

Eastbourne Borough Council
Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Guidance
Effective Date: TBA

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Part One: Introduction

This Licensing Guidance is written pursuant to the powers conferred by the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, as amended, which place on Eastbourne Borough Council (“the Council”) the duty to carry out its licensing functions in respect of hackney carriage and private hire vehicles. In addition the Council will have due regard to all other relevant legislation and guidance in its decision making process. The Council has responsibility for the licensing of vehicles, drivers and operators within the borough of Eastbourne and in exercising its discretion the Council will have regard to this Guidance.

The Council recognises the important role that hackney carriage and private hire vehicles play as part of an integrated transport system as they provide essential services particularly in those situations where public transport is either not available, for example in rural areas, and for those individuals with mobility difficulties.

In setting out this Guidance the Council seeks to;

- a. Ensure the safety and welfare of the public - which is the overriding objective,
- b. Encourage environmental sustainability,
- c. Ensure an efficient and effective hackney carriage and private hire provision,
- d. Monitor and improve standards of service in the trade

Notwithstanding the existence of this Guidance, each application or enforcement measure will be considered on its own merits. Where it is necessary for the Council to substantially depart from this Guidance, in exceptional circumstances, reasons will be given for doing so.

This Guidance will take effect between and xx will be kept under review and amended as and when necessary to reflect changes in legislation, case law, statutory guidance and best practice.

Minor amendments to this Guidance required for example by virtue of legislative change or administrative procedural change may be made by the Functional Lead - Quality Environment in consultation with the Chair of the Licensing Committee.

Significant amendments to the Guidance will require a full public consultation prior to consideration by the full Licensing Committee. Significant amendments include those that will have a significant procedural or financial impact on applicants, licence holders or the public and those which are inconsistent with the Guidance objectives.

When any revisions are made to the Guidance the Council will publish a statement of the revision on its website along with the revised Guidance.

Any changes to the licensing requirements will be followed by a review of the licences currently issued. If requirements are changed regarding vehicle specification or licence holders will need to undertake additional training, then reasonable time will be allowed for these changes to take place. Where a more subjective change has been introduced, for example an amended policy on previous convictions, the licensing authority will consider each case on its own merits. Where there are exceptional, clear and compelling reasons to deviate from a policy, the licensing authorities will consider doing so.

Transitional Arrangements

The Guidance will have a phased introduction from *TBA* With the exception of the Vehicle Licence Conditions which for new applicants for a vehicle licence will take effect from the date this Guidance becomes effective, and for existing vehicle licence holders will take effect from when they change the vehicle to which the licence applies

Part 2: Definitions

The 1847 Act	Town Police Clauses Act 1847
The 1976 Act	The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976
Authorised Council Officer	Means an Officer of the Council authorised under the Council's Scheme of Delegation to administrate the licensing function
Best Practice Guidance	Means Best Practice Guidance on Taxi and Private Hire Vehicles Licensing issued by the Department of Transport in March 2010 as amended or as may be replaced.
Council or Licensing Authority	Means Eastbourne Borough Council in its licensing function
Driver	Refers to dual drivers, unless expressly stated or the context indicates otherwise
Hackney Carriage	Means a vehicle licenced under the 1847 Act to stand or ply for hire throughout the borough controlled by the Council
He/his	shall apply to female equivalent
Plate	means the identification plate with the Council's licence reference number fixed to the rear exterior of the vehicle.
Private Hire Operator	Means a person who in the course of business makes provision for the invitation or acceptance of bookings for private hire vehicles
Private Hire Vehicle	A motor vehicle constructed or adapted to seat fewer than nine passengers, other than a hackney carriage or public service vehicle, which is provided for hire with the services of a driver for the purpose of carrying passengers
Proprietor	Refers to owners of either hackney carriage or private hire vehicles, unless expressly stated or the context indicates otherwise and includes a part proprietor
Vehicle	Refers to a hackney carriage or private hire or specialist vehicle, unless expressly stated or the context indicates otherwise

Part 3: Vehicles

Limitation of Numbers

The Council currently has no limit on the number of hackney carriages which may be licensed within the Borough and has no intention of introducing one unless evidence of no significant unmet demand can be provided.

With effect from the 1st December 2019 applications for a new licensed hackney carriage vehicle will not be considered unless the vehicle is Wheel Chair Accessible. The vehicles may be either side loading or rear loading via a ramp. This does not apply to existing licence holders of Hackney carriage vehicles who apply to change their vehicles.

(This is a reworded condition from the current policy)

No powers exist for the Council to limit the number of private hire vehicles that it may licence.

Specifications and Conditions

The Council has a wide discretion over the type of vehicle it can licence and the best practice suggests that local licensing authorities should adopt the principle of specifying as many different types of vehicle as possible.

The Council is empowered to impose such conditions as it considers reasonably necessary in relation to vehicles licences. Licence conditions relevant to the type of vehicle are contained in Appendix 1.

Environmental Considerations

The Council has given careful consideration to introducing tougher emissions standards for all licensed vehicles and considers its responsibility in protecting the environment to be an important objective of the Guidance.

The Council is committed to reducing emissions through raising awareness of environmental issues with the trade and other interested parties.

At this time the Council considers that its requirement for all vehicles to be tested every six months means that it does not require tougher emission standards for licensed vehicles other than the relevant Euro standard.

Maximum Age of Vehicles

Vehicles presented for first licensing shall not be more than five years old and vehicles presented for re-licensing shall not be more than ten years old ~~of more than ten years old will not be relicensed~~, apart from in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of an Authorised Officer. Applications to re licence vehicles over ten years old must be made in writing to the Council citing what is considered to be an 'exceptional circumstance'. Financial matters nor the condition of the vehicle come in to this exceptions category and will not be considered in the determination.

Vehicle Testing

No vehicle may be used unless it has a current MOT pass certificate and have passed a Vehicle Suitability Test ("VST") both of which must be dated no earlier than one calendar month prior to the licence commencement date. Vehicles that are less than one year old will be exempt from obtaining a current MOT pass certificate but will still be required to pass a VST.

All vehicles will be subject to an annual MOT and a six monthly VST. Each application for a grant or renewal of a vehicle licence must be accompanied with proof of compliance.

The licence of any vehicle which fails its testing requirement will be automatically suspended until such time as the vehicle has been re-examined and the necessary pass certificate obtained.

In addition, the Council will undertake a programme of inspections between formal testing dates. All vehicles must be available for inspection, at any location within the Borough, at all times, when requested by an Authorised Officer or a Police Officer. All vehicle documentation must be produced within 24 hours, or at such time as specified, when requested by an Authorised Officer or a Police Officer. In the event of any concerns in relation to vehicle safety the vehicle will be referred for a VST. Where in the opinion of an Authorised Officer the testing requirements would not be met they may agree a period of time for rectification and re-inspection or they will suspend the vehicle until such time as the re-testing requirements shall be met.

Responsibility for ensuring the vehicle is tested and licensed remains with the licence holder.

VST's are only to be carried out by a Council designated DVSA approved garage in the Borough.

Livery

~~All Hackney Carriage vehicles must have white paintwork. Private hire vehicles shall have paintwork that is any colour other than white.~~

~~All vehicles are to display an approved door sign as supplied by the Council (in the Council's corporate colours), with the exception of executive private hire vehicles solely used for that purpose.~~

The Council believes that the requirements of this Policy ensure that hackney carriages and private hire vehicles are easily distinguishable.

1. All Hackney Carriage vehicles will be white in colour.
2. Private hire vehicles will any colour other than white.
3. Door signs are provided by the Council. All vehicles are required to display an approved door sign on the middle portion of the front driver and passenger doors as supplied by the council.
4. All Hackney carriage vehicles will display a roof sign as specified within the vehicle conditions.

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Change of Ownership

Any change to the proprietor named on a vehicle licence must be notified to the Council within fourteen days of any change.

When the proprietor of a vehicle licence wishes to transfer the licence to another person, company or partnership he must notify the Council, using the prescribed application form and paying the appropriate fee, before such a change takes place.

Unauthorised Use

The proprietor shall not allow the vehicle to be driven and/or used for hire by any person who does not hold an appropriate current driver licence.

Intended Use (Hackney Carriages only)

A hackney carriage vehicle licensed by one local authority can be used to fulfil pre-booked hiring's on behalf of private hire operators licensed by another local authority. In order that the Council may retain local control over the hackney carriages it licenses, applicants will be asked as part of the application process which area they intend to entirely or predominantly operate from for the purposes of fulfilling pre-booked hiring's. It will be incumbent upon the applicant to demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction that they intend to ply for hire predominantly within the Borough. If the applicant indicates that they will not predominately work within the Borough the application will normally be refused.

If the vehicle is found to be operating in contravention to the information supplied in the application form then enforcement action will be considered, which may include revocation of the licence.

This section is not intended to act as a restraint of trade since applicants may make applications to any local authority in which area they intend to ply for hire.

Accident Reporting

Any accident in a vehicle causing damage materially affecting the safety, performance or appearance of the vehicle or the comfort or convenience of passengers must be reported to the Council as soon as reasonably practicably and in any case within 72 hours of the event.

Following any accident, as defined above, if it is the intention of the proprietor to continue licensed use of the vehicle it must pass a VST. It is the responsibility of the licence holder to notify the Council that this requirement has been satisfied. The Council may suspend the use of the licenced vehicle until it is suitably repaired and conforms to the testing requirements.

A licensed vehicle which has suffered major accident damage or requires substantial mechanical repair may be temporarily replaced by another vehicle provided that the damage or defect has been reported to an Authorised Officer, and the replacement vehicle meets the requirements of this Guidance and is suitable to be used for hire purposes.

CCTV

1. The Council considers that it is important to mandate the requirement for CCTV in all licensed vehicles to protect the travelling public and drivers. The Council considers that the security of drivers and passengers is of paramount importance and CCTV can be a valuable deterrent and useful to confirm or rebut complaints made against drivers. ~~Under this Guidance CCTV will be strongly encouraged, but not mandatory, in all hackney carriages and private hire vehicles.~~
2. The Council understands that there is a need to balance its responsibilities to protect drivers and the travelling public with the individual's privacy rights.
3. CCTV equipment are to be installed and operated in all licensed Hackney Carriage and Private Hire vehicles (other than Private Hire vehicles issued with a plate

exemption for executive and VIP work and those vehicles used solely for this purpose).

4. The system must be approved by the Council which will maintain a list of such CCTV systems and approved providers on a list available on its website. For those vehicles that have a CCTV system installed before the implementation of compulsory CCTV those systems may be allowed at the discretion of an Authorised Officer.
5. All CCTV media and its data must be secured, password encrypted and not accessible to anyone other than the data controller or their appointed administrator or agent.
6. The Council will become the Data Controller and will publish a Data Protection Statement.
7. The CCTV systems must be installed in vehicles by 1 October 2022.
8. The installation and operation of the CCTV systems shall comply with the requirements of the Information Commissioner's CCTV Code of Practice and the Home Office Surveillance Code of Practice. The CCTV system shall comply with any legislative requirements as regards safety, technical acceptability and operational/data integrity.
9. The CCTV system shall comply with any legislative requirement as regards safety, technical acceptability and operational/data integrity.
10. The CCTV system will remain at all times the property of the proprietor of the vehicle who will be responsible for the maintenance of the system and will ensure that it is checked regularly and maintained in working order at all times.
11. It will be the responsibility of the driver of a vehicle to report to the Council within 48 hours any breakdown of or other issues that may affect the efficient working of the CCTV system.
12. Any failure to install, maintain or operate a system is likely to lead to the vehicle licence being suspended, revoked or the licence not being renewed. Such a failure may also call into question the fitness and propriety of the driver.
13. The CCTV system must be capable of date, time and vehicle identification. It must be capable of capturing images during daytime and darkness of sufficient quality to enable the identification of any person travelling in the vehicle and be of such quality that it can be used for prosecution purposes, where necessary.
14. The positioning of the CCTV camera and hardware should be such that the hard disc or data card is not accessible to any passenger travelling in the vehicle. The equipment must be securely fixed such that it cannot be tampered with or damaged by any person travelling in the vehicle.
15. The CCTV system shall not be used to record conversations between members of the public, since that is highly intrusive, and if any system is equipped with a sound recording facility then that functionality shall be disabled.

16. All vehicles with a CCTV system shall display prominent notices, visible both outside and inside the vehicle, to inform passengers that a CCTV system is in operation. The signage shall include where a subject access request may be made.
17. An Authorised Officer or Police Officer may, on reasonable notice, examine any camera installation or any footage from the CCTV.
18. The Council shall be permitted to access data where they have received a complaint involving the vehicle or its driver and the complaint cannot be fully investigated without access to the recording. Any material recorded on the CCTV equipment shall only be used as evidence in court proceedings or to aid the investigation of crime, to confirm or rebut complaints made against the driver or as evidence in motor insurance matters. The licence holder shall co-operate with any Police investigation where access to the CCTV footage may assist.
19. The driver of the vehicle and or Operator will not attempt to access, or tamper with the CCTV equipment or attempt to download or tamper with any of the equipment or data
20. The CCTV system must be capable of recording and storing images for a minimum of 28 days.

~~The written approval of the Council must be obtained before CCTV is installed in a vehicle. If CCTV equipment is installed the relevant conditions in Appendix 1, below, will apply.~~

Vehicle Specification

The Council's general specifications are;

Vehicles shall be fitted with a minimum of four side doors of a size to permit easy access.

Vehicle engines shall meet the following Euro standards. Diesel powered vehicles shall meet the Euro 6 standard for emissions and petrol vehicles the Euro 4 standard.

The vehicle shall be designed to permit the specified number of passengers to be carried in comfort and safety. The rear seat must be at least 48 inches wide and all seats shall have a minimum width of 16 inches per person.

The vehicles shall be provided with adequate luggage space for the number of passengers for which the vehicle is licensed.

Vehicles may be of the saloon, estate, hatchback or MPV type and all vehicles must be approved by the Council. Estate vehicles must be fitted with a grill or parcel shelf sufficient to prevent luggage coming into contact with passengers using rear seats.

Left hand drive vehicles will not normally be licensed, except with the agreement of an Authorised Officer.

A comprehensive vehicle specification list shall be available on the Council's website.

~~Hackney Carriage Vehicles to be wheelchair accessible~~

~~All additional hackney carriage vehicles will only be licensed if they are wheelchair accessible. The vehicles may be either side loading or rear loading via a ramp. (Reworded condition at top of section 3).~~

Stretched Limousines and Other Specialist Vehicles

Any stretched limousine capable of carrying eight passengers or less which is offered for hire will require a licence.

For the purposes of this Guidance a stretched limousine is a motor vehicle that has been lengthened by the insertion of an additional body section and modified by a coachbuilder to contain luxury facilities and fixtures that is capable to carrying up to but not exceeding 8 passengers.

The Individual Vehicles Approval Inspection regime introduced by the Vehicle and Operator Services Agency will apply to all limousine and speciality vehicles that do not meet the standard vehicle specification.

The Council recommends that anyone wishing to licence a limousine or specialist vehicle should contact the Council before purchasing a vehicle to ensure that advice is given about meeting the required standards.

Funeral and Wedding Vehicles

There is no requirement for a vehicle to be licensed when it is being used in connection with a funeral, or is being wholly or mainly used by a person carrying out the business of a Funeral Director for the purposes of funerals.

A vehicle does not need to be licensed whilst it is being used in connection with a wedding. For clarification, the exemption only applies to journeys directly relating to the wedding service itself for example transporting the bride/and or groom to the wedding service, from the service to the reception and from the service/reception to home. Transport to other locations such as the airport would be considered a licensable activity.

