

Sanctions Policy

Last updated March 2019

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About the Policy

Purpose of the Policy

1. The Health and Care Professions Council's (HCPC's) Sanctions Policy sets out the principles Practice Committee Panels should consider when deciding what, if any, sanction should be imposed in fitness to practise cases. It aims to ensure that decisions are fair, consistent and transparent.
2. Panels make independent decisions, and must decide each case on its merits. The Policy is intended to be a guide and not to provide fixed 'tariffs' or constrain a panel's independence in any way. However, where a panel deviates from the Policy, they must provide clear reasons for doing so.
3. This Policy covers the principles panels should consider when determining what, if any, sanction should be imposed. It provides detail on the principles of proportionality, outlines key mitigating and aggravating factors, identifies serious cases and describes the sanctions available to the panel and the approach to be taken in review hearings.
4. The Policy applies to the HCPC in all of its activities, including those delivered through the Health and Care Professions Tribunal Service (HCPTS).

Purpose of sanctions

5. Professionals registered with the HCPC must adhere to the Standards of conduct, performance and ethics¹, and the relevant Standards of proficiency². Where serious concerns have been raised about a registrant's adherence to these standards, these concerns may be referred to a Practice Committee Panel of the HCPTS.
6. In advance of their consideration of sanction, the panel will hear evidence on the facts alleged as well as, where required, submissions on the statutory ground of the allegation and the issue of impairment.
7. There are five statutory grounds of impairment:
 - misconduct;
 - lack of competence;
 - a conviction or caution in the United Kingdom for a criminal offence, or a conviction elsewhere for an offence which, if committed in England and Wales, would constitute a criminal offence;

¹ <https://www.hcpc-uk.org/standards/standards-of-conduct-performance-and-ethics/>

² <https://www.hcpc-uk.org/standards/standards-of-proficiency/>

- physical or mental health; or
 - a determination by another regulator.
8. It is not the role of the panel to punish for past misdoings, but the panel will take account of past acts or omissions in determining whether a registrant's fitness to practise is currently impaired. If a panel finds that a registrant's fitness to practise is impaired by reason of one of the statutory grounds, it will go on to consider whether it is appropriate to impose a sanction.
 9. Sanctions should only be imposed in relation to the facts found proved, but should address all of those facts which have led to a finding of impairment.
 10. The primary function of any sanction is to protect the public. The considerations in this regard include:
 - any risks the registrant might pose to those who use or need their services;
 - the deterrent effect on other registrants;
 - public confidence in the profession concerned; and
 - public confidence in the regulatory process.
 11. Sanctions are not intended to punish registrants, but instead ensure the public is protected. Inevitably, a sanction may be punitive in effect, but should not be imposed simply for that purpose.
 12. In writing any decision on sanction, the panel must provide clear and detailed reasoning to support its decision, explaining the issues it has considered and the impact any aggravating or mitigating factors have had on the outcome.
 13. As required by the Health Professions Order 2001, any decision on sanction is published on the HCPTS website alongside the reasons for it.

Options available to the panel

14. The following sanctions are available to a panel and are set out in Article 29 of the Health Professions Order 2001 (the Order):
 - mediation;
 - no action;
 - caution;
 - conditions of practice;

- suspension;
- striking off.

Equality and diversity

15. The HCPC is committed to preventing discrimination, valuing diversity and achieving equality of opportunity in all that we do.
16. As a public authority the HCPC is subject to the requirements of the Equality Act 2010, and the equivalent Northern Irish legislation³. The Equality Act prohibits discrimination, harassment or victimisation of people with protected characteristics. These are:
 - age;
 - disability;
 - gender reassignment;
 - marriage and civil partnership;
 - pregnancy and maternity;
 - race;
 - religion or belief;
 - sex; and
 - sexual orientation.
17. Panels should be mindful of this when making their decisions. They should ensure that their decisions are fair, consistent and proportionate.
18. Panels should also be mindful that cultural differences may impact the way a registrant engages with the investigation into their conduct, and any hearing. For example, how they frame an apology.

³ <https://www.hcpc-uk.org/about-us/corporate-governance/policies/equality-diversity-and-inclusion/>

Standards of conduct, performance and ethics

19. The HCPC's Standards of conduct, performance and ethics (SCPE) are the standards we set for all the professionals on our Register, stating in broad terms our expectations of their behaviour and conduct. The standards outline that registrants must:

- promote and protect the interests of service users and carers;
- communicate appropriately and effectively;
- work within the limits of their knowledge and skills;
- delegate appropriately;
- respect confidentiality;
- manage risk;
- report concerns about safety;
- be open when things go wrong;
- be honest and trustworthy; and
- keep records of their work.

