



# 'Taxi' Licensing Policy

Hackney Carriage and Private Hire  
Vehicles, Drivers, Operators and  
Proprietors.

2022





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## Introduction

Selby District Council (the Council) is responsible for the licensing of Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Vehicles (collectively referred to as taxis), their Drivers, Operators and Proprietors in the District. This Policy sets out the standard that the Council will use to inform its decisions on applications for licences, their renewal and consideration of their continuance. This Policy will also be useful for members of the hackney carriage and private hire trades, those seeking licences, the travelling public and others in the community. Licence holders and applicants for licences will find guidance on the application processes in the Appendices to this Policy and on the Council website. If a member of the public has a concern or question about the taxi trade, they should get in touch with The Licensing team at the Council at: [licensing@selby.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@selby.gov.uk)

Taxis form an important part of the local transport provision. As a regulator, the Council aims to ensure the safety of drivers and the public and promote the availability of a safe, accessible and convenient taxi service in and beyond the District.

### 13.1. About this policy

This Policy sets out the Council's approach to regulating the hackney carriage and private hire trades. It includes and describes the way the Council makes licensing decisions and how the required standards in respect of licenced drivers, operators, proprietors and vehicles will be enforced. Licensing and enforcement decisions will be made with regard to this policy, any national or other guidance, the law and all other relevant factors. However, the Council may depart from this policy in exceptional cases and where that occurs full reasons will be given.

### 13.2. Licences issued by the Council

- Hackney carriage driver's licence (HCDL)
- Hackney carriage vehicle licence (HCVL)
- Private hire driver's licence (PHDL)
- Private hire vehicle licence (PHVL)
- Private hire operator's licence (PHOL)

Note that the licence the Council issues to individuals who wish to drive taxis or private hire vehicles is referred to as a '**driver's licence**', and the licence issued to all motor road vehicle drivers by the DVLA is referred to as a '**driving licence**'.

The Council does not issue school transport permits, these are issued by North Yorkshire County Council.

Any badge, licence or vehicle plate issued to any person remains the property of the Council.

### 1.3 Hackney carriages and private hire vehicles; what's the difference?

The licences, fares, insurance and working practices of the vehicles are different.

Only hackney carriages may use the word 'Taxi' or 'Cabs' in their name, advertising or signage.

Other differences are set out in this table:

	Private Hire	Hackney Carriage
<b>Bookings</b>		
Can be pre-booked	✓	✓
Can wait in a hackney carriage rank	✗	✓
Can be hailed	✗	✓
<b>Fares</b>		
Set by the council	✗	✓
Uses a taximeter	✗	✓
Set by Operator	✓	✗
<b>Visual differences</b>		
Illuminated roof sign	✗	✓
'Black cab' type allowed	✗	✓
Cab or Taxi in name	✗	✓
Licence plate position	Front and Rear	Rear

## 2. Vehicle Proprietors

Taxi Vehicle Proprietors may not always drive the vehicle they licence (if they do they will have to hold a driver's licence as well) though they clearly have an interest in the vehicle. They will also be responsible for the maintenance of the vehicle. Vehicles that are not properly maintained have a clear impact on and are a potential risk to public safety.

A checklist to help prepare for a vehicle inspection is at Appendix C – Guidance Notes for Vehicle Inspections.

Proprietors will be required to complete a Basic Disclosure and Barring Service check (DBS) every 3 years and in addition will need to complete an annual declaration, no later than the anniversary of the grant of the licence.

Vehicle licences are issued for 1 year.

TX4 or similar vehicle (commonly referred to as a 'London cab') will not be licensed as a private hire vehicle.

The age of the vehicle will be determined from the date of first registration as stated on the vehicle registration document (V5)

A vehicle cannot be licensed for the first time when it reaches 5 years old.

Once a vehicle reaches 12 years old it can no longer be renewed as a licensed vehicle.

Proprietors of existing licensed vehicles that are beyond the maximum age set out in this policy at the date it comes into force will have a maximum period of 5 years to change the vehicles.

Taxi Vehicle proprietors have two principal responsibilities.

Firstly, they must ensure that the vehicle is maintained to an acceptable standard at all times.

Secondly, they must ensure that the vehicle is not used for illegal or illicit purposes.

### **3. Drivers**

The term 'taxi driver' encompasses the occupations of hackney carriage driver (HCD) and private hire driver (PHD) and is therefore used as a broad, generic term to cover both. In both cases there are identical statutory and other criteria to be met before any applicant can be granted a licence.

Many members of society use and rely on taxis to provide transportation services. This can be on a regular or occasional basis. In all cases passengers, other road users and society as a whole must have confidence in the safety and suitability of the driver. They must feel that a taxi is a safe place to be.

Any applicant must have held a full driving licence for a minimum of 2 years, have the right to reside and work in the UK, and be able to satisfy the Council that they are a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

Private hire drivers must work through a licensed private hire operator to accept bookings and must keep the Council informed as to which operator they are working through.

Driver licences are issued for maximum of 3 years. Licences may be granted for a period of less than 3 years at the discretion of the Council if it is appropriate to do so in the circumstances of the case. The duration of the licence will be specified within the licence granted.

#### **3.1 Plying for hire**

A PHD's licence does not permit the licensee to ply or stand for hire, but only accept bookings through their licensed private hire operators. To stand or ply for hire is a criminal offence and any driver found to be doing so may be subject to enforcement action.

## 4. Private Hire Operators

A private hire operator (PHO) is the person who takes a booking for a private hire vehicle (PHV), then despatches a PHV driven by a licensed private hire driver (PHD) to fulfil that booking. All three licences (PHO, PHV and PHD) must have been granted by the same authority. The Council cannot grant a PHO licence unless the applicant has the right to reside and work in the UK and is satisfied that they are a fit and proper person.

Operators must:

- Have an operating base within the district.
- Make sure that all of their drivers are licensed by Selby District Council.
- Make sure that their premises are sanctioned by the Council, including any planning permission required for the site.
- Make sure that all vehicles in the fleet are licensed.
- Prevent defective or unsafe vehicles from being used, even if licensed.
- Familiarise themselves with this policy.
- Ensure that any of their staff who has access to data have a basic DBS check, renewed every 3 years and keep a record of this.
- Maintain a register of staff that will be taking bookings
- Inform the Council in writing of any changes to the detail of their licence within 3 days of the change being made, including changes to –
  - The operator's own contact details, home address or business premises

If the Council offices are closed during the 2-day period to report, please email: [licensing@selby.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@selby.gov.uk) or put in writing.

Operators must always and only use the trading name registered on the licence for business purposes such as bookings and advertising.

### 4.1 Record Keeping

Operators must keep records of each booking, the name of the passenger, the destination, the name of the driver, the number of the vehicle and any fare quoted at the time of booking, including where the booking has been received from or subcontracted to another operator. This information will enable the passenger to be traced if this becomes necessary and should improve driver security. Records are to be held for at least twelve months and be available for inspection upon request.

### 4.2 Prompt Attendance

If a PHO accepts a booking under contract for private hire, they will use their best endeavours to ensure that the vehicle is on time for that appointment in the correct place, unless delayed or prevented by sufficient cause. If a legitimate reason for the delay is encountered, every reasonable effort must be made to contact the passenger.

### 4.3 Insurance

Operators must make sure that every operating base that has access to the public is covered by public liability insurance and employer's liability insurance is in place for the duration of their licence. The insurance certificate must be available for inspection upon request.

If the licensed operator has an operating base to which the public have access, then the licence should be on display.

The operator will ensure that all vehicles and drivers under their control have the necessary insurance before allocating a booking for hire.

#### **4.4 Hackney Ranks**

PHVs are not permitted to use hackney ranks for any reason, including picking up and dropping off passengers.

PHOLs are none transferable and are issued for a maximum of 5 years. Licences may be granted for a period of less than 5 years at the discretion of the Council if it is appropriate to do so in the circumstances of the case. The duration of the licence will be specified within the licence granted.

#### **4.5 Use of Passenger Carrying Vehicles (PCV) licensed drivers**

If a PHO is also a Passenger Services Vehicles (PSV) operator they must not use a PSV driver and PCV for a private hire booking without first gaining the agreement of the hirer, as the driver is not subject to the same level of DBS enhanced check.

## **5. How decisions are made**

The overriding aim of the Council when carrying out its functions relating to the licensing of taxi drivers, vehicles and operators, is the protection of the public and others who use (or can be affected by) hackney carriage and private hire services.

The relevant legislation provides that any person who wishes to hold a PHO, PHD, PHV, HCV, or HCD Licence must satisfy the Council that they are a fit and proper person to hold a licence and that test will be applied after an applicant has gained any reasonable required qualifications. It is the final part of the process of an application when the decision is made, whether by a committee, sub-committee or an officer under a scheme of delegation. It involves a detailed examination of their entire character in order to make a judgement as to their fitness and propriety.

