

SPECIAL TREATMENT LICENSING

SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE TO THE STANDARD CONDITIONS



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

This Guidance is designed to be read alongside the Council's Standard Conditions for Premises Licensed to Provide Special Treatments.

A list of Health Practitioner Bodies that are exempt from the need for Special Treatment licensing can be found on the Council's website at <https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/licensing-information/applicants-and-businesses/special-treatment-licensing>

Licence holders should take particular note of the following two paragraphs taken from Section 8 of Part II of the London Local Authorities Act 1991, which lists matters the Council should take into account when considering whether to grant or refuse an application for a new licence, a renewal, or a transfer of a licence:

- (c) *the persons concerned or intended to be concerned in the conduct or management of the premises used for special treatment could be reasonably regarded as not being fit and proper persons to hold such a licence;*
- (d) *the persons giving the special treatment are not suitably qualified;*

Although the advice and guidance shown below is separate to the Council's Standard Conditions, should an incident occur at premises and a later investigation finds that any of the relevant Codes or legislation have not been complied with, there may be reason for officers to oppose any licence renewal application.

Part II of The London Local Authorities Act 1991 in full can be found here:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukla/1991/13/part/II/enacted>

Health and Safety Links to Approved Codes of Practice, Guidance Notes, etc

The requirements of the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act 1974, and any regulations made under it must be complied with.

The most relevant regulations include:

- **The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1992**
- **The Workplace (Health, Safety, Welfare) Regulations 1992**
- **The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992**
- **The Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations 1992**

- **The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1992**
- **The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992**
- **The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002**

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/toolbox/index.htm>

Electrical Installations

Mention is made of the safety of electrical installations within some of the Council's Standard Conditions. The information below will assist licence holders to ensure their premises and equipment are safe in relation to electrical safety:

Electricity at Work Regulations 1989

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1989/635/contents/made>

Electrical Installation Safety

The electrical installation for the premises shall be inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with Electricity at Work Regulations 1989. An Electrical Installation Condition Report shall be obtained from a competent person at appropriate intervals (e.g. up to maximum of 5 years or shorter period as specified in the Report) and submitted to the Council.

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/electricity/faq.htm>

Electrical Appliances Safety

The portable electrical appliances at the premises must be maintained, including being inspected and tested as necessary by a competent person as required by the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989. See:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg236.pdf>

Gas Appliances (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998

All gas appliances and installations at the premises shall be regularly inspected for safety by a Gas Safe registered engineer as required under the Gas Installation and Use Regulations 1998.

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1998/2451/contents/made>

See also:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/meetings/hseboard/2013/250913/psepb1389-b.pdf>

Autoclaves etc

The Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2000/128/contents/made>

The Pressure Equipment Regulations 1999

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/2001/made>

Pressure Systems

Any equipment operating under pressure shall be operated and regularly inspected for safety by a competent person in accordance with the Pressure Systems (Safety) Regulations 2000.

See <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pUbns/priced/l122.pdf>

Fire Risk Assessments

Fire risk assessments are now an absolutely essential task for Special Treatment licence holders. It is a legal requirement for these assessments to be carried out:

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2005/1541/contents/made>

A suitable and sufficient Fire Risk Assessment must be carried out by a competent person in accordance with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and the findings of the assessment must be implemented including provision and maintenance of an automatic fire detection system, emergency lighting, means of escape, fire-fighting equipment, emergency plan and training, etc.

Links to the legislation and to websites where operators can obtain advice to assist them completing a fire risk assessment are shown below:

<http://www.london-fire.gov.uk/FireRiskAssessment.asp>

<http://www.london-fire.gov.uk/Documents/guidance-choosing-a-competent-fire-risk-assessor.pdf>

<http://www.london-fire.gov.uk/RegulatoryReformOrder2005.asp>

Anaesthetics

It is an offence for any prescription only medicines to be applied to the client by the therapist. The administration of local anaesthetic by injection other than by medically qualified practitioners is also an offence.