Wheelchair Accessible Vehicles

Wheelchair Accessible Vehicles must always have the appropriate equipment available to carry wheelchair customers and in working condition otherwise the vehicle licence will be immediately suspended.

Ambulance and Other Patient Transport

Ambulances defined by, 'vehicles conforming to original manufacturers specifications and equipped and used for the carriage of sick, injured or disabled people with permanent rear compartment and means of carrying passengers in a recumbent position together with an attendant seat for use by accompanying medical professionals, readily identifiable as a vehicle used for the carriage of such people by being marked ambulance on both sides', will be exempt from private hire vehicle licensing.

In addition, the Council will exempt from licensing those vehicles being used by volunteer drivers (unpaid) to take patients to and from hospital.

Courtesy Vehicles

Courtesy vehicles used for example for transporting customers to and from garages, airports, hotels and night clubs without charge but with a clear business benefit should be

licensed even though there may not be a separate charge for using the vehicle. For clarification, in addition the operator and the driver should also be licenced.

Executive Private Hire Vehicles

Executive or chauffeur driven vehicles will require a licence. [Plate and Livery exemptions may be granted for vehicles providing a discreet service to corporate and VIP clients.](#) ~~However, private hire vehicles will be issued with an exemption certificate, which allows them not to attach an external plate or door signs, if the vehicle is of a high quality both in terms of brand and condition. This include but are not limited to luxury brands such as Mercedes Benz, BMW, Jaguar, Rolls Royce, Bentley and Lexus and in addition the vehicle should have no visible defects or dents either externally or internally.~~

[The application for Plate/Livery Exemption must be made in writing and a certificate of exemption must be granted before the plate may be removed from the rear of the vehicle. The plate must be carried in the vehicle at all times along with the exemption certificate. All other signs must be removed in these circumstances. The driver's identity badge must be carried in the vehicle and produced on demand.](#)

[If the plate exemption is misused then consideration will be given to the exemption for that vehicle being removed.](#)

~~Potential applicants will need to demonstrate that the vehicle will be used exclusively for executive clients and/or special occasions. Examples of these journeys would include but are not limited to corporate events, conferences, exhibitions and meetings, chauffeured services and school proms.~~

All executive vehicles undertaking any private hire work are required to display an external plate and door signs.

Dual Plating

The Council will not grant a vehicle licence for any vehicle already licensed by another licensing authority.

Part 4: Drivers

Licences

~~The Council issues Dual Drivers licences.~~

The Council issues the following types of drivers' licences;

- Dual Drivers – holding both a hackney and private hire drivers licence

All new and renewal driver licences will be granted for 36 months from the date of issue

The only exceptions to these principles are:

- a) In cases where the licence holder is working under visa conditions attached to their passport the licence will only cover up to the expiry date on the visa.
- b) Where the Council considers it appropriate in exceptional circumstances.
- c) The financial circumstances of the applicant will not be deemed as an exceptional circumstance

The statutory and practical criteria and qualifications for all drivers are broadly the same. Therefore this section applies equally to hackney carriage, private hire, dual and restricted private hire drivers unless otherwise stated.

Age and Experience

The Guidance does not set a minimum age limit for new drivers. However, a licence will not be granted to anyone who has not held a full DVLA or equivalent driving licence, for a period of at least twelve months immediately prior to the application.

An applicant who meets the licensing requirement by virtue of an acceptable non UK driving licence must obtain a full UK driving licence within 12 months of the issuing of the driver licence. Where this requirement is not satisfied the driver's licence will be automatically suspending pending compliance. This requirement is to ensure appropriate regulation of any penalty points issued by the courts in relation to road traffic offences and is an integral part of the 'fit and proper person' test.

~~There is no maximum age limit for drivers.~~

There is no maximum age limit for drivers but once the licence holder reaches the age of 65 they will be required to provide to the Council annual medical checks.

Fit and Proper Test

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.

The test used by this Authority when considering whether a licence holder is a 'Fit and Proper' Person is:

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?

If, on the balance of probabilities, the answer to the question is 'no', the individual should not hold a licence. All decisions on the suitability of an applicant or licensee will 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 will take into consideration conduct that has not resulted in a criminal conviction.

Driver Tests

Applicants for will be required to meet the following the following tests as detailed below.

1. Knowledge Test

The knowledge test includes questions on locations of places of interest, policy and law, the Highway Code, road signs, numeracy, English comprehension, equalities including disability awareness, and child exploitation.

Applicants are limited to three attempts at the test per application and the test must be passed within six months of receipt their application. If they fail the tests, their application will be rejected and they must wait for at least six months before reapplying.

Any person found cheating will be disqualified from the test and will not be granted a licence for at least three years.

Applicants are required to provide photographic identification on the day of the test, for example a passport, and if they fail to provide photographic ID their test will be cancelled.

The cost of the first test is included in the application fee. Each subsequent test is paid for at the time of booking and the fee is non-refundable.

In addition, drivers will be required to attend training sessions on Equalities Awareness including Disability Awareness. Applicants who fail the training will be required to resit the training and pass before a licence can be issued. The costs of this training are payable by the applicant.

2. Driving Proficiency Test

~~New applicants are required to undertake a driving proficiency test and details of local companies who offer the test will be provided at the application stage.~~

New applicants are required to undertake a driving proficiency test to an equivalent standard required by the Driver Standards Agency (DSA). Details of local companies who offer the test will be provided at the application stage.

3. Medical Examination

In order to promote the Council's public safety objective it is a requirement for an applicant to provide a Group 2 medical assessment from a registered medical practitioner confirming their fitness to drive.

This requirement to produce a medical assessment applies to any applicant unless the applicant is the holder of a current passenger services vehicle or heavy goods vehicle

licence and is able to provide proof of medical examination undertaken in the three months prior to the application being made.

A current licence holder must advise the Council forthwith if there is any deterioration in their health that may affect their driving capabilities.

Licensed drivers are required to have a medical assessment at least every five years from the ages of 45 to 65 and after the age of 65 to provide an annual medical assessment. The Council may also require a driver to provide more frequent checks if in the opinion of a medical practitioner that is necessary.

The prescribed form is available from the Council. The medical examination will normally be carried out by the applicant's GP, but can be from any other medical practitioner, if an Authorised Officer agrees, who has accessed the applicant's medical records for at least the last two years. On completion the form must be submitted to the Council.

In addition, drivers between the ages of 60 to 65 years of age must pass an annual eye sight test.

The applicant/licence holder will be responsible for any fees incurred in obtaining a medical examination.

Disclosure & Barring Service (DBS) Disclosures

A DBS check on a driver is an essential safety measure in assessing whether or not an applicant is suitable to hold a licence therefore an Enhanced Disclosure provided by the DBS is required for all applicants whether in relation to new or renewal applications.

The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (as amended) does not apply to applicants for drivers licences therefore applicants are required to disclose all convictions etc including those that would normally be regarded as spent but only relevant 'spent' convictions will be taken into account by the Council. Further details are provided in Appendix 2 Guidelines on Relevance of Convictions etc.

All new applicants for a drivers licence will be the subject of a Disclosure Barring Service (DBS) Enhanced Disclosure check. The Council is an approved (DBS) body; Checks will be carried out by the Council via an approved company. Applicants will be charged the appropriate fee.

~~Before an application will be considered the applicant must provide a current, not less than three months old, Enhanced Disclosure. The only exception would be where an applicant has registered with the DBS for the online checking service and the Council has seen the latest DBS to which the online check refers.~~

All new applicants that have lived outside of the UK for any period of time over six months, as an adult, must provide a Certificate of Good Conduct from the [each and every country where they resided in for a period of more than three months](#). If a Certificate of Good Conduct cannot be provided then written reasons as to why it cannot be provided must be supplied and those reasons will be considered by an Authorised Officer.

In the case of renewal applicants who have been out of the UK for a period of more than six months they will need to provide a Certificate of Good Conduct from [overseas for each and every Country that they have resided in](#). If a Certificate of Good Conduct cannot be

provided then written reasons as to why it cannot be provided must be supplied and those reasons will be considered by an Authorised Officer.

All Certificates of Good Conduct must be translated into English by an accredited translator and accompanied by a declaration to that effect.

An Enhanced DBS check of Criminal Convictions for current drivers will be carried out by the Council every six months. This will be carried out by way of the DBS Update Service (see below for details) or the more traditional method of obtaining a paper record. Licensed Drivers must be aware that the Council considers it imperative that all drivers subscribe to the Update Service. The Council can also request another disclosure at any time if a further check is considered necessary.

The DBS Update Service allows the applicant to pay a subscription fee direct to the Disclosure and Barring Service, in return for ongoing monitoring of the official records for information relating to the applicant. Subscribers will be able to give employers and licensing authorities permission to carry out a status check, in order to verify whether an original DBS certificate remains valid, even if it is several years later. Therefore we will allow taxi and private hire drivers to use the Update Service as an alternative to obtaining a new certificate every six months. In such cases, the original certificate that the Update Service relates to must initially be produced to the Licensing Department for verification that it is suitable.

The applicant must have subscribed within 19 days of the issue of the last certificate. If the subscription lapses, or if the driver doesn't subscribe and police records show new information since the certificate was issued, we will not be able to obtain a status check, and the applicant will need to apply for a new disclosure certificate at their own cost.

All licensed drivers will 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. Should the check reveal that new information is available the DBS certificate will no longer be relied upon and a new DBS certificate will be requested.

All applicants are required to disclose if they have ever held a licence with any other Authority and additionally if they have ever had a licence refused, revoked or suspended by any other licencing authority. Where an applicant has made a false statement or a false declaration or omitted this information on their application for the grant or renewal of a licence, the licence will normally be refused. The Authority will check all new applicants against the National Revocation and Refusals Register.

The Council is bound by the rules of confidentiality and will not disclose information obtained to any third party save as required by the law. The applicant for an Enhanced Disclosure will be sent a certificate to their home address and will need to provide the original to the Council.

National Register of Taxi Licence Refusals and Revocations.

The licensing authority provides information to the National Register of Taxi Licence Refusals and Revocations (NR3). This allows licensing authorities to share details of individuals who have had a hackney carriage or private hire licence revoked. All applications for a new licence or licence renewal will automatically be checked on NR3. Any information received as a result of an NR3 search will only be used in respect of the

specific license application and will not be retained beyond the determination of that application.

~~The Council will also make checks with the National Anti-Fraud Network database on refusal and revocation of licences.~~

DVLA Licence Checking

In order to ensure the Council have a driver's complete driving history the Council will check with the DVLA for all new applications and upon renewal.

Any discrepancies between the DVLA record and the applicants driving licence will be brought to the attention of the DVLA and the Police, as appropriate.

All new applicants and current drivers applying for renewal of their licence will be subject of a DVLA check of the driving record. A licence will not be issued or renewed until this check is complete and the results considered. It complies with the Council's policy on convictions (See Appendix 6.)

Since the abolition of the Driving Licence paper counterpart the Licensing Department have been unable to easily check current driving endorsements that may have accrued.

Local Authorities are no longer be able to request an extended mandate for an extract of an applicant's driving history. The DVLA provides a free service to check a driver's current endorsements. This service will be used by the Council for all new and current drivers so the Licensing Authority can ensure drivers remain 'fit and proper' persons.

All new applicants and existing licensed drivers will be expected, and conditioned, to provide a shared driving licence code in order that relevant checks can be made of the DVLA online service.

Checks may also be made by the Council, requiring the applicant or licensed driver to provide a shared DVLA driving licence code at other times. This will either be where the Council believes an applicant or licence holder has been convicted of an offence not previously declared, there has been a delay in the application process and the Council wish to ensure they have updated details before determining an application or, as part of periodic compliance checks of licensed drivers.

If an applicant is unable to use the free Shared Driving Licence Service, he/she will be required to give written consent to the Council to apply to the DVLA for their driver record. The applicant must pay the reasonable administrative fees of the Council as well as those of the DVLA. Utilising this service will result in delays in the Council processing an application.

Right to Work

In addition all applicants will be required, prior to the grant or renewal of the licence, to demonstrate their right to work in the UK and details are contained in Appendix 6.

English Language Proficiency Test

[New Applicants](#)

- a. All new applicants for a Hackney or Private Hire Drivers Licence will be required to undergo a proficiency test to demonstrate their ability to communicate effectively in the English Language.
- b. The test will be conducted in a form approved by Eastbourne District Council.
- c. An outline of the test requirements can be found at appendix (10).

Current Drivers

- e. Current drivers appearing before the Licensing Committee may be required to take the aforementioned test should the Committee consider that the driver's spoken English is inadequate. Each case will be considered on its merits.

Exemptions

- f. This test will apply to all applicants, including those who may be expected to speak English as a first language by virtue of their country of birth. However, it is proposed to exempt a candidate from any adopted English test requirement if they can demonstrate that they have previously passed a relevant English language qualification at a suitable level, such as:
 - I. a GCSE, GCE O-level or GCE A-level issued by a recognised examining body in the UK (grade 4 or higher)
 - II. an NVQ, City & Guilds, or similar vocational qualification (level 2 or higher) issued by a recognised examining body in the UK
 - III. an equivalent qualification to either of the above, issued by a recognised examining body in an English-speaking country other than the UK
 - IV. a TOEFL, IELTS or ESOL qualification at CEFR level B2 (or equivalent)

Safeguarding Training

All new applicants and current licensed drivers are required to undertake recognised Disability Awareness and Equality Act training in relation to disabled and vulnerable passengers as part of their professional development. The Training will be organised by EDC and delivered through a provider of their choice. This is to ensure that all drivers operate to a consistent standard and can provide a safe and suitable level of transport service to disabled and vulnerable passengers. Disability awareness training for all new drivers must be undertaken within a) Six months from the date of issue of the licence or b) before the licence is issued Existing EDC licensed drivers that have not previously undergone recognised Disability awareness training must attend a session within six months from implementation of this revised policy. Failure to attend this training during the timescales outlined above will result in the licence being suspended until the training has been successfully attended.

Existing holders of driver's licences are required to notify the licensing authority in writing within 48 hours of receiving a driving licence endorsement, fixed penalty notice, warning, reprimand, police caution, criminal conviction or other criminal proceedings (including their acquittal as part of a criminal case). In addition, licence holders must inform the licensing authority within 48 hours of their arrest for any matter (whether subsequently charged or not). To fail to do so, will raise serious questions for the licensing authority as to the honesty of the licence holder and will be considered as part of any subsequent renewal applications or licence review.

Conditions

The Council is permitted to apply conditions to private hire drivers licences as it may consider reasonably necessary and those are contained in Appendix 3.

The Council is not permitted to apply condition to hackney carriage drivers but instead byelaws apply as contained in Appendix 2.

Duration

The Council will licence drivers for a maximum of three years from the date of the licence but also offer applicants the choice of an annual licence in exceptional circumstances in accordance with the conditions outlined on page 10 above.

Part 5: Private Hire Operators

Any person who operates a private hire service using one or more private hire vehicles must have a private hire operator's licence. Such a licence permits the operator to make provision for the invitation or acceptance of bookings for a private hire vehicle.

An operator must ensure that every private hire vehicle has a current private hire vehicle licence and is driven by a person who holds dual/restricted private hire drivers licence. All three licences, operator, driver and vehicle must be issued by the same licensing authority.

Conditions

The Council has the power to impose such conditions on an operator's licence as it considers reasonable, necessary and proportionate. These are found at Appendix 3.

DBS Disclosures

Before an application for an operator's licence will be considered the applicant will be subject of a Basic Disclosure from DBS or a Certificate of Good Conduct. Applicants that hold a current drivers licence with the Council will be exempt from this requirement. A reference covering the applicant's financial records and/or business history may also be considered appropriate in some instances.