Each case will be considered on its own merits. The Council can depart from its policy where it considers it appropriate to do so. This may happen where the Council considers that there are exceptional circumstances which warrant a different decision. Full reasons for any departure from the policy will be given.

Applications are not complete unless all of the pre-required documents and evidence of any qualifications have been received and any fees are paid. Only then will the application move forward for a decision to be made. When all the information have been received the decision will be made on the applicants own merits and the appropriate test applied.

The Council will make checks on the National Anti-Fraud Network database for any previous refusals and revocations of hackney carriage and private hire licences.

As the decision process is 'black and white', either 'grant or refuse' no temporary plates or probationary licences will be granted.

## 5.1 Vehicle proprietor

In relation to both hackney carriage and private hire vehicles, the Council has an absolute discretion over granting the licence and will therefore ensure that both its enquiries and considerations are thorough and robust. Much more is involved than simply looking at the vehicle itself and all considerations are equally applicable on applications to transfer a vehicle as on grant applications.

Vehicle proprietor means the individual, limited company, together with its directors and secretary, or all members of a partnership. This is not an exempt occupation for the purposes of the provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, but the Council are able to request a basic DBS, declaration and consideration of spent convictions.

A suitable test would be:

'Would I be comfortable allowing this person to have control of a licensed vehicle that can travel anywhere, at any time of the day or night without arousing suspicion, and be satisfied that he / she would not allow it to be used for criminal or other unacceptable purposes, and be confident that he / she would maintain it to an acceptable standard throughout the period of the licence?'

## 5.2 Taxi Drivers

A driver has direct responsibility for the safety of their passengers, direct responsibility for the safety of other road users and significant control over passengers who are in the vehicle. As those passengers may be alone, and could also be vulnerable, any previous convictions or unacceptable behaviour will weigh heavily against a licence being granted or retained.

Where an applicant has more than one conviction showing a pattern or tendency irrespective of time since the convictions, serious consideration will need to be given as to whether they are a safe and suitable person.

The Council can require the applicant to provide such information as the Council may consider necessary to enable us to determine whether the licence should be granted or whether the licence should be granted and whether conditions should be attached to any such licence.

The information the Council may require can include, any pre-conditions or tests that the Council feel necessary.

The provision of information in these terms can satisfy the Council that a person has the skills and competencies to be a professional driver to hold a licence. However, the concept of safety and suitability goes beyond this. There is the character of the person to be considered as well.

The character of the driver in its entirety will be the paramount consideration when considering whether they should be licensed. It is important to recognise that the authority is not imposing any additional punishment in relation to previous convictions or behaviour, but are using the information that is available to us to make an informed decision as to



whether or not an applicant or licensee is or remains a safe and suitable person.

Taxi drivers are exempted from the provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. This means that there are no 'spent' convictions and that any relevant criminal convictions (apart from 'protected convictions' and 'protected cautions' can be taken into account.

The Council must be satisfied in making its decision to grant a taxi driver's licence if the person is a 'safe and suitable' person to hold such a licence.

A suitable test would be:

'Would you (as a member of the licensing committee or other person with the ability to grant a taxi 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 into a vehicle with this person alone?'

### **5.3 Private hire operator**

A PHO does not have direct responsibility for the safety of passengers, other road users or direct contact with passengers who are in the private hire vehicle (except where they are also a licensed driver). However, in performing their duties they obtain and hold considerable amounts of personal, sensitive and private information about their passengers and their family and property which must be treated in confidence and not revealed to others, or used by the operator or their staff for criminal or other unacceptable purposes.

The 'fit and proper' test for a PHO is applied to an individual, a limited company, together with its directors, secretary or other officers, and all members of partnerships to ensure that they are safe and suitable to hold a licence.

Where an applicant has more than one conviction, serious consideration will be given as to whether they are a safe and suitable person to hold or to continue to hold any licence.

As public trust and confidence in the overall safety and integrity of the private hire system is vital, the same standards will be applied to operators as those applied to drivers.

A suitable test would be:

'Would I be comfortable allowing this person to have control of a licensed vehicle that can travel anywhere, at any time of the day or night without arousing suspicion, and be satisfied that he / she would not allow it to be used for criminal or other unacceptable purposes, and be confident that he / she would maintain it an acceptable standard throughout the period of licence?'

## **6. Relevance of Previous Convictions**

Convictions for attempt or conspiracy will be regarded as convictions for the substantive crime. A caution is regarded in exactly the same way as a conviction. Fixed penalties and community resolutions will also be considered in the same way as a conviction.

It is important to recognise that matters which have not resulted in a criminal conviction (whether that is the result of an acquittal, a conviction being quashed, a decision not to prosecute or an investigation which is continuing where the individual

has been bailed) can and will be taken into account by the Council. In addition, complaints where there was no police involvement will also be investigated and considered. Within this document, any reference to 'conviction' will also include matters that amount to criminal or unacceptable behaviour, but have not resulted in a conviction.

In the case of any new applicant who has been charged with an offence and is awaiting trial, the determination will be deferred until the trial has been completed or the charges withdrawn. Where an existing licensee is charged, it will be for the Council to decide what action to take in the light of these guidelines.

In all cases, the Council will consider the conviction or behaviour in question and what weight should be attached to it, and each and every case will be determined on its own merits, and in the light of these guidelines.

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 taxi trades will not be seen as mitigating factors.

As the Council will be looking at the entirety of the individual, in many cases safety and suitability will not be determined by a specified period of time have elapsed following a conviction or the completion of a sentence. Time periods are relevant and weighty considerations, but they are not the only determining factor.

In addition to the nature of the offence or other behaviour, the quantity of matters and the period over which they were committed will also be considered. Patterns of repeated unacceptable or criminal behaviour are likely to cause greater concern than isolated occurrences as such patterns can demonstrate a propensity for such behaviour or offending.

Most applicants or licensees will have no convictions and that is clearly the ideal situation. In relation to other people, it is accepted that human beings do make mistakes and lapse in their conduct for a variety of reasons, and it is further accepted that many learn from experience and do not go on to commit further offences. Accordingly, in many cases an isolated conviction, especially if committed some time ago, may not prevent the grant or renewal of a licence.

It is also important to recognise that once a licence has been granted, there is a continuing requirement on the part of the licensee to maintain their safety and suitability. The licensing authority has powers to take action against the holder of all types of licence (driver's, vehicle and operator's) and it must be understood that any convictions or other actions on the part of the licensee which would have prevented them being granted a licence on initial application will most likely lead to that licence being revoked.

Any dishonesty by any applicant or other person on the applicant's behalf which is discovered to have occurred in any part of any application process (e.g. failure to declare convictions, false names or addresses, falsified references) will result in a licence being refused, or if already granted, revoked and may result in prosecution.

As the direct impact on the public varies depending upon the type of licence applied for or held, it is necessary to consider the impact of particular offences on those licences separately. However, there are some overriding considerations which will apply in all circumstances.

Generally, where a person has more than one conviction, this result will raise serious questions about their safety and suitability. The Licensing Authority is looking for safe and suitable individuals, and if a pattern or trend of repeated offending is apparent, it is less likely that a licence will be granted or renewed.

Where an applicant / licensee is convicted of an offence which is not detailed in this guidance, the licensing authority will take that conviction into account and use these guidelines as an indication of the approach that should be taken.

These guidelines do not replace the duty of the licensing authority to refuse to grant a licence where they are not satisfied that the applicant or licensee is a fit and proper person. Where a situation is not covered by these guidelines, the authority must consider the matter from first principles and determine the fitness and propriety of the individual.

### **6.1 Drivers**

As stated above, where an applicant has more than one conviction showing a pattern or tendency irrespective of time since the convictions, serious consideration will need to be given as to whether they are a safe and suitable person.

In relation to single convictions, the following time periods should elapse following completion of the sentences (or the date of conviction if a fine was imposed) before a licence will be granted.

#### **Crimes resulting in death**

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

#### **Exploitation**

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

#### **Offences involving violence**

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

#### **Possession of a weapon**

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

completion of any sentence imposed.

### **Sex and indecency offences**

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

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

### **Dishonesty**

Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence of dishonesty, or any offence where dishonesty is an element of the offence, a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

### **Drugs**

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

Where an applicant has a conviction for possession of drugs, or related to the possession of drugs, a licence will not be granted until at least 5 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed. In these circumstances, any applicant will also have to undergo drugs testing at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.

