



Teaching  
Regulation  
Agency

# **Mrs Wendy Lewis: Professional conduct panel meeting outcome**

**Panel decision and reasons on behalf of  
the Secretary of State for Education**

**December 2025**

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## **Professional conduct panel decision and recommendations, and decision on behalf of the Secretary of State**

<b>Teacher:</b>	Mrs Wendy Lewis
<b>Teacher ref number:</b>	8839263
<b>Teacher date of birth:</b>	18 September 1966
<b>TRA reference:</b>	22567
<b>Date of determination:</b>	16 December 2025
<b>Former employer:</b>	St Dunstan's School, Glastonbury

### **Introduction**

A professional conduct panel ("the panel") of the Teaching Regulation Agency ("the TRA") convened on 16 December 2025 by way of a virtual meeting to consider the case of Wendy Lewis.

The panel members were Karen Graham (teacher panellist – in the chair), Amanda Johnston (teacher panellist) and Peter Ward (lay panellist).

The legal adviser to the panel was John Lucarotti of Blake Morgan LLP Solicitors.

In advance of the meeting, after taking into consideration the public interest and the interests of justice, the TRA agreed to a request from Mrs Lewis that the allegation be considered without a hearing. Mrs Lewis provided a signed statement of agreed facts and admitted unacceptable professional conduct and conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute.

The meeting took place in private.

## Allegations

The panel considered the allegations set out in the notice of meeting dated 9 September 2025.

The allegations against Mrs Lewis were as follows:

You are guilty of unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute in that, whilst working as a Teacher of Food Technology and Art, and SENDCo, at St Dunstan's School:

1. Between 26 April 2023 and 28 April 2023, in relation to the AQA GCSE Art and Design (Fine Art) non-exam assessment, you did not adhere to exam board regulations, that you were aware, or ought to have been aware, of, in that:
  - a. On or around 26 and/or 27 April 2023, you offered one or more pupil(s) verbal advice and/or drawing assistance during their assessment; and/or
  - b. On or around 27 April 2023, you told one or more pupil(s) that they could take their portfolio and/or assessment material out of the classroom to work on that evening at home when the assessment was finished; and/or
  - c. On or around 27 April 2023, you told one or more pupil(s) "If you have any unfinished work that you need to get done ... I am going to leave the room and I think you know what I mean" or words to that effect; and/or
  - d. On or around 28 April 2023, you gave one or more pupil(s) additional time to work on their portfolio and/or assessment material after the assessed time had finished; and/or
  - e. On or around 28 April 2023, you told one or more pupils that they were being given additional time due to "strike days" and/or "bank holidays" which you knew was not true.
2. Your conduct at paragraph 1a – 1e):
  - a. Was dishonest;
  - b. Lacked integrity

The panel noted that Mrs Lewis had admitted all the allegations in the agreed statement of facts dated 10 June 2025. Mrs Lewis had further admitted that her actions amounted to unacceptable professional conduct and conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute.

## **Summary of evidence**

### **Documents**

In advance of the hearing, the panel received a bundle of documents which included:

Section 1: Chronology and List of Key People – pages 7 to 9

Section 2: Notice of Referrals and Teacher's responses – pages 8 to 34

Section 3: Statement of Agreed Facts and Presenting Officer's Representations – pages 35 to 46

Section 4: Teaching Regulation Agency Witness Statements – pages 47 to 69

Section 5: Teaching Regulation Agency Documents – pages 419 to 507

Section 6: Teacher Documents – pages 508 to 510

### **Statement of agreed facts**

The panel considered the statement of agreed facts which was signed by Mrs Lewis on 10 June 2025.

## **Decision and reasons**

The panel announced its decision and reasons as follows:

In advance of the meeting the TRA agreed to a request from Mrs Lewis for the allegation to be considered without a hearing. The panel reminded itself that it had the ability to direct that the case be considered at a hearing if required in the interests of justice or in the public interest. The panel did not determine that such a direction was necessary or appropriate in this case.

The panel proceeded to consider the case carefully, having read all the documents, and reached a decision. It accepted the legal advice provided.

