Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respond	lent Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations				
Comments in ita	Comments in italics refer to items in the old specification that have been modified or removed with the introduction of the new specification in September 2008								
1: General									
1.4	A separate lockable luggage compartment shall be provided. For non-saloon vehicles, passengers must be protected by a screen from items of luggage contained in the luggage space being propelled forward.	Cherwell Valley Hackney Association (CVHA)	Currently none of the vehicles have such a screen i.e. Fiat Doblo, E7 etc, because the seats stop any luggage from being propelled and hurting any passenger.	A separate lockable luggage compartment shall be provided. For non-saloon vehicles, passengers must be protected by a screen from items of luggage contained in the load space being propelled into the passenger compartment by the vehicle movement. In the case of LPG fuelled vehicles, the vehicle will not be accepted for licensing if the LPG tank adversely impacts on the load carrying capacity.	The screen can be made from a number of different materials, as long as it provides the passengers with adequate protection. The Council has been acting with a flexible manner towards vehicles complying with this section since the introduction of the new policy. However, in the interest of public safety and the vehicle's driver, this will now be rigorously enforced.				
					Recommendation: No change to current policy				
1.6	The vehicle will be right hand drive.	CVHA	What is the problem if it's a left hand drive vehicle as we are part of the European Union. We should follow all EC standards or none of them – why pick and choose?	All vehicles shall be right hand drive.	We are governed by UK Highway Regulations, Road Safety and Passenger Safety (customer service doors on correct side of the vehicle for UK on right hand drive vehicles)				
					Recommendation: No change to current policy				
1.7	Tinted windows which prevent clear vision into the vehicle will not be permitted.	CVHA	If the tints are factory standard then there should be no objection. Then again, some customers prefer tinted windows for Privacy etc.	Tinted windows which prevent clear vision into the vehicle shall not be permitted. The light transmitted through the windscreen must be at least 75%. The side windows must allow at least 70% of light to be transmitted through them. No film is to be applied to any of the vehicle's windows.	The current specification takes into account the following factors: 1. Emergency vision into vehicle during an accident 2. Enforcement capability 3. Some customers may feel intimidated 4. VOSA standards (it is illegal for front windows to prevent 75% or less light through glass as				

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respond	lent Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
					stated in old policy) 5. Driver Safety Recommendation: To consider applications on a case by case basis and look at alternative conditions if exceptions from the policy are requested.
1.8	A vehicle which is involved in an accident or otherwise damaged must be reported to the Council within 72 hours so that the vehicle can be inspected	CVHA	We agree that after an accident (major, not a minor one) it should be reported within 72 hours but the customer should be helped within 24 hours of the report.	Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 requires that any licensed hackney carriage vehicle which is involved in an accident or damaged must be reported to the Licensing Authority within 72 hours and inspection arranged to determine what course of action is to be taken. The Licensing Officer's target is to inspect the vehicle either at the Council Offices or on site within 3 working days of notification. In cases where a stop notice has been issued by the Licensing Officer following an inspection, a mechanical certificate and a M.O.T test certificate may be required depending on the severity of the damage before the plate is reissued; this is to ensure the vehicle is roadworthy. (Normally 28 days will be allowed for repairs, however, each case will be assessed individually and will depend on the circumstances.)	 Legal requirement for all accidents (Sec 50 (3)). Without prejudice to the provisions of section 170 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, the proprietor of a hackney carriage or of a private hire vehicle licensed by a district council shall report to them as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any case within seventy-two hours of the occurrence thereof, any accident to such hackney carriage or private hire vehicle causing damage materially affecting the safety, performance or appearance of the hackney carriage or private hire vehicle or the comfort or convenience of persons carried therein. Emergency appointments are available on a daily basis during the week (must only be used in an emergency and not for drivers wishing to have a more convenient appointment) 72 hour period covers the weekend An alternative could be to suggest Out Of Hours Support – the cost of which would need to

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respond	ent Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
					be met through the licence fees 5. A definition of major and minor accidents needs to be sought – this would protect both public safety and the licence holder Recommendation: The reporting of an accident is required by legislation as stated in point 1. Point 2 outlines the procedures in place currently to deal with such reports. The Committee are asked to consider point 4 and to permit a definition of major and minor accidents to be added to the specification.
1.9	All vehicles must at all times comply with the condition and appearance requirements set out in appendix 2.	CVHA	This rule should be flexible as there are times when it will not be possible i.e. a door lock/handle is damaged but all the other doors are working. The taxi driver (customer) should be allowed to carry on working.	All vehicles must comply with the condition and appearance requirements as detailed in Appendix 2.	 Generally, infringements are given 28 days to be rectified and the vehicle remains operational. Will depend upon severity of infringement as to the time scale given. Existing policy allows flexibility and a reasonable approach towards infringements. The example presented by CVHA is not good, as such an issue would impact upon public safety by preventing egress from an exit point in the car. Recommendation: No change to current policy

