

Who Needs a Special Treatment Licence

PART II OF THE LONDON LOCAL AUTHORITIES ACT 1991

Who needs a licence?

1. The London Borough of Bexley has adopted Part II of the London Local Authorities Act 1991, which means that any premises located in the Borough and used as an “*establishment for special treatment*” need to be licensed by the Council.

What is an “*establishment for special treatment*”?

2. An “*establishment for special treatment*” is any premises, which includes a residential premises, which are used to provide a treatment that falls into one or more of the following categories:
 - Massage
 - Manicure, includes false nails
 - Acupuncture
 - Tattooing, includes semi-permanent make-up
 - Cosmetic Piercing
 - Chiropody, includes pedicure
 - Light, electric or other special treatment of a like kind
 - Vapour, sauna or other baths.

The Council has produced a guidance entitled the ‘**A-Z of Special Treatments**’, which lists the different types of treatments that are caught by the Act. Also listed are some common treatments that can be provided without the need for a licence.

Are there any exceptions or exemptions?

3. Yes, a licence is not required for the provision of special treatment at:-
 - a) any premises which are not used for gain or reward.
 - b) any premises where the special treatment is carried out by or under the supervision of:-
 - a medical practitioner registered by the General Medical Council;
 - a bona fide member of a body of health practitioners, where the body has satisfied the Council that it meets the requirements of the Act;
 - in the case of acupuncture, a dentist registered under the Dentists Act 1984;
 - in the case of osteopathy, a fully or conditionally registered osteopath under the Osteopaths Act 1993;
 - in the case of chiropractic, a fully or a conditionally registered chiropractor under the Chiropractors Act 1994.
 - c) any premises used by a person registered under the Health and Social Work Professions Order 2001:-
 - solely for the practice of the profession in respect of which they are registered: or
 - for the practice of the profession in respect of which they are registered and for the conduct by them of any business ancillary to such practice and no other purpose.
 - d) any hospital provided by the Secretary of State by any person in pursuance of arrangements made by the National Health Service Commissioning Board or by a clinical commissioning group under the National Health Service Act 2006.
 - e) any nursing home registered under Part II of the Registered Homes Act 1984 or exempted from registration under that Part of that Act.

The Council has a list, ‘**Exempt Bodies of Health Practitioners**’, which sets out the bodies that have been granted exemption by the Council from the need for a special treatments licence.