The background to the allegation was as follows:

In September 2001, Mrs Lewis began working at St Dunstan's School ("the School") as a Food Technology and Art teacher.

She resigned from her position on 27 August 2023 following an internal disciplinary investigation in respect of her conduct regarding the non-exam assessment element of the GCSE for Art and Design in April 2023.

The agreed statement of facts further records the following details:

- The GCSE Art and Design Specifications include the following requirement for non-exam assessments:
  - Students must not add to or amend work produced during the supervised time, after the ten hours of supervised time has been completed.
  - At the end of each supervised session, both preparatory studies and work produced during the unaided supervised time must be handed in and kept under secure conditions.
  - Students cannot change or amend their preparatory work once the 10 hours of supervised time starts.
- The JCQ Instructions for Conducting Examinations include the following:
  - The Art and Design teacher may be required to give technical assistance to an individual candidate.
- This refers to ensuring that equipment, tools and materials are available to use and to deal with technical issues with the same. This does not permit assistance with the assessment work itself.
- Mrs Lewis had been responsible for supervising assessments in previous years and were familiar with the requirements for assessments.
- Mrs Lewis had read the regulations prior to the assessment on 26 and 27 April 2023.
- Mrs Lewis had visited another school to give guidance and support in exam administration.
- The School arranged additional support for Mrs Lewis when she raised concerns about her workload:
  - Lessons were covered for her

- The Headteacher assisted with SEN cases
- An additional staff member was employed to assist her
- She was given protected time
- On 26 and 27 April 2023, during the GCSE Art and Design non-exam assessment she:
  - Gave pupils suggestions on what they could do to improve their work, including:
    - Telling Pupil J to add a black background and colourful circles
    - Showing Pupil N how to do some colouring for the reflections
    - Telling Pupil E to mute the colours in her work
  - Told pupils that she could come around and help them
  - Allowed pupils to ask her questions
  - Carried out some drawing for more than one pupil
- Following the assessment she:
  - allowed pupils to take unfinished assessment work and / or their portfolios to complete outside of exam hours
  - Told pupils “If you have any unfinished work that you need to get done...I am going to leave the room and I think you know what I mean” or words to that effect, and that the implication of this was that pupils could take work away and complete it.
- On 28 April 2023, she allowed pupils to work on either their final pieces or sketchbooks/portfolios during a double art lesson and that this lesson took place after the non-exam assessment was concluded.
- She did all of this knowing that it was not permitted under the rules for the assessment.
- At around the same time she incorrectly told pupils that they were being given additional time because they had missed lessons due to bank holidays and / or strike days and / or lockdown and / or INSET days, and she knew that this was not true when she told the pupils this.

Prior to making its factual findings, the panel had regard to the admissions made by Mrs Lewis. It noted that these had been made on multiple occasions, both in relation to the commencement of TRA proceedings and in respect of the TRA adjudication process.

It further noted that Mrs Lewis did not appear to have legal advice or representation when she had made the various admissions and that she had also communicated (through [REDACTED], who had been corresponding with the TRA on her behalf) a strong desire for the TRA proceedings to be concluded, given the negative impact that these had had on her.

Having taken advice from the legal advisor, the panel determined that it could properly have regard to the admissions and statements of agreed facts signed by Mrs Lewis in coming to its decision on the factual allegations. The panel also took into account the documentation within the extensive bundle prepared by the TRA.

Finally, the panel noted that the pupils involved in the relevant examinations had been anonymised. It did not have an anonymisation key provided within its papers but was satisfied that it could proceed without this given that the identity of individual pupils did not appear to be a live issue. Accordingly, it adopted the same anonymisation of pupils that appeared within the papers.

## **Findings of fact**

The findings of fact were as follows:

**1. Between 26 April 2023 and 28 April 2023, in relation to the AQA GCSE Art and Design (Fine Art) non-exam assessment, you did not adhere to exam board regulations, that you were aware, or ought to have been aware, of, in that:**

- a. On or around 26 and/or 27 April 2023, you offered one or more pupil(s) verbal advice and/or drawing assistance during their assessment; and/or**

In finding this particular proved, the panel relied upon the admissions made by Mrs Lewis and the evidence of Pupils N, D and O to the effect that they had been assisted by Mrs Lewis.

