



City and County of Swansea

Notice of Meeting

You are invited to attend a Meeting of the

General Licensing Committee

At: Council Chamber, Guildhall, Swansea

On: Friday, 11 January 2019

Time: 10.00 am

Chair: Councillor Penny Matthews

Membership:

Councillors: C Anderson, J P Curtice, N J Davies, P Downing, S J Gallagher, P Lloyd, H M Morris, C L Philpott, B J Rowlands, L G Thomas and L V Walton

Agenda

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www.swansea.gov.uk/disclosuresofinterests | |
| 3 | Minutes:
To approve & sign the Minutes of the previous meeting(s) as a correct record. | 1 - 4 |
| 4 | Review of Suitability Guidance for Applicants and Licensees of the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Trades. | 5 - 46 |
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Next Meeting: Friday, 8 February 2019 at 10.00 am

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Huw Evans'.

Huw Evans
Head of Democratic Services
Thursday, 3 January 2019

Contact: Democratic Services - Tel: (01792) 636923

Agenda Item 3



City and County of Swansea

Minutes of the **General Licensing Committee**

Committee Room 1 - Civic Centre, Swansea

Friday, 14 December 2018 at 10.00 am

Present: Councillor P M Matthews (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)

C Anderson
P Downing
H M Morris

Councillor(s)

J P Curtice
S J Gallagher
L V Walton

Councillor(s)

N J Davies
P Lloyd

Officer(s)

Lynda Anthony
Aled Gruffydd
Yvonne Lewis
Allison Lowe
Kath Thomas
Samantha Woon

Licensing, Food and Safety Manager
Lawyer
Team Leader, Licensing
Democratic Services Officer
Licensing Officer
Democratic Services Officer

Apologies for Absence

Councillor(s): C L Philpott, B J Rowlands and L G Thomas

48 Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interest.

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City and County of Swansea, the following interests were declared:

Councillor

Councillor C A Anderson – Personal – Minute No. 51 - Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 - Application for the Grant of a Licence for a Restricted Private Hire Vehicle – Nissan NV200 – Applicant known to me.

Councillor N J Davies – Personal – Minute No. 54 - Town Police Clauses Act 1847 - Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 - Application for the Grant of a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence - KSR. Applicant known to me professionally. Councillor N J Davies withdrew from the meeting prior to consideration of the item.

Officer

Samantha Woon – Personal – Minute No 55 - Town Police Clauses Act 1847 - Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 - Application for the Grant of a

Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence AJR – Applicant is known to me. Samantha Woon withdrew from the meeting prior to consideration of this item.

49 Minutes:

Resolved that the Minutes of the General Licensing Committee held on 9 November, 2018 be agreed as a correct record.

50 Request to Remove Minimum Engine Size/Capacity Requirement.

The Licensing, Food & Safety Manager, presented a report which sought to remove minimum engine size/capacity requirement.

She detailed the background, current position, proposal, research, considerations and recommendations.

Members' asked questions of the Officer who responded accordingly.

Resolved that the condition requiring that the engine capacity of the hackney carriage, private hire and restricted private hire vehicles must be not less than 1500cc is removed.

51 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 - Application for the Grant of a Licence for a Restricted Private Hire Vehicle, Nissan NV200 - Registration Mark NK12 FHW.

Resolved that Mr Harris restricted private hire vehicle licence in respect of the Nissan NV200, registration mark NK12 FHW be granted and renewed on merit.

52 Exclusion of the Public.

The Committee was requested to exclude the public from the meeting during the consideration of the items of business identified in the recommendations to the report on the grounds that it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as set out in the exclusion paragraph of 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information)(Variation)(Wales) Order 2007, relevant to the item of business as set out in the report.

The Committee considered the Public Interest Test in deciding to exclude the public from the meeting for the items of business where the Public Interest Test was relevant, as set out in the report.

Resolved that the public be excluded for the following items of business.

(Closed Session)

53 Town Police Clauses Act 1847 - Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 - Equality Act 2010 - Passengers in Wheelchairs - Request for an Exemption Certificate - MC.

The Licensing, Food & Safety Manager detailed the background in respect of MC's request for an exemption from carrying wheelchair users in hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles.

MC explained the circumstances and answered Members' questions.

Resolved that MC's request for an exemption from carrying wheelchair users in hackney carriage and/or private hire vehicles be approved until September 2021.

54 Town Police Clauses Act 1847 - Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 - Application for the Grant of a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence - KSR.

The Licensing, Food & Safety Manager advised that consideration of the matter had been deferred from the meeting on 9 November, 2018 in order that KSR could secure legal representation.

The Licensing, Food & Safety Manager detailed the background in respect of KSR's application for the grant of a hackney carriage and private hire driver's licence.

KSR explained the circumstances and answered Members' questions.

Resolved that KSR's request for the grant of a hackney carriage and private hire driver's licence be **refused**.

Reason for decision

1. Members' were not satisfied that KSR was a fit and proper person;
2. The guidelines state that at least three years free of convictions relating to violence should elapse before an application is entertained;
3. The applicant did not provide cogent reasons for departing from the guidelines;
4. The applicant did not accept any blame for the offences.

55 Town Police Clauses Act 1847 - Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 - Application for the Grant of a Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Driver's Licence - AJR.

The Licensing, Food & Safety Manager detailed the background in respect of AJR's application for the grant of a hackney carriage and private hire driver's licence.

AJR explained the circumstances and answered Members' questions.

Resolved that AJR's request for the grant of a hackney carriage and private hire driver's licence be refused.

Reason for decision

1. Members' were not satisfied that AJR was a fit and proper person;
2. The guidelines are discretionary as to whether to grant a licence after the restoration of a DVLA driving licence following disqualification;
3. The Committee regard that in this case the number of previous convictions for speeding were in a short period of time, 3 convictions in a space of 12 months, demonstrates a serious pattern of offending warranting a stronger approach.
4. The Committee had regard to no further transgressions in the last three years, however the applicant did not demonstrate that he had learnt from previous mistakes.

The meeting ended at 11.13 am

Chair



Report of the Licensing and Food & Safety Manager

General Licensing Committee - 11 January 2019

Review of Suitability Guidance for Applicants and Licensees of the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Trades

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 For Members to consider the introduction of new guidance to assist in determining the suitability of taxi and private hire applicants and licence holders by the City and County of Swansea, subject to consultation with the hackney carriage and private hire trades and other interested parties.

2. Background

- 2.1 Members will be aware, the authority currently uses guidance issued by the Home Office in 1992, to determine applications from new and existing licence holders where the applicant has convictions. These guidelines are outlined in the body of each of the General Licensing Committee reports, to assist Members in determining the application. A copy of this guidance is attached at Appendix A.

3. Proposal

- 3.1 In April 2018, the Institute of Licensing (IOL) published a new document '*Guidance on determining the suitability of applicants and licensees in the hackney and Private Hire Trades*', a copy is attached at Appendix B.
- 3.2 This new document was produced by the IOL in collaboration with the Local Government Association (LGA), National Association of Licensing and Enforcement Officers (NALEO) and Lawyers in Local Government (LLG) and has been the subject of widespread consultation nationally.
- 3.3 At a recent meeting of the Wales Licensing Expert Panel this document was considered and endorsed with the recommendation that all Welsh authorities approve and implement the guidance to replace their existing guidelines.

Many authorities in England and Wales have already adopted the new guidance and others are in the process of doing so.

- 3.4 Members will note, Chapter 4 of the attached document, from paragraph 4.6 onwards, forms the key guidance to Members on determining suitability of applicants and licensees. It must be noted however, that whilst Members will refer to the guidance, each case must be determined on its own merits having taken into account the report and any oral representations. Members may also depart from the guidance where circumstances in a particular case warrant it.
- 3.5 It is proposed that the '*Guidance in determining the suitability of applicants and Licensees in the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire trades*' set out in Appendix B is adopted. Before the guidance is adopted, members of the hackney carriage and private hire trades and other interested parties must be consulted regarding the proposal.

4. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- i) A consultation is undertaken with the members of the hackney carriage and private hire trades and other interested parties on the proposal to adopt the '*Guidance in determining the suitability of applicants and Licensees in the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire trades*'; and
- ii) A report detailing the outcome of the consultation is presented to Members for consideration and decision.

The Licensing Committee's instructions are requested.