Private Hire Operators, who are not also licensed drivers, are required to provide a basic DBS Disclosure certificate every

Drivers are not the only direct contact that private hire vehicle users have with private hire vehicle operators' staff. There is a person taking bookings (be it by phone or in person), the vehicle dispatcher who decides which driver to send to a user. These are positions 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 and the Authority 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.

Operators will be required as a condition of granting an operator licence, to keep a register of all staff that will take bookings or dispatch vehicles.

Operators will 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. Operators will have to provide their policy on employing ex-offenders in either of these roles.

~~Operators cannot be required to produce an Enhanced Disclosure therefore a Basic Disclosure and/or a Certificate of Good Conduct form, as relevant, is required. A reference covering the applicant's financial records and/or business history may also be considered appropriate in some instances.~~

~~Before an application for an operator's licence will be considered the applicant must provide a current (not less than three months old) Basic Disclosure and/or Certificate of Good Conduct. Applicants that hold a current drivers licence with the Council will be exempt from this requirement.~~

Public Liability Insurance

The Council may check that appropriate public liability insurance has been taken out for premises that are open to the public. Before an application for an operator's licence is made the applicant must either produce evidence that they have taken out appropriate public liability insurance for the premises to be licenced or signed a declaration that their premises are not open to the public.

Address from which the Operator may operate

The Council will specify on the licence the address from which the operator may accept bookings and dispatch vehicles. The operator must notify the Council in writing of any proposed change of address during the period of the licence. The operator may not change the operating address until such time as the change has been approved by the Council.

The Council will not grant an operator's licence for an operating base that is outside the borough. This is to ensure that proper regulation and compliance measures may be taken by the Council and is in no way intended to be a restraint of trade.

Sub-contracting of Private Hire Bookings

A licensed operator may sub contract a booking to another licensed operator, whether in the same borough or not. Both operators must be licensed within the area in which their operating base is located and should record details of the booking.

The initial booking must be taken within the area in which the operator is based and the sub contracted booking must be taken within the area in which the sub contracted operator is based.

Right to Work

All applicants will be required prior to the grant of the licence to demonstrate their right to work in the UK and details are contained in Appendix 4.

Licence Duration

The Council will ordinarily issue a successful applicant an operator's licence with a five year licence subject to the power to grant a licence for a year should this be appropriate in the circumstances or requested.

Complaints about Drivers

All Operators are required to keep a record of all complaints received. These records must be made available for inspection by the Licensing Officer on request. Operators are required to advise the authority when any driver is subject to any complaints regarding safeguarding, dishonesty, abusing customers or more than one complaint which does not fall into these categories in any 12 months.

Part 6: Application and Renewal Process

This section of the Guidance is intended to give an indication of the application process relating to all application types. The Council notes that there are no prescribed time scales for dealing with applications but it will endeavour to deal with all applications in a timely manner.

Vehicles

An application for a vehicle licence will only be considered complete when all of the following components have been received:

- Prescribed application form fully completed
- Appropriate fee
- V5 registration document
- Current valid insurance certificate of cover note
- VST

Drivers

An application for a drivers licence will only be considered complete when all of the following components have been received:

- Prescribed application form fully completed
- Appropriate fee
- Current valid full driving licence
- Approved Driving Assessment
- Enhanced DBS disclosure and/or Certificate of Good Conduct (as appropriate)
- Knowledge test pass
- Medical certificate
- [English Language Proficiency Test pass](#)
- Proof of right to work in the UK (new applicants and existing drivers where applicable)
- A passport sized, clear and easily identifiable photograph of the applicant
- Proof of identity. Applicants must submit one form of proof of address such as a utility bill (the proofs of address should not be more than three months old)
- DVLA Check Code

- Proof of passing the training in Equalities Awareness including Disability Awareness.

Operators

An application for an operator's licence will only be considered complete when all of the following components have been received.

- Prescribed application form fully completed
- Appropriate fee
- Inspection of the operating premises by an Authorised Officer
- Proof of Public Liability Insurance (as appropriate)
- A professional financial or business reference
- Basic Disclosure/Certificate of Good Conduct unless already licensed as a driver with the Council.
- A register of all staff that will take bookings or dispatch vehicles.
- Evidence that they have had sight of a Basic DBS check on all individuals listed on their register of booking and dispatch staff.

The application form, appropriate fees and all supporting documentation should be submitted at least fourteen days prior to the expiry of the previous licence. Incomplete applications may be returned to the applicant for resubmission when complete. An application will not be processed without all supporting documentation being received which satisfies the requirements of this Guidance.

If a licence has not been issued at the point when an existing licence expires the licence holder must cease operating until the new licence has been received.

Renewal of Licences

Process

- a. It is the responsibility of the licence holder as appropriate to ensure that applications are submitted to the Council for renewal in good time.
- b. The Council will send notification of an impending renewal to licence holders with 28 days' notice.
- c. All applications for renewal must be submitted to the Council with all relevant documentation and the correct fee at least 14 days before the expiry date.
- d. Late or incomplete applications may result in the licence holder being unable to work until it has been determined.
- e. A renewal application received after the expiry date is not deemed to be valid. Therefore a refusal by the Council to renew the licence, in those circumstances, may only be legally challenged by way of judicial review.

- f. There may be 'exceptional' circumstances' that allow the Council to consider applications received after the expiry date. These exceptional circumstances apply if the renewal application is received no more than three days late and the licence holder provides a good reason for the delay. These will be considered on a case by case basis. The Council will be guided by relevant case law in this matter notably *R (on the application of Exeter City Council) v Sandle*.
- g. The Council will from time to time have to deal with situations where it may not be possible to determine renewal applications on time. These may include but are not limited to national emergencies and situations beyond the control of Local Government.
- h. The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 does not allow expired licences to be extended. It is the responsibility of the owner/driver/proprietor as appropriate to ensure that applications are submitted to the Council for renewal in good time.

In such circumstances the following procedure will apply:

- i. In the event that the Council is unable to determine applications in the required time, it will issue a short term licence from the date of expiry until the date that a proper determination can be made.
- j. This is dependent upon the application being made before the expiry date of the current licence.
- k. In these cases a 'short term licence' will be marked clearly as 'Issued without prejudice' thus recognising the Council has been unable to correctly assess all relevant documentation.

Sections i – k above do not include circumstances where an applicant has failed to submit the relevant application, fee or documentation on time.

Consideration of Applications

Unsuccessful applicants will be informed of the Council's reasons for the refusal and their right of appeal against the decision to the Courts.

Part 7: Disciplinary and Enforcement Measures

Enforcement

It is recognised that well directed enforcement activity by the Council benefits not only the public but also the responsible members of the hackney carriage and private hire vehicle trade. In order to balance the protection of public safety with the need to prevent unnecessary interference in a licence holder's business, the Council will ensure that its enforcement is reasonable, proportionate, transparent and consistent. Enforcement action will not normally constitute a punitive response to minor technical contraventions but repeated minor technical contraventions will be subject to appropriate action.

Complaints against licence holders

All complaints will be fully investigated and will often involving the taking of statements from the complainant, driver and any witnesses. An Authorised Officer will consider all evidence and mitigating circumstances arising from the investigation before referring the matter to the Senior Specialist Advisor, if appropriate. The outcome of any complaint will be advised to the complainant in the form of a written response.

Informal Action

An Authorised Officer will deal with the majority of incidents involving potential disciplinary or enforcement action. They can take informal action to secure compliance including offering advice and giving verbal or written warnings. Informal enforcement action may be appropriate where an Authorised Officer considers;

- The act or omission is not serious enough to warrant formal actions
- It can reasonably be expected that informal action will achieve future compliance
- Confidence in the driver or operator is ordinarily high
- The consequences of non-compliance will not pose a significant risk to public safety

Formal Action

Whilst each incident will be considered in the light of all circumstances a relevant licence holder will normally be given a written warning by an Authorised Officer including but not limited to;

- Failure to notify the Council of a change of address within prescribed timescales
- Refusal to accept hiring without reasonable cause
- Unreasonably prolongation of journey
- Leaving a hackney carriage unattended at a rank
- Failure to produce relevant documents within proscribed timescales
- Unsatisfactory condition of vehicle, externally and internally
- Failure to provide proof of insurance when requested
- Carrying more passengers than stated on the vehicle licence
- Failure to display plate or appropriate door signs
- Failure to notify a transfer of vehicle licence within prescribed timescales
- Failure to report an accident within prescribed timescales
- Failure to carry a fire extinguisher
- Failure to carry a first aid kit
- Failure to use authorised roof light
- Smoking in the vehicle
- Failure to have driver badge clearly displayed
- Failure to observe rank discipline
- Failure to issue receipt on request

- ~~Driving whilst using a mobile phone.~~

~~If an Authorised Officer gives two or more written warnings in a twelve month period the licence holder will be referred in the first instance to the Senior Specialist Advisor.~~

~~Serious disciplinary or enforcement matters will be immediately referred to the Senior Specialist Advisor and will include, but are not limited to;~~

- ~~Unlawful plying for hire~~
- ~~Providing false or misleading information on the licence application form~~
- ~~Overcharging~~
- ~~Any relevant conviction, caution or fixed penalty notice~~
- ~~Failure to carry an assistance dog without an exemption certificate~~
- ~~Failure to carry passengers in wheelchairs in a designated vehicle without an exemption certificate~~
- ~~Failure to notify in writing a change in medical conditions which would impact on drivers abilities to drive~~
- ~~Obstruction of an Authorised Officer or Police Officer wishing to examine the vehicle.~~
- ~~Using a licensed vehicle in a dangerous condition~~
- ~~Driver not holding a current DVLA licence~~
- ~~Using a vehicle for which the licence has been suspended or revoked.~~

Referrals

~~Whilst the day to day enforcement of licensing is a function carried out by Authorised Officers serious or repeated disciplinary matters will be referred to the Senior Specialist Advisor in the first instance and at his discretion to the Licensing Sub Committee or exceptionally to the full Licensing Committee. Therefore any reference to Senior Specialist Advisor in this part also means Licensing Committees.~~

~~The Senior Specialist Advisor will consider the impact of transgressions on the fitness of an individual to hold a licence and take appropriate action.~~

Enforcement and Disciplinary Meetings/Hearings

~~Where the Senior Specialist Advisor is considering disciplinary and/or enforcement action against a licence holder, the licence holder will be entitled to attend a meeting with them to answer allegations and/or provide any mitigating circumstances, if they wish to do so.~~

~~Prior to attending the meeting, an Authorised Officer will provide a written report containing all the information necessary to understand the allegation(s), the relevant sections of this Policy, the options available and any other relevant information. The report will be provided to the licence holder at least five working days prior to the meeting.~~

~~Following such a meeting or when the licence holder does not require such a meeting the Senior Specialist Advisor may decide to take one or more of the following actions;~~

- ~~No action~~
- ~~Informal advice (verbal or written warnings)~~
- ~~Require the production of driving licences or other specified documentation~~
- ~~Use statutory notices (section 68 stop notices, etc.)~~
- ~~Suspend a licence~~
- ~~Revoke a licence~~

- ~~Authorise a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) (after consultation with the Council's Legal Section)~~
- ~~Authorise a Caution (after consultation with the Council's Legal Section)~~
- ~~Authorise prosecution action (after consultation with the Council's Legal Section)~~
- ~~Other appropriate action as deemed necessary, including any combination of the above. For example where concerns are raised about a driver's standard of driving; the driver may be required to pass an appropriate driving standard assessment at the discretion of the Council. Failure to achieve a pass within a specified period of time will result in the suspension of the driver until such time as a pass is achieved. Where necessary for public safety a driver may be suspended immediately until such time as a pass is achieved.~~

~~For clarification, if the Senior Specialist Advisor passes the matter on for consideration by the Licensing Sub Committee a hearing will always be held regardless of the presence of the driver, proprietor or operator.~~

Penalty Points Scheme

The Council have introduced a Penalty Points Scheme for drivers and operators. The aim of the penalty point scheme is to work in conjunction with other enforcement options. It provides a formalised stepped enforcement plan.

The purpose of the scheme is to record misdemeanours and to act as a record of driver's behaviour and conduct so as to ascertain whether they are a fit and proper person.

It does not prejudice the Council's ability to take other actions. The primary objective of the penalty points scheme is to improve the levels of compliance and help improve the standards, safety and protection of the travelling public.

The scheme is explained at Appendix 7.

Suspension Vehicles

Vehicles must be kept in an efficient, safe, tidy and clean condition at all times. Compliance with the vehicle specification and conditions of this Guidance is essential and will be enforced by random vehicle inspections by the Council. Where it is found that any vehicle is not being properly maintained, a defect(s) notice will be served on the licence holder setting out the defect(s) and the required action.

Where there is a risk to public safety the further use of the vehicle will be suspended until the defects have been remedied. The suspension will not then be lifted until the vehicle has undergone a further test at a DVSA approved garage in the Borough, at the licence holder's expense, and the vehicle meets the requirements of this Guidance.

Drivers

The Council may exercise its discretion to suspend the operation of a driver's licence for a specified period at the discretion of the Senior Specialist Advisor.

Revocation

The Senior Specialist Advisor may revoke the licence. Ordinarily, any revocation is stayed pending the period for appeal expiring or in the case of an appeal the appeal being determined. Where necessary for public safety, the Senior Specialist Advisor may determine that a revocation takes immediate effect and is not stayed pending any appeal.

Refusal to Renew

As an alternative to revocation, the Senior Specialist Advisor may decide that the appropriate action, in a situation where the licence is shortly to expire, is to order that the licence shall not be renewed. The Senior Specialist Advisor may suspend the existing licence for the remainder of its licence period depending on the individual merits of the case in conjunction with discussion with the councils legal team where necessary.

Section 68 (Stop) Notices

An Authorised Officer or a Police Officer may serve notice in writing for a vehicle, or the taximeter affixed to such a vehicle, to be examined at a DVSA approved garage in the Borough at a time specified in the notice. This notice may only be served if there are concerns as to the condition of the vehicle or the accuracy of the taximeter.

In addition the vehicle licence may be suspended until such time as the Council's testing requirements have been complied with if it is deemed necessary for public safety. The suspension notice will remain in force until an Authorised Officer has issued written confirmation that the Council's testing requirements have been met.

If an Authorised Officer is not satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to allow the suspension notice to be withdrawn within a period of two months from the date of issue the vehicle licence will be deemed automatically revoked.

Cautions and Fixed Penalty Notices

In the interests of natural justice before a Caution or FPN is administered there must be sufficient evidence of guilt to give a realistic prospect of a conviction, the offender must admit the offence and the offender must understand the significance of the Caution or the FPN and give informed consent.

Where a person declines the offer of a Caution or a FPN, it will be necessary for the Council to consider taking alternative enforcement action. Whilst this would ordinarily mean prosecution this is not inevitable.

Prosecution

The decision to prosecute is significant as it may impact on the licence holder's future employability. Generally, the circumstances that may warrant a prosecution include, but are not limited to;

- Blatant or repeated disregard for legislation and/or this Guidance, particularly where the economic benefits for the breaches are substantial
- When there has been blatant and/or reckless disregard for the safety of passengers or other road users

Part 8: Equalities and Accessibility

The Council is committed to social inclusion and ensuring a wide variety of opportunities are available particularly to those with mobility difficulties. The Council requires all proprietors, drivers and operators to be compliant with the relevant provisions of the Equality Act 2010 and any subsequent legislation. The Council want to ensure that passengers in wheelchairs are better informed about the accessibility of vehicles in the Borough and are confident of receiving any assistance they require.