- b. On or around 27 April 2023, you told one or more pupil(s) that they could take their portfolio and/or assessment material out of the classroom to work on that evening at home when the assessment was finished; and/or**



In finding this particular proved the panel relied upon the admissions made by Mrs Lewis and the evidence of Pupils G, H and I to the effect that they were told that they could take the material out of the classroom.

- c. On or around 27 April 2023, you told one or more pupil(s) “If you have any unfinished work that you need to get done ... I am going to leave the room and I think you know what I mean” or words to that effect; and/or**

In finding this particular proved the panel relied upon the admissions made by Mrs Lewis and the evidence of Pupils A and K that Mrs Lewis had said words to that effect.

- d. On or around 28 April 2023, you gave one or more pupil(s) additional time to work on their portfolio and/or assessment material after the assessed time had finished; and/or**

In finding this particular proved the panel relied upon the admissions made by Mrs Lewis and the evidence of Pupils F, K and O that they had been given additional time to complete their work after the assessed time had finished.

- e. On or around 28 April 2023, you told one or more pupils that they were being given additional time due to “strike days” and/or “bank holidays” which you knew was not true.**

In finding this particular proved the panel relied upon the admissions made by Mrs Lewis and the evidence of Pupils F, I, L and M to the effect that this was said by Mrs Lewis.

Having considered the evidence of [REDACTED], who [REDACTED] reviewed the GCSE Art and Design Specification, the panel was satisfied that each of the matters covered by 1(a) to (e) amounted to a breach of examination regulations and found that the stem of the charges (‘did not adhere to exam regulations’) was provided in respect of each particular.

## **2. Your conduct at paragraph 1a – 1e:**

- a. Was dishonest;**

In considering whether each of the particulars amounted to dishonesty, the panel had regard to the two stage test set out in the Supreme Court case of *Ivey v Genting Casinos (2017)*, namely to first ascertain a person’s actual knowledge or belief as to the facts, and secondly to assess if the conduct is dishonest by the standards of ordinary decent people. The panel also took account of the case of *Fish v GMC (2012)* which stressed the importance of dishonesty allegations being adequately particularised.

Notwithstanding that Mrs Lewis had admitted dishonesty in respect of each particular, the panel was concerned that allegations 1(a) to (d) were not sufficiently particularised in respect of the dishonest act being alleged. Whilst it was clear that rule-breaking was being alleged in respect of 1(a) to (d), the panel considered that the alleged dishonesty itself was not clearly set out.

By way of contrast, the panel considered that allegation 1(e) did clearly set out the dishonest act, namely relaying incorrect information to pupils when Mrs Lewis knew that this information was not correct, and so the panel was satisfied that this particular was proved, on the basis of the admissions by Mrs Lewis.

Having identified this issue in respect of the particularisation of the allegations, the panel considered whether it was appropriate to adjourn so that the TRA could address this matter, with a view to a further set of allegations being sent to Mrs Lewis and the matter being relisted for a meeting or hearing on a future date.

The panel assessed whether adjourning would be a proportionate step to take in light of the wider circumstances of the case, which related to allegations from the first half of 2023, whereby there were extensive admissions from Mrs Lewis and a strong indication on her behalf to the effect that the continuation of these proceedings was causing her immense distress.

The panel also had regard to the fact that it had made a dishonesty finding against Mrs Lewis in respect of particular 1(e). It noted that, on any analysis, all of the allegations were limited to a short period of time in April 2023. Accordingly, it was unlikely that any other further findings of dishonesty in respect of allegations 1(a) to (d) would have any impact on the totality of the case, the panel's later assessment of unacceptable professional conduct or, if that stage was reached, prohibition.

In all of the circumstances, and taking into account the above factors, the panel determined that an adjournment would not be proportionate or in the wider public interest. In deciding this, the panel had in mind the public interest in expeditious disposal of regulatory proceedings and the length of time that proceedings had been ongoing.

Given the panel's concerns about the particularisation of the dishonesty allegations it determined that it could not find allegations 1(a) to (d) proved in respect of dishonesty. Therefore, it decided that allegation 2(a) was proved only in respect of allegation 1(e).