Proportionality

20. In making proportionate decisions on sanction, panels need to strike a balance between the competing interests of the registrant and the HCPC's overriding objective to protect the public (see paragraph 10). Therefore, decisions should deal with the concerns raised, but be fair, just and reasonable.
21. Sanctions are not intended to be punitive. Panels should only take the minimum action necessary to ensure the public is protected. This means considering the least restrictive sanction available to them first, and only moving on to a more restrictive sanction if it is necessary to protect the public.
22. The panel's written decision should clearly explain why the sanction is necessary to protect the public having regard to the full facts of the case and associated risks. It should also make clear what process the panel followed, by considering each available sanction in turn, in the same order in which the panel has assessed their suitability. Panels should explain why they have rejected one sanction before moving on to a more severe sanction, and outline why the less restrictive sanction is insufficient to protect the public. Where appropriate, they should also explain why the next more severe sanction is not required to protect the public, having regard to the specific circumstances of the case.

Interim orders

23. In deciding whether a substantive sanction is proportionate, panels may wish to take into account any interim order and its effect on the registrant.
24. Panels should however be mindful that the criteria panels use when considering whether to impose a substantive sanction on a registrant's practice is entirely different from the test for considering whether to impose an interim order, and that a panel making an interim order makes no findings of fact.

Mitigating factors

25. Mitigating factors are relevant at the earlier stages of the fitness to practise process, for example in determining whether the proven facts amount to the statutory ground or, in turn, indicate that fitness to practise is impaired. This is distinct from the discussion below, which focuses on evidence that is exclusively relevant to sanction. Matters of mitigation are likely to be of considerably less significance in regulatory proceedings, where the overarching concern is the protection of the public, than to a court imposing retributive justice.
26. When considering the impact on sanction, panels should properly evaluate any mitigating factors in the round and on a case by case basis. Panels must therefore give due consideration to all the information available to them about that particular case, including any wider contextual factors. These considerations should then form part of the panel's wider balancing exercise to determine what action is necessary for public protection.
27. Whilst mitigating factors do not excuse or justify poor conduct or competence, they may be useful indicators of a reduced ongoing risk posed to service user safety. For this reason, mitigating information may reduce the severity of the sanction required or, in some cases, mean that a sanction is no longer required at all.
28. A key factor in determining what, if any, sanction is appropriate is likely to be the extent to which a registrant recognises their failings and is willing to address them. Where a registrant does recognise their failings and is willing to address them, the risk of repetition is reduced.
29. In taking account of any insight, remorse or apology offered by a registrant, panels should be mindful that there may be cultural differences in the way these might be expressed, both verbally and non-verbally. This may be more pronounced where English is not the registrant's first language.

Insight, remorse and apology

30. Where present, genuine insight and / or remorse or apology can indicate that:
 - the registrant will comply with any training requirements;
 - the registrant will comply with any restrictions imposed on their practice, either by the HCPTS or locally;
 - the risk of repetition, and therefore the risk to service users, is significantly lower than cases where insight is not present; and
 - the risk of damage to public confidence in the profession is reduced.

Insight

31. Insight is a registrant's genuine understanding and acceptance of the concerns, which have been raised in relation to their conduct or competence. It is likely to be demonstrated by:
 - a genuine recognition of the concerns raised;
 - an understanding of the impact or potential impact of their actions; and
 - demonstrable empathy for the service user(s) involved (if applicable).
32. Genuine insight is likely to be demonstrated by timely remorse, apology and remediation, exhibited ahead of any hearing. Whilst insight expressed during a hearing may be taken into account, insight expressed in advance is likely to carry more weight.

Remorse

33. Expressing remorse involves a registrant taking responsibility and exhibiting regret for their actions, and may be demonstrated by one or more of the following:
 - acknowledging wrongdoing;
 - giving an apology; and
 - undertaking appropriate remediation.

Apology

34. Health and social care professionals have a duty of candour; a professional responsibility to be open and honest when things go wrong with the care, treatment or service that they have provided. The Standards of conduct, performance and ethics (Standard 8.1) affirm this and outline the obligation to:
 - inform service users or, where appropriate, their carers, that something has gone wrong;
 - apologise;
 - take action to put matters right if possible; and
 - make sure that service users or, where appropriate, their carers, receive a full and prompt explanation of what has happened and any likely effects.

35. An apology does not mean the registrant is admitting legal liability. This is clearly set out in the Compensation Act 2006 (England and Wales)⁴ and the Apologies (Scotland) Act 2016⁵.
36. In assessing the sincerity of an apology, the panel should take account of the timing and level of remorse and insight the registrant has shown, and the presence and nature of any remediation they have undertaken.

Remediation

37. Remediation involves a registrant taking steps to address any concerns that have been raised about their conduct, competence or health. Successful remediation is likely to:
 - indicate the registrant has insight into the deficiencies of their conduct, competence or health;
 - reduce the risk of repetition of the concerns; and
 - reduce the risk to the public, including public confidence in the professions.
38. Whether or not remediation has been undertaken, and if any remediation can be considered successful, are important aspects of a panel's assessment of what risk the registrant might pose to the public, and therefore what sanction, if any, is required to mitigate that risk.
39. There are a wide range of remediation activities available to a registrant, and the form of that remediation will depend upon the nature of the concerns raised. The decision as to the appropriateness of the remediation is ultimately for the panel to make, however, remediation can include (but is not limited to):
 - courses to address behavioural issues, such as an anger management course;
 - training to address competence deficiencies;
 - rehabilitation to support individuals with health concerns;
 - coaching, mentoring and supervision to address competence and conduct issues; and
 - personal reflection.
40. There are some concerns which are so serious, that activities intended to remediate the concern cannot sufficiently reduce the risk to the public or public