The Council will actively encourage the licensing of sufficient accessible vehicles and will maintain a designated list of wheelchair accessible vehicles in the Borough which can be found on the Council's website.

Before a vehicle is placed on the designated list it must 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. More details on reference wheelchairs can be found on the Council's website.

The Council recognises that this means that some types of wheelchair may be unable to access some of the vehicles on its list. Therefore the Council will strongly encourage the provision of information concerning the size and weight of wheelchairs that can be accommodated including whether wheelchairs that are larger than reference wheelchairs can be accommodated. The Council will also publish a separate list of vehicles that are accessible to passengers in wheelchairs who are able to transfer from their wheelchair into a seat in the vehicle.

The Council notes the duty on operators and drivers of designated wheelchair accessible vehicles to carry a passenger while in the wheelchair and not to make any additional charge for doing so. In practice this means that a meter should not be left running whilst the driver performs duties required by the Equality Act 2010 including loading the passenger's luggage into and out of the vehicle, or when the passenger enters or leaves the vehicle or when a wheelchair is being secured within the passenger compartment, or when a wheelchair is being loaded in or out of the vehicle, or when installing a boarding ramp.

If the passenger chooses to sit in a passenger seat the driver shall carry the wheelchair and to take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the passenger is carried in safety and reasonable comfort. The driver will be responsible to assisting the passenger to get in and out of the vehicle and for loading the passengers' luggage and/or wheelchair into and out of the vehicle.

The Council notes that the operator or driver hired by 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 should accept a booking, carry the assistance dog and allow it to remain with the passenger and not make an additional charge for doing so.

All licensed drivers are under a legal duty to carry guide, hearing and any other assistance dogs in their vehicles without any additional charge to the passenger. A licensed driver may only refuse to do so where they have a medical exemption. A medical exemption may only be granted by the licensing authority where the licensed driver has provided detailed medical evidence that shows a medical condition will be aggravated by exposure to dogs. If the medical exemption is granted, the licensed driver will be issued with an exemption

certificate and a notice of exemption. The notice must be displayed in the vehicle by fixing it in a prominent position facing outwards on the dashboard.

~~Drivers who, for medical reasons are unable to accept wheelchair passengers or assistance dogs are able to apply in writing to the Council for an exemption certificate. Such a certificate will only be issued on production of appropriate medical evidence in the form of a letter or report from a GP, or from an independent medical assessor. The exemption certificate, which must show the photograph of the driver, must be clearly displayed in the vehicle at all times. If the exemption application is unsuccessful the driver will be informed in writing within 14 days with a clear explanation for the reasons for the decision.~~

Sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Equality Act 2010 deal with the imposition of duties on the drivers of wheelchair accessible taxis and private hire vehicles to assist passengers who use wheelchairs.

Section 165 places duties on drivers of designated wheelchair accessible taxis and private hire vehicles.

Exemptions from the duties – 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 grounds or because the driver's physical condition makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for him or her to comply with the duties.

Drivers who wish to be exempt from a duty to assist passengers in wheelchairs must apply in writing to the Licensing Authority.

The Council will accept evidence from the driver's own GP in support of an exemption period of no more than three months.

Applications for exemptions beyond three months will only be considered when supported by evidence from the driver's Consultant and will be determined by a Senior Specialist Advisor.

Applications for extensions beyond six months will be determined by the Licensing Sub Committee.

No Exemption will last longer than twelve months.

If an application for an exemption is refused the vehicle must still be fully used as a Wheelchair Accessible Vehicle. If the driver is unable to fulfil this commitment he/she will not be permitted to use the vehicle and his driver's licence may be subject to suspension until such time as the driver is declared fit.

The measures outlined here are intended to support the driver and to ensure that the wider community is not indefinitely denied the facility of a Wheelchair Accessible Vehicle.

Part 9: Fares

Hackney Carriages

The Council will consider the fare scales as and when requested to do so by the majority of the trade who shall set out a clear proposal of any change. Before varying the fares the Council will follow the appropriate procedures detailed in the 1976 Act.

When determining the level of fares, consideration will be given to what it is reasonable to expect the travelling public to pay as well as the need to give the drivers an incentive to provide a cost-effective service at the times it is needed.

Hackney Carriage fares, set by the Council, are a maximum and can be negotiated downwards by the hirer.

The fare for any journey that starts and ends within the Borough cannot exceed the metered fare based on the Council's maximum fare tariff. The meter should only be started when the passenger(s) is/are in the vehicle and the journey commences. The fare for any journey that starts or ends outside of the Borough can be negotiated prior to the commencement of the journey without using the meter.

The maximum fares currently prescribed by the Council are set out on the Council's website. A table of authorised fares will be provided to each hackney carriage licence holder, which must then be displayed in each vehicle so that it is easily visible to all hirers.

A hackney carriage driver must, if required by the passenger, provide a written receipt for the fare paid.

[Where payments for journeys by credit/debit card are accepted, it is not permissible to set a minimum card payment amount.](#)

Private Hire Vehicles

The fare for a journey in a private hire vehicle must be agreed with the private hire operator at the time of booking. The driver should charge no more than the fare agreed with the operator at the time of booking.

The agreement between the hirer and the operator can either be for a fixed monetary sum, or an agreement that the fare will be calculated using the meter within the vehicle.

A private hire driver must, if requested by the passenger, provide a written receipt for the fare paid.

[Where payments for journeys by credit/debit card are accepted, it is not permissible to set a minimum card payment amount.](#)

Part 10: Licence Fees

Fee Structure

The legislation and established case law provides that licence fees should be sufficient to cover the costs of inspecting the vehicles, providing hackney carriage stands, and administering the control and supervision of hackney carriages and private hire vehicles. In simple terms, the Council can only set fees on a reasonable cost recovery basis and cannot make a profit from licence fees when analysed over a typical three-year cycle.

The fees currently payable for the grant and renewal of hackney carriage and private hire licences are set out on the Council's website. The fee structure is reviewed annually as part of the Council's budgetary process.

Payment

The Council is able to accept payment by cash, debit or credit card, cheques, or BACS payments. Cheques must be payable to Eastbourne Borough Council.

Refunds and Duplicate Copies

In the case of any licence where the licence holder voluntarily surrenders their licence prior to the expiry date, the Council may make a refund in respect of the whole month/s of the unexpired portion of the licence fee.

In the case of a licence that has been suspended, revoked or otherwise ends early due to disciplinary matters, no refund will be made by the Council.

Where the Council receives a request for a duplicate copy of any previously issued licence, an appropriate fee will be paid to cover the associated administrative costs.

Part 11: Appeals

Appeals against the decisions of an Authorised Officer or Licensing Members may be made to the Magistrates' Court.

Any decision notifications will include detailed information on how to appeal and the applicable time limits.

Contact Us;

Eastbourne District Council
1 Grove Road
Eastbourne
BN21 4TW

The Council Web Site can be viewed at www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk

E mail: customerfirst@lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk

Telephone Main Switchboard – 01323 415100

Appendix 1: Conditions Private Hire Vehicles, Hackney Carriage and Specialist Vehicles

1. These conditions apply to all vehicles unless expressly stated.

Maintenance of Vehicle

2. The vehicle and all its fitting and equipment shall at all times when the vehicle is in use or available to hire be kept in a safe and clean condition.
3. All relevant statutory requirements including in particular those contained in the Motor Vehicle (Construction and Use) Regulations shall be fully complied with.
4. All vehicles shall undergo an inspection by a DVSA approved garage within the District every six months.
5. All Hackney Carriage vehicles will be white in colour.
6. Private hire vehicles will any colour other than white.

Identification Plate

7. The plate identifying the vehicle shall at all times be securely fixed to the outside on the rear of the vehicle in a conspicuous position in such a manner as to be easily removed by an Authorised Officer or Police Officer. [Magnetised fittings are not permitted.](#)
8. On written application the Council may exempt certain specialist or executive vehicles from the need to display external plates, and operator identification.
9. The private hire licence plate provided by the Council for display inside the vehicle must be fixed to the front windscreen of the vehicle in a position where it may be conveniently read by passengers travelling in the vehicle.

Signage and Advertising

10. Hackney Carriages must be fitted with a sign approved by the Council. The sign shall comprise a yellow base material with an attached blue front panel bearing the words EASTBOURNE TAXI in yellow. The rear panel of the sign shall bear the word TAXI or if the proprietor chooses the telephone number of the taxi business. The word TAXI or telephone number of the taxi business on the rear panel shall be red on a black background in Helvetic Bold font style. The letters of the word Eastbourne shall be 2.5cm high and 2cm wide. The letters of the word TAXI shall be 7cm high and 8.5cm wide. The digits of the telephone number on the rear of the sign shall be 8cm high and 5cm wide. The sign shall be illuminated and have a green light on top capable of being switched on to indicate the vehicle is for hire. The sign shall be placed transversely on the roof of the vehicle and shall not exceed 46cm in width and 17cm in height.
11. Private Hire Vehicles must not carry a roof sign of any description or have any markings that give the impression that it is a hackney carriage. They must display Council approved signage on the vehicles stating that the vehicle is only able to

undertake pre-booked journeys. Any signage or advertising on a private hire vehicle must not include the words 'taxi', 'cab', 'hackney carriage' or 'for hire' save for the word 'taxi' or 'cab' being part of the company name.

12. The proprietor shall cause to be affixed and maintained in the vehicle in a conspicuous position and in accordance with the directions of the Council any sign or notice which the Council may from time to time require.
13. No other signs will be permitted to be displayed anywhere on the vehicle without the written permission of an Authorised Officer.
14. Restricted first party advertising is allowed so long as the advertising material is limited to the metal surfaces on the rear doors, providing it does not cause an obstruction, the advertising material shall be non-reflective and nothing shall be advertised which may reasonably cause offence to any section of the community. The proprietor of any vehicle displaying an advertisement that does not comply with this condition will be required to remove the offending advertisement and until it has been removed the vehicle's licence will be suspended.
- ~~15. No other advertising of any description is allowed on the vehicle.~~

Miscellaneous

16. No material alteration or change in the specification, design, condition or appearance of the vehicle shall be made without the approval of the Council at any time the licence is in force.
17. A suitable First Aid kit shall be provided and maintained in the vehicle at all times when in use or available for hire.
18. A suitable Fire Extinguisher which conforms to British and European standards shall be provided and maintained in the vehicle at all times when it is in use or available for hire. The fire extinguisher will be visible and readily available for immediate use in an emergency.
19. The proprietor shall notify the Council in writing of any change of his address within seven days of such change taking place.
20. The proprietor shall within seven days disclose to the Council in writing details of any conviction, caution, FPN, civil injunction, or Acceptable Behaviour Contract imposed on him or if the proprietor is a company or partnership on any directors, company secretary or partners.
21. If the proprietor permits or employs any other person to drive the vehicle then before that person commences to drive the vehicle the proprietor shall cause that driver to deliver to him their private hire drivers or hackney carriage licence.
22. Any accident in a vehicle causing damage materially affecting the safety, performance or appearance of the vehicle or the comfort or convenience of person carried therein must be reported as soon as practicable and in any case within 72 hours of the occurrence.

23. Totally blacked out windows will not be permitted however partially blacked out windows may be allowed at the discretion of an Authorised Officer. Licensed vehicles may be fitted with Dark Tinted Windows (Manufacturers standard fit). All vehicles must comply with the Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986 Regulations (10) and (11)
24. Where payments for journeys by credit/debit card are accepted, it is not permissible to set a minimum card payment amount.
25. Vehicles presented for first licensing shall not be more than five years old and vehicles presented for re-licensing shall not be more than ten years old ~~of more than ten years old will not be relicensed~~, apart from in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of an Authorised Officer. ~~but it is noted that the transitional period operates to this part of the Guidance.~~ Applications to re licence vehicles over ten years old must be made in writing to the Council citing what is considered to be an 'exceptional circumstance'. Financial matters nor the condition of the vehicle come in to this exceptions category and will not be considered in the determination.

CCTV

26. The Council considers that the security of drivers and passengers is of paramount importance and CCTV can be a valuable deterrent. ~~Under this Guidance CCTV will be strongly encouraged, but not mandatory, in all hackney carriages and private hire vehicles.~~
27. CCTV systems are to be installed in all licensed Hackney Carriage and Private Hire vehicles (other than Private Hire Vehicles issued with a plate exemption for executive and VIP work and are used solely for this purpose). The system must be approved by the Authority and be capable when required of audio recording. The Authority will become the Data Controller and will publish a Data Impact Statement and guidance to drivers. The CCTV system must be installed in vehicles by 1st October 2022.
28. The installation and operation of the CCTV systems shall comply with the requirements of the Information Commissioner's CCTV Code of Practice. Following the installation of any CCTV installed into the vehicle it is incumbent upon the operator, proprietor or driver to handle relevant data in an appropriate or secure manner.
29. The CCTV system shall comply with any legislative requirement as regards safety, technical acceptability and operational/data integrity.
30. The CCTV system will remain at all times the property of the proprietor of the vehicle who will be responsible for the maintenance of the system and will ensure that it is checked regularly and maintained in working order at all times. If at any time the CCTV system is not working it must be reported to an Authorised Officer within 72 hours.
31. The CCTV system must be capable of date, time and vehicle identification. It must be capable of capturing images during daytime and darkness of sufficient quality to enable the identification of any person travelling in the vehicle and be of such quality that it can be used for prosecution purposes, where necessary.

32. The positioning of the CCTV camera and hardware should be such that the hard disc or data card is not accessible to any passenger travelling in the vehicle. The equipment must be securely fixed such that it cannot be tampered with or damaged by any person travelling in the vehicle.
33. The CCTV system shall not be used to record conversations between members of the public, since that is highly intrusive, and if any system is equipped with a sound recording facility then that functionality shall be disabled.
34. All vehicles with a CCTV system shall display prominent notices, visible both outside and inside the vehicle, to inform passengers that a CCTV system is in operation.
35. An Authorised Officer or Police Officer may, on reasonable notice, examine any camera installation or any footage from the CCTV. The Council shall be permitted to access data where they have received a complaint involving the vehicle or its driver and the complaint cannot be fully investigated without access to the recording. The licence holder shall co-operate with any Police investigation where access to the CCTV footage may assist.
36. The CCTV system must be capable of recording and storing images for a minimum of 28 days.

Appendix 2 : Hackney Carriage Byelaws

Extracts from the Byelaws and Resolutions of the Council

made with respect to hackney carriages
(taxis) in the Borough of Eastbourne (i.e.
paragraph numbers relate to the 1970
Byelaws as amended)

Provisions regulating the manner in which the number of each hackney carriage, corresponding with the number of its licence, shall be displayed.

1. Every proprietor of a hackney carriage shall:
 - a. cause the number of the licence granted to him in respect of the carriage to be displayed:-
 - (i) inside the carriage in such a position as to be clearly legible by the hirer throughout the hiring; and
 - (ii) outside the carriage by securely fixing at the rear of the carriage in a position above the rear bumper and to the off-side of the centre line of the vehicle, the authorised hackney carriage plate issued to him by the Council;
 - b. not wilfully or negligently cause or suffer any such number to be concealed from public view while the carriage is standing or plying for hire;
 - c. not cause or permit the vehicle to ply for hire with any such plate so defaced that any figure or material particular is illegible.

Provisions regulating how hackney carriages are to be furnished or provided.