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
2: Dimensions					
2.1	At least 1295 mm interior width measured across the widest part of the rear seat. Any vehicle which has to be modified to meet this, or any other requirement, will not be accepted.	CVHA	This should be flexible; there should be give and take of 150mm and, if it can be modified, then why is it a problem.	At least 1295 mm interior width measured across the widest part of the rear seat. Any vehicle which has to be modified to meet this requirement will not be accepted.	 As standard practice, only the largest part of the seat is measured to allow maximum width measurement. To modify a seat could in turn have implications on the chassis of the vehicle and therefore safety issues The specification requirements assist in restricting the number of vehicles available on the market to be a taxi and therefore protect the industry. Recommendation: No change to current policy
2.2	At least 1480 mm interior width measured in line with the front edge of the rear seat cushions, and at a point on the body sides between the internal faces of the bottom of the rear side window glass.	CVHA	Again same as above. Please allow another 150mm.	At least 1480 mm interior width measured in line with the front edge of the rear seat cushions, and at a point on the bodysides between the internal faces of the bottom of the rear side window glass.	As 2.1.
3 :Age and con	ditions of vehicle and mecha	nical testing	T		
3.3	On a date between five and six months after the vehicle has first been MOT tested, and in each year thereafter that the vehicle remains licensed, the vehicle must be tested according to the requirements of the Council's mechanical inspection certificate. That	CVHA	We totally disagree with this. Why, because until 2009 for 40 years the specification had remained the same. Now, we have a majority of computerised cars that tell the driver what needs to be replaced	 All vehicles (with the exception of Purpose Built Vehicles) For vehicles under 5 years old a mechanical inspection certificate will be required annually. For vehicles over 5 years old a mechanical inspection certificate will be required every six months. 	1. Under Section 47 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, a taxi is required to obtain an MOT from when it is 12 months old (an exception to the normal discretion period of 3 years for a domestic motor vehicle) and annually thereafter. The Council's policy requests that the vehicle is also inspected to

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
	test can be taken at either an approved MOT testing station or at the Council's testing centre.		where and when. So by introducing this new regime it's unfair. We want as previous years. One MOT until the age of 7 years, after 7 years of age, 2 MOT's every 6 months there-after. Please do bear in mind that as prudent taxi drivers we regularly check and get our vehicles checked anyway but for the council to impose it upon us we think this is unfair. Vehicles now are much more modern and safer than vehicles of yesteryear.	 Any vehicle which will become 7 years old during the lifetime of the licence must pass a mechanical examination by the Council's Testing Centre six months from the date of issue of licence. Purpose Built Vehicles ("London" Type Taxis) For vehicles under 7 years old a mechanical inspection certificate will be required annually; For vehicles over 7 years old a mechanical inspection certificate will be required every six months; Vehicles which will become 10 years old during the lifetime of the licence must pass a mechanical examination by the Council's Testing Centre every six months. 	its required standard six months after its MOT has occurred. 2. As the MOT is required by legislation, the Council is only requesting the vehicle is tested once, five to six months after the MOT has taken place. 3. Previously, vehicles have been getting their MOT and Council mechanical tests simultaneously. The second test is worthless if carried out at the same time. By spacing the two tests out throughout the year, the vehicle can be assured to be maintained to a high standard and therefore keeping the standard of taxis high across the district. Recommendation: No change to current policy
		North Oxfordshire Hackney Association (NOHA)	Objection to the increased number of tests being required.		As 3.3. There is no increased number of tests requested. Recommendation: No change to current policy
3.4	The Council will not grant a new Taxi licence to any vehicle which is more than 5 years old when presented to be licensed for the first time.	CVHA	Renewable Licences should be in accordance with the 7 year rule and only new Taxi Licenses have to be under 5 years.	All vehicles (with the exception of Purpose Built Vehicles) • Any vehicle more than 7 years old will not be licensed unless the vehicle is in an exceptionally well maintained condition. Purpose Built Vehicles ("London" Type Taxis) • Any vehicle more than 10 years	 All vehicles that are presented to be licensed for the first time will be required to be less than 5 years old. Vehicles that are currently licensed and are presented for license renewal can be renewed up until they are 7 years old. Other factors that have been taken into consideration when determining this section of the policy resolve around higher

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
				old will not be licensed unless the vehicle is in an exceptionally well maintained condition. For definition of exceptionally well	mileage on older vehicles and environmental concerns such as higher emissions from older vehicles.
				maintained please refer to Section 4.	Taxis are subject to business use and therefore are likely to have a higher mileage.
					5. The government has just introduced a scrappage for domestic vehicles 10 years old or over, implying a vehicle for business use may have a far shorter life span.
					6. Due to the economic climate, the implementation of this clause has been delayed for nine months. Prior to this delay, the trade were consulted on this proposal six months before the implementation of the policy.
					There are several options open to the Committee:
					1. No change
					Further extension to the delay in introducing age limit
					Add conditions to the licences in respect of the conditions of the vehicles
					Consider limiting vehicles by mileage or emission levels instead of age
					Recommendation:
					The Licensing Authority has discretion to make exception to the Policy where good reason requires it to do so. License holders can submit a Business case with supporting

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
					information if they consider their vehicle should be treated as an exception to Policy. Recommend that this discretion continues. Any additional costs incurred by selecting options 2,3 or 4 would need to be met by the licence fee (for example due to increased inspections)
3.5	The Council will not renew the licence of any vehicle once it is more than 7 years old.	CVHA	The council is being unfair. If the vehicle is in a good condition, is well maintained and naturally passes the depot test then it should be passed. Why have different rules for us and different rules for others. Take example of other government departments and councils helping their residents i.e. Bailing them out, subsidising buses etc, already it is very hard to scrape a living with so many Taxi's on the road and the employment market is nearly dead. Most businesses are closing.	As Above.	1. It is unclear exactly what is being requested here. On one hand, there appears to be opposition to the 7 year limit and a request to remove this. By removing this limit, the trade will be open to more vehicles being accepted as taxis as requirements will have lowered. However, on the other hand there is opposition to delimiting and opening up the trade to more vehicles which will have the adverse effect to what has been originally requested. Recommendation: No change to Policy, but in light of current economic climate Committee may wish to consider a further extension of the period of grace for the 7 year age restriction to apply.
		NOHA	Concerns over the current economic climate and the age of vehicles.		No suggestions for alternatives put forward by NOHA.