⁴ *Compensation Act 2006* (England and Wales)
(<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/29/contents>)

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2016/5/contents/enacted>

confidence in the profession. Despite the steps the registrant has taken to attempt to remediate the concerns, the panel is still likely to impose a serious sanction. These might include cases involving:

- dishonesty (see paragraphs 56–58);
- failure to raise concerns (see paragraphs 59–60);
- failure to work in partnership (see paragraphs 61–62);
- discrimination (see paragraphs 63–66);
- abuse of professional position, including vulnerability (see paragraphs 67–75);
- sexual misconduct (see paragraphs 76–77);
- sexual abuse of children or indecent images of children⁶ (see paragraphs 78–79 and 87–89);
- criminal convictions for serious offences (see paragraphs 80–92); and
- violence (see paragraph 93).

41. Where the panel considers the steps taken to address the concerns are not sufficient to remediate the issues, it should clearly set out:

- the seriousness of the concerns;
- the risk posed to the public;
- the steps the registrant has taken to attempt to address the concerns; and
- the reasons the steps taken are not sufficient to protect the public.

⁶ For the avoidance of doubt, ‘indecent images of children’ refers to any indecent photographs, pseudo-photographs or prohibited images of children.

Aggravating factors

42. Like mitigating factors, aggravating factors are relevant at the earlier stages of the fitness to practise process, for example in determining whether the proven facts amount to the statutory ground or, in turn, indicate that fitness to practise is impaired. This is distinct from the discussion below, which focuses on evidence which is exclusively relevant to sanction.
43. Aggravating factors are any features of a case which increase the seriousness of the concerns. Where present, they are likely to lead to stronger sanctions in order to protect the public.
44. As with mitigating factors, when considering the impact on sanction panels should properly evaluate these factors in the round and on a case-by-case basis. Panels must therefore give due consideration to all the information available to them about that particular case, including any wider contextual factors. These considerations should then form part of the panel's wider balancing exercise to determine what action is necessary for public protection.

Breach of trust

45. Trust is a fundamental aspect of the relationship between a registrant and a service user or carer. Breaching this trust can have significant impacts on public protection. For example, a service user may not engage with a registrant because they are concerned they cannot trust them, delaying treatment or support.
46. Breaches of trust are of even greater seriousness where they involve a vulnerable service user or carer (see paragraphs 73–75).
47. Where there has been a breach of trust, panels are likely to impose more serious sanctions, and should provide clear reasons if they choose not to.

Repetition of concerns / pattern of unacceptable behaviour

48. The Standards of conduct, performance and ethics outline HCPC registrants' obligation to 'promote and protect the interests of service users and carers' (Standard 1) and to 'work within the limits of [their] knowledge and skills' (Standard 3). Where concerns are raised regarding their conduct, competence or health, registrants are duty bound to address these concerns, and ensure they do not compromise service user safety.
49. A repetition of concerns, or a pattern of unacceptable behaviour, leads to greater potential risks to the public, for a number of reasons such as:
 - the fact the conduct or behaviour has been repeated increases the likelihood it may happen again; and

- the repetition indicates the registrant may lack insight.
50. Repeated misconduct or unacceptable behaviour, particularly where previously addressed by employer or regulatory action, is likely to require more serious sanctions to address the risks outlined above.

Lack of insight, remorse or apology

51. Where a registrant lacks insight, fails to express remorse and / or refuses to apologise in a timely manner, they may pose a higher risk to service users.
52. Registrants who lack a genuine recognition of the concerns raised about their fitness to practise, and fail to understand or take responsibility for the impact or potential impact of their actions, are unlikely to take the steps necessary to safeguard service user safety to address the concerns raised. For this reason, in these cases panels are likely to take more serious action in order to protect the public.

Lack of remediation

53. If a registrant chooses not to undertake remediation activities to address their deficiencies, or fails to remediate when they have promised to do so, it could indicate a lack of insight. This might significantly increase the risk of repetition and therefore risk to the public. It is therefore likely that cases involving little or no remediation might require more serious sanctions, to protect the public.

Service user harm / potential service user harm

54. In cases where a service user has been harmed, or there was potential for harm to be caused, panels should be particularly mindful of any ongoing risk to service user safety, and any impact on public confidence in the profession.
55. Service user harm, or the potential for this, will be of particular importance in cases involving vulnerable service users. In these cases, the public expect that more serious action is taken to address concerns around conduct or behaviour.