The Medicines (Sale or Supply) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1980

<http://legislation.data.gov.uk/ukxi/1980/1923/contents/made/data.htm?wrap=true>)

Spa Pools

Health and Safety Guidance: HSG282 The Control of Legionella and other infectious agents in Spa Pool Systems:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/legionnaires/spa-pools.htm>

Beauty Treatments

Beauty treatments including advice and information on training, skills, business development and industry codes of practice: www.habia.org

Medicines and medical devices from the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency: www.mhra.gov.uk

Health Protection

Advice on health protection, all health related matters and emergency contact procedures from Public Health England and the National Health Service at www.england.nhs.uk

and

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england

Tattooing

Whilst there are no formal qualifications in relation to tattooing, the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health, Public Health England, Health and Safety Laboratory and the Tattooing and Piercing Industry Union have, in partnership, produced the 'Tattooing and Body Piercing Toolkit'. The 'Toolkit' is regarded as the industry standard and this Council expects that all practitioners will comply with its content.

http://www.cieh.org/policy/Tattooing_and_body_piercing_guidance_toolkit.html

Tattooing of any person under the age of 18 years can be a criminal offence. Please see:

The Tattooing of Minors Act 1969

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1969/24/contents>

Sunbeds and Tanning Booths

Sunbed Regulations Act 2010

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/20/contents>

Operators should remember the following in Section 2 of this legislation:

2 Duty to prevent sunbed use by children

(1) A person who carries on a sunbed business ("P") must secure—

(a) that no person aged under 18 uses on relevant premises a sunbed to which the business relates;

General Product Safety Regulations (GPSR) 2005: Require that only 'safe' products may be supplied in the course of providing a service. (Applies to any UVTE installed after April 2009). Where a relevant European Standard covering the safety aspects of a type of product exists, the Standard can be used to assess if a product is safe for the purposes of the GPSRs. In the case of UVTE, BS EN 60335-2-27:2010 is a relevant standard for this purpose. **This Standard identifies a 'safe' maximum (UV) irradiance limit of 0.3 W/m²** (equivalent to Mediterranean Midday sun). This should be clearly marked on the bulbs/UVTE. UVTE emitting UV radiation in excess of this limit can be regarded as unsafe and making them available for use by consumers would give rise to offences under the Regulations.

Example of appropriate tanning bulb:



CLEANLINESS OF EQUIPMENT

- a) Licensees should maintain a documented cleaning schedule which should be retained at the premises for inspection;
- b) Licensees should provide adequate facilities for the:
 - i. cleaning, disinfecting and sterilization of work tools, equipment, protective clothing, gowns, towels etc.;
 - ii. these facilities must be easy to clean and have an adequate supply of hot and cold water, where appropriate;
 - ii. adequate storage for all items must be provided so as to avoid, as far as possible, the risk of contamination.
- c) A licensee should ensure that, before use in connection with treatment, any gown, wrap or other protective clothing, paper or other covering, towel, cloth or other such articles used in the treatment:
 - i. Is clean and in good repair, and, so far as is appropriate, is sterile;
 - ii. Has not previously been used in connection with any other client unless it consists of a material which can be, and has been, adequately cleaned and, so far as is appropriate, sterilized.
- d) A licensee should ensure that any;
 - (i) needle, metal instrument, or other item of equipment used in treatment or for handling instruments, and
 - (ii) needles used in treatment, so far as is appropriate,are in a sterile condition and kept sterile until they are used.

INFECTION CONTROL

- a) Procedures for the decontamination, disinfection and sterilisation of equipment should be provided at the premises;
- b) Glass bead sterilisers; UV light boxes; hot air ovens and water boilers should not be used for sterilisation purposes;
- c) Glutaraldehyde should not be used for sterilisation purposes;
- d) Autoclaves should be used for sterilisation where necessary. This should be in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and with the current version of Medical Devices Agency MDA 082002 (6) MDA 089804.

ULTRASONIC CLEANING PROCEDURE

The following procedure should be displayed in the disinfection area.