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
					Recommendation: See 3.5 above
		Cheney Travel	The (current) vehicles sourced (and bought by Cheney Travel), under the guidance of the District Council Representatives, are likely to be over 7 years old in the near future.		No suggestions for alternatives put forward by Cheney Travel. Recommendation: See 3.5 above
3.6	All vehicles submitted for inspection, for example when a new or renewed licence is being granted, must have a mechanical inspection certificate completed by an authorised MOT testing centre. This certificate must be dated less than 14 days prior to the inspection date.	CVHA	We request that it should be at least 28 days to give further flexibility and opportunity to the Taxi Driver who already is suffering in this economic hardship.	All vehicles submitted for inspection must have a mechanical inspection certificate completed by an authorised MOT testing centre. This certificate must be dated no more than 14 days prior to the inspection date.	 All licence holders are advised of their appointment dates and times, with the Council, at least one month in advance giving the licence holder suitable time to book the vehicle in for required tests. Doubling the permitted time limit may result in issues arising with the vehicles. Many defects can occur in a 14 day period, such as bald tyres on high mileage vehicles.
					Recommendation: No change to current policy
4: Additional re	quirements for vehicles lice	nsed to carry moi	e than four people		
4.1	Individual seats must be at least 400 mm wide measured across the widest part of the seat cushion.	CVHA	There should be flexibility of 100mm per each seat.	Seats provided for one person shall be at least 405 mm wide.	 The flexibility requested is a 25% increase or decrease to a vehicles seat dimension. This potentially could have an impact upon safety and comfort issues for customers As standard practice, only the largest part of the seat is measured to allow maximum width measurement.

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
					Modifications, such as seat padding, will be considered and will be assessed on a case by case basis.
					Such restrictions assist in restricting the number of vehicles available on the market to be a taxi and protect the industry.
					Recommendation: No change to current policy
4.2	Seats designed to accommodate up to two people must be at least 800 mm wide, measured across the widest part of the seat cushion.	CVHA	There should be flexibility of 150mm per double seat.	A row of seats provided for two persons shall be at least 865 mm wide.	This section of the policy has been clarified to avoid confusion over the potential removal of a third seat from a row to permit access/egress which would result in turning a three seat row into a two seat row.
					Recommendation: No change to current policy
4.3	A row of seats designed to accommodate up to three people shall be at least 1250 mm wide measured across the widest part of the seat cushion.	CVHA	There should be flexibility of 250mm per triple seat.	A row of seats provided for three persons shall be at least 1295 mm wide.	As 4.2.
4.4	Rear doors may be allowed to provide access to seating, provided that unobstructed access may be gained via these doors to all passenger seats, excepting the passenger seat next to the driver.	CVHA	Not clear as to what this means.	At least three bodyside doors for passengers with a separate means of access for the driver. Rear doors may be included in this number as long as unobstructed access may be gained via these doors to all seats. Seats which have to be lifted to gain such access will not be acceptable.	Unobstructed access to all passenger seats must be available. Therefore, seats may need to be removed from a vehicle to maintain this access. It is not acceptable for a customer to have to climb over a seat to get access to a door. Recommendation: No change to current policy

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
4.5	Folding or moving seats which are so constructed to provide access to other seats, to which there is no direct access, will not be accepted.	CVHA	Why have different rules, the same rules should apply to all vehicles. I.e. there is a folding seat in all London Cabs.	At least three bodyside doors for passengers with a separate means of access for the driver. Rear doors may be included in this number as long as unobstructed access may be gained via these doors to all seats. Seats which have to be lifted to gain such access will not be acceptable.	The flip down seats built into London Style Cabs do not obstruct access/egress for the vehicle, due to their automatic 'flip' nature. Other vehicles with static seats that simply fold are not acceptable. Recommendation: No change to current policy
5: Vehicles spe	cially constructed or adapte	d for the carriage	of passengers in wheeld	hairs	
5.2	Suitably modified people carrier type vehicles may be licensed and will normally be required to meet the specification for vehicles licensed to carry more than four persons. Further advice may be obtained from the Council's licensing service.	CVHA	We need further clarification on this – it remains ambiguous.	Suitably modified "people carrier" type vehicles may be deemed acceptable for licensing. The vehicle will generally have to comply with the requirements relating to vehicles which carry 5 or more passengers, pending the publication of a National Specification for taxi vehicles. Further advice may be sought from the licensing authority at Cherwell District Council.	 All vehicles suitably modified or adapted for the carriage of passengers in wheelchairs must meet the requirements of section 4. Each case will be assessed on an individual basis. It is difficult to clarify the matter any further without knowing the precise vehicle concerned.
					Recommendation: No change to current policy
5.3	The vehicle will have to have a satisfactory arrangement for ramps, steps, handrails, and storage of wheelchairs. Fixing of wheelchairs must also be to the satisfaction of the Council. The vehicle must be capable of taking a wheelchair with the passenger suitably anchored with any safety belt or harness for the user.	CVHA	The advice of the council needs to be very clear in black and white.		1. If the policy is more specific, the number of vehicles suitable to be licensed will be limited. As mentioned above, each case will be assessed on its own merits. 2. Alternatively, a definitive specification will assist the Licensing Inspectors in their duties and give strict guidelines to all applicants that will have to be adhered to.