Serious cases

Dishonesty

56. The Standards of conduct, performance and ethics require registrants to be honest and trustworthy (Standard 9). Dishonesty undermines public confidence in the profession and can, in some cases, impact the public's safety.
57. Dishonesty, both in and outside the workplace, can have a significant impact on the trust placed in those who have been dishonest, and potentially on public safety. It is likely to lead to more serious sanctions. The following are illustrations of such dishonesty:
- putting false information in a service user's record (including in an attempt to cover up misconduct or a lack of competence);
 - providing untruthful information in job applications (perhaps misleading the prospective employer about experience, training or skills gained);
 - using medicines, devices or services meant for service users;
 - fraud, theft or other financial crime.
58. Given the seriousness of dishonesty, cases are likely to result in more serious sanctions. However, panels should bear in mind that there are different forms, and different degrees, of dishonesty, that need to be considered in an appropriately nuanced way. Factors that panels should take into account in this regard include:
- whether the relevant behaviour took the form of a single act, or occurred on multiple occasions;
 - the duration of any dishonesty;
 - whether the registrant took a passive or active role in it;
 - any early admission of dishonesty on the registrant's behalf; and
 - any other relevant mitigating factors.

Failure to raise concerns

59. The Standards of conduct, performance and ethics outline HCPC registrants' obligation to 'report concerns about safety' (Standard 7). Registrants must report any concerns about the safety or wellbeing of service users promptly and appropriately and ensure that the safety and wellbeing of service users comes before any professional or other loyalties. In particular, the standards outline an

explicit requirement to take appropriate action if the concern is about a child or vulnerable adult.

60. Where a registrant fails to raise concerns, this can place service users at particular risk and is likely to result in a more serious sanction. This will be appropriate particularly where a registrant has repeatedly failed to raise concerns, a failure to raise concerns has resulted in a serious risk to the safety or wellbeing of service users, or if the concern involved a child or vulnerable adult.

Failure to work in partnership

61. The Standards of conduct, performance and ethics require registrants to 'work in partnership with colleagues' for the benefit of service users (Standard 2.5). As a result registrants must share their skills, knowledge and experience with colleagues, and, where appropriate, relevant information about the care, treatment or other services provided to a service user.
62. Cases where a registrant has therefore refused to cooperate with colleagues, whether that be the result of bullying, discrimination or dishonesty, are likely to result in a more serious sanction.

Discrimination

63. It is unlawful to discriminate against someone because they have, or are perceived to have, a protected characteristic, or are associated with someone who has a protected characteristic. Those characteristics are:
- age;
 - disability;
 - gender reassignment;
 - marriage and civil partnership;
 - pregnancy and maternity;
 - race;
 - religion and belief;
 - sex; and
 - sexual orientation.
64. Unlawful discrimination is unacceptable in modern society and standard 1.5 of the Standards of conduct, performance and ethics outlines that a registrant 'must not discriminate against service users, carers or colleagues by allowing [their]

personal views to affect [their] professional relationships or the care, treatment or other services that [they] provide.'

65. There can be serious consequences for public safety and confidence in the profession where a registrant discriminates against individuals with a protected characteristic, for example where a registrant:
- treats a service user or carer differently and worse than others because of who they are, or because of someone they are connected to;
 - refuses to provide a service user with a service or take them on as a client;
 - behaves in a way which causes the service user or carer distress, or offends or intimidates them; or
 - punishes a service user or carer for complaining about discrimination or helping someone else to complain.
66. For the reasons set out above, where a panel finds a registrant impaired and this involves unlawful discrimination, it is more likely to impose a serious sanction.

Abuse of professional position

67. The relationship between a registrant and service user or carer is based upon trust, confidence and professionalism. However, it is also a relationship in which there is an unequal balance of power, in favour of the registrant. Whilst registrants should endeavour to have positive relationships with service users and carers, it is essential that they remain aware of this dynamic and take care not to abuse their position.
68. Our Standards of conduct, performance and ethics require registrants to ensure that their conduct justifies the public's trust in them and their profession. This means being honest and trustworthy and acting in the best interests of service users, as well as ensuring that their relationships with service users and carers remain professional. Where a registrant is found to have abused their professional status, this is highly likely to reduce the public's trust in them and their profession. The greater the alleged abuse of trust, the more serious the panel should consider the concerns.
69. A registrant may abuse their professional position in a number of ways such as:
- **Financial:** A registrant may abuse their position of trust for their own financial gain, for example by influencing service users or carers in order to sell goods or services, or by misusing a service user or carer's money or possessions.
 - **Inappropriate access of confidential information:** A registrant will be considered to have abused their professional position if they use it to gain

access to confidential records about service users without authority or a good reason to do so.

- **Inappropriate relationships:** Our standards require registrants to ‘maintain appropriate relationships’. Where a registrant uses their professional status to pursue inappropriate relationships with service users or carers this may undermine the care or treatment provided and the public’s trust in the profession. Registrants should take care to set clear boundaries, and avoid conduct which strays beyond that typically expected of a therapeutic / professional relationship.

When considering whether a relationship is inappropriate, the panel should have particular regard for:

- evidence that the registrant’s professional status was a coercive factor in the relationship’s instigation;
- evidence of predatory behaviour (see paragraphs 71–72);
- evidence that the service user or carer is particularly vulnerable (see paragraphs 73–75);
- evidence that the relationship is of a sexual or otherwise inappropriate emotional nature.