- (i) Place instruments in a basket. Open or dismantle instruments where appropriate. The lid must be closed when in operation.
- (ii) Use the detergent at the dosage as recommended by manufacturer (e.g. low-foaming enzymic, effective at low temperatures)
- (iii) After completion of the cycle, rinse thoroughly to remove detergent residues, by immersing in clean water (unless machine has an automatic rinse cycle)
- (iv) Drain and dry items
- (v) Empty, clean and dry bath at the end of the day

ULTRASONIC TESTS

All results must be recorded in the log book

Table showing recommended tests and frequency for Ultrasonic Bath

TEST	WEEKLY Y	QUARTERLY	ANNUALLY
AUTOMATIC CONTROL TEST	Y		
SAFETY CHECKS	Y		
CLEANING EFFICACY		Y	
ULTRASONIC ACTIVITY		Y	
SERVICE/PORTABLE APPLIANCE TEST			Y

Automatic Control Test

The principle behind the Automatic Control Test is to create a continuous performance record that is unique to the machine. This ensures that any deviation from normal performance can be identified.

- The cycle time (min 3-6 mins) and temperature (40-50c) must remain consistent with results of previous tests.
- The machine should display 'Complete Cycle' message

- There is no observed deviation from normal performance
- The logbook must be updated

Safety Checks

Safety checks ensure Operator Safety and correct cycle function and usually consist of:

- Check safety valve operation
- Check door pressure interlock
- Check door cycle start interlock
- Check door in-cycle interlock
- Check condition of door seal
- Check that filters and strainers are free from blockages
- Record all checks in the logbook

Cleaning Efficacy

These tests are done to prove that the machine is reducing the amount of contamination on an instrument to an acceptable level during the cycle.

Test Soil: Test Soil is used to mimic contaminants that would be found on an instrument prior to processing. Test kits can be purchased from supplier. Record results in the logbook.

Ultrasonic Activity

The ultrasonic activity is tested to check that the cleaner is cavitating correctly.

The recommended procedure is the Aluminium Foil Test. A 5cm foil strip is held using forceps in the centre of the bath for 3 minutes. Inspect the foil. The edges of the foil should be serrated with pitting and/or perforation of the centre of the strip. Alternatively use a commercial kit, which shows a colour change if the ultrasonic bath is producing sufficient cavitation. Record the results in the logbook.

The water must be changed after this test has been carried out as particles of foil remain in the water.

Service:

A yearly service by a competent engineer is recommended. The appliance should also be checked yearly for electrical safety as part of the premises portable appliance maintenance program.

NON VACUUM STERILISATION PROCEDURE

The following procedure should be displayed in the sterilisation area:

Type N - Non Vacuum- suitable for solid instruments only.

Fill the reservoir with water (sterile water is recommended) at the beginning of the day.

Ensure maximum surface exposure of instruments by opening or dismantling instruments. Do not overload.

Bowls, kidney dishes etc. should be inverted and placed at an angle to allow draining and to ensure the steam is in contact with all surfaces of the vessel.

On completion of the cycle instruments may be stored in a clean plastic container and must be used within 3-4 hours. After this time if not used they must be re-sterilised.

The reservoir should be drained at the end of the day when cooled and the chamber left clean and dry overnight.

AUTOCLAVE VERIFICATION TESTS

Type N - Non Vacuum machines – suitable for solid instruments only

All results must be recorded in the log book

TEST	WEEKLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUALLY
AUTOMATIC CONTROL TEST	Y		
SAFETY CHECKS	Y		
SERVICE/PORTABLE APPLIANCE CHECK			Y

Automatic Control Test - weekly

This test will provide accurate details of the maximum temperature and pressure reached during the 'hold time' within the steriliser during a typical cycle.

The test should be carried out at the beginning of the day.

The autoclave should be empty and the most frequently used cycle selected (e.g. 134°C, unwrapped without drying), or a test cycle if the autoclave is programmed with this feature.

If the unit has a printer installed the print-out of the test cycle should be retained and recorded in the logbook.