### **Discrimination**

Where an applicant has a conviction involving or connected with discrimination in any form, a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

### **Motoring convictions**

Taxi drivers are professional drivers charged with the responsibility of carrying the public. Any motoring convictions demonstrate a lack of professionalism and will be considered seriously. It is accepted that offences can be committed unintentionally, and a single occurrence of a minor traffic offence would not prohibit the grant of a licence or may not result in action against an existing licence. Subsequent convictions reinforce the fact that the licensee does not take their professional responsibilities seriously and is therefore not a safe and suitable person to be granted or retain a licence.

### **Drink driving/driving under the influence of drugs / using a hand-held telephone or hand-held device whilst driving**

Where an applicant has a conviction for drink driving or driving under the influence of drugs, a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence or driving ban imposed. In these circumstances, an applicant will also have to undergo drugs testing at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.

Where an applicant has a conviction for using a hand-held mobile telephone or hand-held device whilst driving, a licence will not be granted until at least 5 years have elapsed since the conviction or completion of any sentence or driving ban imposed, whichever is the later.

### **Other Motoring offences**

A minor traffic or vehicle related offence is one which does not involve loss of life, driving under the influence of drink or drugs, driving whilst using a mobile phone, and has not resulted in injury to any person or damage any property (including vehicles). Where an applicant has 7 or more points on their DVLA licence for minor traffic or similar offences, a licence will not be granted until at least 5 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

A major traffic or vehicle related offence is one which is not covered above and also any offence which resulted in injury to any person or damage to any property (including vehicles). It also includes driving without insurance, or any offence connected with motor insurance. Where an applicant has a conviction for a major traffic offence or similar offence, a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

### **Hackney carriage and private hire offences**

Where an applicant has a conviction for an offence concerned with or connected to hackney carriage or private hire activity (excluding vehicle use), a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

### **Vehicle use offences**

Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence which involves the use of a vehicle (including hackney carriages and private hire vehicles), a licence will not be granted until at least 7 years have elapsed since the completion of any sentence imposed.

## **6.2 Private Hire Operators**

As stated above, where the applicant has more than one conviction, serious consideration will need to be given as to whether they are a safe and suitable person.

Operators must ensure that any staff that are used within the business (whether employees or independent contractors) and are able to access any information such as personal and private information about their passengers, are subject to the same standards as operators themselves, by means of those individual staff members being required by the operator to obtain a basic DBS certificate. If an operator is found not to be applying the required standards and using staff that do not meet the Council's overall criteria of obtaining the basic DBS check, this will normally lead to the operator's licence being revoked.

As public trust and confidence in the overall safety and integrity of the private hire system

is vital, the same standards of relevance will be applied to operators as those applied to drivers, which are set out above.

### **6.3 Vehicle proprietors**

As stated above, where an applicant has more than one conviction, serious consideration will need to be given as to whether they are a safe and suitable person to be granted or retain a vehicle licence.

As public trust and confidence in the overall safety and integrity of the private hire system is vital, the same standards will be applied to proprietors as those applied to drivers, which are outlined above.

## **7. Application Process**

### **7.1 Licence fees**

All licence fees are published on the Council's website. These are reviewed annually in line with the Corporate Charging Policy.

### **7.2 Guidance notes**

The full fees for any application (including all associated fees for criminal records checks, medical report, driving proficiency test, wheelchair assistance test and safeguarding training or any other requirement that the Council determines is reasonably required) are to be paid by the applicant. The Council cannot reimburse applicants for any fees incurred, whether a licence is granted or not.

Applications must be submitted in their entirety, with all of the required documents and the relevant application fee/s. No application will be considered for decision unless all fees, any associated fees have been paid and all required information provided at which time the application will be deemed 'complete'.

### **7.3 Character reference**

In order to ensure a high standard of safety for users of the taxi service in Selby District, the Council require a character reference for each applicant. Each applicant is asked to nominate a referee who has known them for at least five years, and has a position of good standing in the community. The Council normally expect a reference from a professional, qualified person, for example a lawyer, doctor or other healthcare professional, teacher, engineer or accountant.

If an applicant has, from the age of 10 years, spent six continuous months or more outside of the United Kingdom, evidence of a criminal record check from the country or countries covering the relevant period will be required.

### **7.4 Applying for a Vehicle Proprietor Licence**

**An application must include:**

- A fully completed application form
- Vehicle registration document (V5)

- Vehicle insurance
- Fee
- MOT
- Vehicle compliance test certificate - Pass
- Basic DBS – On application and then every 3 years thereafter (unless already a licensed driver of Selby Council)
- Right to Reside and Right to Work check documentation (if the applicant has lived outside of the UK for more than 6 months a certificate of good conduct will be required from the relevant embassy)
- Statutory declaration (if not already a licensed driver of Selby Council)

#### **Additional application requirements for HCV's:**

- V5 confirms that the vehicle is adapted to EC Whole type approval (ECWVTA) or confirmation of compliance certificate. (Adapted to a wheelchair accessible vehicle (WAV)).
- Certificate of Installation / calibration of taxi meter from the Council approved list.
- LOLER certificate on first application (if there is mechanical wheelchair lift)

#### **7.5 Applying for a Drivers licence**

If a new applicant has held a licence as a taxi driver in any other area, or has ever had a licence suspended or revoked, they must declare this in their application form. The Council will run a check on the applicant's licensing history in these cases.

#### **An application must include:**

- A fully completed application form
- Fee
- Enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check
- Agreement to Sign up to and remain on the DBS update service (a check will be carried out to confirm this and no licence will be issued until you are signed up).
- One passport photograph
- One Reference
- Completed Group 2 medical (carried out by your own GP)
- Right to Reside and Right to Work check documentation (if the applicant has lived outside of the UK for more than 6 months a certificate of good conduct will be required from the relevant embassy)
- Knowledge and Safeguarding Certificate (from the provider approved by the Council)
- DVLA access code (note that these codes are only valid for 21 days)
- Pass certificate for 'Practical driving test for driver's hackney carriage or private hire vehicles.

#### **Additional application requirements for all HCD's and the PHD's on the designated list of Wheelchair Accessible Vehicles:**

- Certificate of a wheelchair assistance test.

A list of approved course providers can be found on our website

[www.selby.gov.uk/licensing](http://www.selby.gov.uk/licensing) or by contacting the Licensing team.

## 7.6 Applying for a PHO licence

### An application must include:

- A fully completed application form
- Fee
- A copy of public liability insurance
- At least one reference from a professional and qualified person. (Refer to section 6.3).
- Basic DBS (If a Limited company or partnership, all directors / partners must provide this)
- Right to Reside and Right to Work check documentation (if the applicant has lived outside of the UK for more than 6 months a certificate of good conduct will be required from the relevant embassy)
- Knowledge and Safeguarding Certificate (from the provider approved by the Council)
- Declaration confirming that all staff who have access to data or engage directly with customers will have a Basic DBS check before commencing employment and every 3 years thereafter and records of the checks are kept and available for inspection.

## 8. Checks on drivers

To effectively meet our regulatory goals, the Council carry out a number of checks on licence holders and applicants. These checks are carried out to ensure that all licensees are and remain fit and proper to drive taxi vehicles and are eligible to reside and work in the UK. Driving a licensed vehicle will bring members of the trade into regular, close contact with members of the public, and often involves working with vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and disabled people. These background checks help to keep the public safe, and increase the trust in the taxi industry.

The Council require that all new drivers complete a DBS, and sign an agreement to sign up to and remain on the DBS update service. A check is carried out annually on the anniversary of the grant of the licence to confirm that the subscription is still in place.

Existing drivers previously submitted a DBS every three years. On completion of their next DBS they are required to sign up to the DBS update service. A check will be carried out to ensure that they have signed up to the DBS update service, then every 6 months a DBS update check will be carried out to ensure that the driver remains on the DBS update service.

If the subscription lapses, or the driver fails to sign up to the update service, within the specified timescales, the driver will be required to complete another DBS and sign back up to the update service, or the driver will be required to complete an enhanced DBS carried out by the Council every 6 months.

### 8.1 Medical checks

Drivers need to be in a good condition of health to ensure the safety of their passengers,



themselves and other road users. As well as driving, the day-to-day work of a licensed driver may also include lifting heavy items of luggage, wheelchairs and shopping etc. Any applicant for the grant or renewal of a licence who is unable to satisfy the licensing authority that they meet the required medical standard will not be issued a licence.

The Council have a standard medical form which is filled in by the applicants own GP, the costs of which must be met by the applicant. Every licence holder must undergo a medical check upon application and then every 3 years until the age of 65, after which a medical check must be done annually.

The driver must be fit to drive up to the DVLA Group 2 standard.

In addition, all licence holders are required to inform the Council of any illness or condition that affects their ability to drive, as soon as possible but always within 2 days. If the Council offices are closed during this time, please email: [licensing@selby.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@selby.gov.uk) or put in writing to the Council.

## **8.2 Driving proficiency and experience**

All applicants must have held a full DVLA driving licence for at least two years.

