

## GUIDANCE ON IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION

### Legislation

Section 61 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 provides that the Council may suspend or revoke or refuse to renew the licence of a driver of a hackney carriage or private hire vehicle on any of the following grounds.

- (a) That he has since the grant of the licence
  - (i) Been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty, indecency or violence; or
  - (ii) Been convicted of an offence under or has failed to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1847 or of this part of this of this Act; or
- (b) Any other reasonable cause.

Section 61(2) goes on to provide that a suspension or revocation normally takes effect at the end of the period of 21 days beginning on the day on which notice is given to the driver but;

*If it appears that the interests of public safety require the suspension or revocation of the licence to have immediate effect, and the notice give to the driver includes the statement that this is so and an explanation why then the suspension or revocation takes immediate effect when the notice is given.*

These provisions (setting out when the decision takes effect) were inserted by the Road Safety Act 2006.

### Guidance on decision making – Suspensions and Revocations generally

Section 61 requires the licensing authority to make a finding on the balance of probabilities that that the grounds set out in the legislation are made out.

In Section 61(1)(a)(i) the offence in question must *involve* dishonesty, indecency or violence. Dishonesty, indecency or violence must be part of the commission of the criminal offence for this subsection to apply but it is not necessary for the offence to be one of dishonesty, indecency or violence.

Section 61(1)(b) allows suspension or revocation (or refusal to renew) for any other reasonable cause. No further definition is give of reasonable cause within the legislation and ultimately the question is a matter for the discretion of the decision maker.

Guidance is given in a number of cases from which the following principles can be drawn.

- The decision maker is entitled to take into account hearsay evidence.<sup>1</sup>
- The fact that no criminal case is pursued against the driver is a relevant factor that can be outweighed by other evidence.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> McCool v Rushcliffe Borough Council (1998)

<sup>2</sup> McCool v Rushcliffe Borough Council (1998)

- The burden of proof is on the applicant to establish that he is a fit and proper person to hold the licence.<sup>3</sup>
- Once the driver has established a case that he is a fit and proper person, the evidential burden shifts to the Local Authority to rebut the case put forward by the driver. Rebuttal does not require the decision maker to prove that a person is not a fit and proper person and nor does pursuing that argument amount to double jeopardy.
- They would not have good reason to question or doubt the applicant's case if the evidence amounts to assertions shown to be ill founded gossip or rumour or for any other evidence which a reasonable and fair minded decision maker acting in good faith with proper regard to the interests of the public and the applicant would not think it right to rely on.<sup>4</sup>

The discretion under this Section is wide and is not restricted to convictions for criminal offences nor is proof required to the criminal standard.

The taxi licensing regime is clearly and expressly in place to protect members of the public travelling in taxi and private hire vehicles.

There are issues which undermine that protection which amount to criminal offences in their own right but there are other issues which have significance for the protection of the travelling public where a criminal offence might not have been committed or proved.

#### Immediate suspension or revocation

Both standard and immediate suspensions require the decision maker to consider the same matters, i.e. whether there has been a relevant conviction or "any other reasonable cause".

A suspension or revocation can only take immediate effect *in the interests of public safety* there must be an additional consideration. That means the decision maker should consider whether there is a clear connection between the incidents alleged and the safety of the travelling public which justifies taking this additional step, given that it can deprive a driver of his livelihood pending an appeal.

However there are no further limits or restrictions on the decision maker's exercise of judgment or discretion providing a proper judgment is made weighing up the evidence available.

There is no requirement in the legislation limiting this power to cases where there has been a conviction for a criminal offence nor that any alleged incident or offence is 'serious'.

The decision must be taken in the interests of public safety and should be fair, reasonable, proportionate and in accordance with human rights and natural justice principles.

The Council has a published policy relating to new applications for drivers licenses by those with criminal convictions. That policy allocates points to convictions in terms of their seriousness and how long ago the convictions occurred. The council will have regard to that policy when considering whether an offence, allegation or complaint should be considered as warranting immediate suspension in the public interest. This will be judged against all the

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<sup>3</sup> R v Maidstone Crown Court ex parte Olson (1992)

<sup>4</sup> McCool v Rushcliffe Borough Council (1998)

circumstances of the case, including any admissions or denials made and any other relevant evidence.

Examples of situations where immediate suspension or revocation might be warranted include:

- Allegations of violence against a passenger or person wishing to travel.
- Allegations of indecency including sexual assault and rape against a passenger or person wishing to travel.
- Allegations that the driver is unfit to drive as a result of being under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Admitted sexual contact with a passenger in the vehicle
- Allegations of dishonesty relating to use of the vehicle such as attempting to pervert the course of justice in relation to a road traffic accident, fraudulent use of tax or insurance documentation, knowingly driving an uninsured vehicle to convey members of the travelling public.
- Allegations of dangerous driving or driving without due care and attention thereby endangering the safety of passengers and other road users

Each case must be decided on its own facts and any examples given in this guidance are only illustrative. Each case must be considered on its own merits and the powers should be exercised in a consistent and reasonable manner having regard to the facts of the case and the risk posed to the public.

Any decision to suspend or revoke a licence should never be taken lightly. However, the licensing system is designed to protect the public and it would be wrong not to suspend or revoke where such course of action is clearly appropriate on the facts of an individual case. If there is any doubt whatsoever as to the driver's suitability to hold a licence as a fit and proper person serious consideration must be given to refusal, revocation or suspension.