driver will not be required to perform any of the duties.
- E.18 If a licensed driver wishes to obtain an exemption from the duties placed on them under section 165, they must complete the relevant application form and submit this to the licensing authority alongside relevant supporting evidence. The supporting evidence must include a letter or report from the licensed driver's general practitioner.
- E.19 If required, a licensed driver seeking to obtain an exemption from the duties, must submit to an examination by an independent medical practitioner appointed by the licensing authority. The decision as to whether an exemption is granted and for how long, will be taken by the Head of Worcestershire Regulatory Services
- E.20 If the exemption application is successful then the licensing authority will issue an exemption certificate and provide an exemption notice for the driver to display in their vehicle.

- E.21 If the exemption application is unsuccessful , the applicant will be informed in writing within a reasonable timescale and provided with a clear explanation of the reasons for the decision.
- E.22 Section 172 of the Act enables drivers to appeal against the decision of the licensing authority not to issue an exemption certificate. That appeal should be made to the Magistrate's Court and must be made within 28 days beginning with the date of the refusal.

Enforcement

- E.23 It is important to note that a driver will be subject to the duties set out in section 165 of the Equality Act 2010 if the vehicle they are driving appears on the designated list of the licensing authority that licensed them, and the licensing authority has not provided them with an exemption certificate, regardless of where the journey starts or ends.
- E.24 Bromsgrove District Council will look to take firm action where drivers breach their duties under section 165 of the Act and will use all their available powers to ensure that drivers who discriminate against disabled passengers are held accountable for their actions.
- E.25 If a driver receives a conviction for breaching their duties under section 165 of the Act, the authority will review whether or not they remain a fit and proper person to hold a licence to drive hackney carriage or private hire vehicles.

Annex F

Plate exemption policy for licensed private hire vehicles

- F.1 The Council will only grant an exemption to the proprietor of a private hire vehicle from the requirement to display an external licence plate where the vehicle meets **all** of the following requirements:
- the vehicle must be an executive model, and
 - the vehicle interior and exterior must be maintained in exceptional condition, and
 - the vehicle must be used exclusively for executive hire or chauffeur work.
- F.2 Each application for exemption from the requirement to display an external licence plate will be determined by an authorised officer of the Council on a case by case basis.
- F.3 Those applying for exemption from the requirement to display an external licence plate will be required to present their vehicle to an authorised officer for inspection and provide evidence to show it is use exclusively for executive hire or chauffeur work.

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Annex G

Standard conditions attached to a licence to operate private hire vehicles

Duty to Provide a Basic Disclosure Annually

- G.1 Where the licence holder does not a licence issued by Bromsgrove District Council authorising them to drive hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles, they must submit a basic disclosure certificate annually within a 4 week period beginning with the anniversary of the date that the licence was issued.

Location of Operating Base and Records

- G.2 The licence holder must operate private hire vehicles from an address within the licensing authority's administrative area (hereafter referred to as "the operating base").
- G.3 All records required by these conditions and that are kept in a written form, must be kept and made available for inspection at the operating base.
- G.4 Where records are held electronically, they must be capable of being viewed by an authorised officer or police officer visiting the operating base.
- G.5 The licence holder must be able to provide an authorised officer or police officer with a printed copy of any records held electronically upon request.

Changes of Circumstances

- G.6 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority as soon as reasonably practicable and within no more than 48 hours in any of the following circumstances:
- if they been arrested or charged by the police in relation to any offence (including motoring offences)
 - if they receive a conviction, caution or fixed penalty in relation to any offence (including motoring offences)
- G.7 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority within 7 days of any change to their name and / or home address
- G.8 A licence holder must notify the licensing authority within 7 days of any change to the address of their operating base.

Records of Bookings

- G.9 The licence holder must ensure that accurate records of all bookings received are maintained. The following is the minimum information that must be recorded in respect of each booking:
- The name of the passenger
 - The time that the booking was received
 - The pick-up point
 - The requested pick-up time
 - The destination
 - The name of the driver dispatched to undertake the booking
 - The driver's licence number of the driver dispatched to undertake the booking
 - The vehicle registration number of the vehicle dispatched to undertake the booking
 - The name of any individual that responded to the booking request
 - The name of any individual that dispatched the vehicle

- G.10 The licence holder's record of all private hire bookings, whether retained in a book or on a computerised system, must be kept at the licensed premises for at least 12 months and be readily available for production to an authorised officer or police constable for inspection at any time during the hours of operation.