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
	The dimensions for the door aperture giving access for wheelchair based persons must also be to the satisfaction of the Council. Further advice may be obtained from the licensing service.				Options open to the Committee: 1. No change 2. Make policy more specific and create definitive specification for all applicants to adhere to and limit vehicles suitable to apply 3. More specific policy giving clear advice as requested by CVHA Recommendation: Recommend Committee agree Option 3 above.
5.4	The most important considerations in deciding whether or not a vehicle is suitable to be licensed as a HCV are the safety and comfort of the passengers. Vehicles to be used for passengers in wheelchairs must have European Whole Vehicle Type Approval, a British National Type Approval, or British Low Volume Type Approval.	CVHA	Please use one type approval, either British or European.	It is important to ensure that any new vehicle to be used as a Hackney Carriage is of a standard that, above all else, ensures the comfort and safety of the passenger. Any vehicle presented for licensing must be designed and developed specifically for use as a wheelchair accessible taxi, have M1 classification and comply in all aspects to EC Whole Vehicle Type Approval, (E C W V T A), or UK Low Volume Type Approval (U K V T A). (This will also apply to existing vehicles on replacement.)	 We are governed by UK Highway Regulations, Road Safety and Passenger Safety (as customer service doors on correct side of the vehicle for UK on right hand drive vehicles) Please note, a vehicle can be classified as European Whole Vehicle Type Approval and then re-classified under British National Type Approval Permitting only one Type will exempt a large number of vehicles from entering the trade. Recommendation: No change to current policy in order to give the Trade access to the widest range of vehicles.
5.5	The Council's preference is for side loading vehicles, but will not refuse permission for rear loading vehicles.	CVHA	OK accepted.	The Council's preference is for side loading wheelchair accessible vehicles; however it will not refuse rear loading vehicles. Both the Spinal Injuries Association and Radar have raised concerns about the suitability of rear loading vehicles, principally as	Recommendation: No change to current policy

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
				the wheelchair occupant has to be wheeled into the road to be loaded and electric wheelchairs have difficulty getting over kerbs. In addition, if the vehicle is struck in the rear the wheelchair occupant is in a vulnerable position and may well become trapped.	
Requirements f					
6: Markings, sig	Company Name The name of the Company and the telephone number may appear on the vehicle subject to the prior approval of the Council. This would normally be along the top edge of the windscreen.	CVHA	ОК	Company Name The name of the Company and the telephone number may appear on the vehicle subject to the prior approval of the Council. This would normally be along the top edge of the windscreen.	Recommendation: No change to current policy
6.2	a) Colour, markings and signs All vehicles shall be white. Purpose built "London Taxis" shall be exempt from this requirement. A "London Taxi" is an FX4 or Metrocab type of vehicle. Converted "people carrier" vehicles are not classed as a London Taxi. The shade of white shall be approved by the Council prior to the vehicle being licensed. All paintwork shall be factory standard. b) The word "TAXI" shall be shown on both front doors affixed to the	CVHA	a) Vehicles should be in any 2 colours. I.e. white and silver (WAV should be in any colour.) London Taxis/Metro Cabs etc. the council should not be so stringent on the shades of white as it is practically impossible to determine the same shade of white. All paintwork should appear to be satisfactory and not according to factory standards. b) This should be up to	 a) All vehicles shall be white. Purpose built "London Taxis" shall be exempt from this requirement. A "London Taxi" is an FX4 or Metrocab type of vehicle. Converted "people carrier" vehicles are not classed as a London Taxi. The shade of white shall be approved by the Council prior to the vehicle being licensed. All paintwork shall be factory standard. b) The word "TAXI" shall be shown on both front doors affixed to the vehicle in black block letters, 15 cm high. c) A roof sign shall be provided which is capable of being illuminated at night. The roof 	In response to CVHA's comments, the Committee are asked to consider the following options: 1. a) COLOUR- It is the view of the Licensing Authority that a single colour for all HCVs (except purpose built) achieves the best position in terms of public recognition and in assisting effective enforcement. The Committee could consider moving to allow an additional colour, but the Licensing Team do not recommend this approach. Any change to the Council's Policy on single colour HCV's has adverse impact on PHV's as, to ensure recognition of the colour as an HCV, the policy would have to

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments		Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
	dimensions, but supplied			f)	and should not cause offence to	by licence fee.
	by another firm, may be				the general public or any section	Recommendation
	provided subject to prior approval from the Council, before obtaining and fitting the sign.				of the community, or refer to tobacco or alcohol products unless as part of a health education or similar campaign.	That officers consult on the option of supplying door stickers
	e) Advertisements may appear on the vehicle subject to the prior approval of the Licensing Authority. The overall size of the advert must not exceed 45 cm x 25 cm. Approved			g)	Advertising may be applied to the whole of the vehicle if the vehicle is a purpose built Taxi.	4. c) TAXI ROOF SIGN- As with 3, it is imperative to public safety to ensure the taxi is easily recognised. Implementation of an integral 'taxi' sign on all HCVs to assist with ensuring vehicles are easily recognised for public safety and enforcement.
	advertising will be:-					Recommendation
	i. non racist;					No change to current policy
	ii. non-sexist;					
	iii. non-disablist and should not cause					5. d) WINDSCREEN SIGN - officers note the comments of CVHA.
	offence to the general					Recommendation
	public or any section of the community, or refer to tobacco or alcohol products unless as part of a health education or similar campaign.					That research to be carried out as to other options available and if necessary amend the Policy to specify criteria and remove supplier.
	g) Advertising may be applied to the whole of					e) ADVERTISMENT- officers note the comments of CVHA.
	the vehicle if the vehicle is a purpose built Taxi.					Recommendation
	is a purpose built raxi.					words 'non-Political' should be included. Size of the advert to remain at the discretion of the Council.
						7. g) ADVERTISING ON PURPOSE BUILT VEHICLES – Such vehicles are readily identifiable by their shape and size as a taxi. Many domestic vehicles have