All new applicants for taxi driver's licences will be required to produce evidence that they have successfully completed a practical driving test for drivers of hackney carriage and private hire vehicles and where applicable a wheelchair assistance test from a list of approved providers prior to the initial application. The current approved list can be found on the Council's website.

If complaints are received concerning the driving standards of a licensed driver, the driver may be required to retake another driving standards test.

A DVLA driving licence check is carried out at the point of initial application and annually for existing drivers (please see Appendix C).

## **8.3 Changes to licensees' circumstances**

All Licence holders must inform the Council if they move house, if their health condition changes, if they are involved in a motor vehicle accident, no matter how minor, convicted of a crime or cautioned by a police officer and any Immigration Penalties. A list of incidents and changes in licence details that the Council must be informed of is found in **Appendix A** – Guidance notes for applicants. Notifications of this type must be made as soon as reasonably practicable, and always within 2 days. If the Council offices are closed during this time, please email: [licensing@selby.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@selby.gov.uk) or put in writing to the Council.

## **8.4 Failure to notify**

Failure to report or declare these changes is very serious, and often attracts an additional weighting to the actual offence, with harsher enforcement action. Failure to report can demonstrate dishonesty or conduct which could lead to suspension or revocation due to breaching this policy and disregarding the legal obligation to notify.

Failure to notify the Council of a conviction or caution by the police is extremely serious. Licensees should note that the police will notify us directly in many cases,

and this should be in addition to the licensee's notification.

## 9. Safeguarding

The Council expects all licensed drivers and operators to support the Council in its aims to raise awareness of and tackle issues around child and adult safeguarding. Licensees must remain alert to these and similar issues, failure to do so may call into question their continuing fitness and propriety

All drivers and operators will be expected to complete and pass the safeguarding course upon first application and a refresher course is to be undertaken every 2 years, the costs of the courses shall be covered by the applicant / licence holder.

Existing operators and drivers will be expected to have completed the safeguarding course within 1 year of this policy coming into effect.

## 10. Vehicles

### About the vehicle inspection

The Council's Testing Standards are based on the Freight Transport Association Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Vehicle National Inspection Standards Best Practice Guide (August 2012).

Vehicle Age	Frequency of vehicle inspections
0–1 year	1 check per year
1– 5 years	2 checks per year
5-12 years	3 checks per year

Routine vehicle inspections must be booked about 4 – 6 weeks in advance of the expiry of the vehicle licence. It is required that drivers or proprietors attend and co-operate with the vehicle inspection.

If a vehicle licence is suspended the vehicle must have another inspection within two months of the suspension notice, otherwise the vehicle licence is revoked.

If a licensed vehicle fails its vehicle inspection, the proprietor must inform the Council immediately. The vehicle licence will be suspended until the Council receive confirmation that the vehicle has passed a vehicle inspection.

### 10.1 Vehicle age limits

The Council will only accept applications to licence vehicles for the first time for vehicles under 5 years old. Existing licensed vehicles will not be licensed after the age of 12 years. (The age of the vehicle will be taken from the V5 registration document for the vehicle). Existing vehicle proprietors will have 5 years from the date this policy comes into effect to change their vehicles.

### 10.2 Licence plates

The licence plates must be clearly on display at all times, as below:

- Large plate- must be fixed securely to the outside back of the vehicle
- Small plate – must be fixed securely outside, nearside Front of the vehicle (private

- hire vehicles only)
- Internal plate – must be fixed in a position easily visible to passengers, in the holder provided on the front screen.

Loss of (or damage to) a licence plate must be reported and replaced immediately at the licensee's expense. No hiring contract is to be entered into without a licence plate affixed to the vehicle. If the vehicle is being taken off the road and not being replaced, the licence plates must be returned to the Council.

### **10.3 Discreet plates**

Some private hire operators run chauffeur services or executive travel and may not wish to display the vehicles licence plate. To apply for this an application form must be completed along with the required fee. Please refer to Appendix D.

### **10.4 Safety Equipment**

All licensed vehicles must have seat belts in the driver's seat and all passenger seats were fitted by the manufacturer. The Council recognise that some vehicles, including purpose-built taxis with rear-facing seats, do not have seatbelts fitted for all seats. However, the Council expect that the majority of vehicles will have the same number of seatbelts as the maximum number of passengers permitted by the licence (as well as the driver's own seatbelt).

The vehicle must carry a fire extinguisher, which must be in date and tested annually.

A first aid kit must be carried and kept in an accessible position inside the vehicle. The first aid kit may be carried out of view.

The following list, recommended by the Health and Safety Executive, is for the guidance of drivers and proprietors:

- A leaflet giving general guidance on first aid
- 20 individually wrapped sterile adhesive dressings (assorted sizes)
- sterile eye pads
- individually wrapped triangular bandages
- safety pins
- large, individually wrapped, sterile, un-medicated wound dressings
- medium-sized, individually wrapped, sterile, un-medicated wound dressings
- a pair of disposable gloves

If safety equipment is not clearly visible, then signs must be in place to indicate its location.

The vehicle must also carry a replacement bulb kit.

### **10.5 Vehicle Condition**

Between inspections the driver must maintain the licensed vehicle in good condition, making sure it is roadworthy and clean inside and out.

### **10.6 Logos and Liveries**

PHV's will be issued with a self-adhesive door sign which states that the vehicle must be pre-booked only. This must be displayed on the front passenger door, clearly visible to passengers.

If a logo or livery is required on a licensed vehicle a request must be submitted to the Council in writing. Approval must be given by the Council before any changes can be made.

### **10.7 Taxi lights**

In order to help members of the public tell the difference between taxis and private hire vehicles, taxis must be fitted with an illuminated sign on the roof, with the word 'Taxi' displayed on it. Private hire and mini cab vehicles are prohibited from any sign on the roof to ensure they are not mistaken for a taxi.

### **10.8 Tinted windows**

All windows must be sufficiently transparent so as not to compromise road safety or prevent clear vision into the vehicle. As a guide, vehicles fitted with manufacturers tinted windows will only be accepted if the front windscreen allows 75% of light, all other windows must allow at least 70% of light to be transmitted through them. Any vehicles with windows darker than the above specification and which do not allow the occupants to be clearly visible from the exterior will not be licensed (notwithstanding the exceptions made in section 10.9).

### **10.9 Non-standard vehicles**

Vehicles which do not conform to the above type of specification may still be considered for licensing, and further conditions may be attached to ensure the safety of the public. Each application will be considered on its merits by the Licensing Committee who may inspect the vehicle.

In allowing for non-standard vehicles, the Council aims to include executive vehicles, limousines and novelty vehicles in the transport hire industry. It is not to make exceptions for substandard vehicles which would not otherwise be licensed.

### **10.10 Taxi meters**

All HCV's must be fitted with taximeters. Installation of taximeters must be carried out by an appropriate installer and accompanied with a certificate of installation and calibration. The meter shall be calibrated and set to the Council's agreed charging distances and tariffs currently in force. No attempt should be made to change the taximeter, except by an authorised officer. An officer can request to see any calibration certificate at any time.

The taximeter will be used for all journeys taken by taxi, even if under a private hire contract. For journeys ending outside of Selby District, another fee may be agreed in advance. If no such agreement is made, only the fare showing on the taximeter may be

charged. More information can be found in Section 9.23 – Fares. The taximeter must be visible to passengers at all times

### **10.11 Trailers**

A driver who wishes to tow a trailer must satisfy the Council that insurance is in place for this use. Where the trailer obstructs the view of the rear vehicle plate, an additional licence plate must also be clearly displayed on the rear of the trailer (in addition to the rear of the vehicle) there will be a fee for the additional plate.

### **10.12 Advertising**

If a driver or operator wishes to display advertising anywhere on or in the vehicle, written permission must be obtained from the Council. Advertising which could cause offence is not permitted in any location on a taxi or private hire vehicle. Specific subject matter that will not be permitted includes alcohol, cigarettes, and political parties. Unauthorised advertising will be subject to enforcement action.

### **10.13 CCTV in Vehicles**

The Department for Transport Best Practice Guidance recommends that councils look sympathetically on or even actively encourage the installation of security measures such as a screen between driver and passengers or CCTV systems as a means of providing some protection for vehicle drivers and passengers. It is not currently proposed that such measures should be required as part of the licensing regime, and it is considered that they are best left to the judgement of the proprietors and drivers themselves.

If CCTV is installed, the vehicle proprietor of any vehicle with CCTV must notify the Council and display a sign approved by the Council advising passengers that a CCTV system is in operation in the vehicle.

