



## Statement of Policy and Guidelines relating to the relevance of Convictions, Formal / Simple Cautions, Complaints and/or other matters

1. Licences for drivers of hackney carriages and private hire vehicles may only be granted where the Council is satisfied that the individual is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence.
2. The Council may fail to be satisfied that an individual is a fit and proper person to hold a driver's licence for any good reason. If adequate evidence that a person is a fit and proper person is not adduced or if there is good reason to question or doubt the evidence provided, then that could amount to good reason to refuse a licence.
3. In considering evidence of an individual's good character and fitness to hold a driver's licence, where previous convictions or other information relating to criminal and/or other matter(s) is disclosed, the Council will consider the nature of the offence, when it was committed, the date of conviction, and/or other matter(s), the individual's age when the offence was committed and any other factors which might be relevant. Where an individual has been convicted of a criminal offence, the Council cannot review the merits of the conviction [Nottingham City Council v. Mohammed Farooq (1998)].
4. If an applicant has ever lived outside the UK for a period of more than 4 continuous weeks, other than for a holiday, they will also need to supply a 'Certificate of Good Conduct' from the relevant embassy.
5. The guidelines do not deal with every type of offence, and do not prevent the Council from taking into account offences not specifically addressed in the guidelines, or other conduct, which may be relevant to an individual.
6. Any individual who is refused a driver's licence or has such a licence suspended or revoked on the ground that the Council is not satisfied he is a fit and proper person to hold such a licence has a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court within 21 days of the notice of refusal.
7. When submitting an application for a licence to drive a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, applicants are required to declare all previous convictions they may have. Individuals are also required to declare all formal/simple cautions, any matters of restorative justice and all endorsable fixed penalties they have received and to provide details of all criminal matters of which they are currently the subject of criminal investigation or prosecution.

### **Failure to Disclose Information**

8. Withholding information when submitting an application can be interpreted as deception and may lead to refusal of the application for this reason alone.

9. Failure to notify the Licensing Department of any arrest, conviction, caution or other relevant matter during the duration of the licence in accordance with a licence condition or bylaw, will also be treated as deception and may lead to refusal/revocation/suspension of a licence for this reason alone.

### **GUIDELINES ON THE RELEVANCE OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS, FORMAL/SIMPLE CAUTIONS, AND /OR OTHER MATTERS**

10. Each case will be decided on its own merits.
11. For the purpose of these guidelines formal and simple cautions and endorsable fixed penalties will be treated as though they were convictions.
12. Where an applicant has multiple convictions arising from a single incident, the convictions will generally be treated as one conviction for the purposes of these guidelines. In these circumstances the period for which the applicant would normally be expected to show free from conviction will be the longest applicable period calculated by reference to each offence.
13. Restorative justice is increasingly used by the police as a less formal way of dealing with issues as an alternative to the criminal court system. The Council recognise that restorative justice should not be dealt with as though it were a conviction, but that it can be taken into consideration, when deciding if a person is a 'fit and proper' to hold a licence.
14. Where any offence has resulted in a term of imprisonment, the time periods given will run from the date that the applicant was released from prison, not from the date of conviction.
15. Where an applicant has been subject to a bind over, restraining order or similar, imposed by a court, no application will normally be considered until a period of at least 6 months has elapsed from the period of any such order finishes.
16. A person with a conviction for a serious offence need not be automatically barred from obtaining a licence, but would normally be expected to (a) remain free of conviction for an appropriate period and (b) show adequate evidence that he or she is a fit and proper person to hold a licence (the onus is on the applicant to produce such evidence). Simply remaining free of conviction will not generally be regarded as adequate evidence that a person is a fit and proper person to hold a licence.
17. Amongst situations where it may be appropriate to depart from the general policy, for example, may be situations where the offence is an isolated one with mitigating circumstances or where a conviction defaults outside of the policy between the application and determination date. Similarly, multiple offences or a series of offences over a period of time are likely to give greater cause for concern and may demonstrate a pattern of inappropriate behaviour, which will be taken into account. In any case which involves certain specified sexual offences, murder or manslaughter a licence will normally be refused.
18. A very serious view will be taken of any conviction; no matter how minor or serious, that occurs whilst the person is the holder of a current licence and especially if the offence occurred whilst in the course of their employment as a licensed proprietor, driver or operator.

19. The following examples afford a general guide on the action, which might be taken where convictions are disclosed.

**a) Dishonesty**

Drivers of hackney carriage and private hire vehicles are expected to be persons of trust. It is comparatively easy for a dishonest driver to defraud the public by demanding more than the legal fare and in other ways.

Members of the public entrust themselves to the care of drivers both for their own safety and for fair dealing. Passengers may include vulnerable people.