2. Every proprietor of a hackney carriage shall:
 - a. provide sufficient means by which any person in the carriage may communicate with the driver;
 - b. cause the roof or covering to be kept water-tight;
 - c. provide any necessary windows and means of opening and closing not less than one window on each side;
 - d. cause the seats to be properly cushioned or covered;
 - e. cause the floor to be provided with a proper carpet, mat or other suitable covering;
 - f. cause the fittings and furniture generally to be kept in a clean condition, well maintained and in every way fit for public service;
 - g. provide means for securing luggage if the carriage is so constructed as to carry luggage;

- h. provide an efficient fire extinguisher which shall be carried in such a position as to be readily available for use;
 - i. provide at least two doors for the use of persons conveyed in such a carriage and a separate means of ingress and egress for the driver.
3. Every proprietor of a hackney carriage shall cause the carriage to be provided with a taximeter. The taximeter shall be so constructed, attached, and maintained as to comply with the following requirements, that is to say:-
- (i) the machinery of the taximeter shall be brought into action by moving a lever or other device;
 - (ii) until the machinery of the taximeter is brought into action no fare shall be recorded on the face of the taximeter;
 - (iii) when the machinery of the taximeter is in action there shall be recorded on the face of the taximeter in figures clearly legible and free from ambiguity a fare not exceeding the rate or fare which the proprietor or driver is entitled to demand and take for the hire of the carriage by distance in pursuance of the byelaw in that behalf;
 - (iv) the word "FARE" shall be printed on the face of the taximeter in plain letters so as clearly to apply to the fare recorded thereon;
 - (v) the taximeter shall be so placed that all letters and figures on the face thereof may be seen by any person conveyed in the carriage and for that purpose suitable means of illumination shall be provided during any period of hiring;
 - (vi) the taximeter and all fittings thereof shall be so affixed to the carriage with seals or other appliances that it shall not be practicable for any person to tamper with them except by breaking, damaging or permanently displacing the seals or other appliances.

Provisions regulating the conduct of the proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages plying within the district in their several employments, and determining whether such drivers shall wear any and what badges.

4. Every driver of a hackney carriage provided with a taximeter shall:-
- a. as soon as the carriage is hired by distance and before commencing the journey, bring the machinery of the taximeter into action by moving the lever or other device with which the taximeter is fitted;
 - b. cause the dial of the taximeter to be kept properly illuminated throughout any part of the hiring which is during the hours of darkness as defined in Section 1 of the Road Transport Lighting Act 1927, and also at any other time at the request of the hirer.

5. A proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall not tamper with or permit any person to tamper with any taximeter with which the carriage is provided, with the fittings thereof, or with the seals affixed thereto.
6. Every driver of a hackney carriage for which stands are fixed by any byelaws in that behalf shall, when plying for hire in any street and not actually hired:
 - a. proceed with reasonable speed to, and station the carriage on, one of such stands;
 - b. if a stand, at the time of his arrival, is occupied by the full number of carriages authorised to occupy it, proceed to another stand;
 - c. on arriving at a stand not already occupied by the full number of carriages authorised to occupy it, station the carriage immediately behind the carriage or carriages on the stand and so as to face in the same direction;
 - d. from time to time when any other carriage immediately in front is driven off or moved forward, cause his carriage to be moved forward so as to fill the place previously occupied by the carriage driven off or moved forward.
7. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage who shall have agreed or shall have been hired to be in attendance with the carriage at an appointed time and place, shall, unless delayed or prevented by some sufficient cause, punctually attend with such carriage at such time and place.
8. If a badge has been provided by the Council and delivered to the driver of a hackney carriage, either with the licence granted to him by the Council or afterwards, he shall, when standing, plying or driving for hire, wear that badge in such a position and manner as to be plainly and distinctly visible.
9. Every driver of a hackney carriage so constructed as to carry luggage shall when requested by any person hiring or seeking to hire the carriage:-
 - a. convey a reasonable quantity of luggage;
 - b. afford reasonable assistance in loading and unloading;
 - c. afford reasonable assistance in removing it to or from the entrance of any house, station, or place at which he may take up or set down such person.

10. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage who shall knowingly convey in the carriage the dead body of a person shall, immediately thereafter, notify the fact to the Council.
11. The proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of the carriage the rate or fare prescribed by the current tariff. The rate of fare being calculated by distance, unless the hirer expresses at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time. Provided always that where a hackney carriage furnished with a taximeter shall be hired by distance the proprietor or driver thereof shall not be entitled to demand and take a fare greater than that recorded on the face of the taximeter, save for any extra charges authorised, by which it may not be possible to record on the face of the taximeter.
12. (1) Every proprietor of a hackney carriage plying for hire for which any fares are fixed by any byelaw in that behalf shall:-
 - a. cause a statement of such fares to be painted or marked on the side of the carriage, or on a plate affixed thereto, in clearly distinguishable letters and figures;
 - b. renew such letters and figures as often as is necessary to keep them clearly visible.
- (2) The proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage bearing a statement of fares in accordance with this byelaw shall not wilfully or negligently cause or suffer the letters or figures in the statement to be concealed or rendered illegible at any time while the carriage is plying or being used for hire.

Provisions securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property accidentally left in hackney carriages, and fixing charges to be made in respect thereof.

13. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall, immediately after the termination of any hiring, carefully search the carriage for any property which may have been accidentally left therein.
14. Every proprietor or driver of a hackney carriage shall, if any property accidentally left therein by any person who may have been conveyed in the carriage be found by or handed to him:-
 - (i) carry it within twenty four hours, if not sooner claimed by or on behalf of its owner, to the office of the Council, and leave it in the custody of the officer in charge of the office on his giving a receipt for it;
 - (ii) be entitled to receive from any person to whom the property shall be re-delivered an amount equal to one shilling in the pound of its estimated value (or the fare for the distance from the place of finding to the office of the Council, whichever be the greater) but not more than five pounds.
15. Every person who shall offend against any of these byelaws shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding 100 pounds and, in the case of a

continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

1st May 1989

Link to Hackney Carriage Byelaw is [here](#) or it can be viewed on the Council web site at www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk and search for byelaws.

Appendix 3: Private Hire Drivers Conditions of Licence

1. The driver shall behave in a civil and orderly manner and shall take reasonable precautions to ensure the safety of persons conveyed in or entering or alighting from the licensed vehicle.
2. The driver shall be clean and tidy in appearance at all times and dressed smartly with long or short sleeved shirt or blouse and long trousers, tailored shorts or skirts. Suitable footwear for driving must be worn.
3. The driver shall ensure that the vehicle is presented in a clean and tidy condition for each journey.
4. The driver must carry assistance dogs when required unless they have a Certificate of Exemption from the Council.
5. The drivers of a designated wheelchair accessible vehicle shall to carry a passenger while in the wheelchair and not to make any additional charge for doing so. If the passenger chooses to sit in a passenger seat the driver shall carry the wheelchair and to take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the passenger is carried in safety and reasonable comfort. The driver will be responsible to assisting the passenger to get in and out of the vehicle and for loading the passengers luggage and/or wheelchair into and out of the vehicle. The driver must ensure that any occupied wheelchair being transported in a wheelchair accessible vehicle must be safely secured using the restraint system carried in the vehicle, provided such system is compatible with the wheelchair being transported.
6. A driver who has agreed to be in attendance at a certain time at a specified place or whose operators has informed them must be in attendance at a certain time and place shall unless delayed or prevented by some sufficient cause must so attend.
7. A driver must carry in the vehicle any luggage to which the passenger requests provided that it can be properly secured with the luggage constraints.
8. A driver must provide reasonable assistance in loading and unloading such luggage.
9. A driver must provide reasonable assistance in removing any luggage to or from of an entrance of any building or place the passenger may be taken up or set down.
10. A driver must provide reasonable assistance to any passenger in alighting or entering the vehicle.
11. The driver of a vehicle equipped with a taxi meter shall set the meter into operation at the point at which the hirer commences his journey unless the hirer pre-agrees a fare.
12. The driver shall at all time when acting as a private hire driver wear the badge issued by the Council in such a manner to be distinctly visible. The driver shall not lend the badge to any other person or cause or permit any other person to wear it.
13. The driver must not allow a passenger into their vehicle unless they have first confirmed that there is a booking in place for that passenger.

14. Where any of the following occur the driver must notify the Council in writing so that the notification is delivered to the Council within seven days;
 - Any change to the driver personal details including home address, contact telephone number or email address
 - ~~If the driver is charged with any criminal offence~~
 - ~~Any Cautions or FPN given for any criminal offence~~
 - If they change from one private hire operator to another
15. Existing holders of driver's licences are required to notify the licensing authority in writing within 48 hours of receiving a driving licence endorsement, fixed penalty notice, warning, reprimand, police caution, criminal conviction or other criminal proceedings (including their acquittal as part of a criminal case). In addition, licence holders must inform the licensing authority within 48 hours of their arrest for any matter (whether subsequently charged or not). To fail to do so, will raise serious questions for the licensing authority as to the honesty of the licence holder and will be considered as part of any subsequent renewal applications or licence review.
16. A driver shall not at any time permit the noise from any radio or sound system in the vehicle to be a source of annoyance or nuisance to any person, whether inside or outside the vehicle. The driver must turn off their radio/stereos if requested by a passenger.
17. The driver shall not between the hours of 23:30 and 07:00 sound his horn to notify the hire of his presence.
18. The driver shall not, without the consent of the hirer, convey any other person in the vehicle other than the hirer.
19. The driver shall not demand for any hirer a fare in excess of any previously agreed for that hirer between the hirer and the operator or if the vehicle is fitted with a taximeter and there has been no previous agreement as to the fare the fare shown on the face of the taximeter.
20. A driver shall, if requested by the hirer, provide him with a written receipt for the fare paid.
21. A driver must supply on request his badge number or plate number to any person on request.
22. A driver stopped by an Authorised Officer or a Police Officer must produce their licence on demand.
23. The driver shall not wilfully or negligently cause or permit the vehicle licence plate to be concealed or allow the plate to be so defaced as to make any figure or information illegible.
24. The driver when hired to drive to a particular destination shall proceed to that destination by the shortest available route unless otherwise instructed by the hirer.

25. The driver must not cause or permit the vehicle to stand on a public road so as to suggest that it is plying for hire.
26. The driver shall not smoke or 'vape' in the vehicle.
27. The driver must not use a mobile phone whilst driving unless it is designed for hands free operation.
28. The driver shall not convey or permit to be conveyed any greater number of persons than the number specified on the vehicles licence.
29. The driver must return forthwith all licence, badges and plate to the Council when the driver ceases to be licensed.
30. The driver must cease driving any private hire vehicle and contact the Council immediately if they know of any medical condition which may affect their driving ability or the health or safety of themselves or any passengers.
31. The driver shall ensure that he complies with the law and best practice in relation to seat belts in relation to children under the age of fourteen.

Appendix 4 : Private Hire Operator Conditions

Records

1. The operator shall keep a record of every booking of a private hire vehicle invited and accepted by him whether direct from the hirer or by undertaking the bookings at the request of another operator. The records shall be made available for inspection by an Authorised Officer or Police Officer upon request. The records entries must be made before the commencement of the journey and shall include;
 - ~~▪ Date and time of the booking~~
 - ~~▪ Date, time and point of the pickup~~
 - ~~▪ Details of the destination~~
 - ~~▪ Name and contact details of the hirer~~
 - ~~▪ Registration number of the vehicle~~
 - ~~▪ Name of the driver allocated for the journey~~
 - the name of the person making the booking
 - contact telephone number of the person making the booking
 - 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 dispatched;
 - the name of any individual that responded to the booking request;
 - the name of any individual that dispatched the vehicle.

2. All records shall be kept by the operator for a period of at least 12 months from the date of the journey.

3. The operators shall keep written records of the particulars of all vehicles operated by him which include the;
 - Type, make, model, colour and engine size of the vehicle
 - The date the vehicle was first licensed for private hire
 - Vehicle registration number
 - Number of seats for passengers
 - Owner of the vehicle
 - Valid certificate of insurance of the vehicle
 - ~~▪ A valid VST~~
 - ~~▪ A valid road fund licence~~
 - Method of charging i.e. whether or not a meter is fitted
 - Vehicle plate number.

4. The operator will securely retain a copy of the licences of all drivers (whether private hire or hackney carriage) engaged to work for them and make them available for inspection by an Authorised Officer or Police Officer upon request.

5. 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 by private hire vehicle operator without the informed consent of the person making the booking.

Display of Licence Plates

6. The operator shall ensure that the licence plates issued by the Council are affixed to such position as shall be approved by an Authorised Officer.
7. The operator shall ensure maintenance of such licence plates in clean and legible conditions and shall inform the Council immediately should it be lost or broken or become defaced.

Miscellaneous

8. The operator shall ensure that any staff they employ act in a civil and courteous manner at all times.
9. The operator shall ensure that a private hire vehicle which has been hired shall be in attendance at the appointed time and place unless delayed or prevented by sufficient cause.
10. The operator must not accept a booking by any person to hire a private hire vehicle unless the passenger or someone on his behalf previously requested the hiring by any means, for example telephone, email, text or personal call or smart phone App, to the licence holder.
11. The operator must not accept a request for hire (a booking) which has been communicated to them directly by a driver a driver. For clarification, the operator must not accept a booking made by a driver on behalf of a potential customer where the person approached the driver in the street seeking to hire the vehicle.
12. The operator must ensure that none of his staff or agents tout for business on the street, touting in this contact means approaching any person in the street and asking if they want to book a vehicle.
13. The operator is required to undertake reasonable checks as to fitness or suitability of their employees or agents who take bookings.
14. The operator shall ensure that every driver engaged has obtained a private hire drivers licence obtained by the same Licensing Authority which issued the operator's licence. If any documents expire the operator must ensure that driver does not work until the documents have been submitted to the operator.
15. The operator may only operate from an address within the Borough they are licensed. Upon the grant of a licence the Council will specify the address from which the operator may operate.
16. The licence must be kept in the possession of the operator and must be provided when requested by an Authorised Officer or any Police Officer. In the event of loss or damage to this licence the Council must be informed immediately so that a replacement licence can be issued. The licence must not be altered or defaced in any way.
17. The operator must not operate more vehicles then the maximum number specified on their licence. If the number of vehicles they operate increases during the period of their licence the operator shall apply to the Council for a variation and an amended licence fee (pro rata to reflect the increase) will apply for the remainder of their licence.

18. The operator shall keep clean, adequately heated, ventilated and lit any premises which the operator provides and to which the public have access whether for the purpose of booking or waiting. Any waiting area provided by the operator shall have adequate seating facilities.
19. The operator must not refuse a booking because the person wishing to make the booking proposes that an assistance dog is to travel with them. The operator must not make an additional charge for the carriage of a passenger's assistance dog.
20. The operator may only trade under this licence using one of the following, his name, the company's name, the trading name or one of the names which the licence holder included on the application form or another trading name provided that the operator notified the Council at least fourteen days prior to the intended change of name.
21. The operator must notify the Council in writing within seven days of the event occurring;
 - Any change to the licence holders personal details including home address or if a company the registered address, contact telephone number or email address.
 - If the licence holder is charged with any criminal offence.
 - Any conviction, caution or FPN given to a person or in the case of a company any director or company secretary or any partner for any criminal offence.
22. The operator shall ensure that all drivers have a badge issued by the Council and that the driver wears the badge which is distinctly visible at all time whilst available for hire.
23. The operator shall notify the Council forthwith and in writing of any complaints, concerning a contract for hire which call into question the suitability of a driver to hold a licence. Such notification must include the action taken or proposed as a result of the complaint.
24. Before an application for an operator's licence will be considered the applicant will be subject of a Basic Disclosure from DBS or a Certificate of Good Conduct. Applicants that hold a current drivers licence with the Council will be exempt from this requirement. A reference covering the applicant's financial records and/or business history may also be considered appropriate in some instances.
25. Currently Private Hire Operators who are not also licensed drivers are required to provide a basic DBS Disclosure certificate every 3 years. The Authority will require this check to be completed annually.
26. Operators will be required as a condition of granting an operator licence, to keep a register of all staff that will take bookings or dispatch vehicles.
27. Operators will 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. Operators will have to provide their policy on employing ex-offenders in either of these roles.