No CCTV system shall be installed in a vehicle unless it has previously been authorised in writing by the licensing authority

Where a CCTV system has been approved and installed, a notice, approved by the licensing authority, shall be displayed on the dashboard of the vehicle (passenger side, clearly visible). The proprietor shall ensure that the notices are maintained in a clean and legible condition.

Where the CCTV is in place there is an expectation that it is in working order when passengers are being carried. The CCTV system should be maintained to the manufacturer's standards and recording must be retained for 28 days and made available for viewing by the Police Officer or an authorised officer of the Council on request. Any failure to comply with this request will be reported to the Council.

The vehicle proprietor must register with the Information Commissioners Office (ICO) and to comply with any ICO Code.

Any reports of misuse of CCTV or recorded images may result in the immediate referral to the Licensing Committee with a view to suspending or revoking both the vehicle and driver licences.

## 10.14 Environmental Considerations

On 29<sup>th</sup> February 2016 the Council declared the first Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in the district, following elevated levels of pollutants measured within Selby Town Centre. Vehicles including Taxis are identified as a contributor to the poor air quality within the town centre, but the Council also recognises the importance of their availability to provide transport for Selby's residents.

Emission standards for Taxis will be subject to review, taking into consideration up-to-date emission monitoring results. To determine whether sufficient progress is being made towards achieving the health-based air quality objectives and improving health and well-being of local residents.

Frequent maintenance of vehicles is also recommended, and emissions may also be further reduced by switching off engines whilst stationary or idling, particularly at ranks and stood in traffic.

The AQMA area is along a short stretch of New Street, near Selby Abbey and The Crescent which frequently is subject to high traffic volumes and frequent idling. This area should also be avoided to aid improvement of air quality along the AQMA and alternative routes considered.

### Plan of the AQMA



The Council will look further at the impact of taxi emissions via the introduction of low-emission and hybrid vehicle use and the possibility to provide grant incentives and schemes to promote the uptake of low-emission, hybrid and electric vehicles in the fleet. In addition, these types of vehicles tend to carry much cheaper road tax, fuel and insurance costs.

This policy is part of the Council's responsibility to review and assess air quality and meeting national air quality objectives to benefit people's health and create a more pleasant environment for residents and visitors of Selby District.

For further information on the AQMA, Action Plan and air quality please visit;

<https://www.selby.gov.uk/air-quality>

### **10.15 Vehicle Accidents**

If at any time the licensed vehicle is involved in an accident, however minor, the driver must inform the Council of this fact as soon as possible and in any event within one working day (by telephone or email). An accident report form will then need to be completed and submitted to the Council within five working days of the accident occurring, along with photographs of the damage. If the photographs and accident form are not returned within the time limit above, the vehicle license will be suspended.

If the damage appears to be more than minor or superficial the vehicle must be submitted for an inspection at the Council's authorised testing station. – The appointment will be made by the licence holder, who is liable for any fees incurred. The vehicle license will be suspended until a valid compliance test has been provided to the Council.

If the vehicle is so damaged that it cannot be driven, then the vehicle proprietor must inform the Council of the fact and the Council will then advise the proprietor of the action to be taken

Failure to do the required steps above may result in enforcement action.

If a proprietor wishes to use a 'Hire vehicle' whilst their licensed vehicle is damaged, the Council will not accept any application from any insurer or hire company wishing to supply such a vehicle unless the above steps have been completed.

### **10.16 Changing a vehicle**

The Council cannot directly transfer a licence to another vehicle. Instead, a new licence will be issued for the new vehicle and a refund made for any full calendar months remaining on the previous vehicle license.

### **10.17 Accessibility and hackney carriage vehicle requirements**

In regulating the hackney carriage and private hire trade the Council aim to meet the diverse needs of all accessibility requirements in the district. This includes wheelchair users, the visually impaired, the elderly and other groups that may be disabled or otherwise have accessibility requirements. The Council do not place any restrictions on PHV types. However, if the vehicle is to be wheelchair accessible, to ensure public safety, PHV applicants will be required to provide the V5 document that shows that the vehicle has been defined as wheelchair accessible or the certificate of conformance (refer to section 10.20 below).

### **10.18 New vehicles with new applicants**

Where a new application for a HCV licence is made, the licence will only be granted if the vehicle is wheelchair accessible.

### **10.19 Replacement vehicles**

HCV's will only be replaced by vehicles that are wheelchair accessible.

### **10.20 Definition of a wheelchair accessible vehicle**

A vehicle will only be defined as wheelchair accessible if it is 'European Community Whole Vehicle Type Approval (ECWVTA). This will be shown on either the vehicles V5 registration document or by a 'certificate of conformity' (COC), which shows that the vehicles have been produced to a very high and vigorous standard.

The COC should show the number of passengers the vehicle is able to carry with the wheelchair conversion.

Approved anchorages must be provided for the wheelchair and the wheelchair user. These anchorages must be either chassis or floor linked and capable of withstanding approved dynamic or static tests. Restraints for wheelchair and occupant must be independent of each other. Anchorage must also be provided for the safe stowage of a wheelchair when not in use, folded or otherwise, if carried within the passenger compartment. They must be designed so as not to cause injury within the passenger compartment. They must be designed so as not to cause injury to other passengers.

A ramp or ramps for the loading of a wheelchair and occupant must be available at all times for existing wheelchair accessible vehicles. The entry must be either via the nearside door or via the rear. An adequate locking device must be fitted to ensure that the ramps do not slip or tilt when in use. Provision must be made for the ramps to be stored safely when not in use.

If the vehicle has a purpose designed wheelchair lift, then a 'LOLER' certificate must be produced with the initial application, and this must be renewed annually. The onus will be on the vehicle proprietor to ensure this is kept up to date and the certificate can be requested at any time by an Authorised Officer.

### **10.21 List of wheelchair accessible vehicles**

Section 165 – 167 of the Equalities Act 2010 (the 2010 Act) came into force 7<sup>th</sup> April 2017 and allows local authorities to create a list of designated wheelchair accessible vehicles (a S167 List).

The Council will publish a S167 List of wheelchair accessible vehicles. This means that any vehicle that meets the Council's definition of a wheelchair accessible vehicle will be designated on the list.

By the Council creating the S167 List, this brings into effect the duties placed on drivers under section 165 of the 2010 Act, making it a criminal offence if the driver of a designated vehicle fails to comply with the duties specified under section 165 (see Appendix E).

The Council can 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. There is no other form of exemption.

To apply for a medical exemption an application form will need to be obtained from the



Council, which can also be downloaded from our website. This will need to be given to the applicant's doctor and submitted with a written request for medical exemption to the licensing team. The decision to medically exempt a driver will be made by the Licensing Committee.

If a HCD is granted an exemption, this only exempts them from the duties under section 165 and does not affect the vehicle which is still required to be wheelchair accessible.

### **10.22 Assistance dogs**

Taxis must carry guide / assistance dogs at no extra charge, failure to comply with this may be an offence of the PHO and / or the driver.

Any person with a medical condition that would be aggravated by carrying dogs may apply to the Council for an exemption from this requirement.

### **10.23 Fares**

The Council sets rates for taxi fares (but not for private hire vehicles). The most up to date taxi fares can be found on the Council website. The table of fares should be clearly displayed in HCV's. Private hire vehicles operators and owners are able to set their own fares.

A Hackney Carriage driver may not demand a fare in excess of the fare shown on the taxi meter, unless a fare has been previously agreed. If a fare has been previously agreed, the Hackney Carriage driver may not charge more than this agreement.

Drivers must make no attempt to cancel or hide the fare shown on the taximeter.

## **11. Complying with the law**

All people at all times should comply with the law. Taxi and private hire drivers/operators are no exception, and should not do anything illegal at any time. There are a number of offences which are particularly serious breaches of the law for professional drivers. If a driver does not comply with the law in a way that could put members of the public in danger, the driver's licence may be suspended or revoked in addition to any enforcement action due to breach of the law.

### **11.1 Mobile phone use**

Drivers must not use a mobile phone or any other mobile device whilst driving. It is legal to bring the vehicle to a halt in a safe place and take a phone call, although it may be considered unreasonable to do so with passengers in the vehicle. The hard shoulder of a motorway is not a safe place, and drivers must never stop on a hard shoulder to make or answer a call. The only permitted use of a mobile device while driving is with a hands-free system – though this may also be inappropriate with passengers.

### **11.2 Alcohol**

Drink driving is a serious offence for any motorist. Professional drivers must take particular care, and not drink alcohol immediately before or at any time while driving or being in charge of a vehicle.

### **11.3 Discrimination**

Drivers should carry all passengers upon every reasonable request without discriminating in any way. If a driver refuses to carry a passenger, they will be invited to a hearing and given a chance to state their reasons for refusal. If the Council is satisfied that the reasons are justifiable then no action will be taken, otherwise appropriate enforcement action will be considered and applied. Particularly serious is discrimination on the basis of the protected characteristics of the Equality Act 2010 (including age, disability, gender identity, race, religion, sex and sexual orientation).