Former service users

70. If a registrant forms a personal relationship with a former service user or carer, this may still be inappropriate. In determining whether or not the registrant has abused their professional position, the panel should consider:

- the nature of the previous professional relationship;
- the length of time since the professional relationship ended;
- if there is evidence that the registrant used their professional relationship to facilitate a personal relationship (actual or prospective) with a service user or carer and, having done so, ended the professional relationship with that person. The panel may consider a failure in any such situation to secure appropriate alternative professional treatment, care or support for the service user or carer to be an aggravating factor;
- the vulnerability of the service user or carer (see paragraphs 73–75); and
- whether the registrant is involved in the care or treatment of other members of the family.

Predatory behaviour

71. A registrant's behaviour should be considered predatory where they are seen to take advantage of others, motivated by a desire to establish a sexual or otherwise inappropriate relationship with a service user or carer. The panel should take predatory behaviour particularly seriously, as there will often be significant risk to the targeted service user or carer.
72. Predatory behaviour might include attempts to contact service users or carers using information accessed through confidential records (for example, visiting a service user's home address without authority or good reason to do so), or inappropriate use of social media to pursue a service user or carer. Any evidence of predatory behaviour is likely to lead to more serious sanctions.

Vulnerability

73. Registrants must not abuse a service user or carer's trust. This is especially so where they might already be particularly vulnerable to such abuse.
74. Given the unequal balance of power between registrants and service users or carers, any service user or carer accessing treatment is vulnerable to some extent. However, a service user or carer is considered particularly vulnerable if they are unable to take care of themselves, or are unable to protect themselves from significant harm or exploitation. This might include factors such as:
 - mental illness (including dementia);
 - age (for example, children under 18 or the elderly);
 - disability;
 - lack of capacity;
 - history of abuse or neglect;
 - bereavement.
75. Where a registrant has pursued a sexual or otherwise inappropriate emotional relationship with a particularly vulnerable service user or carer, panels should consider this an aggravating factor which is likely to lead to a more serious sanction.

Sexual misconduct

76. Sexual misconduct is a very serious matter which has a significant impact on the public and public confidence in the profession. It includes, but is not limited to, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and any other conduct of a sexual nature that

is without consent, or has the effect of threatening or intimidating someone. The misconduct can be directed towards:

- service users, carers and family members;
- colleagues; and
- members of the public.

77. Because of the gravity of these types of cases, where a panel finds a registrant impaired because of sexual misconduct, it is likely to impose a more serious sanction. Where it deviates from this approach, it should provide clear reasoning.

Sexual abuse of children

78. Sexual abuse of children involves forcing or persuading them to take part in sexual activities and includes both physical contact and online activity. Each of the four countries has legislation which protects children from sexual abuse. Further details can be found on the NSPCC website⁷.

79. Sexual abuse of children, whether physical or online, is intolerable, seriously damages public safety and undermines public confidence in the profession. Any professional found to have participated in sexual abuse of children in any capacity should not be allowed to remain in unrestricted practice.

Criminal convictions and cautions

80. A conviction or caution should only lead to further action being taken against a registrant by the HCPTS if, as a consequence of that conviction or caution, the registrant's fitness to practise is found to be impaired.

81. The panel's role is not to punish the registrant, but to protect the public, which includes maintaining high standards among registrants and public confidence in the profession concerned.

82. Where a registrant has been convicted of a serious criminal offence, and is still serving a sentence at the time the matter comes before a panel, normally the panel should not allow the registrant to resume unrestricted practice until that sentence has been satisfactorily completed.

83. Likewise, if a registrant has a conviction or caution for a less serious offence which nevertheless had an impact on fitness to practise, typically panels should not permit the registrant to resume unrestricted practice.

⁷ <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-abuse/legislation-policy-guidance/>

84. Where the panel deviates from the approach outlined above, it should provide clear reasoning.

Sex offender

85. Although inclusion on the sex offenders' database is not a punishment, it does serve to protect the public from those who have committed certain types of offences. A panel should normally regard it as incompatible with the HCPC's obligation to protect the public to allow a registrant to remain in or return to unrestricted practice while they are on the sex offenders' database.
86. Where the panel deviates from this approach, it should provide clear reasoning.

Offences related to indecent images of children⁸

87. Under the Protection of Children Act 1978⁹ it is illegal to take, make, distribute, show or advertise indecent images of children.
88. The courts categorise offences relating to indecent images of children based on the nature of the images and the offender's degree of involvement in their production.
89. Any offence relating to indecent images of children involves some degree of exploitation of a child, and so a conviction for such an offence is a very serious matter. In particular, it undermines the public's trust in registrants and public confidence in the profession concerned and is likely to lead to a more serious sanction.

Community sentences

90. Community sentences are non-custodial sentences aimed at punishing offenders' behaviour so they don't commit crime in the future, and are used to address different aspects of an individual's offending behaviour. Therefore they may not simply be an order to undertake unpaid community work but may also include other orders such as:
- compliance with a curfew;
 - exclusion from certain areas; or
 - participation in mental health, drug or alcohol treatment.
91. Panels need to give careful consideration to the specific terms of any community sentence but, generally, it will be inappropriate to allow a registrant to remain in,

⁸ For the avoidance of doubt, 'indecent images of children' refers to any indecent photographs, pseudo-photographs or prohibited images of children.