Background Papers: Licence Application
Contact Officer: Alec Dubens
Extension: 5600
Legal Contact: Lynsday Thomas

GUIDELINES RELATING TO THE RELEVANCE OF CONVICTIONS WHEN CONSIDERING THE RENEWAL OF LICENCES

GENERAL POLICY

- 1.1 Each case will be decided on its own merits.
- 1.2 Applicants who have minor motoring offences involving 6 points or less and no period of disqualification on their licence within the last three years will be dealt with under delegated authority. All other applications will be referred to the Sub-Committee for consideration.
- 1.3 If, after considering a case, a decision is made not to revoke or suspend a licence or renewal is not refused any further application for renewal of that licence will be approved under delegated authority unless a further relevant conviction or matter needs to be considered. These matters may be taken into consideration.
- 1.4 These guidelines afford a framework on the action which may be taken where convictions are admitted. Some discretion may be appropriate if the offence is isolated or there are mitigating circumstances. However, the overriding consideration must be the protection of the public.
- 1.5 The decision to refuse to renew a licence should not be taken lightly. Any person whose application is not granted has the right to appeal the Magistrates' Court against the decision. The right to drive will remain until the appeal is determined.
- 1.6 The decision of the Sub-Committee or Magistrates' Court should not set a precedent.
- 1.7 In refusing to renew a licence the Sub-Committee will need to indicate what period of time should elapse before they will consider a further application from that person.
- 1.8 In some instances the Sub-Committee will have recommended suspension or revocation of a licence and the matter is the subject of an appeal to the Court. In those circumstances the suspension or revocation will not take effect until the decision is determined. If the licence is due for renewal during that period the Sub-Committee may either wish to consider renewal of the licence but immediately enforce the suspension period if confirmed or refuse to grant the licence until the period of suspension has expired.
- 1.9 When there is evidence of Court proceedings pending these should not normally be considered. However, there may be circumstances

where there is perceived real threat to public protection. In these instances, very careful consideration will have to be given to renewal of the licence e.g. charge of violence/rape etc.

- 1.10 In addition to any convictions any other formal written warnings to the licence holder within the last two years may be taken into account.
- 1.11 If any person fails to apply within the currency of the old licence – whether suspended or otherwise – that licence is deemed to have lapsed. Any further application will then (unless exceptional circumstances apply) be dealt with as a new application rather than a renewal of the licence.
- 1.12 No consideration should be taken of any convictions which are spent under the terms of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974.
- 1.13 Generally, no consideration will be given to convictions for traffic offences which are greater than three years old.

SPECIFIC OFFENCES

MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Convictions for minor traffic offences, eg obstruction, waiting in a restricted street, speeding etc., should not normally warrant refusal to renew the licence.

DISQUALIFICATION

If sufficient points have been accrued to require a period of disqualification of the holder's driving licence and revocation has taken place due to the seriousness of the offence, then the licence cannot be renewed and a fresh application must be made and the conditions adopted for applications will apply. If disqualification resulted in suspension only then, on renewal of the licence to drive the hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, a warning should be issued as to future conduct.

MAJOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES

An isolated conviction for reckless driving or driving without due care and attention etc, should normally merit a warning as to future driving and advice on the standard expected of hackney carriage and Private Hire Vehicle drivers. More than one conviction for this type of offence within the last two years should merit refusal and the sub-committee should decide, on the basis of the seriousness of the conviction, what period free from convictions should apply before consideration of a further application.

DRUNKENNESS WITH MOTOR VEHICLE

A serious view should be taken of such convictions. An isolated incident will not debar an applicant but strict warnings should be given as to future

behaviour. More than one conviction for these offences should raise grave doubts as to the applicant's fitness to hold a licence to drive a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle.

At least 3 years should elapse (after the restoration of the driving licence) before any further application is considered.

If the applicant is an alcoholic, a special medical examination should be undertaken before the application is considered. If this is the case, a period of 5 years free of conviction should elapse after treatment after completion of treatment before a further licence application is considered.

DRUNKENNESS NOT IN MOTOR VEHICLE

An isolated conviction for drunkenness need not debar an applicant from renewing the licence. However, a number of such convictions may indicate a medical problem requiring medical examination and advice prior to consideration of the application.

DRUGS

A conviction for a drug related offence will require serious consideration. It still almost certainly have previously involved suspension or revocation of a licence.

An applicant with a conviction for a drug related offence should be required to show a period of at least 3 years free of convictions before a further application is considered. This will however, depend upon the type of conviction, the type and amount of drug involved and whether or not a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle was involved in the offence.

An applicant should show a period of 5 years after detoxification treatment if he/she was an addict.

INDECENCY

Very serious consideration is required where convictions of this nature exist. It will almost certainly have previously involved suspension or revocation of the licence.

Applications with convictions for indecent exposure, indecent assault, and importuning or any of the more serious sexual offences should be refused until they can show a substantial period (of three to five years depending upon the offence) free of such offences. More than one conviction for this kind of offence should preclude consideration for at least five years. In either case if a licence is granted strict warning as to future conduct should be issued.

VIOLENCE

As drivers of hackney carriage and private hire vehicles are in constant and close contact with the public, a firm line is required in dealing with serious convictions for violence such as grievous bodily harm, wounding or assault. In addition, conviction for the carrying of weapons or offensive weapons, especially during the operation of driving a taxi, will need to be considered very seriously.

At least three years free of such convictions should be shown before an application is entertained and even then a strict warning should be administered.

A number of more minor convictions may require different consideration but should be dealt with as a serious matter.

DISHONESTY

Applicants are expected to be persons of trust. Convictions for theft of property or defrauding the travelling public or others in the course of operation of the vehicle will require consideration.

A serious view should be taken of conviction(s) for dishonesty and generally a period of three to five years should be required before considering entertaining an application.

FALSE DECLARATION

Consideration of applications to renew a driver's licence for hackney carriage or private hire vehicles where convictions for false declarations exist or technical breaches have occurred must be dealt with on the basis of the seriousness of the offence.

Such false declarations may also fall into the category of dishonesty and may require similar consideration. Any false declaration made knowingly should result in a decision not to renew.

TAXI RELATED OFFENCES AND BREACHES OF LICENCE CONDITIONS

Drivers are expected to drive in accordance with the statutory provisions under which they are licensed and the additional conditions which the Council may reasonably impose.

Isolated convictions for minor offences or breaches should not result in refusal of an application. A warning letter may be sufficient. However, more than one such conviction or a series of convictions or breaches may require different consideration.

Such convictions or breaches will remain on file for a period of two years and be taken into account for the purposes of consideration of renewals.

GUIDELINES RELATING TO THE RELEVANCE OF CONVICTIONS WHEN CONSIDERING REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENCES

GENERAL POLICY

- 1.1 Each case will be decided on its own merits.
- 1.2 Applicants who have convictions for minor motoring offences involving 6 points or less and no period of disqualification on their licence within the last three years will be dealt with under delegated authority. All other applications will be referred to the Sub-Committee for consideration.
- 1.3 If, after considering a case, a decision is made not to revoke or suspend a licence or renewal an application for renewal of that licence will be approved under delegated authority unless a further relevant conviction or matter needs to be considered. Those original matters may only be taken into consideration in the event of further convictions.
- 1.4 These guidelines afford a framework on the action which may be taken where convictions are admitted. Some discretion may be appropriate if the offence is isolated or there are mitigating circumstances. However, the overriding consideration must be the protection of the public.
- 1.5 The decision to revoke or suspend the licence should not be taken lightly. Any person whose application is revoked or suspended has the right to appeal the Magistrates' Court against the decision.
- 1.6 The decision of the Sub-Committee or Magistrates' Court should not set a precedent.
- 1.7 When there is evidence or information received of Court proceedings pending these should not normally be considered. However, there may be circumstances where there is perceived real threat to public protection. In these instances, very careful consideration will have to be given to suspension or revocation of the licence.
- 1.8 In addition to any convictions any other formal written warnings to the licence holder within the last two years will be taken into account.
- 1.9 In instances of revocation of a driver's licence, the Sub-Committee will be required to indicate what period of time shall elapse before a further application is entertained.

- 1.10 No consideration should be taken of any convictions which are spent under the terms of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974.
- 1.11 Generally, no consideration will be given to convictions for traffic offences which are greater than three years old.

SPECIFIC OFFENCES

MINOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Convictions for minor traffic offences, eg obstruction, waiting in a restricted street, speeding etc., should not normally warrant suspension or revocation of the licence on the first occasion.

DISQUALIFICATION

If sufficient points have been accrued to require a period of disqualification of the holder's driving licence then the decision to revoke or suspend must be made on the basis of the seriousness of the offences involved. However, on restoration after suspension a warning should be issued as to further conduct.

MAJOR TRAFFIC OFFENCES

A conviction for reckless driving or driving without due care and attention etc, should generally merit a warning as to future driving. However, the seriousness of the offence may warrant suspension or revocation. Advice will also be given on the standard expected of drivers. More than one conviction for this type of offence within a two year period should generally merit consideration of suspension or possible revocation.