Record Keeping – Vehicles and Driver's Operated

- G.11 The licence holder must retain an accurate records for all of the vehicles and drivers that they dispatch to undertaken bookings made with them. These records must include:
- The full name of each driver
 - Any call signs allocated to any drivers
 - The identity of the local authority that issued the relevant driver's licence
 - The registration number of any vehicles
 - The licence plate number of any vehicles
 - The identity of the local authority that issued the relevant vehicle's licence
- G.12 The licence holder must obtain and retain the following documentation in respect of every vehicle and driver they operate prior to allocating them any bookings, namely:
- a copy of the driver's current private hire driver's licence or badge
 - a copy of the vehicle's current private hire vehicle licence or front identity plate
 - a copy of the vehicle's current MOT certificate
 - a copy of the vehicle's current insurance certificate or cover note in respect of the driver using the vehicle.
- G.13 The above documentation relating to vehicles and drivers must be retained at the licensed premises for at least 12 months after a vehicle or driver ceases to undertake work for the licence holder and be readily available for production to an authorised officer or police constable for inspection at any time during the hours of operation.

Record Keeping – Form of Records and Data Security

- G.14 Whether records are kept in written or electronic form, they must at all times be in a format that is clear and legible.
- G.15 The licence holder must comply with their duties under data protection legislation to protect the information that they record and retain.

Provision of Information to Driver Dispatched

- G.16 A driver dispatched to fulfil a booking that has been accepted must be provided with the following information as a minimum:
- The name of the passenger
 - The pick-up point
 - The requested pick-up time
 - The destination

Provision of Information to Person Who Has Made a Booking

- G.17 A person who has had a booking accepted must be provided with the following information as a minimum:
- The registration number of the vehicle that will be dispatched to pick them up.
 - The licence (badge) number of the driver that will be driving the vehicle dispatched to pick them up.
- G.18 This information can be provided verbally over the telephone, by text message or by other electronic means.
- G.19 If the person's booking is being sub-contracted and will be carried out by a vehicle and driver licensed by a different licensing authority, the passenger must be provided the following information as a minimum:
- The name of the operator to whom the booking has been sub-contracted and the name of the licensing authority that has issued a licence to that operator.
 - The registration number of the vehicle that will be dispatched to pick them up.
 - The licence (badge) number of the driver that will be driving the vehicle dispatched to pick them up.
 - The name of the licensing authority that has licensed both the driver and vehicle

Use of Passenger Service Vehicles (PSVs) to Fulfil Bookings

- G.20 Where the licence holder also holds a PSV operator's licence, PSV's should not be used to fulfil bookings except with the informed consent of the hirer. This consent shall be recorded as part of the booking record.

Register of Staff

- G.21 The licence holder must maintain a register of all staff that will take bookings or dispatch vehicles.
- G.22 The licence holder must have in place a written policy on the employment of ex-offenders, which must include reference to the carrying out of Basic Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks on any staff that are involved in taking bookings or dispatching vehicles.

Recording and Dealing with Complaints

- G.23 The licence holder must establish and maintain a written complaints procedure and take all reasonable steps to fully investigate any complaints, ensuring a record is kept of the following information:
- the name, contact details of complainant and date complaint received
 - the date, time and details/nature of the complaint
 - the name of the driver (and Badge number) or member of staff, to which the complaint relates
 - details of the investigation carried out and any action taken.

G.24 Upon receiving a complaint or allegation concerning any of the following matters in relation to any person licensed by Bromsgrove District Council you must report it to the Council immediately:

- sexual misconduct, sexual harassment or inappropriate sexual attention
- racist behaviour
- violent, aggressive or abusive behaviour
- dishonesty such as overcharging, theft or retention of lost property
- breach of equality legislation, such as refusing to carry an assistance dog

Waiting Rooms / Areas

G.25 Where a licence holder makes available a waiting room/area for those making bookings, this room/area must be maintained in a clean and tidy condition and must be free from any hazards.