28. All Operators are required to keep a record of all complaints received. These records must be made available for inspection by the Licensing Officer on request. Operators are required to advise the authority when any driver is subject to any complaints regarding safeguarding, dishonesty, abusing customers or more than one complaint which does not fall into these categories in any 12 months.

Appendix 5: Right to Work

The Council is under a legal duty to ensure that driver and operator licences are only issued to applicants who have lawful immigration status and the right to work in the UK. By law, the Council cannot issue a licence to any applicant that does not satisfy this requirement.

All applicants will need to attend the Council Offices where an Authorised Officer will check their original valid documentation evidencing their right to work in the UK. The applicant must attend in person and bring evidence of their right to work in the UK. Only certain types of documentation are acceptable.

For applicants who are British Citizens

Need to provide a British passport confirming they are a British Citizen.

If they do not have a British passport they can produce any of the other documents contained within List A.

For applicants who are not British Citizens but have no restrictions on their right to work in the UK

Need to provide any of the other documents contained within List A.

For applicants who have restrictions on their right to work in the UK

Need to produce any of the documents contained within List B. If the documentation proves a right to work expires prior to the normal licence expiry date the licence will only be granted for the period the Council have proof of a right to work.

The Council will not accept a visa that confirms their right to reside in the UK but which is attached to an expired passport. The applicant will need to apply to the Home Office to obtain acceptable proof, such as a biometric residence permit. Once a valid application to the Home Office has been confirmed, a six month licence can be granted to allow time for the Home office to process the application.

An applicant must bring original documentation (not a photocopy) and it is the applicant's responsibility to make sure they can provide acceptable forms of documentation.

The Authorised Officer will check that the documentation is acceptable based on either List A or List B (depending on your circumstances), check that the document is an original and relates to the person providing it, and take a photocopy for Council's records.

If the documentation provided demonstrates that the applicant has a permanent right to work in the UK (from List A) they will not be required to produce documentation for future applications. In other cases, the applicant will be required to provide documentation when they next apply to renew their licence so their right to work can be verified again at that point in time.

List A

- (i) A passport showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a British Citizen or a citizen of the UK and Colonies having the right of abode in the UK.
- (ii) A passport or national identity card showing the holder, or a person named in the passport as the child of the holder, is a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- (iii) A Registration Certificate or Document Certifying Permanent Residence issued by the Home Office to a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- (iv) A Permanent Residence Card issued by the Home Office to the family member of a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland.
- (v) A current Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder indicating that the person named is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- (vi) A current passport endorsed to show that the holder is exempt from immigration control, is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK, has the right of abode in the UK, or has no time limit on their stay in the UK.
- (vii) A current Immigration Status Document issued by the Home Office to the holder with an endorsement indicating that the named person is allowed to stay indefinitely in the UK or has no time limit on their stay in the UK, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- (viii) A full birth or adoption certificate issued in the UK which includes the name(s) of at least one of the holder's parents or adoptive parents, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- (ix) A birth or adoption certificate issued in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or Ireland, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- (x) A certificate of registration or naturalisation as a British Citizen, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.

List B

- (i) A current passport endorsed to show that the holder is allowed to stay in the UK and is currently allowed to do the type of work in question.
- (ii) A current Biometric Immigration Document (Biometric Residence Permit) issued by the Home Office to the holder which indicates that the named person can currently stay in the UK and is allowed to do the work in question.
- (iii) A current Residence Card (including an Accession Residence Card or a Derivative Residence Card) issued by the Home Office to a non-European Economic Area national who is a family member of a national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland or who has a derivative right of residence.
- (iv) A current Immigration Status Document containing a photograph issued by the Home Office to the holder with a valid endorsement indicating that the named person may stay in the UK, and is allowed to do the type of work in question, together with an official document giving the person's permanent National Insurance number and their name issued by a Government agency or a previous employer.
- (v) A Certificate of Application issued by the Home Office under regulation 17(3) or 18A(2) of the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006, to a family member of a

national of a European Economic Area country or Switzerland stating that the holder is permitted to take employment which is less than 6 months old together with Verification from the Home Office Evidence and Enquiry Unit.

(vi) A Verification issued by the Home Office Evidence and Enquiry Unit to you, which indicates that the named person may stay in the UK because they have an in time application, appeal or administrative review and which is outstanding.

Appendix 6: Guidance on the Relevance of Convictions etc

Convictions Guidance

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on the criteria taken into account by the licensing authority when determining whether or not an applicant or an existing licence holder is a fit and proper person to hold a hackney carriage and/or private hire driver or operator licence.
- 1.2 The overriding aim of the licensing authority is to protect the safety of the public. The licensing authority is concerned to ensure:
- That a person is a fit and proper person
 - That the person does not pose a threat to the public
 - That the public are safeguarded from dishonest person
 - The safeguarding of children, young persons and vulnerable adults
- 1.3 This policy provides guidance to any person with an interest in taxi and private hire licensing. In particular, but not exclusively:
- Applicants for drivers' licences
 - Existing licensed drivers whose licences are being reviewed or renewed
 - Licensing Officers
 - Members of the licensing sub-committee ('sub-committee')
 - Magistrates and Judges hearing appeals against the licensing authority's decisions
- 1.4 Where Officers have delegated powers to grant licences, they will utilise these guidelines when making a decision to grant a licence. In all other cases applications for licences will be referred to the licensing sub-committee. Whilst officers and the sub-committee will have regard to the guidelines contained in the policy, each case will be considered on its individual merits and, where the circumstances demand, the sub-committee may depart from the guidelines.
- 1.5 For renewal applications and current licence holders the guidance will not be applied retrospectively. However the policy will be applied if any additional convictions are incurred or brought to the attention of the licensing authority that would call into question a person's suitability to hold a licence.
- 1.6 There is no judicially approved test of fitness and propriety and, accordingly, a number of local tests have developed. These tend to be based on a test similar to the following:

'Would you (as a member of the licensing committee or other person charged with the ability to grant a hackney carriage driver's licence) allow your son or daughter, spouse or partner, mother or father, grandson or granddaughter or any other person for whom you care, to get in to a vehicle with this person alone?'

If the answer to this question (or a similar test) is an unqualified 'Yes' then the test is probably satisfied. If there are any doubts in the minds of those who make the decision, then further consideration should be given as to whether this person is a fit and proper person to hold a hackney carriage or private hire driver's licence.

- 1.7 The Council will undertake whatever checks it considers necessary to ensure that licences are not issued to unsuitable people. In assessing the suitability of an applicant or licence holder, the licensing authority will take into consideration the following factors:
- Criminality
 - Number of endorsed DVLA driving licence penalty points
 - The conduct of the applicant in making the application (e.g. whether they have acted with integrity during the application process).
 - The previous licensing history of existing / former licence holders.

In addition, the licensing authority will also consider further information from sources such as, but not limited to, the Police (including abduction notices), Children and Adult Safeguarding Boards, Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub, Immigration Service, Social Services other licensing authorities, other departments within the Council, and other statutory agencies.

- 1.8 As licensed drivers often carry unaccompanied and vulnerable passengers, the licensing authority will take a strong line in relation to applicants or existing licence holders with convictions for sexual offences. A licensed PHV or taxi driver is expected to be trustworthy. In the course of their working duties drivers will deal with cash transactions and valuable property may be left in their vehicles. Drivers may well deal with customers who are vulnerable or intoxicated and potentially easily confused. Taking drugs and driving poses an obvious risk to public safety, whilst applicants who have convictions for the supply of drugs should also be treated with considerable concern, The nature and quantity of the drugs, whether for personal use or supply are issues which will be considered carefully. As licensees are professional vocational drivers, a serious view is taken of convictions for driving, or being in charge of a vehicle while under the influence of drink or drugs. More than one conviction for these offences raises significant doubts as to the applicant's fitness to drive the public.
- 1.9 The licensing authority reserves the right to overturn or annul a decision that has previously been made, or refuse a renewal of a licence, where clear errors are discovered.
- 1.10 In this policy, the word "applicant" refers to either new applicants, existing licence holders who are seeking renewal and existing licence holders that are the subject of periodic auditing or having their licence reviewed by the council as part of the policy implementation process. It also includes existing licence holders who are being considered by the licensing authority by virtue of offending activity having recently come to light.
- 1.11 In this policy, the word "conviction" is to be defined as including convictions, cautions, warnings, reprimands and other relevant information.

2. General Policy

2.1 Whilst the committee may consider that a person with a conviction for a serious offence need not be automatically barred from obtaining a licence, it would normally be expected that the applicant would be required to:

- Remain free of conviction for an appropriate period as detailed below; and
- Show adequate evidence that her or she is a fit and proper person to hold a licence (the onus is on the applicant to produce such evidence).

(Simply remaining free of conviction may not generally be regarded as adequate evidence that a person is a fit and proper person to hold a licence).

2.2 The standards and criteria set out below are those that would normally be applied to applications and licences. Each case will be considered on its own merits, and the licensing authority may depart from these criteria, however it must only do so in exceptional circumstances. The otherwise good character and driving record of the applicant of licence holder will not ordinarily be considered as exceptional circumstances.

2.3 Any offences committed, or unacceptable behaviour reported whilst driving a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, concerning the use of a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, or in connection with an operator of a private hire vehicle will be viewed as aggravating features, and the fact that any other offences were not connected with the hackney carriage and private hire trades will not be seen as mitigating factors.

2.4 Where an applicant has been convicted of a criminal offence, the licensing authority cannot review the merits of the conviction [Nottingham City Council v. Mohammed Farooq (1998)].

3 Pre-requisites to making an application

3.1 It is the policy of the licensing authority that every application for a licence to drive a Hackney Carriage and/or Private Hire Vehicle must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the following matters (and that applications that are incomplete will not be deemed to have been made until such time as they are completed) -

- That the applicant has the right to live and work in the country
- An enhanced criminal record check and evidence that they are not on a child and/or vulnerable adult barring list
- A certificate of their current medical fitness [to Group 2 standard]
- That the applicant is authorised to drive a vehicle of the same classification as that which the licence will allow them to drive together with a check of any current driving endorsements held by the driver
- That the applicant has successfully completed of an advanced driving assessment (DSA Test)
- That the applicant has provided two personal references
- That the applicant has passed a local knowledge test
- That the applicant has sufficient ability to speak English and to understand spoken English to provide the service that they wish to be licensed for

- (For persons who seek to be authorised to drive a wheelchair accessible vehicle) that the applicant has the ability to safely load and secure wheelchair users in a wheelchair accessible vehicle whilst in their chair.

3.2 If an applicant has spent six continuous months or more overseas the licensing authority ~~would expect to see~~ will need evidence of a criminal record check from the country/countries covering the period before a licence application can be made.

4. Appeals

4.1 Any applicant refused a driver's licence on the grounds that the licensing authority is not satisfied he is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence has a right to appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 21 days of the notice of refusal (Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976, s 77 (1)).

4.2 Any applicant refused an operator licence on the grounds that the licensing authority is not satisfied he is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence has a right to appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 21 days of the notice of refusal.

4.3 Any licensee whose licence is suspended or revoked has a right to appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 21 days of the notice of suspension or revocation.

5. Powers

5.1 Section 61 and Section 62 of the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976 allow the licensing authority to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew a licence if the application/licence holder has been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty, indecency, violence; failure to comply with the provisions of the Town Police Clauses Act 1847; failure to comply with the provisions of Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976; or any other reasonable cause.

5.2 The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions)(Amendment) Order 2002, allows the licensing authority to take into account all convictions recorded against an applicant or the holder of a private hire vehicle or hackney carriage driver's licence, whether spent or not. Therefore the licensing authority will have regard to all relevant convictions, particularly where there is a long history of offending or a recent pattern of repeat offending. Applicants need to be aware that, in accordance with this Act, all convictions, cautions, warnings and reprimands must be declared.

5.3 In this policy the term "disqualification" refers to the period served, in order to take account of the fact that a court may reduce the period of disqualification from driving. An applicant must provide evidence in advance to prove that the court agreed a reduction in the period of disqualification.

6. Consideration of disclosed criminal history

6.1 Under the provisions of Sections 51, 55, and 59, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, the licensing authority is required to ensure that an applicant for the grant or renewal of a hackney carriage and/or a private hire vehicle drivers' licence and/or private hire vehicle operator's licence is a 'fit and proper' person to hold such a licence. However, if an applicant has any convictions, warnings, cautions or charges awaiting trial, the licensing authority will look into:

- How relevant the offence(s) are to the licence being applied for
- How serious the offence(s) were
- When the offence(s) were committed
- The date of conviction
- Circumstances of the individual concerned
- Sentence imposed by the court
- The applicant's age at the time of conviction.
- Whether they form part of a pattern of offending
- Any other character check considered reasonable (e.g personal references)
- Any other factors that might be relevant – for example
 - The previous conduct of an existing or former licence holder
 - Whether the applicant has intentionally misled the Council or lied as part of the application process
 - Information provided by other agencies/council departments

6.2 In this policy 'from date sentence has ended' is taken to be the date which is reached once the whole of the period as sentenced by the court has elapsed and not necessarily the length of time served by the applicant. For example, if a sentence is five years imprisonment then the date that the sentence ends will be five years from the date of sentencing - regardless of the amount of time actually served by the applicant. If the sentence is amended by a court at a later date then this new sentence becomes relevant for the purposes of this policy. The term 'since completion of sentence' is to be construed in a similar way.

6.3 Existing holders of driver's licences are required to notify the licensing authority in writing within **forty eight hours** ~~seven working days~~ of receiving a driving licence endorsement, fixed penalty notice, warning, reprimand, police caution, criminal conviction or other criminal proceedings (including their acquittal as part of a criminal case). In addition, licence holders must inform the licensing authority **forty eight hours** ~~seven working days~~ of their arrest for any matter (whether subsequently charged or not). To fail to do so, will raise serious questions for the licensing authority as to the honesty of the licence holder and will be taken into account as part of any subsequent renewal applications.

6.4 It is an offence for any person knowingly or recklessly to make a false declaration or to omit any material particular in giving information required by the application for a licence (Section 57 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976). Where an applicant has made a false statement or a false declaration on their application for the grant or renewal of a licence, the licence will normally be refused.

- 6.5 Any offences or behaviour not expressly covered by this Policy may still be taken into account.
- 6.6 The licensing authority is also entitled to use other records and information that may be available to it in determining applications or an entitlement to continue holding a licence. This may include information held by the licensing authority or other licensing authorities, and information disclosed by the police.
- 6.7 Admission of guilt is required before a Police caution can be issued. Every case will be considered on its own merits including the details and nature of the offence.
- 6.8 Applicants can discuss further what effect a caution/conviction may have on any application by contacting the licensing officer in confidence for advice.

7. Options when determining an application/licence

- 7.1 When determining an application or reviewing an existing licence in relation to convictions or other relevant information the licensing authority have the following options:
- grant the licence or take no further action
 - grant the licence with additional conditions
 - refuse, revoke, or suspend the licence
 - issue a warning
- 7.2 If a current licence holder's conduct is such that, were they to be applying for a new licence their application would normally be refused, they should expect consideration to be given as to the suspension or revocation of their licence.