DRUNKENNESS WITH MOTOR VEHICLE

A serious view should be taken of convictions of driving or being in charge of a vehicle whilst under the influence of drink. These will normally end with a period of disqualification and so the question of suspension or revocation of the licence becomes academic. If no such disqualification period follows, for whatever reason, the Sub-Committee may still wish to consider a period of suspension or revocation.

DRUNKENNESS NOT IN MOTOR VEHICLE

An isolated conviction for drunkenness or drink related offences should not automatically result in suspension or revocation of a licence. However, a number of such convictions or convictions for drink related offences could indicate a problem. Evidence of a medical problem relating to drink may require medical advice prior to detailed consideration of the case. In other cases a warning may be sufficient which will be kept on file for eighteen months.

DRUGS

A conviction for a drug related offence will require serious consideration. In some instances, convictions for drugs related offences may result in a period of disqualification from driving. This is particularly the case in driving whilst under the influence of drugs.

The Sub-Committee will wish to consider whether the conviction relates to possession, using or dealing, the type and amount of drug involved and whether the licence holder was using the taxi in connection with any offence.

For licence holders who are convicted of using drugs, whether or not in association with a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, consideration might be given to the suspension of the licence until medical evidence exists to show that the licence holder is not an addict.

If evidence becomes available that a licence holder is an addict, serious consideration must be given to the revocation of the licence.

INDECENCY

As drivers of hackney carriages and private hire vehicles often carry unaccompanied passengers, a very serious view should be taken of convictions for indecent exposure, indecent assault, importuning or more serious sexual offences even if apparently isolated in nature.

Whilst some offences relating to indecency may be more serious than others, any convictions of this nature involving the use of hackney carriages or a private hire vehicle or during the period the licence holding is acting as a licensed driver should warrant revocation of the licence.

VIOLENCE

In view of the fact that hackney carriage and private hire vehicle drivers are in constant and close contact with the public, a firm line should be taken in dealing with serious convictions for violence such as grievous bodily harm, wounding or assault. Furthermore, convictions for the carrying of weapons or offensive weapons, especially during the operation of driving a taxi, should warrant revocation of the licence.

Convictions relating to any offences involving violence against police officers or authorised officers of the Council in the enforcement of their duties should also warrant revocation of the licence.

DISHONESTY

Licence holders are expected to be persons of trust. Unaccompanied property and persons are delivered by drivers. Convictions for theft of property or defrauding the travelling public in the course of the operation of the vehicle will require detailed examination.

An isolated conviction for a relatively minor offence involving dishonesty may only require a warning as to the future conduct of the licence holder. However, a number of minor convictions may require more stringent action.

FALSE DECLARATION

Licence holders who have been found to have provided false information in their application for a licence fall into a number of categories:-

- a) those where the information is completely false and where the issue of the licence is considered to have been void. For instance, where an applicant provides evidence that he has held a licence for at least twelve months and this is found to be false;
- b) when the licence was issued on the basis of false information. This is particularly true in the case of false medical declarations or false declarations about convictions for various offences;
- c) when omissions are made or false declarations made, which are technical breaches but would not have adversely influenced the issue of the licence.

Each category exhibits different degrees of seriousness and subsequently different attitudes towards revocation or suspension may be appropriate.

However, materially false declarations render the licence void and the question of suspension or revocation does not arise. The Sub-Committee should formally declare the licence void in such cases as (a) above. Case (b) would normally require revocation but case (c) may only warrant consideration of suspension or a formal warning.

TAXI RELATED OFFENCES AND BREACHES OF LICENCE CONDITIONS

Drivers are expected to drive in accordance with the provisions under which they are licensed and the additional conditions which the Council may reasonably impose.

An isolated conviction for minor offences or breaches should not result in the suspension or revocation of a licence. In that case a warning letter may be sufficient. However, more than one conviction to the statutory provisions or the conditions attached may be indicative of a disregard of the obligations to comply with other legal requirements and may raise doubts as to whether the driver should continue to hold a licence.

Very serious consideration should be given to any convictions (other than minor traffic offences) which have involved the use of the hackney carriage or private hire vehicle as an integral part of the offence.

Such convictions or breaches will remain on file for a period of two years and be taken into account for the purpose of consideration of suspensions and revocations.

GUIDELINES RELATING TO THE RELEVANCE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DETERMINING APPLICATIONS.

GENERAL POLICY

1. Each case will be decided on its own merits.
2. A person with a current conviction for serious crime need not be permanently barred from obtaining a licence but should be expected to remain free of conviction for 3 to 5 years, according to the circumstances, before an application is entertained. Some discretion may be appropriate if the offence is isolated and there are mitigating circumstances. However, the overriding consideration should be the protection of the public.
3. The following examples afford a general guide on the action to be taken where convictions are admitted.

(a) **Minor Traffic Offences**

Convictions for minor traffic offences, eg obstruction, waiting in a restricted street, speeding etc., should not prevent a person from proceeding with an application. If sufficient points have been accrued to require a period of disqualification of the applicant's driving licence then a hackney carriage or PHV licence may be granted after its restoration but a warning should be issued as to future conduct.

(b) **Major Traffic Offences**

An isolated conviction for reckless driving or driving without due care and attention etc, should normally merit a warning as to future driving and advice on the standard expected of hackney carriage and PHV drivers. More than one conviction for this type of offence within the last two years should merit refusal and no further applications should be considered until a period of 1 to 3 years free from convictions has elapsed.

(c) **Drunkness**

(i) **With Motor Vehicle**

A serious view should be taken of convictions of driving or being in charge of a vehicle while under the influence of drink. An isolated incident should not necessarily debar an applicant but strict warnings should be given as to future behaviour. More than one conviction for these offences should raise grave doubts as to the applicant's fitness to hold a licence. At least 3 years should elapse (after the restoration of the driving licence) before an applicant is considered for a licence. If there is any suggestion that the applicant is an alcoholic, a special medical examination should be arranged before the applicant is entertained. If the applicant is found to be an alcoholic a period of 5 years should

elapse after treatment is complete before a further licence application is considered.

(ii) Not in Motor Vehicle

An isolated conviction for drunkenness need not debar an applicant from gaining a licence. However, a number of convictions for drunkenness could indicate a medical problem necessitating critical examination (see (i) above). In some cases, a warning may be sufficient.

(d) **Drugs**

An applicant with a conviction for a drug related offence should be required to show a period of at least 3 years free of convictions before an application is entertained, or 5 years after detoxification treatment if he/she was an addict.

DISHONESTY

Applicants are expected to be persons of trust. Unaccompanied property and persons, are delivered by drivers. A serious view should be taken of convictions involving dishonesty. In general, a period of three to five years free of any convictions should be required before entertaining an application.

INDECENCY

As drivers of hackney carriage and private hire vehicles often carry unaccompanied passengers applicants with convictions for indecent exposure, indecent assault, and importuning or more serious sexual offences should be refused until they can show a substantial period of at least three to five years free of such offences. More than one conviction for this kind of offence should preclude consideration for at least five years. In either case if a licence is granted strict warning as to future conduct should be issued.

VIOLENCE

As drivers of hackney carriage and private hire vehicles are in constant and close contact with the public, a firm line is required in dealing with serious convictions for violence such as grievous bodily harm, wounding or assault. In addition, conviction for the carrying of weapons or offensive weapons will need serious consideration.

At least three years free of such convictions should be shown before an application is entertained and even then a strict warning should be administered.

A number of more minor convictions may require different consideration but should be dealt with as a serious matter.

Guidance on determining the suitability of applicants and licensees in the hackney and private hire trades



April 2018

 Institute of Licensing

Produced by the Institute of Licensing in partnership with:

 **LLG**
Lawyers in Local Government

 **NALEO**

 **Local Government Association**

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Foreword

The function of licensing is the protection of the public. A member of the public stepping into a motor vehicle driven by a stranger must be able to trust the driver. Are they honest? Are they competent? Are they safe? Are they trustworthy? When we transact with others, we usually have time and opportunity to make such assessments. When we transact with taxi drivers, we don't. Therefore, we must, and do, rely on the licence as the warranty of the driver's safety and suitability for the task at hand.

It follows that a licensing authority has an onerous responsibility. In making decisions regarding grant and renewal of licences it is, in effect, holding out the licensee as someone who can be trusted to convey the passenger from A to B in safety. That passenger may be you, or your elderly mother, or your teenage daughter, or a person who has had too much to drink, or who is vulnerable for a whole host of other reasons.