For these reasons a serious view is taken of any conviction(s) involving dishonesty. An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence, similar offence(s) or offence(s) which replace the below offences, and the conviction is less than 3 years ago

- i. Theft
- ii. Burglary
- iii. Fraud
- iv. Benefit Fraud (including offences under ss.111A and 112 of the Social Security Administration Act 1992)
- v. Handling or receiving stolen goods
- vi. Forgery (eg producing false insurance policy)
- vii. Conspiracy to defraud
- viii. Obtaining money or property by deception
- ix. Other deception

**b) Violence**

- i. An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence, similar offence(s), or offence(s) which replace the below offences:
  - a. Murder
  - b. Manslaughter
  - c. Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving
- ii. An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence, similar offence(s), or offence(s) which replace the below offences and the conviction was less than 10 years ago:
  - a. Arson
  - b. Malicious wounding or grievous bodily harm (s.20 Offences Against the Person Act 1861) which is racially or religiously aggravated (s.29(1)(a) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
  - c. Actual bodily harm (s.47 Offences Against the Person Act 1861) which is racially or religiously aggravated (s.29(1)(b) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
  - d. Grievous bodily harm with intent (s.18 Offences Against the Person Act)
  - e. Grievous bodily harm with intent (s.20 Offences Against the Person Act)
  - f. Robbery
  - g. Possession of firearm

- h. Riot
  - i. Assault Police
  - j. Common assault with racially or religiously aggravated (s.29(1)(c) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
  - k. Violent disorder
  - l. Resisting arrest
- iii. An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence, similar offence(s), or offence(s) which replace the below offences and the conviction was less than 5 years ago:
- a. Racially or religiously -aggravated criminal damage (s.30 Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
  - b. Racially or religiously -aggravated s.4 Public Order Act 1986 offence (fear of provocation of violence) (s.31(1)(a) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
  - c. Racially or religiously -aggravated s.4A Public Order Act 1986 offence (intentional harassment, alarm or distress (s.31(1)(b) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
  - d. Racially or religiously -aggravated s.2 Protection from Harassment Act 1997 offence (harassment) (s.32(1)(a) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
  - e. Racially or religiously -aggravated s.4 Protection from Harassment Act 1997 offence (putting people in fear of violence) (s.32(1)(b) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
  - f. Racially or religiously -aggravated s.5 Public Order Act 1986 offence (harassment, alarm or distress) (s.31(1)(c) Crime and Disorder Act 1998)
- iv. An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence, similar offence(s), or offence(s) which replace the below offences and the conviction was less than 3 years ago:
- a. Common Assault
  - b. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm (s.47 Offences Against the Person Act)
  - c. Affray
  - d. S5 Public Order Act 1986 offence (harassment, alarm or distress)
  - e. S.4 Public Order Act 1986 offence (fear of provocation of violence)
  - f. S4A Public Order Act 1986 offence (intentional harassment, alarm or distress)
  - g. Harassment – breach of restraining order – on conviction Protection from Harassment Act 1997 s.5(5)+s.5(6)
  - h. Obstruction
  - i. Possession of offensive weapon
  - j. Criminal damage

### **c) Drugs**

- i. An application will normally be refused where an applicant has an isolated conviction for an offence related to the possession of drugs in the previous 3 years.
- ii. An application will normally be refused where the applicant has more than one conviction for offences related to the possession of drugs in the previous 5 years.

- iii. An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence related to the supply of drugs in the previous 5 years.
- iv. If any applicant was an addict then they will normally be required to show evidence of 5 years free from drug taking after detoxification treatment.

#### **d) Sexual and Indecency Offences**

- i. Any conviction for an offence of a sexual nature or involving indecency will be viewed most seriously. In any application where such offences are declared or found to be recorded against the applicant, the matter will be referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee for a decision irrespective of how long ago the conviction was.
- ii. As hackney carriage and private hire vehicle drivers often carry unaccompanied passengers, applicants with a conviction for rape, indecent assault, other similar offences or similar offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, will normally be refused a licence.
- iii. Applicants with a conviction relating to sexual offences such as soliciting, importuning, indecent exposure, other similar offences or similar offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, will normally be refused a licence until they can show a substantial period (usually 7 years) free from any such conviction.
- iv. If an applicant has been placed on the Sex Offenders Register then the period of seven years shall run from the date of removal from that register. Under no circumstances will an application be accepted from any person still on the register.
- v. Where there is more than one conviction for this type of offence, or the conviction has arisen as the result of the use or operation of a licensed vehicle in the course of public or private hire, the application will normally be refused.

#### **e) Drunkenness**

- i. With a motor vehicle (No Disqualification)

A serious view will be taken of convictions of driving or being in charge of a vehicle while under the influence of drink.