If the autoclave does not have a printer, the following information must be observed and recorded manually in the logbook.

- Cycle Time
- Sterilization 'hold time' (i.e. the length of time temperature is held at either 134°C or 121°C during the cycle)
- Temperature
- Pressure

Safety Checks - weekly

The door seals should be checked for signs of deterioration and leaks and results recorded in the logbook.

Check the performance of the door safety devices and record result in the logbook.

Service - annual

The steriliser should receive an annual service from a qualified engineer in accordance with the manufacturers recommendation.

The steriliser should be checked yearly by a competent engineer as part of the premises portable appliance maintenance program.

A copy of the reports to be kept in the log book.

VACUUM STERILISATION PROCEDURE

The following procedure should be displayed in the sterilisation area:

Type B- Vacuum -suitable for hollow or porous instruments.

Fill the reservoir with water (sterile water is recommended) at the beginning of the day.

The instruments should be placed in suitable pouches which may have an indicator strip on them which changes colour after the cycle is complete.

Once sterilised the pouches can be stored for up to 6 months, the date of sterilisation should be written on the pouch.

The pouches should be stored above floor level, away from direct sunlight and in a secure, dry and cool environment.

The reservoir should be drained at the end of the day when cooled and the chamber left clean and dry overnight.

VACUUM AUTOCLAVE VERIFICATION TEST

Type 8- Vacuum – suitable for hollow or porous instruments

All results must be recorded in the log book

Table showing recommended tests and frequency for Type N Autoclave

TEST	WEEKLY	QUARTERLY	ANNUALLY
AUTOMATIC CONTROL TEST	Y		
SAFETY CHECKS	Y		
STEAM PENETRATION TEST		Y	
SERVICE/PORTABLE APPLIANCE TEST			Y

Automatic Control Test- weekly

This test will provide accurate details of the maximum temperature and pressure reached during the 'hold time' within the steriliser during a typical cycle.

The test should be carried out at the beginning of the day.

The autoclave should be empty and the most frequently used cycle selected (e.g.134C, unwrapped without drying), or a test cycle if the autoclave is programmed with this feature.

If the unit has a printer installed the print out of the test cycle should be retained and recorded in the logbook.

If the autoclave does not have a printer, the following information must be observed and recorded manually in the logbook:

- Cycle Time
- Sterilization 'hold time' (i.e. the length of time temperature is held at either 134C or 121c during the cycle)
- Temperature
- Pressure

Safety Checks - weekly

The door seals should be checked for signs of deterioration and leaks and results recorded in the logbook.

Check the performance of the door safety devices and record result in the logbook.

Steam Penetration Test - quarterly

This test is used in order to check that the air removal stage of the steriliser is effective.

The method used must be in accordance with the manufacturers guidance in order to be effective.

The Bowie and Dick or Helix tests are the most commonly used and are available in pack form from suppliers.

The pack is placed in the centre of the chamber, select a standard cycle, the same cycle must be used each time the test is performed.

At the end of the cycle examine the test sheet and record the results in the logbook.

Service – annual

The steriliser should receive an annual service from a qualified engineer in accordance with the manufacturers recommendation

The steriliser should be checked yearly by a competent engineer as part of the premises portable appliance maintenance program.

A copy of the reports to be kept in the log book

Guidance on the Qualifications and Training of Special Treatment Practitioners

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This guidance has been produced to assist special treatment licensed operators evaluate the qualification and/or competence and training documentation that special treatment practitioners (therapists) must have achieved to enable them to perform specific special treatments.
- 1.2 From the 01 April 2017 it will be the responsibility of each licence holder to ensure that all special treatment practitioners, either working for them as an employee or working at their licensed premises with their permission, are suitably qualified and/or competent and trained to perform specific special treatments. This is a requirement of standard condition 2.7(a)(b)(c)(d)(e) of the Council's standard conditions for licensed special treatments premises.
- 1.3 Licensees are also responsible for ensuring trainee practitioners, who have not attained the required competence and/or qualification level, are directly supervised by a qualified special treatment practitioner. Records of special treatment practitioners' personal training and qualifications must be kept on the premises.