### **11.4 Carrying the right number of passengers**

Vehicles are licensed to carry up to a specified maximum number of passengers.

Carrying more passengers than this maximum is a severe breach of policy.

### **11.5 Parking at hackney carriage ranks**

HCD's must remain with their vehicle while at the rank. Drivers are not permitted to use ranks to park their vehicle.

PHV's are not allowed to use the ranks in any capacity.

If the taxi rank is full the driver must drive on. The driver must only wait where it is safe and legal to do so without obstructing the highway or access.

### **11.6 Vehicle use**

It is illegal to allow a person who does not hold a PHDL to drive a licensed PHV, even when that vehicle is not being used as a PHV. This means that a licensed driver's family and friends are not permitted to drive the PHV at any time.

## **12. Complaints**

Members of the public are able to make complaints about licence holders in the taxi trade. In these cases, the Council will always keep in touch with the complainant while carrying out the investigation. The licence holder will be told about the complaint and invited to an interview to discuss it as part of the investigation. The Council will follow up by taking enforcement action where appropriate.

All licensed vehicles must have a sign in the vehicle that shows ways to make a complaint to the Licensing Authority. This information will also be published on the Council's Licensing webpage.

## **13. Enforcement**

The Council's commitment to fair and effective enforcement activity is not only good for public safety, but also for the responsible people in the taxi trades. The Council believe that the majority of those in the taxi trades will seek to comply with this policy and the law. The Council will clamp down on unlicensed operators and liaise with other agencies, especially the police, to ensure compliance with this policy and with the law. Any enforcement action will be taken in line with the Corporate Enforcement Policy: <https://www.selby.gov.uk/enforcement-policy>

### 13.1 Considerations

Where enforcement action is being taken or considered by the Council, there will be a full investigation of the circumstances which may involve taking statements, interviewing the licence holder and considering the licence holders record before the appropriate action is determined.

### 13.2 Levels of enforcement action

In the event of minor transgressions, particularly if the driver has no history of transgressions and the Council believe that the transgression was unintentional, a written warning is likely to be issued.

In more serious cases of transgression, or where the Council find evidence of malpractice or non-compliance with this policy among licence holders, the Council can suspend or revoke licences. Where public safety is the primary cause for concern, the Council has the legal right to suspend or revoke licences immediately.

Licences which are suspended or revoked must be returned to the Council, along with any badges, cards and licence plates<sup>1</sup>.

### 13.3 Joint Authorisation of enforcement officers

If considered appropriate the Council will develop a joint authorisation of officers' protocol with neighbouring authorities. This will allow the councils involved to authorise officers from other councils to use enforcement powers on their behalf. This will enable those councils to take action against vehicles/drivers which are licensed by the other authority when they cross over other council boundaries.

### 13.4 Appeals

The Council can refuse to grant or renew a licence or impose conditions upon a licence of any type except for HCDL.

The Council is able to suspend or revoke a licence.

Any person aggrieved by a decision by the Council can appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 28 days of receipt of notification in writing of the decision.

In the case of an immediate suspension on the grounds of public safety, this carries its own right of appeal.

### 13.5 Policy review

As a regulatory body, the Council are always monitoring changes to legislation. When changes take place, the Council review the policy and update it as necessary and will also regularly carry out a review to monitor its effectiveness and keep it in line with best practice, guidance, Statutory Standards issued by the Secretary of State and local considerations.

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1. <sup>1</sup> In an urgent situation the Chief Executive has power under Part 3, 3.8.3(k)(i) to revoke a licence following consultation with the Leader. In these circumstances the Chair of Licensing will also be informed.

## Appendix A – Guidance notes for applicants (Drivers)

### Am I eligible?

To become a taxi driver, you will need to get a licence from the

Council. In order to be eligible for a licence you must:

- 13.4.1 Have held a DVLA licence for at least 2 years.
- 13.4.2 Be able to demonstrate that you are a 'fit and proper person' to hold a licence.

The Council carry out a number of checks to determine whether you meet these criteria as outlined in section 8, Checks on the driver.

### Before you apply

You will need to contact the licensing team on 01737 705101 or [licensing@selby.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@selby.gov.uk) to make an appointment with a member of the team. During this appointment the full application process will be explained, and the application pack given to you. A Right to work check will also be carried out; you will need to provide 3 documents for proof of identity.

Applicants must complete a practical driving test for drivers of hackney carriage and private hire vehicles and where applicable a wheelchair assistance test from a list of approved providers before applying to the Council for a driver's licence.

Drivers must have a good working knowledge of the area in which they work. Applicants will need to complete a 'knowledge and safeguarding course' held at the York work development unit.

<https://york.learningpool.com>

Further information on this course will be given to you during the meeting with licensing.

The Council may extend its course requirements, by an approved provider if deemed to be necessary at any time.

### You are ready to submit your application when you have all of the following documents:

1. Completed application form
2. A digital photograph (sent via email to [licensing@selby.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@selby.gov.uk))
3. DVLA Access code (please be aware that these only last for 21 days)
4. DBS certificate (dated within 3 months of your application)
5. Confirmation you have signed up to the DBS update service (must be signed up within 28 of receipt of DBS certificate)
6. Group 2 medical form completed by your own GP (dated within the last 3 months)
7. The relevant fee (non-refundable)
8. Referee contact details for your character reference
9. Practical driving test certificate/wheelchair assistance certificate (if applicable)/knowledge and safeguarding certificate.

### What happens next?

Once the checks have been carried out the Council will determine your application and inform you of their decision in writing. You may be asked to the Licensing Committee to provide further evidence that you are a fit and proper person.

### **If you are unsuccessful**

Should you be unsuccessful, the reason for your refusal will be confirmed in writing. You will be informed of your right to appeal, which would go to the Magistrates' Court and must be made within twenty-one days of the notice of refusal.

### **If you are successful**

If you are successful, you will receive your driver's badge along with your driver's handbook. Once you have received and signed for these you will be licensed to drive a hackney carriage (for hackney carriage drivers) or a private hire vehicle (in the case of private hire drivers). The vehicles used for hire must be licensed by Selby District Council, although the vehicle that you drive does not necessarily have to be owned by you. When working as a driver you must wear your badge in such a position that it can be seen at all times.

It is important that you read and fully understand the driver's handbook. If you are found to be in breach of them it may result in your licence being suspended or revoked.

When your driver's licence is due for renewal you will receive a reminder 4-6 weeks before the licence expires. It is your responsibility to ensure that the full renewal application, documents and fee are received in good time to avoid the lapse of your licence.

### **What if my circumstances change?**

It is very important that the Council knows of changes to circumstances which affect the licence. We have put together this list of things we need to be told about; **this list is not exhaustive**. Please be aware notification of these must always be within 2 days (please see changes to licensee circumstances). If the Council offices are closed, you are still able to email on: [licensing@selby.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@selby.gov.uk) or put in writing to the Council.

Every licensee must let the Council know if they:

- Move house, or change primary address details
- Move business premises
- Change contact details (including phone number and email address)
- Receive a police warning or caution or are fined or arrested.
- Immigration Penalties

Additionally, every licensed driver must inform the Council, again within 2 days if they:

- Have a motor vehicle accident
- Get points on their driving licence, or are suspended/disqualified from driving
- Develop a health condition, or a known health condition deteriorates
- Change the operator through whom they work (private hire only)

If you are unsure if you need to update the Council about an issue, please contact the Licensing Team within 2 days to check.

## Appendix B – Guidance notes for Private Hire Operators

Operators must:

- Have an operating base within the district.
- Make sure that all of their drivers are licensed by Selby District Council.
- Make sure that their premises are sanctioned by the Council, including any planning permission required for the site.
- Make sure that all vehicles in the fleet are licensed.
- Prevent defective or unsafe vehicles from being used, even if licensed.
- Familiarise themselves with this policy.
- Ensure that any of their staff who has access to data have a basic DBS check, renewed every 3 years and keep a record of this.
- Maintain a register of all staff that will be taking bookings
- Inform the Council in writing of any changes to the detail of their licence within 2 days of the change being made, including changes to –
  - The operator’s own contact details, home address or business premises
  - If the Council offices are closed during the 2-day period to report, please email: [licensing@selby.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@selby.gov.uk) or put in writing.
- Operators must always and only use the trading name registered on the licence for business purposes such as bookings and advertising.

### Record Keeping

- Operators must keep records of each booking, the name of the passenger, the destination, the name of the driver, the number of the vehicle and any fare quoted at the time of booking, including where the booking has been received from or subcontracted to another operator. This information will enable the passenger to be traced if this becomes necessary and should improve driver security. Records are to be held for at least twelve months and be available for inspection upon request.