#### **b. Lacked integrity**

The panel noted its earlier finding that each of the particulars amounted to a breach of the examination regulations. Teachers who are overseeing any part of the

examination process have a responsibility to abide by the regulations and avoid any behaviour which may bring the integrity of the process into question.

In the panel's view, it was clear that providing advice and assistance, offering unauthorised extensions, enabling pupils to access their work beyond the permitted time and providing false justifications for this, were all clear examples of conduct falling short of the higher standards expected from a teacher. Mrs Lewis expressly and deliberately contravened the exam board requirements. This was a serious departure from the standards and demonstrated a lack of integrity on her part.

### **Findings as to unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute**

Having found some of the allegations proved, the panel went on to consider whether the facts of those proved allegations amounted to unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute.

Mrs Lewis admitted both aspects. Whilst the panel took these admissions into account, it made its own judgment as to whether the threshold was crossed in the circumstances of this case.

In doing so, the panel had regard to the documents *Teacher Misconduct: The Prohibition of Teachers*, which is referred to as “the Advice” and *Teachers’ Standards: Guidance for school leaders, school staff and governing bodies*, which is referred to as “the Standards.”

The panel was satisfied that the conduct of Mrs Lewis in relation to the facts found proved involved breaches of the Standards. The panel considered that, by reference to Part 2, Mrs Lewis was in breach of the following:

- Teachers uphold public trust in the profession and maintain high standards of ethics and behaviour, within and outside school...,
- Teachers must have proper and professional regard for the ethos, policies and practices of the school in which they teach...,
- Teachers must have an understanding of, and always act within, the statutory frameworks which set out their professional duties and responsibilities.

The panel found that Mrs Lewis’ conduct amounted to deliberate and concerted breaches of examination regulations and dishonesty in respect of her communications with pupils.

Having carefully considered all the evidence and having regard to the fact that Mrs Lewis had acted contrary to the Standards, the panel was satisfied that her conduct fell significantly short of the standards expected of the profession.

Accordingly, the panel was satisfied that Mrs Lewis was guilty of unacceptable professional conduct.

In considering whether Mrs Lewis' conduct was such that it may bring the profession into disrepute, the panel took into account the way the teaching profession is viewed by others and considered the influence that teachers may have on pupils, parents and others in the community. The panel also took account of the uniquely influential role that teachers can hold in pupils' lives and the fact that pupils must be able to view teachers as role models in the way they behave.

For the reasons set out above, the findings of misconduct were serious and the conduct displayed would be likely to have a negative impact on Mrs Lewis' status as a teacher, potentially damaging the public perception. The panel considered that a member of the public would be extremely troubled to learn that any teacher had behaved in this manner when in a trusted position in respect of examinations.

The panel therefore found that Mrs Lewis' actions also constituted conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute.

## **Panel's recommendation to the Secretary of State**

Given the panel's findings in respect of unacceptable professional conduct and conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute, it was necessary for the panel to go on to consider whether it would be appropriate to recommend the imposition of a prohibition order by the Secretary of State.

In considering whether to recommend to the Secretary of State that a prohibition order should be made, the panel had to consider whether it would be an appropriate and proportionate measure, and whether it would be in the public interest to do so. It recognised that prohibition orders should not be given in order to be punitive, or to show that blame has been apportioned, although they are likely to have punitive effect.

The panel had regard to the particular public interest considerations set out in the Advice and, having done so, found a number of them to be relevant in this case, namely:

- the maintenance of public confidence in the profession; and
- declaring and upholding proper standards of conduct.

In the light of the panel's findings in respect of Mrs Lewis, which involved deliberate and concerted breaches of examination regulations and dishonesty, there was a strong public interest consideration in respect of declaring and upholding proper standards of conduct.

Similarly, the panel considered that public confidence in the profession could be seriously weakened if conduct such as that found against Mrs Lewis were not treated with appropriate seriousness when regulating the conduct of the profession.