Standard of Service

G.26 The licence holder shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that a reliable service is provided to anyone from whom a booking is accepted.

Conduct of licence holder and employees

G.27 The licence holder must behave in a civil, orderly and respectful manner at all times whilst communicating with people in course of delivering a private hire service.

G.28 In offering their services, the licence holder must ensure that they and any persons employed by them to communicate with customers, process bookings or dispatch vehicles, do not discriminate against any person because of their:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage & Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy & Maternity
- Race
- Religion or Belief
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation

G.29 The licence holder must ensure that they and any persons employed by them to communicate with customers, process bookings or dispatch vehicles, do not engage in inappropriate conversations with passengers. Inappropriate topics of conversation include (but are not limited to) references to a persons personal life, relationship status, appearance, religion or political beliefs.

Lost Property

G.30 The licence holder must have a written policy setting out their procedure for dealing with property left in a licensed vehicle after a journey has ended. This policy must be communicated to all drivers to whom bookings are allocated.

G.31 The licence holder must take all reasonable steps to ensure any lost property is returned safely to its owner.

BROMSGROVE DISTRICT COUNCIL

HACKNEY CARRIAGE AND PRIVATE HIRE PENALTY POINTS SYSTEM

The penalty points system for recording non-compliance with Hackney Carriage or Private Hire requirements will operate as follows:-

1. Bromsgrove District Council's Enforcement Policies will be fully considered by the enforcing officer when determining the manner in which any breach of the legislation, byelaws or the requirements of this licence conditions are dealt with. Where it is decided that the use of penalty points is appropriate they will be issued in accordance with the rate in the attached schedule.
2. Before penalty points are issued, there must be sufficient evidence to prove the relevant offence(s) or breach of condition(s).
3. Each case will be considered on its own merits.
4. Penalty points may be issued regardless of the geographic location in which the act of non-compliance took place.
5. When points are issued, the relevant proprietor, driver or operator will be sent written confirmation within five working days.
6. Points may be issued to the driver, proprietor and/or operator of a vehicle in accordance with the table below depending on the circumstances of the case.
7. Where the driver of the vehicle is also the proprietor and/or operator of the vehicle, only one set of points will be issued in respect of each offence or breach of condition identified.
8. There is a right of appeal to the Licensing and Support Services Manager at Worcestershire Regulatory Services against any points that are issued.
9. Points issued will remain "live" for a rolling period of two years from the date of issue. Points will be considered "spent" once it is more two years from the date of issue.
10. Any driver, proprietor or operator accumulating 12 points in a two year period will be referred to a Licensing Sub-Committee for a review of whether the individual remains a fit and proper person to hold the relevant licence.
11. When a driver, proprietor or operator appears before a Licensing Sub-Committee, the following options are available to the Sub-Committee:

- Take no further action
 - Issue a written warning
 - Extend the two year period for which the points remain live
 - Suspend the licence
 - Revoke the licence
 - Any other action that the Sub-Committee feels appropriate in the circumstances of the case
12. Any driver appearing before a Licensing Sub-Committee will have the right to make representations to the Sub-Committee and be legally represented at the hearing.
 13. Any driver, proprietor or operator who has their licence suspended or revoked by a Licensing Sub-Committee will have the right to appeal against the decision to a Magistrates Court within 21 days unless in the interests of public safety, the Sub-Committee further resolves that the suspension or revocation should have immediate effect.
 14. Once a Licensing Sub-Committee has considered a case involving accumulated points, the points will be treated as spent unless the Sub-Committee decides otherwise.
 15. If the Sub-Committee decides that any points are to remain live, they must stipulate the date at which they will be considered spent.
 16. Nothing in this penalty points system will prevent the Council from taking action under any appropriate legislation.
 17. The penalty points scheme will be subject to review two years after implementation and as necessary thereafter.