Everybody working in this field should acquaint themselves with the facts of the Rotherham case, which stands as a stark testament to what can happen when licensing performs its safeguarding role inadequately. But the extremity of that appalling story should not distract us from the job of protecting the public from more mundane incompetence, carelessness or dishonesty. The standards of safety and suitability do not have to be set as a base minimum. To the contrary, they may be set high, to give the public the assurance it requires when using a taxi service. It is good to know that one's driver is not a felon. It is better to know that he or she is a dedicated professional.

Crucially, this is not a field in which the licensing authority has to strike a fair balance between the driver's right to work and the public's right to protection. The public are entitled to be protected, full stop. That means that the licensing authority is entitled and bound to treat the safety of the public as the paramount consideration. It is, after all, the point of the exercise.

Therefore, this guidance is to be welcomed. It rightly emphasises that any circumstance relating to the licensee is potentially relevant, provided of course that it is relevant to their safety and suitability to hold a licence. It provides useful and authoritative guidelines to licensing authorities as to how they ought to approach their important task of making determinations about the safety and suitability of drivers and operators.

While, of course, licensing is a local function, it seems absurd that precisely the same conduct might result in a short period without a licence in one district, and a much longer period in a neighbouring district. If a driver is suitable in district A, they are surely suitable in district B, and vice versa. If, as is hoped, this guidance becomes widely adopted, this will result in a degree of national uniformity, which serves the public interest in consistency, certainty and confidence in the system of licensing. Adherence to the guidance may also provide protection to licensing authorities on appeal.

The guidance is therefore commended to licensing authorities. It is hoped that, in due course, it will sit at the elbow of every councillor and officer working in taxi licensing.

Philip Kolvin QC
Cornerstone Barristers

April 2018

Chapter 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This guidance has been produced by the Institute of Licensing working in partnership with the Local Government Association (LGA), Lawyers in Local Government (LLG) and the National Association of Licensing and Enforcement Officers (NALEO), following widespread consultation. We are grateful to all three organisations for their contributions. This guidance is formally endorsed by all of those organisations.
- 1.2 The overriding aim of any Licensing Authority when carrying out its functions relating to the licensing of Hackney or Private Hire Drivers, Vehicle Proprietors and Operators, must be the protection of the public and others who use (or can be affected by) Hackney Carriage and Private Hire services.
- 1.3 The relevant legislation provides that any person must satisfy the authority that they are a fit and proper person to hold a licence and that is a test to be applied after any applicant has gained any reasonably required qualifications¹. 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 judgment as to their fitness and propriety.
- 1.4 If a licence holder falls short of the fit and proper standard at any time, the licence should be revoked or not renewed on application to do so.
- 1.5 There is no recent Statutory or Ministerial guidance as to how such decisions should be approached or what matters are relevant or material to a decision. This guidance complements the LGA's Taxi and Private Hire Licensing Councillor's Handbook and any forthcoming Government guidance. Local authorities should also be aware of the forthcoming National Anti Fraud Network database on refusals and revocations of hackney carriage and private hire licences.
- 1.6 This document is intended to provide guidance on determining suitability, taking into account the character of the applicant or licensee. It can then be used by local authorities as a basis for their own policies: in particular it considers how regard should be had to the antecedent history of the applicant or licence holder and its relevance to their 'fitness and propriety' or 'character'. As with any guidance it need not be slavishly followed but it provides a starting or reference point from which decisions can be made taking into account the particular merits of each case.
- 1.7 A licensing authority policy can take a 'bright line approach' and say "never" in a policy, but it remains a policy, and as such does not amount to any fetter on the discretion of the

¹ Except vehicle proprietors. In those cases there is no "fit and proper" requirement, but the authority has an absolute discretion over granting a licence.

authority. Each case will always be considered on its merits having regard to the policy, and the licensing authority can depart from the policy where it considers it appropriate to do so. This will normally happen where the licensing authority considers that there are exceptional circumstances which warrant a different decision. This approach was endorsed by the High Court in *R (on the application of Nicholds) v Security Industry Authority*².

- 1.8 In Chapter 2 this Guidance explores the current thinking behind an individual's tendencies to reoffend. It is clear that this is not an exact science and that there is no meaningful and precise statistical evidence that can assist in the setting of policy. Given the important function of licensing to protect the public, any bar should be set at the highest level which is reasonable, albeit subject to the exercise of discretion as is set out in paragraph 1.7 and Chapters 3 and 4.
- 1.9 This Guidance contains no detailed list of offences. All offences are allocated to a general category such as 'dishonesty' or 'drugs'. This prevents it being argued that a specific offence is not covered by the Policy as it 'is not on the list' and also prevents arguments that a firearm is more serious than a knife and should lead to differentiation. In each case, appropriate weight should be given to the evidence provided.
- 1.10 This Guidance cannot have the force of legislation, new or amended; the need for which is both abundantly clear to, and fully supported by the Institute and the other organisations working with it. It is intended to help local authorities achieve greater consistency so that applicants are less able to shop between authorities. It is acknowledged that this cannot be fully achieved without the imposition of national minimum standards.
- 1.11 In preparing this document the Institute's Working Party has consulted with and considered the issues from all perspectives including, Councillors, Licensing Officers, Lawyers, the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Trades, Academics, the Probation Service and the Police.

² [2007] 1 WLR 2067

Chapter 2: Offenders and Offending - An Overview

- 2.1 The aim of local authority licensing of the taxi and PHV trades is to protect the public'.³ With this in mind, Public Protection must be at the forefront of the decision maker's mind when determining whether an individual is considered a "fit and proper person" to hold a licence.
- 2.2 This section aims to provide a brief overview of public protection, how to determine risk and factors to be considered when an applicant seeks to demonstrate a change in their offending behaviour.
- 2.3 The licensing process places a duty on the local authority to protect the public. Given the nature of the role, it is paramount that those seeking a living in the trades meet the required standards. As the previous offending behaviour can be considered as a predictor in determining future behaviour as well as culpability, it is essential that the decision maker considers all relevant factors including previous convictions, cautions and complaints and the time elapsed since these were committed.
- 2.4 There has been extensive research into the reasons behind why some individuals commit crimes, why some learn from their mistakes and stop offending whilst others find themselves in a cycle of repeat offending. Several theories have evolved over many years offering insight into the reasons behind offending behaviour. One common theme is that no two crimes are the same and that risk cannot be eliminated, or the future predicted. What can be done, is to examine each case on its individual merits, look at the risks involved along with any change in circumstances since any offences were committed to assist in making the decision.
- 2.5 A key factor when considering an application from an individual with any convictions, cautions or complaints recorded is Public Protection. This includes assessing the risk of re-offending and harm⁴. Risk assessment tools are regularly employed by those who are responsible for managing individuals who have committed offences. Local Authorities are not always privy to this information so it is important when they are making decisions around suitability that they have an understanding of offending behaviour and risk of re-offending in generic terms.

³ DfT "Taxi and Private Hire Licensing – Best Practice Guide" para 8

⁴ Kemshall, H. (2008). Understanding the Management of High Risk Offenders (Crime and Justice). Open University Press

- 2.6 Flaud⁵ noted that risk is in principle, a matter of fact, but danger is a matter of judgment and opinion. He goes on to note that risk may be said to be the likelihood of an event occurring; danger may be the degree of damage (harm) caused should that event take place⁶.
- 2.7 The National Offender Management Service refers to risk in two dimensions. That being the likelihood that an offence will occur, and the impact / harm of the offence should it happen. Generally, when making a decision around probability and likelihood of re-offending, consideration is needed towards static and dynamic factors.
- 2.8 Static factors are historical and do not change such as age, previous convictions and gender. They can be used as a basis for actuarial assessments and are fundamental in considering an individual's potential to reoffend in future⁷. For example, recent published statistics revealed that 44% of adults are reconvicted within one year of release. For those serving sentences of less than twelve months this increased to 59%⁸. It is also widely accepted that generally persons with a large number of previous offences have a higher rate of proven reoffending than those with fewer previous offences⁹.
- 2.9 Dynamic factors are considered changeable and can vary over time. They include attitudes, cognitions and impulsivity¹⁰. It is documented that the greater their unmet need, the more likely an individual is to re-offend. When considering whether an individual has been rehabilitated, it is important to have regard towards the motivation behind their offending and dynamic risk factors present at the time, against the steps taken to address such factors thus reducing the risk of re-offending.
- 2.10 It is of note that problems and/or needs are more frequently observed in offender populations than in the general population¹¹. Many of these factors are interlinked and embedded in an individual's past experiences. This can impact upon that person's ability to change their behaviour, particularly if the areas identified have not been addressed or support has not been sought. Needs will vary from individual to individual and will rely upon their level of motivation and the nature of the offence committed.

⁵ Flaud, R. (1982). Cited in, Gendreau, P., Little, T. and Goggin, C. (1996). A meta-analysis of the predictors of adult offender recidivism: what works! *Criminology*, 34, 557-607.