The panel considered the evidence in support of retaining Mrs Lewis in the profession. It noted that several supportive references and testimonials had been provided in support of Mrs Lewis both as an individual and as a teacher, but that these did not adequately reference the subject matter of these proceedings and therefore were of limited assistance.

Nonetheless, the panel did take account of the evidence available about Mrs Lewis' background and career in education, noting that this had extended over a significant period of time.

Notwithstanding the clear public interest considerations that were present, the panel considered carefully whether or not it would be proportionate to impose a prohibition order, taking into account the effect that this would have on Mrs Lewis.

In carrying out the balancing exercise, the panel had regard to the public interest considerations both in favour of, and against, prohibition as well as the interests of Mrs Lewis.

The panel took further account of the Advice, which suggests that a prohibition order may be appropriate if certain behaviours of a teacher have been proved. In the list of such behaviours, those that are relevant in this case are:

- serious departure from the personal and professional conduct elements of the Standards;
- dishonesty or a lack of integrity, including the deliberate concealment of their deliberate action in serious contravention of requirements for the conduct of an examination or assessment leading to an externally awarded qualification or national assessment (or deliberate collusion in or deliberate concealment of such action) particularly where the action had, or realistically had the potential to have, a significant impact on the outcome of the examination assessment.

Even though some of the behaviour found proved in this case indicated that a prohibition order would be appropriate, the panel went on to consider the mitigating

factors. Mitigating factors may indicate that a prohibition order would not be appropriate or proportionate.

The panel considered the following mitigating factors were present in this case:

- Mrs Lewis had an otherwise good record. She had not been subject to any previous regulatory or disciplinary proceedings.
- Mrs Lewis was considered to be a well-respected and high performing teacher, who had made a significant contribution to the education sector.
- Mrs Lewis had engaged with the TRA and, ultimately, made full admissions.
- Mrs Lewis had expressed some remorse for her actions.

Weighed against this, the aggravating features in this case were that:

- Mrs Lewis' actions were deliberate. She was not acting under duress.
- Mrs Lewis ought to have known what was required of her in terms of her duties and responsibilities.
- Mrs Lewis was in a position of responsibility and had an obligation to act as a role model. She failed in her duties in that regard.
- Mrs Lewis' actions amounted to a clear breach of the Teachers' Standards.
- There was limited evidence of insight on the part of Mrs Lewis in terms of the impact of her actions on the school and the integrity of the examination process.

The panel noted the evidence that had been submitted by Mrs Lewis earlier in the proceedings which covered some background information in respect of [REDACTED] relating to Mrs Lewis at the time of the allegations. However, in light of the findings made in respect of the allegations and the admissions, the panel did not consider that this information had any bearing on its decision in respect of the prohibition order.

The panel first considered whether it would be proportionate to conclude this case with no recommendation of prohibition, considering whether the publication of the findings made by the panel would be sufficient.

The panel was of the view that, applying the standard of the ordinary intelligent citizen, it would not be a proportionate and appropriate response to recommend no prohibition order.

Recommending that the publication of adverse findings was sufficient would unacceptably compromise the public interest considerations present in this case, despite the severity of the consequences for Mrs Lewis of prohibition.

The panel was of the view that prohibition was both proportionate and appropriate. The panel decided that the public interest considerations outweighed the interests of Mrs Lewis. The fact that Mrs Lewis had breached the examination regulations in such a serious manner was a significant factor in forming that opinion. Mrs Lewis' actions were deliberate and had had the potential to significantly impact the integrity of the examinations.

The panel concluded that several behaviours found proved in this case indicated that a prohibition order would be appropriate. In particular, the panel felt that public confidence in the profession would be weakened if conduct of this nature was not treated with sufficient seriousness.

Accordingly, the panel made a recommendation to the Secretary of State that a prohibition order should be imposed with immediate effect.

The panel went on to consider whether or not it would be appropriate to recommend that a review period of the order should be considered.

The panel was mindful that the Advice states that a prohibition order applies for life, but there may be circumstances, in any given case, that may make it appropriate to allow a teacher to apply to have the prohibition order reviewed after a specified period of time that may not be less than two years.

The panel noted that the Advice indicates that there are behaviours that, if proved, would militate against the recommendation of a review period at all. The panel noted that none of the behaviours listed in the Advice were applicable to this case.