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
					businesses advertising upon them. By limiting the types of vehicles open to advertisements, the possibilities of confusion amongst the public through their perception a taxi is limited.
					Recommendation
					No change to current Policy
7: Taximeter	,		,		
7.1	The taximeter fitted to a vehicle must comply with the following requirements:- a) the meter shall be fitted with a key, flag or other device the turning of which will bring the machinery of the meter into action and cause the word "HIRED" to appear on the face of the meter; b) the meter must be capable of being locked so that when the meter is not in use no fare is recorded; c) when the meter is in use the fare shall be displayed in clearly legible figures; d) the word "FARE" shall be printed on the face of the meter in plain letters to show, clearly, that the fare shown	CVHA	Agreed	 If a taximeter is fitted to a vehicle it must comply with the following requirements:- a) the meter shall be fitted with a key, flag or other device the turning of which will bring the machinery of the meter into action and cause the word "HIRED" to appear on the face of the meter; b) the meter must be capable of being locked so that when the meter is not in use no fare is recorded; c) when the meter is in use the fare shall be displayed in clearly legible figures; d) the word "FARE" shall be printed on the face of the meter in plain letters to show, clearly, that the fare shown applies; e) the meter shall be fitted so that all letters and figures on the meter can be clearly visible to any person travelling in the vehicle; f) the letters and figures shall be illuminate at night; 	Recommendation: No change to current policy

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
	applies; e) the meter shall be fitted so that all letters and figures on the meter can be clearly visible to any person travelling in the vehicle; f) the letters and figures shall be illuminate at night; g) the meter shall be affixed to the vehicle with seals so that no unauthorised person can alter or tamper with the meter without the seal being broken. h) All meters shall be automatic clock/calendar controlled.			g) the meter shall be affixed to the vehicle with seals so that no unauthorised person can alter or tamper with the meter without the seal being broken h) All meters shall be automatic clock/calendar controlled.	
8: Equipment	The following equipment shall be provided:- a) Spare wheel and tyre – properly stowed to protect passengers' luggage; b) Jack; c) Wheel brace; d) 1 litre foam or 1 kg powder fire extinguisher	CVHA	d) Fire extinguisher should be fixed in the vehicle anywhere the driver/owner finds suitable f) should again be up to the driver/owner. It should not be a condition of the Licence etc.	The following equipment shall be provided:- a) spare wheel and tyre – properly stowed to protect passengers' luggage; b) jack; c) wheel brace; d) 1 litre foam or 1 kg powder fire extinguisher manufactured to BS5423:1987 fixed between the	1. d) FIRE EXTINGUISHER-The location is stated as a matter of safety so it is easily accessible to the driver and any persons who may come across the vehicle in the event of an emergency, e.g. the emergency services. Recommendation No Change to current Policy. 2. f) MIRRORS- Legal

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
	manufactured to BS5423:1987 fixed between the driver's door and seat (note the device must be fixed in a clip specially for the purpose of retaining the device); e) First aid kit of a sufficient size (note this must be secure and readily accessible and kept clean and fully provisioned at all times); f) Nearside and offside exterior rear view mirrors.			driver's door and seat (note the device must be fixed in a clip specially for the purpose of retaining the device); e) first aid kit of a sufficient size (note this must be secure and readily accessible and kept clean and fully provisioned at all times) f) nearside and offside exterior rear view mirrors.	requirement is only to have one exterior rear view mirror on the right hand side of the vehicle as long as there is an internal rear view mirror. In the event that an internal rear view mirror is not available, external mirrors must be provided to both sides of the vehicle. A minimum Class 1 mirror is required internally and class 2 and 3 externally, as defined in the Road Traffic Construction and Use regulations. This policy recommends two external mirrors on all vehicles as a matter of driver and public safety, permitting the driver to have the best vantage point of everything externally and internally occurring in his vehicle.
					Recommendation This policy recommends two external mirrors on all vehicles as a matter of driver and public safety, permitting the driver to have the best vantage point of everything externally and internally occurring in his vehicle. Further Recommendations: 1. Marking fire extinguishers and first aid kits with licence numbers to eliminate 'sharing' of equipment and to ensure compliance with licence conditions 2. Stipulating the location of the First Aid Kit and other equipment items (see d above)