⁹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1978/37>

or return to, unrestricted practice whilst they are subject to such a sentence.

92. Should the panel wish to depart from this approach, it should provide clear reasoning.

Violence

93. Registrants have a duty to ensure that their conduct justifies the public's trust and confidence in them and their profession (see standard 9.1 of the Standards of conduct, performance and ethics). Where a registrant has exhibited violent behaviour, this is highly likely to affect the public's confidence in their profession and pose a risk to the public. In these cases, a more serious sanction may be warranted.

Sanctions

Determining what sanction is appropriate

94. If a panel finds a registrant's fitness to practise to be impaired, it can:
- refer a case for mediation;
 - take no action;
 - impose a caution order;
 - impose a conditions of practice order;
 - impose a suspension order; or
 - strike the registrant off the Register.
95. In determining what sanction, if any, is appropriate, the panel should start by considering the least restrictive sanction first, working upwards only where necessary. The final sanction should be a proportionate approach, and will therefore be the minimum action required to protect the public.
96. Where the only alternative open to the panel is to take no further action, the Order gives the panel the power to refer a case for mediation. Mediation is intended to resolve issues between the registrant and another party, by facilitating meeting and discussion to come to a mutual understanding. However, there is no provision for a case to be returned to the panel should mediation fail. As a result, it is likely to only be appropriate in cases where the registrant's impairment is minor, is isolated in nature and unlikely to recur, and where the registrant has displayed sound insight and has undertaken significant remediation.

No action

97. A finding of impaired fitness to practise means that the panel has concerns about a registrant's current ability to practise safely and effectively. It is therefore unlikely that the panel would take no action following a finding of impairment.
98. However, in the cases the panel considers taking no action to be the appropriate and proportionate outcome, it should provide clear reasons to explain this decision and its conclusion that there is no risk to the public, or to public confidence in the profession, in taking no action.

Caution

What is a caution order?

99. A caution order can be imposed for any period between one and five years. It will appear on the Register, but will not restrict a registrant's ability to practise. An order of this sort may be taken into account if a further allegation is made against the registrant although, in doing so, the panel should take into account all relevant factors including:

- the length of time since the caution order was imposed;
- the relevance of that order to the further allegation made against the registrant; and
- whether any promised remedial steps that led to the imposition of a caution order originally, rather than an alternative sanction, have been fulfilled.

When is a caution order appropriate?

100. Where a panel finds that a registrant's fitness to practise is impaired, the least restrictive sanction that can be applied is a caution order.

101. A caution order is likely to be an appropriate sanction for cases in which:

- the issue is isolated, limited, or relatively minor in nature;
- there is a low risk of repetition;
- the registrant has shown good insight; and
- the registrant has undertaken appropriate remediation.

102. A caution order should be considered in cases where the nature of the allegations mean that meaningful practice restrictions cannot be imposed, but a suspension of practice order would be disproportionate. In these cases, panels should provide a clear explanation of why it has chosen a non-restrictive sanction, even though the panel may have found there to be a risk of repetition (albeit low).

How long should a caution order be imposed for?

103. The panel can impose a caution order for any period between one and five years. As discussed earlier, the panel should take the minimum action required to protect the public and public confidence in the profession, so should begin by considering whether or not a caution order of one year would be sufficient to achieve this. It should only consider imposing the caution order for a longer period where one year is insufficient.

104. Each case should be considered on an individual basis, and the panel's decision should clearly state the length of sanction it considers to be appropriate and proportionate, and the reasons for that decision.

Conditions of practice

What is a conditions of practice order?

105. A conditions of practice order allows a registrant to remain in practice subject to restrictions which reflect the panel's finding as to their fitness to practise. It requires the registrant to undertake certain actions or restrict their practice in certain ways. In some cases it may be appropriate to impose a single condition for a short period, for example to undertake specific training. However, in most cases, a combination of conditions will be necessary.

When is a conditions of practice order appropriate?

106. A conditions of practice order is likely to be appropriate in cases where:

- the registrant has insight;
- the failure or deficiency is capable of being remedied;
- there are no persistent or general failures which would prevent the registrant from remediating;
- appropriate, proportionate, realistic and verifiable conditions can be formulated;
- the panel is confident the registrant will comply with the conditions;
- a reviewing panel will be able to determine whether or not those conditions have or are being met; and
- the registrant does not pose a risk of harm by being in restricted practice.

When might a conditions of practice order not be appropriate?

107. Conditions will only be effective in cases where the registrant is genuinely committed to resolving the concerns raised and the panel is confident they will do so. Therefore, conditions of practice are unlikely to be suitable in cases in which the registrant has failed to engage with the fitness to practise process or where there are serious or persistent failings.