2. Training and Qualifications

- 2.1 Licensees should ensure that all special treatment practitioners have attained the minimum level of qualification and/or training before permitting them to provide treatments on their premises. As the Council no longer runs a therapist registration scheme the responsibility for checking qualifications and/or training documents will be with the licensee.
- 2.2 The council has produced a summary of the most popular qualifications/training requirements along with the special treatments that they cover. This table is attached at Appendix A.
- 2.3 Licensees should only accept national or international qualifications, i.e. City and Guilds, NVQ or equivalent. International qualifications are supported by the National Academic Recognition Information Centre (UKNARIC) www.naric.org.uk/naric/ Where there are no nationally recognised qualifications for a particular special treatment, they should expect the special treatment practitioner to provide:
 - (i) Evidence of relevant training, or
 - (ii) Evidence that the therapist is a member of an exempt organisation that covers a particular treatment, and,
 - (iii) References and evidence of past work and proof of when and where their apprenticeship or training was undertaken.

2.4 At present there are no nationally or internationally recognised qualifications for the following special treatments:

- (i) Tattooing,
- (ii) Body Piercing,
- (iii) Micropigmentation, and
- (iv) Flotation Tank

2.5 For special treatment practitioners who have international qualifications, which are not generally recognised in the UK, the licensee must request that the practitioner obtains a comparability certificate from the National Academic Recognition Information Centre of the UK (UKNARIC). A comparability certificate will provide the licensee with the academic level of that international qualification compared to the equivalent UK qualification. That will then allow the licensee to compare that comparability certificate information with the summary of qualifications and training attached to this document at Appendix A. Please bear in mind however that whilst the academic level of training will be similar to the UK qualification, the mandatory and optional units will not necessarily be the same.

3. Trainee Practitioner Supervision

3.1 The council understands that due to the nature of some of the special treatments it will be necessary for trainee special treatment practitioners to provide treatments to demonstrate that they can meet the minimum level.

3.2 The council has incorporated condition 2.6(c) of its Standard Conditions for Special Treatment Premises Licences relating to the supervision of trainees. Condition 2.6(c) states:

Newly qualified therapists must be supervised until the licence holder is satisfied that they are competent to practice. Trainees can only carry out licensed treatments under the supervision of a practitioner who has attained the relevant qualification and/or experience for that licensed treatment'

3.3 The requirement of this condition is to allow trainees to learn and gain experience but only under the supervision of a practitioner who has firstly attained the required qualification and/or training for the treatment that the trainee is giving, and secondly will directly supervise that trainee whilst the treatment is being conducted.

3.4 Licensees should also, as best practice instruct one of their most experienced and knowledgeable special treatment practitioners to undertake the supervision role for trainees. The supervisor must have direct supervision over the trainee whilst the treatment is being carried out. It is also good practice for the licensee to monitor the supervision that is being given on occasions to ensure that the supervisor is providing adequate guidance, instructions and support to the trainee.

3.5 There is a requirement that the licensee specifies the supervising special treatment practitioners name and the treatments that they are supervising on the trainee special treatment practitioner's personal training and qualification record.

4. Records

4.1 In order to ensure that adequate standardised records are kept at each premises relating to the practitioner and their qualifications/training the Council has included record keeping as a condition on all special treatment licensed premises.

4.2 Condition 2.7(d) and (e) of the Council's special treatment premises licence standard conditions states:

(d) Records shall be kept on the premises of every special treatment practitioner or trainee practitioner who provides licensed treatments on the premises (whether or not directly employed, self-employed or otherwise engaged) and shall include the following information:

(i) Full name

(ii) Home address

(iii) Date of birth

(iv) A photograph of the practitioner

(v) Full list of treatments offered by that practitioner at the premises

(vi) Details of the qualification and/or training attained/completed and the awarding body, including copies of such qualifications

(vii) For a trainee the records must also indicate the name(s) of the training supervisor and a list of treatments that person is supervising

(e) The records described above shall be kept on the premises whilst the special treatment practitioner or trainee practitioner is employed and/or carrying out special treatments at the premises and for a period of 2 years from the date when the special treatment practitioner or trainee practitioner ceases employment and/or providing treatment at the premises

4.6 The licensee must make sufficient checks to ensure that the personal details of therapists are correct. The licensee must check that information against photographic proof of identity documents such as passport, driving licence, identity card, etc.