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
9: Radio equip	ment				
9.1	If radio equipment is fitted to the vehicle for operational requirements, such equipment must be properly fixed to the satisfaction of the Council.	CVHA	Again it should be up to the owner/driver's satisfaction as he/she will use it and should know how to get it fitted etc.	If radio equipment is fitted to the vehicle for operational requirements, such equipment must be properly fixed to the satisfaction of the Council	The Council approves the fitting of such equipment as a matter of safety, e.g. the possibility of equipment becoming lose and moving whilst the vehicle is operational
					Recommendation: No change to current policy
10: Display of i	nformation				
10.1	For the purpose of clarity it is hereby required that each vehicle must a) be capable of displaying a full fare scale visible to passengers; b) contain a badge satisfactory to the Council showing the licence number of the vehicle; c) be capable of displaying the Passenger Charter as approved from time to time by the Council.	CVHA	c) There is no Passenger Charter — neither do we welcome any new one as we all work to very high standards already.	For the purpose of clarity it is hereby required that each vehicle must: a) be capable of displaying a full fare scale visible to passengers; b) contain a badge satisfactory to the Council showing the licence number of the vehicle; c) be capable of displaying the Passenger Charter as approved from time to time by the Council.	1. c) PASSENGER CHARTER- There is currently no Passenger Charter. If a charter is produced, it will be required to be displayed by the Council and consulted upon. Local Government are currently under pressure to produce such charters. Recommendation: No change to current policy Further Recommendations: To identify that the fare card should be prominently displayed at all times, in a specified location To research and consult on the possibility of displaying licence stickers on the windows which incorporate the licence number.
Final	PLEASE NOTE – ANY	N/A	N/A	N/A	The wording in relation to consultation

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
Paragraph at end of specification	FUTURE CHANGES TO THIS SPECIFICATION AS A RESULT OF NEW LEGISLATION OR GOOD PRACTICE WILL BE SUBJECT TO CONSULTATION WITH THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, PRIOR TO COMMITTEE APPROVAL				of future changes to be updated and clarified to cover all representative bodies

Appendix 1: Condition and appearance of vehicle

Vehicle Exterior

Body Damage: Any damage must be repaired as and when it occurs. All work should be completed to a professional standard, with any applicable anticorrosion guarantees taken into consideration. Obvious evidence of repair such as colour, mismatch or misalignment between panels is unacceptable.

Dents: Minor dents (up to

Dents: Minor dents (up to 10mm) are acceptable as long as the paint surface has not been penetrated so that bare metal is visible or corrosion has set in. If multiple dents occur on a single panel, no matter how small, the panel should be repaired or replaced.

Paintwork: Small areas of stone chipping, door edge chipping and light scratches

CVHA

Minor Dents should be up to at least 25mm. More flexibility should be levied in favour of the Taxi Driver/Owner.

Paintwork:

Dents:

Stone chips etc. up to 50mm should be accepted. More flexibility should be afforded to the Taxi Driver/owner, All repairs should be satisfactory irrespective of the manufacturers recommended standards as these vehicles are working Taxi's and not vehicles in a showroom for sale etc. multiple dents should be remedied by

Body Damage: Any damage must be repaired as and when it occurs. All work should be completed to a professional standard, with any applicable anti-corrosion guarantees taken into consideration. Obvious evidence of repair such as colour, mismatch or mis-alignment between

panels is unacceptable.

Dents: Minor dents (up to 10mm) are acceptable as long as the paint surface has not been penetrated so that bare metal is visible or corrosion has set in. If multiple dents occur on a single panel, no matter how small, the panel should be repaired or replaced.

Paintwork: Small areas of stone chipping, door edge chipping and light scratches (up to 25mm) are acceptable, relative to the vehicle's age and mileage, as long as they have not penetrated through to the base metal and caused corrosion. If stone chippings have penetrated

- DENTS- Cherwell's taxis reflect the character of the area. If they are allowed to be used in a damaged condition it may be damaging to the esteem in which the Cherwell District is held by visitors and those living in the area.
- The comfort of passengers may be adversely affected by having to use a taxi which is in a damaged and unsightly condition. This in turn can damage the customer's confidence in the vehicle and in turn demote the trade.
- 3. PAINTWORK- the standard of the repair carried out is left to the discretion of the licence holder. However, a general standard must be set for all licence holders to adhere to and ensure a common approach. Therefore, it is recommended that all paintwork repairs

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	(up to 25mm) are acceptable, relative to the vehicle's age and mileage, as long as they have not penetrated through to the base metal and caused corrosion. If stone chippings have penetrated through the metal, suitable touching up should be carried out immediately to prevent further paint deterioration. Exterior paintwork should be free from major abrasions (more than 25mm) and have a good gloss and colour. Colour mismatch between panels, or poorly fitting panels, are unacceptable. All repairs to the body work must be suitably re-rust proofed up to the manufacturers recommended standards. Bumper Sections & Rubbing Strips: Provided these are not broken, cracked or deformed a limited amount of scuffing and score marks are acceptable. Window Glass: Cracks or damage within the drivers sight line are not acceptable and would require windscreen replacement or, if relatively minor, repair using resin impregnation to MOT		the owner of the vehicle. It should be entirely left to his/her discretion. Bumpers etc: A bumper is put on a vehicle but when it touches another item, scuffs, cracks etc will appear, that is what it is for. All to a reasonable level should be acceptable.	through the metal, suitable touching up should be carried out immediately to prevent further paint deterioration. Exterior paintwork should be free from major abrasions (more than 25mm) and have a good gloss and colour. Colour mismatch between panels, or poorly fitting panels, are unacceptable. All repairs to the body work must be suitably re-rust proofed up to the manufacturers recommended standards. Bumper Sections & Rubbing Strips: Provided these are not broken, cracked or deformed a limited amount of scuffing and score marks are acceptable. Window Glass: Cracks or damage within the drivers sight line are not acceptable and would require windscreen replacement or, if relatively minor, repair using resin impregnation to MOT standards. Light scratches and minor chipping around the periphery of the windscreen is accepted as fair wear and tear. Lamp Glasses/Lens: All lamps must be operational. Minor scuff marks or scratches are acceptable, but holes or cracks in the glass or plastic covers of lamp units are not.	continue to be carried out to factory standard. 4. BUMPER- the bumper is placed on a vehicle for safety reasons and once damaged, it becomes inoperative, similar to using a motor cycle helmet. A damaged bumper could imply damage has been caused to the chassis of the vehicle, dependant upon the level of impact. Bumpers are also in place to offer some protection to pedestrians when a collision occurs as well as the passengers in the vehicle as the bumper is designed to absorb some of the impact. Recommendation: The option is open for the Committee to consider the opinion put forward by the trade and the points listed above. 1 to 4. The recommendation is for no change to be made to current policy.