108. Conditions are also less likely to be appropriate in more serious cases, for example those involving:

- dishonesty (see paragraphs 56–58);

- failure to raise concerns (see paragraphs 59–60);
- failure to work in partnership (see paragraphs 61–62);
- discrimination (see paragraphs 63–66);
- abuse of professional position, including vulnerability (see paragraphs 67–75);
- sexual misconduct (see paragraphs 76–77);
- sexual abuse of children or indecent images of children¹⁰ (see paragraphs 78–79 and 87–89);
- criminal convictions for serious offences (see paragraphs 80–92); and
- violence (see paragraph 93).

109. There may be circumstances in which a panel considers it appropriate to impose a conditions of practice order in the above cases. However, it should only do so when it is satisfied that the registrant’s conduct was minor, out of character, capable of remediation and unlikely to be repeated. The panel should take care to provide robust reasoning in these cases.

What considerations should be given when formulating conditions?

110. Conditions typically cover the following areas (this list is not exhaustive):

- education and training requirements;
- practice restrictions;
- chaperones;
- supervision;
- treatment;
- substance dependency;
- informing the HCPC and others; and
- personal development.

¹⁰ For the avoidance of doubt, ‘indecent images of children’ refers to any indecent photographs, pseudo-photographs or prohibited images of children.

111. Conditions should be appropriate to remedy the concerns raised, and the panel should be assured that they mitigate any risk posed by the registrant remaining in unrestricted practice.
112. A panel must, in an appropriate case, impose a reasonable time limit for compliance with a condition, so as to avoid placing the relevant registrant in a position of uncertainty for an unnecessary length of time.
113. While conditions of practice may be imposed on a registrant who is currently not practising, before doing so, panels should consider whether there are equally effective conditions which could be imposed and which are not dependent on the registrant returning to practise. For example, not all training, reflection or development requires a registrant to be in practice or have a workplace-based mentor.
114. Conditions must also be workable and reasonable, taking into account the registrant's practice setting, and not imposing a condition, or combination of conditions, which effectively suspend the registrant's practice.
115. Where a panel believes that stringent conditions are required, and it has concerns these effectively suspend the registrant's practice, it should consider whether or not conditions are an appropriate sanction. The panel's primary concern should be to protect the public and public confidence in the profession. If it is not able to draft workable conditions that achieve this, it may need to consider imposing a suspension order.

How long should a conditions of practice order be imposed for?

116. Conditions of practice orders can be imposed for a period of up to three years. In determining the appropriate length of a conditions of practice order, the panel should consider all the information available to it to come to an appropriate and proportionate decision. It should provide clear written reasons for deciding on the particular length of the order.
117. Article 29(7)(c) of the Order enables panels to specify a minimum period (of up to two years) for which a conditions of practice order is to have effect before the registrant can apply to vary, replace or revoke it. Panels should only exercise that power in cases where it is clear from the evidence that earlier review is unlikely to be of value or where the nature of the conditions imposed make an early review inappropriate.

Suspension order

What is a suspension order?

118. A suspension order prohibits a registrant from practising their profession.

119. However, whilst a registrant who is suspended cannot practise, Article 22(8) of the Order provides that they can be subject to further fitness to practise proceedings for events which occur whilst they are suspended.
120. Suspension orders cannot be made subject to conditions, but where the panel expects the registrant to address specific issues or take specific action before the suspension order is reviewed (for example, to undergo substance abuse treatment) clear guidance should be given setting out what is expected of the registrant and the evidence that may be helpful to any future review panel. However, panels should avoid being unduly prescriptive and must not bind or fetter the discretion of a future review panel.

When is a suspension order appropriate?

121. A suspension order is likely to be appropriate where there are serious concerns which cannot be reasonably addressed by a conditions of practice order, but which do not require the registrant to be struck off the Register. These types of cases will typically exhibit the following factors:
- the concerns represent a serious breach of the Standards of conduct, performance and ethics;
 - the registrant has insight;
 - the issues are unlikely to be repeated; and
 - there is evidence to suggest the registrant is likely to be able to resolve or remedy their failings.

How long should a suspension order be imposed for?

122. A suspension order should be imposed for a specified period up to one year. When determining how long a suspension order should be imposed for, panels must ensure that their primary consideration is what is necessary and proportionate in order to ensure that the public is protected (see paragraphs 20–22).
123. Whilst short-term suspensions can have long-term consequences for a registrant (including being dismissed from their current employment), they are likely to be appropriate where a staged return to practice is required. For example, where the registrant has previously engaged in the process but is currently unable to respond to and comply with conditions of practice but may be capable of doing so in the future.
124. Short-term suspensions can also be appropriate in cases where there is no ongoing risk of harm, but where further action is required in order to maintain public confidence in our professions.

125. A staged return to practice is likely to be appropriate in cases involving substance dependency, where at the time of the hearing the registrant is seeking or undergoing treatment (and the panel has received medical evidence confirming this to be the case) but has not reached the stage where they are safe to return to practice, even if that registrant is subject to conditions of practice. In these cases, the panel should clearly explain the purpose of the sanction and the expectations it has of the registrant.
126. Article 29(7)(b) of the Order enables panels to specify a minimum period (of up to ten months) for which a suspension order is to have effect before the registrant can apply to vary, replace or revoke it. Panels should only exercise that power in cases where it is clear from the evidence that earlier review is unlikely to be of value.