### Prompt Attendance

- If a PHO accepts a booking under contract for private hire, they will use their best endeavours to ensure that that the vehicle is on time for that appointment in the correct place, unless delayed or prevented by sufficient cause. If a legitimate reason for the delay is encountered, every reasonable effort must be made to contact the passenger.

### Insurance

- Operators must make sure that every operating base that has access to the public is covered by public liability insurance and employer’s liability insurance is in place for the duration of their licence. The insurance certificate must be available for inspection upon request.
- If the licensed operator has an operating base to which the public have access, then the licence should be on display.
- The operator will ensure that all vehicles and drivers under their control have the necessary insurance before allocating a booking for hire.

## Appendix C – Guidance notes for vehicle inspections

Vehicles are tested at least every year at a full vehicle inspection. Vehicles over two years old also must have interim inspections (see section 10 - Vehicles).

### Payment

You will be given a receipt which will show a payment reference number for the test. Telephone the Councils testing provider, Reynolds of Selby on 01757 700800 to book your vehicle in for test, you will need to quote the payment reference number on your receipt to show that you have paid, and you will be required to show this to the garage on the day of the test.

Please be aware if you miss your vehicle appointment, you will need to pay the test fee again.

### Vehicle standards

At the inspection, as throughout the year, the vehicle must be:

- Safe, clean and tidy inside and out
- In good mechanical order
- Fitted with working seat belts
- Equipped with spare bulb kit
- Fitted with a fire extinguisher, which in turn must be:
  - A water or foam extinguisher
  - At least 600g
  - Within its functional date (i.e. not expired)
  - Near the driver
  - Readily available for use at all times.
- Have the Councils notice of how-to complain, visibly on display (please see the notice below under notices for display in vehicle)

### Seating

The vehicle must be presented for inspection with the number of seats in position for which it is to be licensed. If it is wheelchair accessible, the number of seats and wheelchair spaces must not exceed the number of seats for which the vehicle is licensed.

### Licence plates

If the vehicle is being inspected at renewal or for an interim inspection, the plates provided by the Council must be securely attached to the outside of the vehicle. The small plate must be securely attached to the dashboard.

If you are changing your vehicle or taking it off the road, the old plates must be returned to the Council at the Civic centre before new plates can be issued.

If the vehicle has not been licensed before, you will be contacted by the licensing team after your application has been determined. If the vehicle licence is granted, the vehicle plates will be sent out to you via recorded delivery post.

## Notices for display in vehicle

### HOW TO MAKE A COMPLAINT

**If you need to complain about a driver, vehicle or operator, please contact Selby Licensing Team at Selby Council 01757 705101 or [licensing@selby.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@selby.gov.uk)**

It is encouraged that the following notices be displayed in a prominent position, visible to passengers. There is one notice for taxis and one for private hire vehicles, highlighting some of the differences between the licences and vehicle type.

**Notices for private hire vehicles** – What you can expect from the private hire vehicle trade and what the trade expect from you.

The driver will:

- Ensure that the passenger has pre-booked and agrees with the fare before setting off
- Drive with due care and courtesy towards the passenger and other road users
- Take the most time efficient route, bearing in mind likely traffic problems and known diversions, and explain any diversion from the most direct route.

The passenger will:

- Treat the vehicle and the driver with respect and obey any notices (e.g. in relation to eating in the vehicle).
- Ensure that they have enough money to pay the fare before travelling. If wishing to pay by credit card or to stop on route to use a cash machine, check with the driver before setting off.
- Be aware that the driver is likely to be restricted by traffic regulations in relation to where s/he can stop the vehicle.



**Notice for Taxi Passengers** – What you can expect from the taxi trade and what the taxi trade can expect from you.

The driver will:

- Drive with due care and courtesy towards the passenger and other road users
- Use the meter within the licensed area, unless the passenger has agreed to hire by time
- If using the meter, not start the meter until the passenger is seated in the vehicle.
- If travelling outside the licensed area, agree the fare in advance. If no fare has been negotiated in advance for a journey going beyond the licensing area, then the driver must adhere to the meter.
- Take the most time efficient route, bearing in mind likely traffic problems and known diversions, explain any diversions from the most direct route.

The passenger will:

- Treat the vehicle and the driver with respect
- Ensure that they have enough money to pay the fare before travelling. If wishing to pay by credit card or to stop on route to use a cash machine, check with the driver before setting off
- Be aware of the fare on the meter and make the driver aware if it is approaching the limit of their financial resources
- Be aware that the driver is likely to be restricted by traffic regulations in relation to where they can stop the vehicle.

## Appendix D – Discreet plate licensing

### The application process:

- A completed application form is required.
- At least 3 references from current customers/potential customers wishing to use the proposed service
- Photographs of the vehicle with the registration plate clearly visible.

The decision if the vehicle is suitable will be on a case by case basis.

If granted the discreet licence must be renewed annually.

### Discreet Vehicle Licence Conditions:

- The vehicle must only be used for executive hire – no school contracts, or other contracts that involved the transport of children, young people, or vulnerable adults.
- The private hire licence plate must be carried in the vehicle at all times, although it need not be visible to the passenger.
- The driver of the vehicle must wear visible photo identification at all times.
- The executive hire vehicle is kept to a high standard both internally and externally at all times.
- The exemption certificate (granting the discreet vehicle licence) is to be displayed on the left of the dashboard / bottom left of the windscreen at all times.
- A record is kept of all executive hire contracts undertaken by the vehicle and is to be made available for inspection by the Police and any Authorised Officer upon request.
- That a dress code is adhered to by drivers, to include a collar and tie.

## Appendix E – Applying for exemption on physical or medical grounds from the duties placed on drivers under section 165 of The Equality Act 2010

If a driver on the list under Section 166 of the Equalities Act 2010 wishes to apply for an exemption. They should contact the licensing team for an application form. This form will need to be taken to your own GP to be completed and submitted back to Licensing.

The licensing committee shall make the final decision.

(Please note the legislation quoted below is correct as of 30 November 2018 and may change)

### Section 165 of the Equalities Act 2010:

Passengers in wheelchairs

(1) This section imposes duties on the driver of a designated taxi which has been hired—

(a) by or for a disabled person who is in a wheelchair, or

(b) by another person who wishes to be accompanied by a disabled person who is in a wheelchair.

(2) This section also imposes duties on the driver of a designated private hire vehicle, if a person within paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) has indicated to the driver that the person wishes to travel in the vehicle.

(3) For the purposes of this section—

(a) a taxi or private hire vehicle is ‘designated’ if it appears on a list maintained under section 167;

(b) ‘the passenger’ means the disabled person concerned.

(4) The duties are—

(a) to carry the passenger while in the wheelchair;

(b) not to make any additional charge for doing so;

(c) if the passenger chooses to sit in a passenger seat, to carry the wheelchair;

(d) to take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the passenger is carried in safety and reasonable comfort;

(e) to give the passenger such mobility assistance as is reasonably required.

(5) Mobility assistance is assistance—

(a) to enable the passenger to get into or out of the vehicle;

(b) if the passenger wishes to remain in the wheelchair, to enable the passenger to get into and out of the vehicle while in the wheelchair;

(c) to load the passenger's luggage into or out of the vehicle;

(d) if the passenger does not wish to remain in the wheelchair, to load the wheelchair into or out of the vehicle.

(6) This section does not require the driver—

(a) unless the vehicle is of a description prescribed by the Secretary of State, to carry more than one person in a wheelchair, or more than one wheelchair, on any one journey;

(b) to carry a person in circumstances in which it would otherwise be lawful for the driver to refuse to carry the person.

(7) A driver of a designated taxi or designated private hire vehicle commits an offence by failing to comply with a duty imposed on the driver by this section.

(8) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (7) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

(9) It is a defence for a person charged with the offence to show that at the time of the alleged offence—

(a) the vehicle conformed to the accessibility requirements which applied to it, but

(b) it would not have been possible for the wheelchair to be carried safely in the vehicle.

(10) In this section and sections 166 and 167 'private hire vehicle' means—

(a) a vehicle licensed under section 48 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976;

(b) a vehicle licensed under section 7 of the Private Hire Vehicles (London) Act 1998;

(c) a vehicle licensed under an equivalent provision of a local enactment;

(d) a private hire car licensed under section 10 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982.

## Appendix F - Code of conduct

### Behaviour

All licensees must behave in a civil, polite and courteous manner at all times while working as a driver or operator. No swearing, abusive language or offensive gestures are sanctioned, and licensees must conduct themselves so as to avoid offence, nuisance and hazard to the public.

Licensees may be required to attend an interview or hearing. They must therefore respond to an interview request by the licensing authority. It is an offence to fail to comply with a reasonable request from an authorised officer.