The panel noted that the Advice then goes on to indicate factors which may weigh in favour of a longer review period. The panel noted that the only factor which was potentially relevant in that list of factors was 'fraud or serious dishonesty.' The panel acknowledged that it had made a finding of dishonesty against Mrs Lewis in respect of allegation 1(e) and that it had viewed it sufficiently serious for it (along with the other findings) to amount to unacceptable professional conduct. However, the panel considered that this dishonesty (serious though it was) was confined within a short time period and appeared to be a lapse rather than a prolonged course of conduct. In those circumstances it did not consider that the dishonesty was serious enough to mean that a longer review period would be appropriate.

As such, the panel decided that it would be proportionate, in the circumstances, for the prohibition order to be recommended with a two year review period. The panel

considered this to be an appropriate balance between the rights of Mrs Lewis and the public interest.

## **Decision and reasons on behalf of the Secretary of State**

I have given very careful consideration to this case and to the recommendation of the panel in respect of both sanction and review period.

In considering this case, I have also given very careful attention to the Advice that the Secretary of State has published concerning the prohibition of teachers.

In this case, the panel has found some of the allegations proven and found that those proven facts amount to unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute.

In this case, the panel has also found some of the allegations not proven. I have therefore put those matters entirely from my mind.

The panel has made a recommendation to the Secretary of State that Mrs Wendy Lewis should be the subject of a prohibition order, with a review period of two years.

In particular, the panel has found that Mrs Lewis is in breach of the following standards:

- Teachers uphold public trust in the profession and maintain high standards of ethics and behaviour, within and outside school...,
- Teachers must have proper and professional regard for the ethos, policies and practices of the school in which they teach...,
- Teachers must have an understanding of, and always act within, the statutory frameworks which set out their professional duties and responsibilities.

The panel finds that the conduct of Mrs Lewis fell significantly short of the standards expected of the profession.

The findings of misconduct are serious as they include a teacher failing to adhere to regulations relating to the administration of public examinations as well as exhibiting behaviour that was dishonest and lacked integrity.

I have to determine whether the imposition of a prohibition order is proportionate and in the public interest. In assessing that for this case, I have considered the overall aim of a prohibition order which is to protect pupils and to maintain public confidence in the profession. I have considered the extent to which a prohibition order in this case would achieve that aim taking into account the impact that it will have on the



individual teacher. I have also asked myself, whether a less intrusive measure, such as the published finding of unacceptable professional conduct and conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute, would itself be sufficient to achieve the overall aim. I have to consider whether the consequences of such a publication are themselves sufficient. I have considered therefore whether or not prohibiting Mrs Lewis, and the impact that will have on the teacher, is proportionate and in the public interest.

In this case, the panel does not record having considered any evidence that Mrs Lewis' behaviour directly jeopardised the safety and wellbeing of pupils.

I have taken into account the panel's comments on insight and remorse, which it sets out as follows:

"Mrs Lewis had expressed some remorse for her actions."

"There was limited evidence of insight on the part of Mrs Lewis in terms of the impact of her actions on the school and the integrity of the examination process."

In my judgement, the lack of evidence of full insight means that there is some risk of the repetition of this behaviour. I have therefore given this element considerable weight in reaching my decision.

I have gone on to consider the extent to which a prohibition order would maintain public confidence in the profession. The panel provides the following observation:

"In considering whether Mrs Lewis' conduct was such that it may bring the profession into disrepute, the panel took into account the way the teaching profession is viewed by others and considered the influence that teachers may have on pupils, parents and others in the community. The panel also took account of the uniquely influential role that teachers can hold in pupils' lives and the fact that pupils must be able to view teachers as role models in the way they behave.

For the reasons set out above, the findings of misconduct were serious and the conduct displayed would be likely to have a negative impact on Mrs Lewis' status as a teacher, potentially damaging the public perception. The panel considered that a member of the public would be extremely troubled to learn that any teacher had behaved in this manner when in a trusted position in respect of examinations."

I am particularly mindful of the finding of dishonesty in this case and the impact that such a finding may have on the reputation of the profession.