⁶ Gendreau, P., Little, T. and Goggin, C. (1996). A meta-analysis of the predictors of adult offender recidivism: what works! *Criminology*, 34, 557-607.

⁷ Craig, L. A. and Browne, K. B (2008). *Assessing Risk in Sex Offenders: A Practitioner's Guide* Paperback.

⁸ Ministry of Justice (2017) *Proven reoffending statistics: July 2014 to June 2015*, London: Ministry of Justice.

⁹ Ministry of Justice (2015): *Transforming Rehabilitation: a summary of evidence on reducing reoffending*. London: Ministry of Justice.

¹⁰ McGuire, J. (2008). A review of effective interventions for reducing aggression and violence. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 363(1503), 2577-2597

¹¹ Nash, M. (1999) *Police, Probation and Protecting the Public*. London: Blackwell Press.

Risk of re-offending:

- 2.11 The issue of recidivism and increase in serious crime rates has given rise to extensive publications, theories and changes in legislation with many focusing upon the need for more rehabilitation projects as a means of reducing re-offending rates. Central to the rehabilitation of offenders is the concept of criminogenic needs. This has been described by the National Offender Management Service as “any area where the offender has needs or deficits, in which a reduction in the need or deficit would lead to a reduction in the risk of re-conviction. An individual’s ability to address and reduce such needs relies heavily upon their motivation to change and desist and often takes place over a period of time”¹².
- 2.12 Kurlychek, 2007 in her study noted that “a person who has offended in the past has been found to have a high probability of future offending, but this risk of recidivism is highest in the time period immediately after arrest or release from custody and, thereafter, decreases rapidly and dramatically with age”¹³.
- 2.13 A consistent finding throughout criminological literature is that male offenders tend to desist from crime aged 30 years and over¹⁴. It is well documented that the change occurs for various reasons; for example, as a result of successful treatment, natural maturation or the development of positive social relationships¹⁵. Female offenders are also considered more likely to desist from offending as they mature. The peak age of reported offending for females was 14 compared to 19 for males¹⁶.
- 2.14 Desisting from crime for people who have been involved in persistent offending is a difficult and complex process, likely to involve lapses and relapses. Some individuals may never desist¹⁷. As a result, it is important for individuals to evidence change in their behaviour before they can be considered to present a low or nil risk of re-offending. Often the only way of achieving this is through lapse of time.
- 2.15 The longer the time elapsed since an offence has been committed, the more likely the individual will desist from crime. It is noted that the more a life is lived crime-free, the more one comes to see the benefits of desistance¹⁸. Demonstrating a change in offending behaviour and an ability to make effective choices takes time and comes with some

¹² National Offender Management Service (2016). Public Protection Manual Edition. Proven Reoffending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin, October 2015 to December 2015

¹³ Kurlychek, M C, Brame, R (2007). Scarlet letters and recidivism: Does an old criminal record predict future offending? University of South Carolina.

¹⁴ Serin, R, C. and Lloyd, C.D (2008). Examining the process of offender change: the transitions to crime desistance. 347-364.

¹⁵ Nash, M. (1999) Police, Probation and Protecting the Public. London: Blackwell Press.

¹⁶ Trueman, C.N. (2015). Women and Crime. The History Learning Site. Ingatestone: Essex.

¹⁷ Farrell, S (2005). Understanding Desistance from Crime: Emerging Theoretical Directions in Resettlement and Rehabilitation (Crime and Justice) Paperback.

¹⁸ Maguire, M., Morgan, R. and Reiner, R. (2002). The Oxford Handbook of Criminology. 3rd Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

ambiguity for those who have committed offences. A study in 2007 looking into previous convictions and the links to re-offending concluded that “individuals who have offended in the distant past seem less likely to recidivate than individuals who have offended in the recent past”¹⁹.

- 2.16 Although it is not possible to determine the future behaviour of an individual, taking steps to reduce risk and protect the public can be achieved by following correct processes and guidance. Having regard to an individual’s previous behaviour and their potential to cause harm as a result of the choices they have made plays a significant part when making a decision as to whether to grant a licence. Being able to evidence change in behaviour will involve consideration of the circumstances at the time of the offence, steps taken to address any issues identified and that person’s ability to sustain such change. This can be a long process that can only be achieved over time.

¹⁹ Kurlychek, M C, Brame, R (2007). Scarlet letters and recidivism: Does an old criminal record predict future offending? University of South Carolina.

Chapter 3: 'Taxi' Licensing Overview

- 3.1 Taxis are used by almost everyone in our society occasionally, but they are used regularly by particularly vulnerable groups: children; the elderly; disabled people; and the intoxicated, and a taxi driver has significant power over a passenger who places themselves, and their personal safety, completely in the driver's hands.
- 3.2 Local authorities (districts, unitaries and Welsh Councils) and TfL are responsible for hackney carriage and private hire licensing.
- 3.3 The principal legislation is the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976. The purpose of taxi licensing is detailed in the DfT *"Taxi and Private Hire Licensing – Best Practice Guide"* para 8 which states:
- "The aim of local authority licensing of the taxi and PHV trades is to protect the public."
- 3.4 Within the two licensing regimes, there are 5 types of licence: hackney carriage vehicle; private hire vehicle; hackney carriage driver; private hire driver and private hire operator.
- 3.5 In relation to all these licences, the authority has a discretion over whether to grant. Whilst there is some guidance issued by the DfT, there are no national standards.
- 3.6 Drivers and operators cannot be granted a licence unless the authority is satisfied that they are a "fit and proper person" to hold that licence (see Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 ss 51 and 59 in respect of drivers; s55 in respect of operators).
- 3.7 There are no statutory criteria for vehicle licences; therefore, the authority has an absolute discretion.
- 3.8 In each case, the authority has powers to grant a licence, renew it on application and, during the currency of the licence, suspend or revoke it.
- 3.9 What is the role of each of these, and how do authorities determine an application, or take action against a licence?

Taxi Drivers

- 3.10 The term "taxi driver" encompasses two different occupations: hackney carriage drivers and private hire drivers. "Taxi driver" is therefore used as a broad, overarching term to cover both hackney carriage and private hire drivers. In each case there are identical statutory

criteria to be met before a licence can be granted and many authorities grant “dual” or “combined” licences to cover driving both types of vehicle.

- 3.11 An applicant must hold a full DVLA or equivalent driver’s licence, have the right to work in the UK, and be a “fit and proper” person²⁰.
- 3.12 The driving licence element is a question of fact. Although there are some issues with foreign driving licences, ultimately a person either has, or does not have a driving licence.
- 3.13 An applicant must also have the right to remain, and work in the UK²¹.
- 3.14 Again, this is ultimately a question of fact and the local authority should follow the guidance issued by the Home Office.²²
- 3.15 It is the whole issue of “fit and proper” that causes local authorities the most difficulties. It has never been specifically judicially defined but it was mentioned in *Leeds City Council v Hussain*²³. Silber J said:
- “... the purpose of the power of suspension is to protect users of licensed vehicles and those who are driven by them and members of the public. Its purpose [and], therefore [the test of fitness and propriety], is to prevent licences being given to or used by those who are not suitable people taking into account their driving record, their driving experience, their sobriety, mental and physical fitness, honesty, and that they are people who would not take advantage of their employment to abuse or assault passengers.”
- 3.16 This is reflected in a test widely used by local authorities:
- ‘Would you (as a member of the licensing committee or other person charged with the ability to grant a hackney carriage driver’s licence) allow your son or daughter, spouse or partner, mother or father, grandson or granddaughter or any other person for whom you care, to get into a vehicle with this person alone?’²⁴
- 3.17 It is suggested that the expression “safe and suitable” person to hold a driver’s licence is a good interpretation which neither adds nor removes anything from the original term of “fit and proper” but brings the concept up to date.

²⁰ Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976. Section 51(1) covers private hire drivers, and section 59(1) covers hackney carriage drivers.

²¹ Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 S51(1)(a)(ii) in respect of private hire drivers and S59(1)(a)(ii) in respect of hackney carriage drivers.

²² “Guidance for Licensing Authorities to Prevent Illegal Working in the Taxi and Private Hire Sector in England and Wales” - Home Office, 1st December 2016 available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/licensing-authority-guide-to-right-to-work-checks>

²³ [2002] EWHC 1145 (Admin), [2003] RTR 199

²⁴ Button on Taxis – Licensing Law and Practice 4th Ed Bloomsbury Professional at para 10.21

3.18 How can a local authority assess and then judge whether or not someone is safe and suitable to hold a drivers' licence?