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	standards. Light scratches and minor chipping around the periphery of the windscreen is accepted as fair wear and tear. Lamp Glasses/Lens: All lamps must be operational. Minor scuff marks or scratches are acceptable, but holes or cracks in the glass or plastic covers of				
Vehicle Interior	lamp units are not.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Interior Trim: The interior should be clean and tidy with no visible burns, tears or permanent staining to the seats, headlining or carpets. Wear and soiling through normal use is accepted, as are any repairs that are not readily visible. Luggage Area: Surface scoring and light blemishes that reflect normal use are acceptable, but floor coverings and surrounding trim panels should not be torn or split. Door Aperture Tread Area: A reasonable amount of scuffing to the door and luggage area treads and sills is acceptable providing paintwork has not been	CVHA	Vehicle Interior: Further flexibility should be exercised in favour of the Taxi Driver as one of the items listed are very difficult to uphold. Please remember these are WORKING TAXI's – not showroom vehicles.	Interior Trim: The interior should be clean and tidy with no visible burns, tears or permanent staining to the seats, headlining or carpets. Wear and soiling through normal use is accepted, as are any repairs that are not readily visible. Luggage Area: Surface scoring and light blemishes that reflect normal use are acceptable, but floor coverings and surrounding trim panels should not be torn or split. Door Aperture Tread Area: A reasonable amount of scuffing to the door and luggage area treads and sills is acceptable providing paintwork has not been damaged down to bare metal and aperture seals are not torn. Controls: All original controls must be intact and operate correctly. If replacement has	This specification sets out all the requirements of the policy and ensures the standards are consistently applied. Different standards could be an option although no alternatives have been suggested Recommendation: There is a need to set standards to ensure consistent, fair and transparent licensing. In the absence of any alternative proposals it is recommended that there is no change to current policy

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	damaged down to bare metal and aperture seals are not torn. Controls: All original controls must be intact and operate correctly. If replacement has been necessary, e.g. due to theft,			been necessary, e.g. due to theft, then equipment of a similar value and specification, preferably of the same manufacture as the original, should have been fitted. All odometer alterations must be reported and any evidence of unauthorised odometer changes is unacceptable.	
	then equipment of a similar value and specification, preferably of the same manufacture as the original, should have been fitted. All odometer alterations must be reported and any evidence of unauthorised odometer changes is unacceptable.			Rubber Seals: Normal wear will cause a certain amount of damage and splits to rubber door and other seals, but any evidence of neglect or abuse is unacceptable. If a seal becomes displaced it should be refitted immediately to avoid it becoming trapped or torn.	
	Rubber Seals: Normal wear will cause a certain amount of damage and splits to rubber door and other seals, but any evidence of neglect or abuse is unacceptable. If a seal becomes displaced it should be refitted immediately to avoid it becoming trapped or torn.				
Appendix 2: W	heelchair accessible vehicle	requirements			
	Vehicles, which have been confirmed to comply with the specification, and have as a result become licensed, shall remain compliant with these standards throughout the duration of the licence.	CVHA	near side entry to vehicles for wheelchair use is incorrect as we have rear entry for WAV's as well. b) Dimensions should	When presented, each vehicle must	Appendix 2 stipulates the requirements of a Wheelchair Accessible Vehicle (WAV). Section 5 of the report specifically refers to modifications made to vehicles in respect of WAV and broadens the options open to the licence

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	When presented, each vehicle must have a designated space to accommodate at least one wheelchair user. This space will be included in the total number of persons permitted to be carried. Doors: All doors must be capable of being opened from the inside. There must be at least four doors. Vehicles without a nearside door are not acceptable. Seating Arrangements: The maximum number of passengers a vehicle may carry is eight. Access to every seat must be unobstructed without the need for seats to be folded or removed. Seats must not be sideways to the direction of travel. Any occasional seats must be so arranged as to rise automatically when not in use. Any occasional seats must not obstruct doorways. Seat belts must be fitted for use by every passenger capable of being carried.		be equal to London/Metro Cabs. Doors: Accepted but if further flexibility could be applied, we would welcome it. Seating arrangements: Same spec as applied to London/Metro Cabs should be used across the board. Dimensions: Why should it be a nearside door as this goes against what is being practised i.e. Fiat Doblo's, VW Caddy etc, etc. Floor to height ceiling where disabled passengers sit, should be approx. 1000mm. Wheelchair Access: Policy is not very clear, it needs more clarification.	accommodate at least one wheelchair user. This space will be included in the total number of persons permitted to be carried. Doors: All doors must be capable of being opened from the inside. There must be at least four doors. Vehicles without a nearside door are not acceptable. Seating Arrangements: The maximum number of passengers a vehicle may carry is eight. Access to every seat must be unobstructed without the need for seats to be folded or removed. Seats must not be sideways to the direction of travel. Any occasional seats must be so arranged as to rise automatically when not in use. Any occasional seats must not obstruct doorways. Seat belts must be fitted for use by every passenger capable of being carried. Dimensions: A nearside door must be used for wheelchair access. The door and doorway must be so constructed as to permit an unrestricted opening across the doorway of at least 30%4 "(780mm). The minimum angle of the door when opened must be 90 degrees (The minimum angle will not be relevant in the case of a sliding door). Floor to ceiling height where the disabled passenger will sit, 531%"	holder. 2. a) REAR ACCESS-paragraph 5.5 specifically mentions 'The Council's preference is for side loading vehicles, but will not refuse permission for rear loading vehicles.' Therefore, the Council has given consideration to the different options available to licence holders and also the Council's responsibility to provide a taxi service to persons using wheelchairs, and ensured a flexible approach that also includes a high level of public safety. Recommendation: No change to current policy. 3. b) DIMENSIONS-CVHA's comments in relation to dimensions are an option open to the Committee to consider. Details of the dimensions of the LTI TX4 Taxi are available to the Committee if required. The measurements do differ slightly from current policy and may result in restrictions to certain vehicles being able to enter the trade. Recommendation: No change to current policy. 4. Doors: Officers note the comments of CVHA Recommendation: Clarify within the policy that nearside door access is required for passengers to the rear.