Striking off order

What is a striking off order?

127. A striking off order removes a registrant's name from the Register and prohibits the registrant from practising their profession.
128. Striking off is a long-term sanction. Article 33(2) of the Order provides that, unless new evidence comes to light, a person may not apply for restoration to the Register within five years of the date of a striking off order being made, and panels do not have the power to vary that restriction.
129. A striking off order may not be made in respect of an allegation relating to lack of competence or health unless the registrant has been continuously suspended, or subject to a conditions of practice order, for a period of two years at the date of the decision to strike off. Interim orders do not count towards the period of two years.

When is a striking off order appropriate?

130. A striking off order is a sanction of last resort for serious, persistent, deliberate or reckless acts involving (this list is not exhaustive):
- dishonesty (see paragraphs 56–58);
 - failure to raise concerns (see paragraphs 59–60);
 - failure to work in partnership (see paragraphs 61–62);
 - discrimination (see paragraphs 63–66);
 - abuse of professional position, including vulnerability (see paragraphs 67–75);
 - sexual misconduct (see paragraphs 76–77);

- sexual abuse of children or indecent images of children¹¹ (see paragraphs 78–79 and 87–89);
- criminal convictions for serious offences (see paragraphs 80–92); and
- violence (see paragraph 93).

131. A striking off order is likely to be appropriate where the nature and gravity of the concerns are such that any lesser sanction would be insufficient to protect the public, public confidence in the profession, and public confidence in the regulatory process. In particular where the registrant:

- lacks insight;
- continues to repeat the misconduct or, where a registrant has been suspended for two years continuously, fails to address a lack of competence; or
- is unwilling to resolve matters.

132. A striking off order has a significant impact on a registrant, and so when a panel imposes a striking off order, it should provide clear and detailed reasoning in its decision on sanction.

Interim orders

What is an interim order?

133. If a panel imposes a conditions of practice order, suspension order, or striking off order, Article 31 of the Order provides the panel with the discretionary power to also impose an interim conditions of practice order or an interim suspension order. This will apply from the imposition of the substantive order, until the end of the appeal period, or where an appeal is made, the end of the appeal process.

When is an interim order appropriate?

134. The power to impose an interim order is discretionary, and so panels should not consider it to be an automatic outcome. The panel should carefully consider whether or not an interim order is necessary and should provide the parties with an opportunity to address the panel on whether an interim order is required.

135. An interim order is likely to be required in cases where:

¹¹ For the avoidance of doubt, ‘indecent images of children’ refers to any indecent photographs, pseudo-photographs or prohibited images of children.

- there is a serious and ongoing risk to service users or the public from the registrant's lack of professional knowledge or skills, conduct, or unmanaged health problems; or
- the allegation is so serious that public confidence in the profession would be seriously harmed if the registrant was allowed to remain in unrestricted practice.

Multiple sanctions

136. Article 29 of the Order provides an escalating range of sanctions and panels may only impose one sanction at any one time, so it will be rare for a registrant to be subject to more than one sanction at a time. However, if that situation does arise, panels should ensure the duration and effect of each sanction is clear.

137. A registrant is only likely to be subject to multiple sanctions in cases where a sanction has been imposed in relation to one allegation, and a second sanction needs to be imposed in respect of an entirely separate and unconnected allegation.

138. However, where the second allegation involves any of the following, then escalation to a more stringent sanction is likely to be the more appropriate course of action:

- a repetition of the conduct which gave rise to the first sanction;
- conduct or behaviour similar in nature to the previous concerns; or
- a breach of the existing sanction.

139. In these cases, the more stringent sanction may have the effect of overriding the more lenient sanction, for example, a suspension order will override a conditions of practice order because the registrant is no longer able to practise.¹²

¹² The panel would need to make an order to bring the existing sanction to an end.

Review hearings

140. The review process is not a mechanism for appealing against or 'going behind' the original finding that the registrant's fitness to practise is impaired. The purpose of review is to consider:
- whether the registrant's fitness to practise remains impaired; and
 - if so, whether the existing order or another order needs to be in place to protect the public.
141. When reviewing sanctions under Article 30 of the Order, a panel may vary, extend, replace or revoke an existing sanction, but cannot impose a second, additional sanction for the same allegation. Therefore, where there are multiple sanctions against a registrant, review panels must consider each sanction separately.
142. At a review hearing, the panel's primary role is to consider the information available to it with regard to the conduct of the registrant since the previous hearing. This is to establish if a sanction ought to be varied, extended or replaced in order to protect the public.
143. In making its decision the panel should take account of the wider public interest, which includes:
- the deterrent effect to other registrants;
 - public confidence in the profession concerned; and
 - public confidence in the regulatory process.
144. The panel should take account of the same considerations (see paragraph 1–139) it would for a new hearing, including the information available to it about the initial allegations, any further information received including about the wider circumstances of the case and the risk posed to the public.
145. No registrant should resume unrestricted practice until it is safe and appropriate for them to do so.