4.7 As the Therapist Registration Scheme ceased on the 01 April 2017 all registrations had no effect from that date and there is no longer a requirement for such registrations to work in special treatment licensed premises. However, the special treatment practitioners that did hold a valid Therapist Registration with the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, that had not expired prior to the 01 April 2017, may use that registration certificate and badge as proof of meeting the required qualifications and/or training for the treatments listed.

5. Enforcement and Compliance

- 5.1 The Council is responsible for ensuring the licensed premises operate in accordance with their licence under the provisions of Schedule II of the London Local Authorities Act 1991. In addition to this, the Council must also ensure that premises, operators and staff meet their obligations under the terms of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1976 and associated Regulations or Orders.

- 5.2 The Council will undertake announced or unannounced, inspections of the premises based on the risk assessment of individual premises. The Council's authorised officers will check the premises to make sure that no conditions are being breached, and that records are being adequately maintained.

SUMMARY OF SOME OF THE MOST POPULAR BEAUTY THERAPY QUALIFICATIONS AND THE TREATMENTS WHICH ARE COVERED

Awarding Body (Formal Qualification) (Formal qualifications are set in line with National Occupational Standards)	Treatments Covered (Mandatory Units)	Additional Treatments (Optional Units)
<p>CIDESCO Beauty Therapy Diploma</p> <p>Further details can be found on the CIDESCO website http://cidesco.com/qualifications/</p>	<p>Facial, Eyelash/Brow Treatments, Manicure, Pedicure, Massage, Waxing, Facial Electrotherapy, Body Electrotherapy,</p>	<p>Spa & Bath, Sauna & Steam, Flotation Tank, Nail Extensions, Reflexology, Aromatherapy, Ear Piercing, Ultra Violet Tanning, Electrolysis</p> <p>Laser and IPL is a level 4 qualification and in some cases the core of knowledge training will be required.</p>
<p>CIBTAC Level 2 Diploma</p> <p>Level 3 Diploma</p> <p>Level 4 Various diplomas – see website for details</p> <p>Further details can be found on the CIBTAC website http://www.cibtac.com/beauty-diplomas/</p>	<p>Facial, Manicure, Pedicure, Waxing</p> <p>Massage Facial Electrotherapy, Body Electrotherapy,</p>	<p>Eyelash and Eyebrow Treatments</p> <p>Microdermabrasion, Electrical Epilation, Stone Therapy Massage, Indian Head Massage, Nail Extensions, Reflexology, Aromatherapy, Ear Piercing, Ultra Violet Tanning</p> <p>Laser and IPL is a level 4 qualification and in some cases the core of knowledge training will be required</p>

<p>ITEC Level 2 Diploma</p> <p>Level 3 Diploma</p> <p>Further details can be found on the ITEC website: https://www.itecworld.co.uk/qualifications/</p>	<p>Facial, Eyelash/Brow Treatments, Manicure, Pedicure, Waxing</p> <p>Massage, Facial Electrotherapy, Body Electrotherapy, Electrical Epilation,</p>	<p>Nail Extensions, Reflexology, Indian Head Massage, Aromatherapy Massage, Indian Head Massage, Microdermabrasion, Ear Piercing,</p> <p>Laser or IPL is a level 4 qualification and in some cases the core of knowledge training will be required</p>
<p>BTEC Beauty Therapy</p> <p>Level 2 Diploma</p> <p>Level 3 Diploma</p> <p>Further details can be found on the Pearson website https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/btec-nationals/beauty-therapy-2010.html</p>	<p>Facial, Manicure, Pedicure, Eyelash/Eyebrow Treatments</p> <p>Massage, Facial Electrotherapy, Body Electrotherapy,</p>	<p>Electrical Epilation, Indian Head Massage, Self Tanning, UV Tanning, Nail Enhancements, Stone Massage, Spa Treatments, Aromatherapy Massage, Reflexology Spa & Bath, Sauna & Steam, Flotation Tank, Nail Extensions, Reflexology, Aromatherapy, Ear Piercing, Ultra Violet Tanning, Electrolysis</p> <p>Persons applying for Laser or IPL require the pre-requisite of BTEC Certificate and “core of knowledge training”</p>