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	Dimensions:			(1350mm).	
	A nearside door must be used for wheelchair access. The door and doorway must be so constructed as to permit an unrestricted opening across the doorway of at least 30¾ "(780mm). The minimum angle of the door when opened must be 90 degrees (The minimum angle will not be relevant in			Wheelchair Access: A ramp or ramps for the loading of a wheelchair and occupant must be available at all times for use at the nearside passenger door. An adequate locating device must be fitted to ensure that the ramp/ramps do not slip or tilt when in use. Provision must be made for the ramps to be stowed safely when not in use. The storage of the ramps when not in use must not impede access or	5. Seating arrangements: This is a request that may result in reducing the trades access to vehicles and result in further costs being imposed upon licence holders (purchase of new vehicles to adhere to policy) therefore contradicting many of CVHA's earlier requests. Recommendation: No change to current policy.
	the case of a sliding door). Floor to ceiling height where the disabled passenger will sit, 531/8" (1350mm). Wheelchair Access:			egress of passengers. They can be folded but must be ridged in use. There must be a slip resistant surface on the ramp/ramps with outer edges coloured. Anchorages must be provided for the wheelchair and chair bound passenger. Restraints for wheelchair and occupant must be independent of each other. Belts attached to a wheelchair in order to	6. Wheelchair access: The following minor changes to be made to wording to aid clarification: A ramp or ramps for the loading of a wheelchair and occupant must be available at all times for use at the
	A ramp or ramps for the loading of a wheelchair and occupant must be available at all times for use at the nearside passenger door. An adequate locating device must be fitted to ensure that the ramp/ramps do not slip or tilt when in use. Provision must be			assist a person to remain in it whilst travelling will not be acceptable. Vehicles must be capable of transporting a folded wheelchair as luggage. Anchorages must also be provided for the safe storage of a wheelchair when not in use, whether folded or otherwise, if carried within the passenger compartment.	passenger door The ramps can be folded but must be ridged in use Remove:Anchorages must be provided for the wheelchair and chair bound passenger. Restraints for wheelchair and occupant must be independent
	made for the ramps to be stowed safely when not in use. The storage of the ramps when not in use must not impede access or egress of passengers. They can be folded but must be ridged in use.			All anchorages and restraints must be so designated that they do not cause any danger to other passengers. Luggage: The vehicle must be able to carry a reasonable amount of luggage (safe from inclement weather). Luggage should be stored securely and not	of each other And replace with All anchorages and restraints must be located to not cause any danger to other passengers Recommendation: That amendments suggested at 6 are

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Reference No	There must be a slip resistant surface on the ramp/ramps with outer edges coloured. Anchorages must be provided for the wheelchair and chair bound passenger. Restraints for wheelchair and occupant must be independent of each other. Belts attached to a wheelchair in order to assist a person to remain in it whilst travelling will not be acceptable. Vehicles must be capable of transporting a folded wheelchair as luggage. Anchorages must also be provided for the safe storage of a wheelchair when not in use, whether folded or otherwise, if carried within the passenger compartment. All anchorages and restraints must be so designated that they do not cause any danger to other passengers. Luggage: The vehicle must be able to carry a reasonable amount of luggage (safe from inclement weather). Luggage should be stored securely and not stored in such a way as to hinder		Comments	stored in such a way as to hinder access to a door. Miscellaneous: The flooring of the passenger compartment must be covered with a non slip material, which can be easily cleaned. Grab handles must be placed at door entrances to assist the elderly and disabled. Grab handles should be highly visible. All entrances and exits must be sufficiently illuminated at night. The provision of a step for assisted entry is recommended. The step must be covered with a slip resistant surface. In the case of vehicles with a high floor height, a step will be required.	incorporated into policy 7. Miscellaneous: Vehicles with a high floor height will require a step. Recommendation Minimum height for such a step to be researched and included in the consultation exercise.

ANNEX 1

Specification Reference No	Current Specification	Respondent	Respondents Comments	Old Specification	Licensing Team / Comments/ Recommendations
	access to a door.				
	Miscellaneous:				
	The flooring of the passenger compartment must be covered with a non slip material, which can be easily cleaned. Grab handles must be placed at door entrances to assist the elderly and disabled. Grab handles should be highly visible. All entrances and exits must be sufficiently illuminated at night.				
	The provision of a step for assisted entry is recommended. The step must be covered with a slip resistant surface. In the case of vehicles with a high floor height, a step will be required.				