SCHEDULE – TARIFF OF POINTS ISSUED FOR OFFENCES / BREACHES

	Offence (s) / Breach of condition (s)	Points applicable	Vehicle Driver	Vehicle Proprietor	Operator (PH)
1	Failing to behave in a civil and orderly manner	4	X		
2	Failure to proceed to another hackney carriage stand on finding a hackney carriage stand full (over-ranking)	3	X		
3	Failing to wear drivers badge so it is plainly visible	3	X		
4	Failing to display vehicle licence plate on the outside rear of the vehicle	3	X	X	
5	Vehicle interior in unacceptable condition	3	X	X	
6	Vehicle exterior in unacceptable condition	3	X	X	

Agenda Item 4

7	Failure to provide fire extinguisher	3	X	X	
8	Taximeter defective or not clearly visible	4	X	X	
9	Failing to afford reasonable assistance with loading and unloading luggage	3	X		
10	Failure to display table of fares	3	X	X	
11	Conveying more passengers in the vehicle than permitted by the licence	4	X		
12	Leaving hackney carriage unattended on a stand	3	X		
13	Charging more than the prescribed fare for a journey	4	X		
14	When hired to do so, failing to attend at the appointed time and place without reasonable cause	3	X	X	X
15	Failing to hand in property left in a licensed vehicle by a passenger	3	X	X	X
16	Failing to notify the Council of motoring or other convictions within 7 days	4	X	X	X
17	Failing to keep appropriate records of bookings	4			X
18	Failing to notify the Council of a change of name or address	3	X	X	X
19	Refusing a fare without reasonable cause	3	X		
20	Failing to report an accident to the Council within 72 hours	3	X	X	
21	Failing to produce insurance certificate to officer on request	4	X	X	
22	Failing to produce vehicle for inspection on request	4	X	X	
23	Failure to produce booking records upon request	4			X
24	Causing or permitting any vehicle other than a hackney carriage to wait on a hackney carriage stand	4	X		
25	Unnecessarily prolonging a journey without reasonable cause	4	X		
26	Obstructing an authorised officer or constable	4	X	X	X
27	Failing to comply with a requirement properly made by an authorised officer or constable	4	X	X	X
29	Using vehicle horn otherwise than in accordance with the rule 112 of the Highway Code.	3	X		
30	Allowing smoking in a licensing vehicle	3	X		
31	Smoking in a licensed vehicle	3	X		
32	Parking a vehicle in an illegal or dangerous position	3	X		
33	Leaving a vehicle engine running unnecessarily while that vehicle is stationary on a public road (Highway Code Rule 123)	3	X		
34	Using a vehicle with defective tyres	4 (per tyre)	X	X	

Annex I Granting of certificates exempting drivers from the duties in respect of carrying assistance dogs

- I.1 Any person wishing to be exempted from the duties placed on them in respect of the carriage of assistance dogs in hackney carriage or private hire vehicles must complete and submit the relevant application form.
- I.2 The application must be accompanied a letter from the person's own registered GP that states that they are of the opinion that the person has a genuine medical condition that is aggravated by exposure to dogs. The application must also be accompanied by medical evidence, for example a blood test, a skin prick test or clinical history.
- I.3 If an authorised officer of the Council is satisfied by the evidence accompanying the application, the licence holder will be issued with a notice of exemption notice. Whenever they are driving a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, the holder of a notice of exemption must place it in an easily accessible place, for example on the windscreen or in a prominent position on the dashboard
- I.4 Where an exemption certificate is issued, the Council will also provide an additional tactile and/or large print resource to hackney carriage and private hire vehicle drivers so that assistance dog owners who are blind can identify that the driver has been issued with a certificate.

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LICENSING COMMITTEE

15th March 2021

15th March 2021

Draft Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy – Approval to Commence Consultation

12th July 2021

Revised Statement of Principles under Gambling Act 2005 – Approval to commence consultation

Consideration of responses to consultation on draft Street Collections Policy.

Annual Licensing Report

20th September 2021

Draft Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy – Consideration of Consultation Responses

15th November 2021

Revised Statement of Principles under Gambling Act 2005 – Consideration of Consultation Responses

14th March 2022

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