An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction, which does not result in disqualification, for an offence within 2 years of the date of the application.

More than one conviction for this type of offence, within the last 5 years of the date of conviction is likely to be refused.

- ii. With a motor vehicle (Disqualification)

Where a disqualification has occurred as a result of a drink-driving offence, at least 5 years free from conviction should normally elapse from the date of the restoration of the DVLA licence before an applicant is considered for a licence.

In addition, applicants will normally be required to show a period of at least 5 years has elapsed after completion of detoxification treatment if they were an alcoholic.

iii. Not in a motor vehicle

An isolated conviction for drunkenness need not debar an applicant from gaining a licence. In some cases, a warning may be appropriate.

More than one conviction for drunkenness could indicate a medical problem necessitating critical examination and refusal of a licence. In addition, applicants will generally be required to show a period of at least 5 years has elapsed after completion of detoxification treatment if they were an alcoholic.

#### **f) Safeguarding of Vulnerable Groups**

Where an applicant is included on the Children's or Adult's Barred Lists of the Independent Safeguarding Authority, no application for grant of a licence will be entertained whilst they remain on either list.

Where an applicant has been on either barred list and subsequently removed from it, no application will be entertained until seven years have elapsed after removal from the list.

#### **g) Counter Terrorism**

Any conviction for an offence of relating to counter terrorism will be viewed most seriously. In any application where such offences are declared or found to be recorded against the applicant, the matter will be referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee for a decision irrespective of how long ago the conviction was.

# MOTORING CONVICTIONS

## 20. MAJOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES

### One Conviction

Where an applicant has one Major Traffic Offence, within the last 2 years, the application will normally be refused.

### Two or more Convictions

Where an applicant has more than one Major Traffic Offences in the previous 5 years, the application will normally be refused.

### Disqualification

If any conviction for a Major Traffic Offence results in a disqualification, applicants should refer to the section of these guidelines entitled “disqualification”.

For the purposes of these guidelines the following motoring offences are classed as ‘Major Traffic Offences’:

AC10	Failing to stop after an accident
AC20	Failing to give particulars or to report an accident within 24 hours
AC30	Undefined accident offences
BA10	Driving while disqualified by order of Court
BA30	Attempting to drive while disqualified by order of Court
CD40	Causing death through careless driving when unfit through drink
CD50	Causing death through careless driving when unfit through drugs
CD60	Causing death through careless driving with alcohol level above the limit
CD70	Causing death through careless driving then failing to supply a specimen for alcohol analysis
CD71	Causing death through careless driving the failing to supply a specimen for drug
DD40	Dangerous driving
DD60	Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving a vehicle
DD80	Causing death by dangerous driving
DR10	Driving or attempting to drive with alcohol level above limit
DR20	Driving or attempting to drive while unfit through drink
DR30	Driving or attempting to drive then failing to supply a specimen for analysis
DR31	Driving or attempting to drive when unfit through drugs
DR40	In charge of a vehicle while alcohol level above limit

DR50	In charge of a vehicle while unfit through drink
DR60	Failure to provide specimen for analysis in circumstances other than driving / attempting to drive
DR61	Failure to provide specimen for drug analysis in circumstances other than driving / attempting to drive
DR70	Failing to provide specimen for breath test
DR80	Driving or attempting to drive when unfit through drugs
DR90	In charge of a vehicle when unfit through drugs
IN10	Using a vehicle uninsured against third party risks
LC20	Driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence
LC30	Driving after making a false declaration about fitness when applying for a licence
LC40	Driving a vehicle having failed to notify a disability
LC50	Driving after a licence has been revoked or refused on medical grounds
MS50	Motor racing on the highway
MS60	Offences not covered by other codes
MS90	Failure to give information as to identity of driver, etc.
UT50	Aggravated taking of a vehicle
TT99	Totting up – if the total of penalty points reaches 12 or more within 3 years the driver is liable to disqualification by the Court.

#### Aiding, Abetting, Counselling or Procuring

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 2 (e.g. IN10 becomes IN12).

#### Causing or Permitting

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 4 (e.g. IN10 becomes IN14).

#### Inciting

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 6 (e.g. IN10 becomes IN16). Or similar offences or offences which replace the above offences.



## 21. INTERMEDIATE TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Any Intermediate Traffic Offence, which has attracted 4 or more penalty points will be treated as though it were a Major Traffic Offence.

### One Conviction

An isolated Intermediate Traffic Offence need not debar an applicant from gaining a licence. In some cases, a warning may be appropriate.

### Two or more Convictions

Where an applicant has more than one Intermediate Traffic Offences in the previous 12 months, the application will normally be refused.

### Disqualification

If any conviction for an Intermediate Traffic Offence results in a disqualification, applicants should refer to the section of these guidelines entitled "disqualification".