<p>VTCT</p> <p>Level 2 Diploma in Beauty Therapy</p> <p>Level 3 Diploma in Beauty Therapy</p> <p>Further details can be found on the VTCT website http://www.vtct.org.uk/Home/QualificationCentreFinder.aspx :</p>	<p>Facial, Eyelash/brow treatments, Manicure, Pedicure, Waxing,</p> <p>Massage, Facial Electrotherapy, Body Electrotherapy,</p> <p>www.vtct.org.uk/Home/ContactUs.aspx</p>	<p>Check website for details of optional units and/or level 4 qualifications</p> <p>Laser or IPL is a level 4 qualification and in some cases the core of knowledge training will be required”</p>
<p>BTEC HND Beauty Therapy</p> <p>Further details can be found on the Pearson website https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/qualifications/btec-nationals/beauty-therapy-2010.html</p>	<p>Facial, Manicure, Pedicure, Massage, Lymphatic Drainage, Facial Electrotherapy, Body Electrotherapy, Microdermabrasion, Electrical Epilation, Reflexology.</p>	<p>Other units may also be available, check qualification and/or website for further details</p> <p>Laser or IPL is a level 4 qualification and in some cases the core of knowledge training will be required</p>
<p>City & Guilds NVQ 2</p> <p>Level 3</p> <p>Further details can be found on the City & Guilds website http://www.cityandguilds.com/qualifications-and-apprenticeships/beauty-and-complementary-therapies#fil=uk</p>	<p>Facial, Eyelash/Brow Tinting, Manicure, Pedicure, Waxing.</p> <p>Massage, Facial Electrotherapy, Body Electrotherapy, Nail Enhancements</p>	<p>Spa & Bath, Sauna & Steam, Flotation Tank, Reflexology, Aromatherapy, Ear Piercing, Ultra Violet Tanning, Nail Extensions, Electrolysis</p> <p>Laser or IPL is a level 4 qualification and in some cases the core of knowledge training will be required</p>

Exempted Organisations – Bona fide registered members of a Recognised Body of Health Practitioners, where the organisation has met the exemption criteria, will not require a licence provided the treatments/therapies being provided are covered under the organisation's exemption and are not of a cosmetic nature. These organisations are exempt for the following treatments because they follow a clinical nature rather than cosmetic: Acupuncture, Aromatherapy, Massage, Reflexology and Shiatsu (*see the Council's website for the list of current exemptions <https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/licensing-information/applicants-and-businesses/special-treatment-licensing>*).

General Medical Council – if the applicant is a medical practitioner registered by the General Medical Council and any treatments are carried out under their supervision they are exempt from the need to be licensed by this authority. These members are advised to contact the Care Quality Commission on www.cqc.org.uk.

Chiropodists/ Podiatrists – Applicants are required to be registered with the Health Professions Council and are exempt from the need to be licensed by this authority.

Osteopaths – Applicants are required to be registered with the General Osteopathic Council and are exempt from the need to be licensed by this authority.

Chiropractors - Applicants are required to be registered with the General Chiropractic Council and are exempt from the need to be licensed by this authority.

Training Certificates – Certificates gained from courses that have not been approved by the National Occupational Standards are only accepted in conjunction with formal qualifications. These courses are typically 1-2 days and there is no formal assessment before being awarded the certificate, attendance on the course is all that is required to obtain the certificate.