8. Serious offences involving violence

- 8.1 Licensed drivers have close regular contact with the public. A firm line is to be taken with those who have convictions for offences involving violence. An application will normally be refused if the applicant has a conviction for an offence that involved the loss of life.
- 8.2 Unless there are exceptional circumstances a licence will not normally be granted where the applicant has a conviction for an offence such as:
- Murder
 - Manslaughter
 - Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving
 - Terrorism offences
 - Or any similar offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit) offences which replace the above
- 8.3 A licence will not normally be granted where the applicant has a conviction for an offence of similar offence(s) which replace the below offences and the conviction is less than 10 years prior to the date of application:

- Arson
- Malicious wounding or grievous bodily harm which is racially aggravated
- Actual bodily harm
- Grievous bodily harm with intent
- Robbery
- Possession of firearm
- Riot
- Assault Police
- Common assault
- Violent disorder
- Resisting arrest
- Any racially-aggravated offence against a person or property
- Affray
- Any offence that may be categorised as domestic violence
- Any offence that may be categorised as stalking
- Harassment, alarm or distress, intentional harassment or fear of provocation of violence
- Or any similar offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit) offences which replace the above

8.4 A licence will not normally be granted until at least 5 years have passed since the completion of any sentence and / or licence period following conviction for an offence shown below:

- Obstruction
- Criminal damage
- Any offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit offences) that are similar to those above.

8.5 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for an offence of a violent nature.

9. Offences involving a weapon

9.1 If an applicant has been convicted of possession of a weapon or any other weapon related offence, this will give serious concern as to whether the person is fit to carry the public.

9.2 Depending on the circumstances of the offence, an applicant should be free of conviction for 7 years (or at least 7 years must have passed since the completion of the sentence, whichever is longer), before a licence is granted.

10. Sexual and indecency offences

10.1 As licensed drivers often carry unaccompanied and vulnerable passengers, the licensing authority will take a strong line in relation to applicants or existing licence holders with convictions for sexual offences. All sexual and indecency offences will be considered as serious. Applicants with convictions for sexual or indecency offences that involve a third party will normally be refused a licence.

- 10.2 An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence such as:
- Rape
 - Assault by penetration
 - Offences involving children or vulnerable adults
 - Sexual assault
 - Indecent assault
 - Exploitation of prostitution
 - Trafficking for sexual exploitation
 - Possession of indecent photographs, child pornography etc.
 - Indecent exposure
 - Soliciting (kerb crawling)
 - Or **any** sex or indecency offence that was committed in the course of employment as a taxi or PHV driver
 - Or any similar offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit) offences which replace the above.
- 10.3 In addition to the above the licensing authority will not grant a licence to any applicant who is currently on the Sex Offenders Register.

11. Dishonesty

- 11.1 A licensed PHV or taxi driver is expected to be a trustworthy person. They deal with cash transactions and valuable property may be left in their vehicles. Taxi drivers are required to deposit such property with police within 24 hours. PHV drivers must pass lost property to the operator. The widespread practice of delivering unaccompanied property is indicative of the trust that business people place in licensed drivers. Moreover, it is comparatively easy for a dishonest driver to defraud the public by demanding more than the legal or agreed fare. Overseas visitors can be confused by our currency and may be vulnerable to an unscrupulous driver. For all these reasons, a serious view is taken of any conviction involving dishonesty.
- 11.2 In general, a minimum period of 7 years free of conviction or at least 7 years from completion of sentence (whichever is longer) should be required before granting a licence. Offences involving dishonesty include:
- theft
 - burglary
 - fraud
 - benefit fraud
 - handling or receiving stolen goods
 - forgery
 - conspiracy to defraud
 - obtaining money or property by deception
 - other deception
 - taking a vehicle without consent
 - and any similar offences

- Or any similar offences (including attempted or conspiracy to commit) offences which replace the above

11.3 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for a dishonesty offence.

11.4 Applicants or existing licence holders that are found to have intentionally misled the licensing authority, or lied as part of the application or renewal process, will not be issued with a licence.

12. Drugs

12.1 A serious view is taken of any drug related offence. The nature and quantity of the drugs, whether for personal use or supply are issues which should be considered.

12.2 A licence will not normally be granted where the applicant has an isolated conviction for an offence related to the supply of drugs and has not been free of conviction for 10 years.

12.3 A licence will not normally be granted where the applicant has more than one conviction for offences related to the possession of drugs and has not been free of conviction for 5 years.

12.4 An applicant who has an isolated conviction for an offence related to the possession of drugs (other than for supply) within the last 3-5 years may be granted a licence, but consideration should be given to the nature and quantity of the drugs.

12.5 If there is evidence of persistent drugs use, misuse or dependency a specialist medical examination (in accordance with DVLA Group 2 medical standards) may be required before the licence is granted. If the applicant was an addict then they would normally be required to show evidence of 5 years free from drug taking after detoxification treatment.

12.6 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for a drugs related offence.

13. Driving offences involving the loss of life

13.1 A very serious view is to be taken of any applicant who has been convicted of a driving offence that resulted in the loss of life. Unless there are exceptional circumstances a licence will not normally be granted where the applicant has a conviction for an offence such as:

- Causing death by dangerous driving
- Causing death by careless driving whilst under the influence of drink or drugs
- Causing death by driving: unlicensed, disqualified or uninsured drivers
- or any similar offences

14. Drink driving/driving under the influence of drugs/using a mobile phone whilst driving

14.1 As licensees are professional vocational drivers, a serious view is taken of convictions for driving, or being in charge of a vehicle while under the influence of drink or drugs. An isolated incident would not necessarily debar an applicant from proceeding on the restoration of his DVLA driving licence but he should be warned as to the significant risk to his licence status in the event of re-offending. Normally at least 5 years after the restoration of the driving licence following a drink/drug drive conviction should elapse before an application will be considered. If there is any suggestion that the applicant is alcohol or drug dependent, a satisfactory special medical report must be provided before the application can be allowed to proceed. If an applicant has more than one conviction for driving or being in charge of a vehicle while under the influence of drink or drugs the application should normally be refused.

14.2 Applicants should also be aware of the serious risk posed by driving whilst using a mobile phone. There is a substantial body of research (see for instance <http://www.rospa.com/rospaweb/docs/advice-services/road-safety/drivers/mobile-phone-report.pdf>) which shows that drivers who use a mobile phone suffer physical and cognitive distraction which means they:

- are much less aware of what's happening on the road around them
- fail to see road signs
- fail to maintain proper lane position and steady speed
- are more likely to 'tailgate' the vehicle in front
- react more slowly, take longer to brake and longer to stop
- are more likely to enter unsafe gaps in traffic
- feel more stressed and frustrated.

14.3 There is evidence to show that drivers who use a mobile phone have slower reaction times than those who have consumed up to the legal alcohol limit. In light of this, an equally serious view should be taken of convictions for driving whilst using a mobile phone as for driving under the influence of drink or drugs.

14.4 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for an offence of driving under the influence of drink or drugs or whilst using a mobile phone.

15. Other Motoring Offences

15.1 There are many motoring offences which attract penalty points and fines. Some of these are not necessarily a bar from an applicant being granted a licence or an existing driver retaining a licence.

15.2 Traffic offences such as driving without due care and attention, reckless driving, more serious speeding offences (usually dealt with by a court), or offences of a similar nature will give rise to serious doubts about the applicant's suitability to be a driving professional. An applicant with any such convictions will be required to show a period

of at least 1 year free of such convictions. For applicants with more than one offence this should normally be increased to 5 years.

- 15.3 In cases where the courts have imposed a disqualification in respect of the DVLA driving licence, the periods stated above should normally commence from the date of the restoration of the licence.
- 15.4 In this policy, the term "disqualification" refers to the period served, in order to take account of the fact that a court may reduce the period of disqualification from driving. An applicant must provide evidence in advance to prove that the court agreed a reduction in the period of disqualification.
- 15.5 In "totting up" cases where disqualification is considered by the Court, even if the court does not disqualify (e.g. because of exceptional circumstances) a driver, the licensing authority is likely to refuse a hackney carriage or private hire driver's licence because different criteria apply. An applicant will normally be expected to show a period of 12 months free from conviction from the date the court made its finding of exceptional circumstances justifying the non-disqualification.

16. Licensing Offences

- 16.1 Certain offences under taxi legislation such as plying for hire, overcharging and refusing to carry disabled persons would normally prevent a licence being granted or renewed until a period of 5 years has passed since .
- 16.2 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for a licensing related offence.

17. Insurance offences

- 17.1 A serious view will be taken of convictions of driving or being in charge of a vehicle without insurance. An isolated incident in the past will not necessarily stop a licence being granted provided he/she has been free of conviction for 3 years, however strict warning should be given as to future behaviour.
- 17.2 A licence will not normally be granted if an applicant has more than one conviction for an insurance related offence.
- 17.3 An operator found guilty of aiding and abetting the driving of passengers for hire and reward whilst without insurance will normally have his operators' licence revoked immediately and be prevented from holding a licence for at least three years.
- 17.4 Where a specific offence is not mentioned, a suitable period will be determined by reference to offences described. The licensing authority reserves the right to refuse a licence where there are aggravating circumstances, even where these guidelines would otherwise indicate that a licence might be granted.

18.0 Outstanding charges or summonses

- 18.1 If the individual is the subject of an outstanding charge or summons their application can continue to be processed, but the application will need to be reviewed at the conclusion of proceedings.
- 18.2 If the outstanding charge or summons involves a serious offence and the individual's conviction history indicates a possible pattern of unlawful behaviour or character trait, then in the interests of public safety the application may be put on hold until proceedings are concluded or the licence may be refused.

19. Non-conviction information

- 19.1 If an applicant has been arrested or charged, but not convicted, for a serious offence which suggests he could be a danger to the public, consideration may be given to refusing the application or revoking an existing licence.
- 19.2 The licensing authority will take into account intelligence it receives which has not led to a conviction. This may include but not be limited to information regarding acquittals, circumstances in which convictions were quashed due to misdirection to the jury, circumstances where the decision was taken not to prosecute, situations where the person has been arrested and bailed but not yet charged, and complaints from the public. In considering the most appropriate action to take following the receipt of information), the credibility of the witness / complainant and the licence holder will be taken into account.
- 19.3 In assessing the action to take, public safety will be the paramount concern. Decisions will be taken on balance of probability.

20. Once a licence has been granted

- 20.1 If a licence holder's conduct is such that, were they to be applying for a new licence their application would normally be refused, they should expect consideration to be given as to the suspension or revocation of their licence.
- 20.2 A suspension or revocation of the licence of a driver takes effect at the end of the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which notice is given to the driver. If it appears that the interests of public safety require the suspension or revocation of the licence to have immediate effect, and the notice given to the driver includes a statement that is so and an explanation why, the suspension or revocation takes effect when the notice is given to the driver. [Road Safety Act 2006, s 52, 2A&2B]
- 20.3 A suspension or revocation of the licence of an operator takes effect at the end of the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which notice is given to the operator.

21 Licences issued by other licensing authorities

- 21.1 Applicants who hold a licence with one licensing authority should not automatically assume that their application will be granted by another. Each case will be decided on its own merits.
- 21.2 Licensees who are licensed by multiple authorities are expected to inform all such authorities of the authorities that they are licensed by and to advise each authority of any changes in this respect; and should expect those authorities to share information regarding their conduct and to take it into account as appropriate.

22 Summary

- 22.1 To summarise, a criminal history in itself will not automatically result in refusal and a current conviction for a serious crime need not bar an applicant permanently from becoming licensed. As the preceding paragraphs indicate, in most cases, an applicant would be expected to remain free from conviction for 3 to 10 years, according to circumstances, before an application can be considered. However, there may be occasions when an application can be allowed before 3 years free from conviction have elapsed.
- 22.2 Any person who has committed an offence and has to wait before an application is positively considered is more likely to value their licence and act accordingly.
- 22.3 While it is possible that an applicant may have a number of convictions that, individually, meet the above guidelines, the overall offending history must be considered when assessing an applicant's suitability to be licensed. A series of offences over a period of time is more likely to give cause for concern than an isolated minor conviction. Some discretion can be afforded if an offence disclosed is isolated and there are mitigating circumstances, but the overriding consideration is the protection of the public.

General Principles

~~The over-riding consideration for the Council is the promotion of the licensing objectives detailed in this Guidance and in particular public safety. By producing clear and transparent guidelines on the relevance of convictions the Council seeks to maintain the high standard of drivers, proprietors and operators.~~

~~The guidance details the Council's stance on the relevance of convictions etc in respect of applications for the grant of new licences, the renewal of existing licences and any existing licence holder convicted etc of an offence during the period of their licence will be subject to same criteria as though they were a new applicant. Therefore in circumstances where a new applicant would have their application refused, an existing licence holder would have their licence revoked. Thus any reference to applicant also applies to existing licence holders except where the Guidance specifically makes a distinction.~~

~~Existing licence holders should be aware that if the Council receives notification from the Police that they are being investigated for an offence that would preclude the grant of a licence their licence will be revoked with immediate effect. In the event that no charges~~

are laid against the licence holder, the licence will ordinarily be reinstated for its original duration. In the event that the licence holder is found not guilty, the licence will ordinarily be reinstated for its original duration, save for any previous or ongoing concerns relating to the licence holder's ability to meet the 'fit and proper' test.

In those situations where a new applicant has been charged with an offence but is awaiting trial the decision of an application will be deferred until the trial has been complete or the charges withdraw. If an existing licence holder is charged the Council will decide what action to take in line with the Enforcement part of this Guidance.

If a Court has found an applicant guilty of an offence, that person cannot subsequently claim to the Council that they did not commit the offence. The applicant can, however, offer any mitigating circumstances relating to the offence that they wish the Council to consider.

For the purposes of this Guidance, the acceptance of a Caution or Fixed Penalty Notice will be treated in the same way as a conviction. Convictions for attempt or conspiracy will be regarded as convictions for the substantive crime. Any reference to a period free from conviction etc relates to the period commencing from either where a custodial sentence has been imposed from the end of the custodial period or in any other case from the date of conviction etc.

Notwithstanding the existence of this Guidance, each application will be determined on its own merits. Where it is necessary for the Council to depart substantially from this Guidance, clear and compelling reasons will be given for doing so.

Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (as amended)

Under the 1974 Act, criminal convictions can become spent after a certain period of time, and once spent, for many purposes, can be disregarded completely. The possibility of rehabilitation, and the length of time before rehabilitation occurs, depends on the sentence imposed and not the offence committed.

Despite the above general principles, the 1974 Act does not apply to applicants for drivers licences. This is because the driving of these vehicles is listed as a "regulated occupation" in relation to which questions may be asked as to the suitability of individuals to be granted a licence.

Although the 1974 Act does not prevent the Council from taking spent convictions into account, such convictions are only admissible in so far as they are relevant to the issue as to whether the applicant is a 'fit and proper person' to hold a licence.

History

The Council may take into account an applicant's history as a licence holder with this, or any other Council. It is recognised that matters which have not resulted in a criminal conviction can and will be taken into account by the Council. In considering whether or not a person is 'fit and proper' the Council may consider such matters as the applicant's complaint history, their compliance with this Guidance, their co-operation with Authorised Officers requests and any other reasonable matters.

DVLA Penalty Points

Drivers should provide a professional service to the public and must be aware of the safety of passengers and other road users at all times. Any traffic offence shows a lack

of responsibility whilst driving either in terms of vehicle maintenance or the level of driving standards.

New Driver Applicants

Convictions or cautions for traffic offences will not automatically preclude an applicant from obtaining a licence, however, the number, nature and frequency of such offences will be considered.