For the purposes of these guidelines the following motoring offences are classed as 'Intermediate Traffic Offences':

CU10	Using vehicle with defective brakes
CU20	Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of use of unsuitable vehicle or using a vehicle with parts or accessories (excluding brakes, steering or tyres) in a dangerous condition
CU30	Using a vehicle with defective tyres
CU40	Using a vehicle with defective steering
CU50	Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of load or passengers
CU80	Breach of requirements as to control of the vehicle mobile phones etc
CD10	Driving without due care and attention
CD20	Driving without reasonable consideration for other road users
CD30	Driving without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration of other road users
SP10	Exceeding goods vehicle speed limit
SP20	Exceeding speed limit for type of vehicle (excluding goods or passenger vehicles)
SP30	Exceeding statutory speed limit on a public road
SP40	Exceeding passenger vehicle speed limit
SP50	Exceeding speed limit on a motorway
SP60	Exceeding speed limit offence

### Aiding, Abetting, Counselling or Procuring

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 2 (e.g. CU10 becomes CU12).

### Causing or Permitting

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 4 (e.g. CU10 becomes CU14).

### Inciting

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 6 (e.g. CU10 becomes CU16). Or similar offences or offences which replace the above offences.

## 22. MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Any Minor Traffic Offence which has attracted 4 or more penalty points will be treated as though it were an Intermediate Traffic Offence

### Two or less Convictions

Where an applicant has two or less Minor Traffic Offences in the previous 12 months, the application will normally be granted with a letter of warning being placed on the file.

### Three or more Convictions

Where an applicant has more than two Minor Traffic Offences in the previous 12 months, the application will normally be refused.

### Disqualification

If any conviction for a Minor Traffic Offence results in a disqualification, applicants should refer to the section of these guidelines entitled "disqualification".

For the purposes of these guidelines the following motoring offences are classed as 'Minor Traffic Offences':

MS10	Leaving a vehicle in a dangerous position
MS20	Unlawful pillion riding
MS30	Play street offences
MS70	Driving with uncorrected defective eyesight
MS80	Refusing to submit to an eyesight test
MW10	Contravention of Special Road Regulations (excluding speed limits)
PC10	Undefined contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations
PC20	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with moving vehicle
PC30	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with stationary vehicle
TS10	Failing to comply with traffic light signals
TS20	Failing to comply with double white lines
TS30	Failing to comply with a "Stop" sign
TS40	Failing to comply with direction of a constable or traffic warden
TS50	Failing to comply with traffic sign (excluding "Stop" sign, traffic lights or double white lines)
TS60	Failing to comply with school crossing patrol sign
TS70	Undefined failure to comply with a traffic direction sign

### Aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 2 (e.g. PC10 becomes PC12)

### Causing or permitting

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 4 (e.g. PC10 becomes PC14)

### Inciting

Offences as coded above, but with 0 changed to 6 (e.g. PC10 becomes PC16) Or similar offences or offences which replace the above offences.

## 23. DISQUALIFICATION

### a) **Disqualification – Major Traffic Offence**

An application will generally be refused unless a period of 3 years has elapsed from the restoration of the DVLA licence, and 5 years where the disqualification relates to driving whilst unfit through drink or drugs.

### b) **Disqualification – Intermediate Traffic Offence**

An application will generally be refused unless a period of 2 years has elapsed from the restoration of the DVLA licence.

### c) **Disqualification – Minor Traffic Offence**

An application will generally be refused unless a period of 1 year has elapsed from the restoration of the DVLA licence.

## 24. SPENT CONVICTIONS

The Council will only consider spent convictions if it appears to be relevant for deciding whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a licence and that justice cannot be done in the case, except by admitting or requiring evidence relating to that spent conviction(s).

## 25. VEHICLE FITNESS

If a licensed driver is found to be repeatedly driving unfit vehicles, that driver will be considered responsible and as a result will be referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee.

## 26. COMPLAINTS

All complaints will be kept on file. If a driver receives a complaint, an investigation will take place and, following that investigation, they may be referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee.

If a driver receives several complaints of a similar nature, they will be referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee.

## 27. OTHER OFFENCES

Offences under the Town Police Clauses Acts and Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 and Hackney Carriage Byelaws and Section 167 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994

One of the main purposes of the licensing regime set out in the Town Police Clauses Acts and Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 (“the Acts”) and Hackney Carriage Byelaws, is to ensure the protection of the public. For this reason a serious view is taken of convictions for offences under the Acts (including illegally plying for hire and/or touting) when deciding whether an applicant is to be treated as a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

In particular, an applicant will normally be refused a licence if (s)he has been convicted of an offence under the Acts in the previous 2 years or has more than one conviction within the last 5 years.