3.19 The local authority has the power to require an applicant to provide:

“such information as they may reasonably consider necessary to enable them to determine whether the licence should be granted and whether conditions should be attached to any such licence.”²⁵

This “information” can include any pre-conditions or tests that they consider necessary

3.20 Some of these are universal, such as medical assessments²⁶. Others are required by some authorities, but not others. These include:

- Enhanced DBS certificates and sign-up to the update service;
- Knowledge tests;
- Driving tests;
- Disability Awareness;
- Signed Declarations;
- Spoken English tests.

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

3.22 Both hackney carriage and private hire drivers are exempt from the provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. This means that there are no “spent” convictions and that any and all criminal convictions (apart from “protected convictions” and “protected cautions” where they have been declared²⁷) can be taken into account by the local authority in assessing safety and suitability, but only relevant spent convictions should be considered by the decision maker²⁸.

3.23 All Applicants/Licensees should be required to obtain an Enhanced DBS Certificate with Barred Lists checks²⁹ and to provide this to the Licensing Authority. All Licensees should also be required to maintain their Certificates through the DBS Update Service throughout the currency of their licence.

²⁵ Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 s57(1)

²⁶ See Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 s57(2)

²⁷ “Protected convictions” and “protected cautions” are single, minor and elderly matters that do not appear on any DBS Certificates.

²⁸ See *Adamson v Waveney District Council* [1997] 2 All ER 898

²⁹ “For Taxi [driver] Licensing purposes the correct level of check is always the Enhanced level check, with the Adults and Children’s Barred list check. Other Workforce should always be entered at X61 line 1 and Taxi Licensing should be entered at X61 line 2” DBS email 31st August 2017.

- 3.24 If any applicant has, from the age of 10 years, spent six continuous months or more living outside the United Kingdom, evidence of a criminal record check from the country/countries covering the relevant period should be required.
- 3.25 Local authorities should have a policy to provide a baseline for the impact of any convictions, cautions or other matters of conduct which concern a person's safety and suitability³⁰.
- 3.26 The character of the driver in its entirety must be the paramount consideration when considering whether they should be licensed. It is important to recognise that local authorities are not imposing any additional punishment in relation to previous convictions or behaviour. They are using all the information that is available to them to make an informed decision as to whether or not the applicant or licensee is or remains a safe and suitable person.
- 3.27 There are occasions where unsuitable people have been given licences by local authorities, or if refused by the authority, have had it granted by a court on appeal.
- 3.28 Often this is because of some perceived hardship. Case law makes it clear that the impact of losing (or not being granted) a driver's licence on the applicant and his family is not a consideration to be taken into account³¹. This then leads to the question of whether the stance taken by local authorities is robust enough to achieve that overriding aim of public protection.
- 3.29 However, all too often local authorities depart from their policies and grant licences (or do not take action against licensees) without clear and compelling reasons. It is vital that Councillors recognise that the policy, whilst remaining a policy and therefore the Authority's own guidelines on the matter, is the baseline for acceptability. It should only be departed from in exceptional circumstances and for justifiable reasons which should be recorded.
- 3.30 One common misunderstanding is that if the offence was not committed when the driver was driving a taxi, it is much less serious, or even if it was in a taxi but not when passengers were aboard. This is not relevant: speeding is dangerous, irrespective of the situation; drink driving is dangerous, irrespective of the situation; bald tyres are dangerous, irrespective of the situation. All these behaviours put the general public at risk. Violence is always serious. The argument that it was a domestic dispute, or away from the taxi, is irrelevant. A person who has a propensity to violence has that potential in every situation. Sexual offences are always serious. A person who has in the past abused their position (whatever that may have been)

³⁰ As recommended by the DfT "Taxi and Private Hire Licensing – Best Practice Guide" para 59

³¹ *Leeds City Council v Hussain* [2002] EWHC 1145 (Admin), [2003] RTR 199 and *Cherwell District Council v Anwar* [2011] EWHC 2943 (Admin)

to assault another sexually has demonstrated completely unacceptable standards of behaviour.

- 3.31 Applicants may claim that they have sought employment in other fields and been precluded as a result of their antecedent history particularly if that contains convictions. They therefore seek to become a licensed driver as an occupation of last resort. This is unacceptable as the granting of a licence would place such a person in a unique position of trust. The paramount responsibility of a licensing authority is to protect the public, not provide employment opportunities.
- 3.32 Licensees are expected to demonstrate appropriate professional conduct at all time, whether in the context of their work or otherwise. Licensees should be courteous, avoid confrontation, not be abusive or exhibit prejudice in any way. In no circumstances should Licensees take the law into their own hands. Licensees are expected to act with integrity and demonstrate conduct befitting the trust that is placed in them.
- 3.33 There are those who seek to take advantage of vulnerable people by providing services that they are not entitled to provide; for example, by plying for hire in an area where they are not entitled to do so. Licensees are expected to be vigilant of such behaviour and to report any concerns to the Police and the relevant licensing authority. Passengers should feel confident to check that the person offering a service is entitled to do so. Licensees should willingly demonstrate that they are entitled to provide the offered service by, for example, showing their badge.
- 3.34 As a society, we need to ask the question “who is driving my taxi?” and be secure in the knowledge that the answer is “a safe and suitable person”. The vast majority of drivers are decent, law abiding people who work very hard to provide a good service to their customers and the community at large. However poor decisions by local authorities and courts serve to undermine the travelling public’s confidence in the trade as a whole. Unless local authorities and the courts are prepared to take robust (and difficult) decisions to maintain the standards the local authority lays down, and in some cases tighten up their own policies, the public cannot have complete confidence in taxi drivers. This is detrimental to all involved.

Private Hire Operators

- 3.35 A private hire operator (“PHO”) is the person who takes a booking for a private hire vehicle (“PHV”), and then dispatches 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

authority³². A local authority cannot grant a PHO licence unless the applicant has the right to work in the UK and is a fit and proper person³³.

- 3.36 As with taxi drivers the role of the PHO goes far beyond simply taking bookings and dispatching vehicles. In the course of making the booking and dispatching the vehicle and driver, the PHO will obtain significant amounts of personal information. It is therefore vital that a PHO is as trustworthy and reliable as a driver, notwithstanding their slightly remote role. Hackney carriages can also be pre-booked, but local authorities should be mindful that where that booking is made by anybody other than a hackney carriage driver, there are no controls or vetting procedures in place in relation to the person who takes that booking and holds that personal information.
- 3.37 How then does a local authority satisfy itself as to the “fitness and propriety” or “safety and suitability” of the applicant or licensee?
- 3.38 Spent convictions can be taken into account when determining suitability for a licence, but the applicant (or licensee on renewal) can only be asked to obtain a Basic Disclosure from the Disclosure and Barring Service.
- 3.39 Although this is by no means a perfect system, it does give local authorities a reasonable basis for making an informed decision as to fitness and propriety of an applicant or existing licensee.
- 3.40 To enable consistent and informed decisions to be made, it is important to have a working test of fitness and propriety for PHOs and a suitable variation on the test for drivers can be used:
- “Would I be comfortable providing sensitive information such as holiday plans, movements of my family or other information to this person, and feel safe in the knowledge that such information will not be used or passed on for criminal or unacceptable purposes?”³⁴
- 3.41 There is a further point to consider in relation to PHOs and that concerns the staff used on the telephones and radios. There is no reason why a condition cannot be imposed on a PHO licence requiring them to undertake checks on those they employ/use within their company to satisfy themselves that they are fit and proper people to undertake that task and retain that information to demonstrate that compliance to the local authority. Any failure on the part of the PHO to either comply with this requirement, or act upon information that they

³² See *Dittah v Birmingham City Council*, *Choudhry v Birmingham City Council* [1993] RTR 356 QBD

³³ Section 55(1) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976

³⁴ Button on Taxis – Licensing Law and Practice 4th Ed Bloomsbury Professional at para 12.35

obtain (thereby allowing unsuitable staff to work in positions of trust), would then have serious implications on the continuing fitness and propriety of the PHO.

- 3.42 Care should be taken in circumstances where a PHO Licence is sought in the name of a limited company, partnership or other business structure that all the requirements applicable to an individual applicant are made of each director or partner of the applicant organisation³⁵. Only by so doing can a decision be made as to the fitness and propriety of the operating entity.