In cases of less than six unspent penalty points on an applicant's DVLA driving licence, an application will usually be granted. A licence granted under these circumstances is likely to be issued together with a written warning as to future driving standards required and detailing the likely effect of further offences.

In cases of six to nine unspent penalty points on an applicant's DVLA driving licence, an application will not be granted until at least three years has elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

In cases of ten or more unspent penalty points on an applicant's DVLA driving licence, an application will be refused.

Existing Drivers

In cases of six or more unspent penalty points on an existing driver DVLA driving licence the matter will be referred immediately to the Senior Specialist Advisor for consideration.

Major Traffic Offences

For the purposes of this section, major traffic offences include, but are not limited to:

- dangerous driving
- driving whilst disqualified
- failure to stop after an accident
- driving without valid insurance
- driving a vehicle with mechanical defectives (such as brakes, steering, tyres, etc.)

If the applicant has been convicted of one major traffic offence then a licence application will be refused until the applicant has completed a period of at least three years free from conviction.

If the applicant has been convicted of more than one major traffic offence then a licence application will be refused until the applicant has completed a period of at least seven years free from conviction.

Where the combination of offences are considered to be of increased risk to the public, a period longer than seven years free of conviction may be substituted by the Council dependant on the extent of the risk to the public.

If the applicant has been convicted of a combination of three or more offences of no valid insurance and/or driving whilst disqualified then the Council believes that person causes an unacceptable risk to public safety and a licence will be refused.

However, if the Council determines that there was a premeditated intention to deceive, the matter will be considered as an offence of dishonesty and dealt with in accordance with that section of this Guidance.

~~'Totting up'~~

~~Where an applicant has been disqualified from driving by the Courts under the "totting up" procedure, the Council will refuse an application until there has been a period of five years free of relevant convictions. If the applicant has demonstrated to the Court "exceptional hardship" and avoided a driving disqualification, applications will still be refused until there has been a period of five years free of relevant convictions. The Council believe that the risk to the public is sufficient to maintain this consistent stance.~~

~~Major Traffic Offences Resulting in Death~~

~~The driving offences of causing death by dangerous driving, careless driving, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or driving unlicensed, disqualified or uninsured, will be considered by the Council to be an unacceptable risk to public safety and an application will be refused.~~

~~Drunkenness~~

~~Separate consideration will be given to convictions for drunkenness whilst in charge of a vehicle as opposed to drunkenness whilst not in charge of a vehicle due to the differing risk to the public.~~

~~In Charge of a Motor Vehicle~~

~~The Council considers driving or being in charge of a vehicle whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs as a serious offence causing a high element of risk to the public.~~

~~A single conviction for any alcohol-related driving offence will preclude an application from being granted for a period of seven years from the restoration of the DVLA driving licence.~~

~~More than one conviction for any alcohol-related driving offence represents an unacceptable risk to the public and an application will be refused.~~

~~Not in Charge of a Motor Vehicle~~

~~An isolated conviction for drunkenness not associated with driving or being in charge of a motor vehicle will not automatically preclude an application.~~

~~Where there is an isolated conviction for disorder and/or drunkenness a licence will normally be granted together with a verbal warning as to future driving standards detailing the likely effect of further offences.~~

~~More than two convictions for disorder and/or drunkenness will lead to refusal of an application until such time as a period of three years free of convictions.~~

~~Using a Hand Held Telephone or Hand Held Device whilst Driving~~

~~Where an applicant has a conviction for using a hand held mobile phone or a hand held device whilst driving will not be granted a licence until such time as a period of five years free of conviction.~~

~~Drug Offences~~

~~The Council considers all offences related to controlled substances a serious risk to the public.~~

~~An applicant with one conviction for any Class A drug related offence, including supplying or trafficking, will be required to show a period of ten years free of convictions.~~

~~An applicant with more than one conviction for any Class A drug related offence, including supplying or trafficking, will be considered an unacceptable risk to public safety and an application will be refused.~~

~~An applicant with a conviction for any Class B drug related offence, including supplying or trafficking, will be required to show a minimum period of five years free of convictions.~~

~~An applicant with a conviction for any Class C drug related offence, including supplying or trafficking, will be required to show a period of at least three years free of convictions.~~

~~In all these circumstances the applicant may be required by the Council to undertake drug testing at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.~~

~~In all cases, where an applicant has been medically classed as an addict, an application will be precluded until such time as a period of five years has elapsed since the completion of a recognised detoxification programme.~~

Sexual or Indecency Offences

~~For the purpose of this Policy, the following offences are considered to involve a high element of risk to the public and any application will be refused;~~

- ~~• rape~~
- ~~• indecent or sexual assault~~
- ~~• assault by penetration~~
- ~~• making, distributing or possession of child pornography~~
- ~~• trafficking and/or preparatory offences~~
- ~~• sexual offences involving children or vulnerable adults~~
- ~~• slavery~~

~~In addition the Council will not grant a licence to any applicant who is currently on the Sex Offenders Register or any other relevant barred list.~~

~~As drivers often carry unaccompanied and/or vulnerable people, any applicant with a conviction for any other sexual or indecency offence not listed above will be refused a licence until such time as they have been free of conviction for a period of ten years.~~

Violent Offences

~~The Council considers all violence related offences as a serious risk to the public. Offences of criminal damage and public order will be treated as violent offences for the purposes of this Policy.~~

~~An application will be refused where the applicant has been convicted of a crime which resulted on the death of another person or was intended to cause the death or serious injury of another person.~~

~~Where an applicant has a conviction for an offence of violence or connected with any offence of violence including but not limited to;~~

- ~~• any offence involving the possession of a firearm~~
- ~~• any terrorism-related offence~~
- ~~• racially aggravated grievous bodily harm or malicious wounding~~
- ~~• arson~~

- any offence that may be categorised as domestic violence
- violent disorder or riot

will be refused unless there has been a period of ten years free of conviction.

Where an applicant has a conviction for possession of a weapon (other than a firearm)-related offence a licence will not be granted until at least seven years have elapsed since conviction.

Whilst an isolated conviction for a violent offence, other than those listed above, will not normally permanently preclude an application, the Council will have grave concern for public safety if an applicant has committed multiple violent offences. An application will normally be refused in cases where an applicant has two or more separate convictions for violent offences.

Dishonesty

Drivers are expected to be persons of trust since it is comparatively easy for dishonest drivers to defraud the public. As members of the public entrust themselves to the care of licensed drivers the Council considers offences involving dishonesty a serious risk to public safety.

An applicant that has been convicted of an offence related to dishonesty will be refused a licence until such time as they have been free of convictions for seven years.

Discrimination

Where an applicant has a conviction involving discrimination, of any form, a licence will not be granted until they have been free of convictions for seven years.

Hackney carriage and private hire offences

Where an applicant has a conviction for an offence concerned with hackney carriage or private hire activity for example the use of a radio scanner a licence will not be granted until they have been free of convictions for five years.

Other Offences and Special Circumstances

If the applicant has declared any other offences not specifically covered by this part of the Guidance or the specific circumstances of the application justify it the application may be referred to the Senior Specialist Advisor for determination in line with the principles of this Guidance.

Mitigation and/or Exceptional Circumstances

Where the Senior Specialist Advisor is considering whether an applicant meets the 'fit and proper' person test, the applicant will be entitled to provide them with written mitigation. The applicant may be requested to attend a meeting with the Functional Lead or the applicant may request such a meeting. Prior to attending the meeting, the applicant will be provided with a written report containing all the information necessary for the Senior Specialist Advisor to make his determination. The report will be provided to the applicant at least five working days prior to the meeting.

Lewes District Council Taxi and Private Hire Licensing, Penalty Points Scheme

Introduction

1. Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Operators, Drivers and Vehicles are principally governed by the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, Town Police Clauses Act 1847, Council's Byelaws and the Guidance set by the Licensing Committee.
2. The aim of the penalty point scheme is to work in conjunction with other enforcement options. It provides a formalised stepped enforcement plan. The purpose of the scheme is to record misdemeanours and to act as a record of driver's behaviour and conduct so as to ascertain whether they are a fit and proper person.
3. It does not prejudice the Council's ability to take other actions.

How will it work?

4. If Operators, Drivers or Proprietors of Vehicles commit an offence or breach rules, regulations or conditions of a licence, the persons involved are asked to attend the Council offices for an interview. Once investigations are completed, letters are sent out detailing the outcome and a permanent record kept on the persons' file. The outcome may result in no further action being taken, penalty points being awarded, a formal warning, referral to the Licensing Sub Committee and/or prosecution.
5. Penalty Points will remain current for 12 months from the date the penalty points are issued. The period is on a roll forward basis, so as to allow any older points to be considered as spent and, therefore, excluded from the running total recorded against any individual licensee.
6. Points issued to either the proprietor of a vehicle or a driver will be confirmed in writing, normally within 10 working days from the discovery of the contravention.
7. Where a licensee accumulates 12 penalty points in any 12 month period, the matter will be referred to the Council's Licensing Sub Committee for it to consider whether the driver is a fit and proper person.
8. The Sub Committee may then suspend or revoke a licence, or issue a warning to the Licensee, depending upon the circumstances. Periods of suspension by the Committee will be dependent on the nature of the breaches of the legislation/conditions and the compliance history of the individual.
9. Suspension periods will normally vary between 7 to 31 days.
10. Disputes regarding the issuing of penalty points by Officers will be referred to the Licensing Sub Committee. They will have discretion to award a greater number of points than displayed on the tariff, if the complaint is upheld. Drivers must appeal any points issued by Officers to the Licensing Sub Committee within 21 days.

11. The system will operate without prejudice to the Council's ability to take other action that it is entitled to take under legislation, byelaws and regulations. If points are issued to a proprietor/driver for a matter which is also a criminal offence, e.g. bald tyres, no badge, those person(s) will not then be the subject of a prosecution by the Council.

Appendix 7: Penalty Points Scheme

	Details of the misconduct	Points Applicable	Driver	Vehicle Owner or Operator
1	Providing false or misleading information on licence application form / failing to provide relevant information or pay the relevant fee (including dishonoured cheques)	6	✓	✓
2	Failure to notify, in writing, the Council of a change of address within 7 calendar days	3	✓	✓
3	Refusal to accept hiring without reasonable cause	6	✓	
4	Unreasonable prolongation of journeys or any misconduct regarding the charging of fares	6	✓	
5	Plying for hire by Private hire drivers or Hackney Carriage drivers plying for hire outside the district	9	✓	✓
6	Private hire vehicle parking or waiting on a taxi rank	9		✓
7	Inappropriate behaviour at a taxi rank,	1-12*	✓	
8	Leaving a taxi unattended at a rank	4	✓	
9	Using unlicensed vehicle or using a licensed vehicle without insurance or without a valid VCT	12	✓	✓
10	Failure to produce relevant documents within timescales when requested by an Authorised Officer	4	✓	✓
11	Unsatisfactory condition of vehicle, interior or exterior	4	✓	✓
12	Failure to undergo the 6 monthly VCT on time	6		✓
13	Failure to provide proof of insurance cover when requested	6	✓	
14	Failure to produce Hackney Carriage or Private Hire vehicle for re-testing when required	4		✓
15	Using a vehicle subject to a suspension order issued by an Authorised Officer or a police officer	12	✓	✓
16	Using a vehicle for which the licence has been suspended or revoked	12	✓	✓
17	Failure to report, in writing, within 72 hours, accident or damage to licensed vehicle, which would cause the vehicle to breach licence conditions	4	✓	✓
18	Carrying more passengers than stated on the vehicle licence	6	✓	
19	Failure to display external/internal licence plate in a fixed position or failure to display appropriate door signs	6	✓	✓
20	Carrying an offensive weapon in the vehicle	12	✓	
21	Failure to notify a transfer of Private Hire or Hackney Carriage vehicle licence within 14 days of transfer	4		✓

	Details of the misconduct	Points Applicable	Driver	Vehicle Owner or Operator
22	Failure to carry fire extinguisher	4		✓
23	Failure to carry first aid kit	3		✓
24	Displaying unsuitable or inappropriate sited signs or unauthorised advertisements in or on the vehicle	3		✓
25	Failure to use authorised roof light	4	✓	
26	Failure to maintain records in a suitable form of the commence and cessation of work of each driver each day	4		✓
27	Failure to produce on request records of drivers' work activity	4		✓
28	Using a non approved or non-calibrated taximeter (HC)	6	✓	✓
29	Obstruction of an authorised officer or police officer wishing to examine a licensed vehicle	12	✓	✓
30	Evidence of smoking in vehicle	3	✓	✓
31	Evidence of food or drink in Vehicle	3	✓	✓
32	Displaying any feature on private hire vehicle that may suggest that it is a Hackney Carriage	6		✓
33	Using a vehicle, the appearance of which suggests that it is a Taxi	6		✓
34	Failure to carry an assistance dog without requisite medical exemption certificate	12	✓	✓
35	Driver not holding a current DVLA licence	12	✓	✓
36	Failure to have the driver's badge clearly displayed	4	✓	
37	Failure to notify, in writing, a change in medical circumstances	6	✓	✓
38	Unsatisfactory appearance of driver	4	✓	
39	Failure to observe rank discipline (HC)	3	✓	
40	Failure to maintain proper records of private hire vehicles	3		✓
41	Failure to keep or produce records of Private Hire bookings or other documents required to be kept or produced	6		✓
42	Misleading use of the words 'Taxi' or 'Cab' on advertising materials	3		✓
43	Failure to issue receipt on request.	6	✓	✓
44	Using a licensed vehicle in a dangerous condition	9	✓	✓

	Details of the misconduct	Points Applicable	Driver	Vehicle Owner or Operator
45	Failure to return vehicle licence plate within 7 days after due notice following expiry, revocation or suspensions of such licence	4		✓
46	Unsatisfactory behaviour or conduct of a driver.	1-12*	✓	
47	Failure to notify the Council in writing, of any motoring or criminal convictions within 21 days or conviction or cautions during period of current licence	6	✓	✓
48	Failure to behave in a civil and orderly manner, or bringing the trade into disrepute.	1-12*	✓	✓
49	Failure to provide reasonable assistance to a passenger	1-12*	✓	✓
50	Failure to display a correct up to date fare card (HC)	3	✓	✓
51	Carrying two or more separate fares without the appropriate consent	9	✓	
52	Failure to carry a legal spare wheel (or appropriate alternative) and the necessary tools to fit the spare wheel	4	✓	✓
53	Failure to attend punctually at appointed time and place without sufficient cause	4	✓	✓
54	A licensed vehicle with a bald or dangerous or defective tyre	4 per tyre	✓	✓
55	Failure to submit licence renewal application including documents and attendance at a vehicle inspection	6	✓	✓
56	Failure to display an applicable fare card AND the Councils valid fare card together	3	✓	✓
57	Waiting or stopping on a double yellow area, bus stop or private land (without the owner's permission) unless requested by a paying customer present in the vehicle	3	✓	
58	Motoring Convictions	3-12*	✓	✓
59	Driving whilst using a mobile phone	9	✓	
60	Appeal of points by way of Licensing Sub-Committee	4-12*	✓	✓

- a. *- discretionary points up to a maximum of 6 points can be issued by officers, but greater awards of points can only be issued by the Licensing Panel
- b. Officers may refer any mandatory award of points to Members where there are aggravating features to a case.
- c. Ticks indicate potential recipients of points for infringements, but are not limited to those only. Certain cases may result in drivers and/or proprietors and/or operators receiving penalty points. Points may be awarded to one or several persons depending upon the circumstances of the case, but each case will be considered on its individual merits.