I have had to consider that the public has a high expectation of professional standards of all teachers and that the public might regard a failure to impose a prohibition order as a failure to uphold those high standards. In weighing these considerations, I have had to consider the matter from the point of view of an “ordinary intelligent and well-informed citizen.”

I have considered whether the publication of a finding of unacceptable professional conduct and conduct likely to bring the profession into disrepute, in the absence of a prohibition order, can itself be regarded by such a person as being a proportionate response to the misconduct that has been found proven in this case.

I have also considered the impact of a prohibition order on Mrs Lewis herself. The panel comments as follows:

“Mrs Lewis had an otherwise good record. She had not been subject to any previous regulatory or disciplinary proceedings.”

and

“Mrs Lewis was considered to be a well-respected and high performing teacher, who had made a significant contribution to the education sector.”

A prohibition order would prevent Mrs Lewis from teaching. A prohibition order would also clearly deprive the public of her contribution to the profession for the period that it is in force.

In this case, I have placed considerable weight on the serious nature of the misconduct found by the panel. I have also placed considerable weight on the lack of evidence of full insight and consequent risk of repetition.

I have given less weight in my consideration of sanction therefore, to the contribution that Mrs Lewis has made to the profession. In my view, it is necessary to impose a prohibition order in order to maintain public confidence in the profession. A published decision, in light of the circumstances in this case, that is not backed up by full remorse or insight, does not in my view satisfy the public interest requirement concerning public confidence in the profession.

For these reasons, I have concluded that a prohibition order is proportionate and in the public interest in order to achieve the intended aims of a prohibition order.

I have gone on to consider the matter of a review period. In this case, the panel has recommended a two-year review period.

In doing so, it has referenced the Advice as follows:

“The panel noted that the Advice indicates that there are behaviours that, if proved, would militate against the recommendation of a review period at all. The panel noted that none of the behaviours listed in the Advice were applicable to this case.

The panel noted that the Advice then goes on to indicate factors which may weigh in favour of a longer review period. The panel noted that the only factor which was potentially relevant in that list of factors was ‘fraud or serious dishonesty.’ The panel acknowledged that it had made a finding of dishonesty against Mrs Lewis in respect of allegation 1(e) and that it had viewed it sufficiently serious for it (along with the other findings) to amount to unacceptable professional conduct. However, the panel considered that this dishonesty (serious though it was) was confined within a short time period and appeared to be a lapse rather than a prolonged course of conduct. In those circumstances it did not consider that the dishonesty was serious enough to mean that a longer review period would be appropriate.”

I have considered the panel’s concluding comments:

“As such, the panel decided that it would be proportionate, in the circumstances, for the prohibition order to be recommended with a two year review period. The panel considered this to be an appropriate balance between the rights of Mrs Lewis and the public interest.”

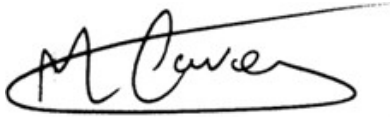
In this case, factors mean that I agree with the panel that allowing a two-year review period is sufficient and appropriate to achieve the aim of maintaining public confidence in the profession. These elements are the dishonesty found, the lack of evidence of full insight and the risk of repetition.

I consider therefore that a two-year review period is required to satisfy the maintenance of public confidence in the profession.

**This means that Mrs Wendy Lewis is prohibited from teaching indefinitely and cannot teach in any school, sixth form college, relevant youth accommodation or children’s home in England.** She may apply for the prohibition order to be set aside, but not until 23 December 2027, two years from the date of this order at the earliest. This is not an automatic right to have the prohibition order removed. If she does apply, a panel will meet to consider whether the prohibition order should be set aside. Without a successful application, Mrs Lewis remains prohibited from teaching indefinitely.

This order takes effect from the date on which it is served on the teacher.

Mrs Lewis has a right of appeal to the High Court within 28 days from the date she is given notice of this order.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Marc Cavey', enclosed within a horizontal oval shape.

**Decision maker: Marc Cavey**

**Date: 17 December 2025**

This decision is taken by the decision maker named above on behalf of the Secretary of State.