Vehicle Proprietors

- 3.43 Similar considerations apply to the vehicle proprietors, both hackney carriage and private hire (referred to here generically as “taxis”). Although the vehicle proprietor may not be driving a vehicle (and if they are they will be subject to their own fitness and propriety test to obtain a driver’s licence), they clearly have an interest in the use of the vehicle. They will also be responsible for the maintenance of the vehicle, and vehicles that are not properly maintained have a clear impact on public safety.
- 3.44 Taxis are used to transport people in many circumstances, and are seen everywhere across the United Kingdom, at all times of the day and night, in any location. Therefore, taxis could provide a transportation system for illegal activities or any form of contraband, whether that is drugs, guns, illicit alcohol or tobacco, or people who are involved in or are the victims of illegal activity, or children who may be at risk of being, or are being, abused or exploited.
- 3.45 In relation to both hackney carriages and private hire vehicles, the local authority has an absolute discretion over granting the licence³⁶ and should therefore ensure that both their enquiries and considerations are robust. It is much more involved than simply looking at the vehicle itself and it is equally applicable on applications to transfer a vehicle as on grant applications.
- 3.46 Again, this is not an exempt occupation for the purposes of the 1974 Act, but exactly the same process can be applied as for private hire operators – Basic DBS, statutory declaration and consideration of spent convictions. This can then be used in the light of a similar policy in relation to suitability as the authority will already have for drivers and PHOs.
- 3.47 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

³⁵ See s57(1)(c) of the 1976 Act.

³⁶ S37 of the 1847 Act in relation to hackney carriages; section 48 of the 1976 Act to private hire vehicles.

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?”³⁷

³⁷ Button on Taxis – Licensing Law and Practice 4th Ed Bloomsbury Professional at para 8.98

Chapter 4: Guidance on Determination

- 4.1 As is clear from the overview of Offenders and Offending above, there is no evidence which can provide precise periods of time which must elapse after a crime before a person can no longer be considered to be at risk of reoffending, but the risk reduces over time. In light of that, the suggested timescales below are intended to reduce the risk to the public to an acceptable level.
- 4.2 Many members of our society use, and even rely on, hackney carriages and private hire vehicles to provide transportation services. This can be on a regular basis, or only occasionally, but in all cases passengers, other road users and society as a whole must have confidence in the safety and suitability of the driver, the vehicle itself and anyone involved with the booking process.
- 4.3 Ideally, all those involved in the hackney carriage and private hire trades (hackney carriage and private hire drivers, hackney carriage and private hire vehicle owners and private hire operators) would be persons of the highest integrity. In many cases that is true, and the vast majority of those involved in these trades are decent, upstanding, honest and hard-working individuals. Unfortunately, as in any occupation or trade, there are those who fail to conform to those standards.
- 4.4 The purpose of this document is to offer guidance on how licensing authorities can determine whether a particular person is safe and suitable either to be granted a licence in the first place or to retain such a licence. As outlined above, a policy can be robust, and if necessary, say never, and each case is then considered on its own merits in the light of that policy.

Pre-application requirements

- 4.5 Licensing authorities are entitled to set their own pre-application requirements. These will vary depending upon the type of licence in question but can include some or all of the following (these are not exhaustive lists):

Vehicles:

- Basic DBS checks;
- Specifications e.g. minimum number of doors, minimum seat size, headroom, boot space etc;
- Mechanical tests and tests of the maintenance of the vehicle e.g. ripped seats etc;
- Emission limits/vehicle age limits;
- Wheelchair accessibility requirements.

Drivers:

- Enhanced DBS checks with update service;
- Checks made to the National Anti Fraud Network database on refusals and revocations of hackney carriage and private hire licences (when available);
- Medical checks;
- Knowledge of the geographic area;
- Spoken and written English tests;
- Disability awareness training;
- Child sexual exploitation and safeguarding training.

Operators:

- Basic DBS checks;
- Details of their vetting procedures for their staff;
- Knowledge of the licensing area.

- 4.6 In relation to each of these licences, the licensing authority has discretion as to whether or not to grant the licence.
- 4.7 Drivers and operators cannot be granted a licence unless the authority is satisfied that they are a “fit and proper person” to hold that licence (see Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 ss 51 and 59 in respect of drivers; s55 in respect of operators).
- 4.8 There are no statutory criteria for vehicle licences, therefore the authority has an absolute discretion over whether to grant either a hackney carriage or private hire proprietor’s licence.
- 4.9 “Fit and proper” means that the individual (or in the case of a private hire operator’s licence, the limited company together with its directors and secretary, or all members of a partnership³⁸) is “safe and suitable” to hold the licence.
- 4.10 In determining safety and suitability the licensing authority is entitled to take into account all matters concerning that applicant or licensee. They are not simply concerned with that person’s behaviour whilst working in the hackney carriage or private hire trade. This consideration is far wider than simply criminal convictions or other evidence of unacceptable behaviour, and the entire character of the individual will be considered. This can include, but is not limited to, the individual’s attitude and temperament.

³⁸ Section 57(2)(c) of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 allows a local authority to consider the character of a company director or secretary, or any partner.

- 4.11 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 conviction³⁹. Fixed penalties and community resolutions will also be considered in the same way as a conviction⁴⁰.
- 4.12 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, 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 licensing authority. In addition, complaints where there was no police involvement will also be considered. Within this document, any reference to "conviction" will also include matters that amount to criminal behaviour, but which have not resulted in a conviction.
- 4.13 In the case of any new applicant who has been charged with any 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 licensing authority to decide what action to take in the light of these guidelines.
- 4.14 In all cases, the licensing authority 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.
- 4.15 Any offences committed, or unacceptable behaviour reported whilst driving a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, concerning the use of a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle, or in connection with an operator of a private hire vehicle will be viewed as aggravating features, and the fact that any other offences were not connected with the hackney carriage and private hire trades will not be seen as mitigating factors.
- 4.16 As the licensing authority 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 having 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.
- 4.17 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.
- 4.18 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

³⁹ This is because a caution can only be imposed following an admission of guilt, which is equivalent to a guilty plea on prosecution.

⁴⁰ This is because payment of a fixed penalty indicates acceptance of guilt, and a community resolution can only be imposed following an admission of guilt.

conviction, especially if committed some time ago, may not prevent the grant or renewal of a licence.

- 4.19 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 lead to that licence being revoked.
- 4.20 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.
- 4.21 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.
- 4.22 Generally, where a person has more than one conviction, this will raise serious questions about their safety and suitability. The licensing authority is looking for safe and suitable individuals, and once a pattern or trend of repeated offending is apparent, a licence will not be granted or renewed.
- 4.23 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.
- 4.24 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.

Drivers

- 4.25 As the criteria for determining whether an individual should be granted or retain a hackney carriage driver's licence are identical to the criteria for a private hire driver's licence, the two are considered together.
- 4.26 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 may also be vulnerable, any previous convictions or unacceptable behaviour will weigh heavily against a licence being granted or retained.

- 4.27 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.
- 4.28 In relation to single convictions, the following time periods should elapse following completion of the sentence (or the date of conviction if a fine was imposed) before a licence will be granted.

Crimes resulting in death

- 4.29 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

- 4.30 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

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

Possession of a weapon

- 4.32 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

- 4.33 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.
- 4.34 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

- 4.35 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

- 4.36 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.
- 4.37 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

- 4.38 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

- 4.39 Hackney carriage and private hire drivers are professional drivers charged with the responsibility of carrying the public. Any motoring conviction demonstrates 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

- 4.40 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, any applicant will also have to undergo drugs testing at their own expense to demonstrate that they are not using controlled drugs.
- 4.41 Where an applicant has a conviction for using a held-hand mobile telephone or a hand-held device whilst driving, a licence will not be granted until at least 5 years have elapsed since the conviction or completion of any sentence or driving ban imposed, whichever is the later.

Other motoring offences

- 4.42 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 to 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.
- 4.43 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

- 4.44 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

- 4.45 Where an applicant has a conviction for any offence which involved 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.

Private Hire Operators

- 4.46 A private hire operator (“an operator”) 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 licensed as a private hire driver). However, in performing their duties they obtain and hold considerable amounts of personal and private information about their passengers 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.
- 4.47 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.
- 4.48 Operators must ensure that any staff that are used within the business (whether employees or independent contractors) and are able to access any information as described above are subject to the same standards as the operator themselves. This can be effected by means of the individual staff member 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 licensing authority’s overall criteria, that will lead to the operator’s licence being revoked.

- 4.49 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, which are outlined above.

Vehicle proprietors

- 4.50 Vehicle proprietors (both hackney carriage and private hire) have two principal responsibilities.
- 4.51 Firstly, they must ensure that the vehicle is maintained to an acceptable standard at all times.
- 4.52 Secondly, they must ensure that the vehicle is not used for illegal or illicit purposes.
- 4.53 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.
- 4.54 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.

Acknowledgements

In December 2015, the Institute of Licensing established a working party to look at the creation of a model or standard set of guidelines in relation to assessing the suitability of applicants and licence holders in relation to taxi drivers, operators and vehicle proprietors, taking into account the character of the applicant or licensee.