Taxi drivers have a duty of care to their passengers and must behave accordingly.

### Prompt Attendance

If a driver is aware of a booking under contract for private hire, they must be on time for that appointment in the correct place, unless delayed or prevented by sufficient cause. If a legitimate reason for the delay is encountered, every reasonable effort must be made to contact the passenger.

### Dress code

The Council are committed to encouraging a professional image of drivers in the district. As such, drivers' clothing must be clean, smart and professional at all times. Specifically, sportswear, including jogging or tracksuit bottoms, T-shirts and beach clothing are not appropriate for drivers while on duty.

### Identification badge

Drivers must wear their licence which is the identification badge as issued by the Council at all times when on duty. It must match the photo ID displayed in the vehicle being driven.

The Council will supply a driver's badge and photo ID. If a badge is lost, damaged or stolen this must be reported immediately, and a replacement badge paid for.

The photo ID must be visibly displayed in the vehicle to the passengers. Only the ID of the driver currently driving the vehicle may be displayed.

### Receipts

A driver must issue a receipt if requested by a passenger following a journey, and may not refuse to issue a receipt in these circumstances. Many licensees issue receipts as standard practice, which the Council encourage.

### Luggage

Drivers are to give all reasonable assistance with passengers' luggage in loading and unloading. According to this definition of reasonable, drivers are expected to help passengers to get their luggage to and from the entrance of a building.

## **Safe places to drop off and pick up passengers**

Drivers must never pick up or drop off a passenger in an unsafe location, nor allow a passenger to get out of the vehicle in an unsafe way (onto a road, for example).

## **Lost property**

Drivers must check the vehicle for property that may have been inadvertently left there by a passenger. If any property is found, drivers must take all reasonable steps to return property to any passenger who leaves something in the vehicle. Where this is impractical or the attempt to return property has failed, the driver must return the property to the Council, where it will be recorded and further attempts to return the property will be made.

## **Animals**

Drivers may not carry any animal which does not belong to a passenger in the vehicle. Carriage of an animal owned by a passenger is at the discretion of the driver, apart from guide dogs and other assistance dogs, which must be permitted with their owner free of charge.

## **Food in the vehicle**

The driver must not eat or drink whilst carrying fare-paying passengers in the vehicle.

## **Music**

Noise nuisance is to be avoided. Drivers must not use the radio or any other sound equipment without the express permission of the passenger. Even with passenger permission, the radio system must never be used in a way that would alarm or cause nuisance to any person, including members of the public.

## **Smoking and e-cigarettes**

The Council enforces a no smoking and no e-cigarette policy in licensed vehicles. Drivers must not smoke tobacco or use e-cigarettes or vaporisers, nor allow passengers to do so whilst in the vehicle. The vehicle must clearly have a no smoking sign on display.

## Appendix G – Hackney Carriage - Enforcement

The following sections outline the hackney carriage offences. It is important that drivers become familiar with the offences, as ignorance of an offence will not protect a licence holder from the full weight of the law.

Many of the offences are explicitly discussed in the policy. This is simply provided as a comprehensive list of offences for which we can prosecute.

### Offences under the Town Police Clauses Act 1847

- Giving false information on application for hackney carriage proprietor's licence
- Failure to notify change of address of hackney carriage proprietor
- Plying for hire without hackney carriage proprietor's licence
- Driving a hackney carriage without hackney carriage driver's licence
- Lending or parting with hackney carriage driver's licence
- Hackney carriage proprietor employing unlicensed driver
- Failure by hackney carriage proprietor to hold hackney carriage driver's licence
- Failure by hackney carriage proprietor to produce hackney carriage driver's licence
- Failure to display hackney carriage plate
- Refusal to take a fare
- Charging more than the agreed fare
- Obtaining more than the legal fare
- Travelling less than the lawful distance for an agreed fare
- Failing to wait after a deposit to wait has been paid
- Charging more than the legal fare
- Carrying other person than the hirer without consent
- Driving hackney carriage without proprietor's consent
- Person allowing another to drive hackney carriage without proprietor's consent
- Drunken driving of hackney carriage
- Wanton or furious driving or wilful misconduct leading to injury or danger

- Driver leaving hackney carriage unattended
- Hackney carriage driver obstructing other hackney carriages

**Offences under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976**

- Failure to notify transfer of hackney carriage proprietor's licence
- Failure to present hackney carriage for inspection as required
- Failure to inform local authority where hackney carriage is stored if requested
- Failure to report an accident to local authority
- Failure to produce hackney carriage proprietor's licence and insurance certificate
- Failure to produce hackney carriage driver's licence
- Making false statement or withholding information to obtain hackney carriage driver's licence
- Failure to return plate after notice given, after expiry, revocation or suspension of hackney carriage proprietor's licence
- Failure to surrender driver's licence after suspension, revocation or refusal to renew
- Permitting any vehicle other than hackney carriage to wait on a hackney carriage stand
- Charging more than the meter fare for a journey ending outside the district, without prior agreement
- Charging more than the meter fare when hackney carriage used as private hire vehicle
- Unnecessarily prolonging a journey
- Interfering with a taximeter
- Obstruction of authorised officer or constable
- Failure to comply with requirement of authorised officer or constable
- Failure to give information or assistance to authorised officer or constable

The above list is not exhaustive, and the Council reserves the right to prosecute any other appropriate offence in line with the Corporate Enforcement policy.



## Appendix H – Private Hire - Enforcement

The following sections outline the private hire offences. It is important that drivers become familiar with the offences, as ignorance of an offence will not protect a licence holder from the full weight of the law.

Many of the offences are explicitly discussed in the policy. This is simply provided as a comprehensive list of offences for which we can prosecute.

### Offences under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976

- Using an unlicensed private hire vehicle
- Driving a private hire vehicle without a private hire driver's licence
- Proprietor of a private hire vehicle using an unlicensed driver
- Operating a private hire vehicle without a private hire operator's licence
- Operating a vehicle as a private hire vehicle when the vehicle is not licensed as a private hire vehicle
- Operating a private hire vehicle when the driver is not licensed as a private hire driver
- Failure to display private hire vehicle plate
- Failure to notify transfer of private hire vehicle licence
- Failure to present private hire vehicle for inspection as required
- Failure to inform local authority where private hire vehicle is stored if requested
- Failure to report an accident to local authority
- Failure to produce private hire vehicle licence and insurance certificate
- Failure to produce private hire driver's licence
- Failure to wear private hire driver's badge
- Failure by private hire operator to keep records of bookings
- Failure by private hire operator to keep records of private hire vehicles operated by him
- Failure to produce private hire operator's licence on request
- Making false statement or withholding information to obtain private hire driver's or operator's licence
- Failure to return plate after notice given after expiry, revocation or suspension of private hire vehicle licence

- Failure to surrender drivers' licence after suspension, revocation or refusal to renew
- Charging more than the meter fare when hackney carriage used as private hire vehicle
- Unnecessarily prolonging a journey
- Interfering with a taximeter
- Obstruction of authorised officer or constable
- Failure to comply with requirement of authorised officer or constable
- Failure to give information or assistance to authorised officer or constable
- Knowingly sub-contracting a booking to another operator who is not complying with the relevant legislation

**Offences under the Transport Act 1980**

- Driving a private hire vehicle with a roof sign which contravenes section 64(1)
- Causing or permitting a private hire vehicle to be driven with a roof sign which contravenes section 64(1)

The above list is not exhaustive, and the Council reserves the right to prosecute any other appropriate offence in line with the Corporate Enforcement policy.

## Appendix I – Definitions in this Policy

Applicant	An individual or organisation applying for the grant or renewal of a licence or licences
Authorised officer	An officer of the Council with powers to administer and enforce relevant legislation.
the Council	Selby District Council
DBS	Disclosure and Barring Service
Driver licence	A licence issued by the Council to taxi drivers.
Driving licence	A licence issued by the DVLA.
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency
DVLA Group 2	The minimum standard of medical health required of professional drivers.
DVSA	Driving Standards Agency
Hackney Carriage Vehicle	A vehicle which can be hired under the Town Police Clauses Act (1847) either immediately or pre booked.
Licensing Committee	A committee of the Council with authority to determine applications for licences, including private hire operators, drivers and vehicle proprietors.
MOT test	A statutory inspection required for all licensed vehicles.
MOT	Ministry of Transport
Private Hire Operator	An individual, a company or a partnership licenced to make arrangements for the hire of a Private Hire Vehicle
Private Hire Vehicle	A vehicle which can be hired under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976.
Taximeter	A meter which calculates the distance travelled and time spent on a journey in a taxi. The rates are set by the Council and determine a fair fee for the passenger.
Vehicle Proprietor	A person responsible for the maintenance of the vehicle (Usually the owner of the vehicle).