The core project group comprised:

- Stephen Turner, Solicitor at Hull City Council, Licensing Lead for Lawyers in Local Government and Vice Chair of the North East Region IoL (Project Group Chair)
- Jim Button, Solicitor at James Button & Co and President of IoL
- Philip Kolvin QC, Cornerstone Barristers and Patron of IoL
- John Miley, Licensing Manager for Broxtowe Borough Council, National Chair for NALEO and Vice Chair of the East Midlands Region IoL
- Linda Cannon, previously Licensing Manager for Basingstoke & Dean and Hart Councils, and now private licensing consultant and Chair of the South East Region IoL
- Phil Bates, Licensing Manager for Southampton City Council
- Sue Nelson, Executive Officer of IoL

This Guidance is the result of the work of the project team and includes consideration of antecedent history of the applicant or licence holder and its relevance to their 'character' as well as consideration of convictions, cautions and non-conviction information.

The Institute is delighted to have the Local Government Association, the National Association of Licensing and Enforcement Officers and Lawyers in Local Government contributing to and supporting this project with IoL.

The Institute is also grateful to others who have contributed to the work of the project group, including former probation officer Hannah Jones (now Housing Officer at Flintshire Council) who has assisted the group in providing the chapter on 'Offenders and Offending'.

This project has been further enhanced by invaluable contributions from the following individuals and organisations:

- Ellie Greenwood and Rebecca Johnson, Local Government Association
- Tim Briton, Lawyers in Local Government
- Ben Atrill
- Suzy Lamplugh Trust
- Councillor Richard Wright, North Kesteven District Council
- Professor of Criminology Fiona Measham, Durham University
- Councillor Philip Evans, Conwy County Borough Council
- Councillors Catriona Morris and Mick Legg, Milton Keynes Council
- Louise Scott Garner
- Jenna Parker, Institute of Licensing

Finally, grateful thanks go to all those who responded to the initial fact-finding survey and the subsequent consultation on the draft guidance.

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The Local Government Association (LGA) is the national voice of local government.
www.local.gov.uk



Lawyers in Local Government (LLG). www.lawyersinlocalgovernment.org



National Association of Licensing and Enforcement Officers (NALEO). www.naleo.org.uk

Agenda Item 5



Report of the Chief Legal Officer

General Licensing Committee – 11 January 2019

Exclusion of the Public

Purpose:	To consider whether the Public should be excluded from the following items of business.	
Policy Framework:	None.	
Consultation:	Legal.	
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that:	
1)	The public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following item(s) of business on the grounds that it / they involve(s) the likely disclosure of exempt information as set out in the Paragraphs listed below of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) (Wales) Order 2007 subject to the Public Interest Test (where appropriate) being applied.	
	Item No's.	Relevant Paragraphs in Schedule 12A
	6	12, 13 & 18
Report Author:	Democratic Services	
Finance Officer:	Not Applicable	
Legal Officer:	Tracey Meredith – Chief Legal Officer (Monitoring Officer)	

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) (Wales) Order 2007, allows a Principal Council to pass a resolution excluding the public from a meeting during an item of business.
- 1.2 Such a resolution is dependant on whether it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings that if members of the public were present during that item there would be disclosure to them of exempt information, as defined in section 100I of the Local Government Act 1972.

2. Exclusion of the Public / Public Interest Test

- 2.1 In order to comply with the above mentioned legislation, Cabinet will be requested to exclude the public from the meeting during consideration of the item(s) of business identified in the recommendation(s) to the report on the

grounds that it / they involve(s) the likely disclosure of exempt information as set out in the Exclusion Paragraphs of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) (Wales) Order 2007.

- 2.2 Information which falls within paragraphs 12 to 15, 17 and 18 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended is exempt information if and so long as in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.
- 2.3 The specific Exclusion Paragraphs and the Public Interest Tests to be applied are listed in **Appendix A**.
- 2.4 Where paragraph 16 of the Schedule 12A applies there is no public interest test. Councillors are able to consider whether they wish to waive their legal privilege in the information, however, given that this may place the Council in a position of risk, it is not something that should be done as a matter of routine.

3. Financial Implications

- 3.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report.

4. Legal Implications

- 4.1 The legislative provisions are set out in the report.
- 4.2 Councillors must consider with regard to each item of business set out in paragraph 2 of this report the following matters:
 - 4.2.1 Whether in relation to that item of business the information is capable of being exempt information, because it falls into one of the paragraphs set out in Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended and reproduced in Appendix A to this report.
 - 4.2.2 If the information does fall within one or more of paragraphs 12 to 15, 17 and 18 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended, the public interest test as set out in paragraph 2.2 of this report.
 - 4.2.3 If the information falls within paragraph 16 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 in considering whether to exclude the public members are not required to apply the public interest test but must consider whether they wish to waive their privilege in relation to that item for any reason.

Background Papers: None.

Appendices: Appendix A – Public Interest Test.

Public Interest Test

No.	Relevant Paragraphs in Schedule 12A
12	Information relating to a particular individual.
	<p>The Proper Officer (Monitoring Officer) has determined in preparing this report that paragraph 12 should apply. Their view on the public interest test was that to make this information public would disclose personal data relating to an individual in contravention of the principles of the Data Protection Act. Because of this and since there did not appear to be an overwhelming public interest in requiring the disclosure of personal data they felt that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. Members are asked to consider this factor when determining the public interest test, which they must decide when considering excluding the public from this part of the meeting.</p>
13	Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.
	<p>The Proper Officer (Monitoring Officer) has determined in preparing this report that paragraph 13 should apply. Their view on the public interest test was that the individual involved was entitled to privacy and that there was no overriding public interest which required the disclosure of the individual's identity. On that basis they felt that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. Members are asked to consider this factor when determining the public interest test, which they must decide when considering excluding the public from this part of the meeting.</p>
14	Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).
	<p>The Proper Officer (Monitoring Officer) has determined in preparing this report that paragraph 14 should apply. Their view on the public interest test was that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Whilst they were mindful of the need to ensure the transparency and accountability of public authority for decisions taken by them in relation to the spending of public money, the right of a third party to the privacy of their financial / business affairs outweighed the need for that information to be made public; or b) Disclosure of the information would give an unfair advantage to tenderers for commercial contracts. <p>This information is not affected by any other statutory provision which requires the information to be publicly registered.</p> <p>On that basis they felt that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. Members are asked to consider this factor when determining the public interest test, which they must decide when considering excluding the public from this part of the meeting.</p>

No.	Relevant Paragraphs in Schedule 12A
15	<p>Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations, in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the authority.</p>
	<p>The Proper Officer (Monitoring Officer) has determined in preparing this report that paragraph 15 should apply. Their view on the public interest test was that whilst they are mindful of the need to ensure that transparency and accountability of public authority for decisions taken by them they were satisfied that in this case disclosure of the information would prejudice the discussion in relation to labour relations to the disadvantage of the authority and inhabitants of its area. On that basis they felt that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. Members are asked to consider this factor when determining the public interest test, which they must decide when considering excluding the public from this part of the meeting.</p>
16	<p>Information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege could be maintained in legal proceedings.</p>
	<p>No public interest test.</p>
17	<p>Information which reveals that the authority proposes:</p> <p>(a) To give under any enactment a notice under or by virtue of which requirements are imposed on a person; or</p> <p>(b) To make an order or direction under any enactment.</p>
	<p>The Proper Officer (Monitoring Officer) has determined in preparing this report that paragraph 17 should apply. Their view on the public interest test was that the authority's statutory powers could be rendered ineffective or less effective were there to be advanced knowledge of its intention/the proper exercise of the Council's statutory power could be prejudiced by the public discussion or speculation on the matter to the detriment of the authority and the inhabitants of its area. On that basis they felt that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. Members are asked to consider this factor when determining the public interest test, which they must decide when considering excluding the public from this part of the meeting.</p>
18	<p>Information relating to any action taken or to be taken in connection with the prevention, investigation or prosecution of crime</p>
	<p>The Proper Officer (Monitoring Officer) has determined in preparing this report that paragraph 18 should apply. Their view on the public interest test was that the authority's statutory powers could be rendered ineffective or less effective were there to be advanced knowledge of its intention/the proper exercise of the Council's statutory power could be prejudiced by public discussion or speculation on the matter to the detriment of the authority and the inhabitants of its area. On that basis they felt that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. Members are asked to consider this factor when determining the public interest test, which they must decide when considering excluding the public from this part of the meeting.</p>

Agenda Item 6

By virtue of paragraph(s) 12, 13, 18 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972
as amended by the Local Government (Access to
Information) (Variation) (Wales) Order 2007.

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 12, 13, 18 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972
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Information) (Variation) (Wales) Order 2007.

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