



Teaching
Regulation
Agency

Ms Jessica Kate Patullo: Professional conduct panel outcome

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

May 2026

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

Teacher: Ms Jessica Kate Patullo

Teacher ref number: 1639962

Teacher date of birth: 24 June 1996

TRA reference: 25337

Date of determination: 8 May 2026

Former employer: Kelvedon Hatch Community Primary School, Brentwood, Essex (the "School")

Introduction

A professional conduct panel ("the panel") of the Teaching Regulation Agency ("the TRA") convened on 5 to 8 May 2026 by way of a virtual hearing, to consider the case of Ms Jessica Kate Patullo.

The panel members were Mr Richard Young (lay panellist – in the chair), Mrs Cathy Logan (teacher panellist), and Mrs Victoria Kelly (teacher panellist).

The legal adviser to the panel was Ms Madison Taylor of Birketts LLP solicitors.

The presenting officer for the TRA was Mr Felix Keating of Three Raymond Buildings.

Ms Patullo was present and was represented by Mr Nicholas Kennan of Cornwall Street Barristers.

The hearing took place in public save that portions of the hearing were heard in private and was recorded.

Allegations

The panel considered the allegations set out in the notice of hearing dated 20 January 2026.

It was alleged that Ms Patullo was guilty of unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute in that whilst working as a Class Teacher at Kelvedon Hatch Community Primary School ('the School'):

1. Between around October 2023 and November 2024, she did not disclose to the School that Person A, with whom she was in a personal relationship with, was:
 - a. convicted of an offence in relation to indecent image(s) of children;
 - b. on the sex offenders' register.
2. By reason of her conduct at paragraph 1a) and/or 1b) above, she did not disclose a potentially serious safeguarding concern.
3. Her action(s) at paragraph 1 were:
 - a. lacking in integrity;
 - b. dishonest.

Ms Patullo admitted allegations 1.a., 1.b., and 2. However, she denied allegations 3.a. and 3.b. Ms Patullo made no admission of whether her actions amounted to unacceptable professional conduct or 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, list of key people and anonymised pupil list – pages 4 to 6

Section 2: Notice of hearing and response – pages 7 to 13

Section 3: TRA witness statements – pages 14 to 18

Section 4: TRA Exhibits – pages 19 to 238

Section 5: Teacher documents – pages 239 to 250

The panel members confirmed that they had read all of the documents within the bundle, in advance of the hearing.

In the consideration of this case, the panel had regard to the document Teacher misconduct: Disciplinary procedures for the teaching profession 2020, (the “Procedures”).

Witnesses

The panel heard oral evidence from the following witnesses called by the presenting officer:

Witness A – [REDACTED]

Ms Patullo was in attendance and gave oral evidence.

Decision and reasons

The panel announced its decision and reasons as follows:

The panel carefully considered the case before it and reached a decision.

In January 2019, Person A committed offences relating to possession of indecent images of primary school-aged children. In February 2021, Person A was sentenced for those offences and placed on the Sex Offenders’ Register until February 2026.

On 1 September 2022, Ms Patullo commenced employment as a class teacher at the School.

In October 2023, Ms Patullo began a romantic relationship with Person A.

In around October or November 2023, Person A informed Ms Patullo that he had a criminal conviction relating to indecent images of children and was subject to notification requirements under the Sex Offenders’ Register.

Ms Patullo continued to work at the School and did not disclose Person A’s conviction or status on the Sex Offenders’ Register to anyone at the School.

On 26 November 2024, Ms Patullo disclosed to the headteacher, Witness A, Person A’s status as a sex offender and the nature of his offences. Following this disclosure, the School sought advice from the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and a safeguarding risk assessment was initiated.

On 7 February 2025, a disciplinary hearing was held at the School.

On 30 April 2025, Ms Patullo ceased employment at the School.

The matter was subsequently referred to the TRA.

Findings of fact

The findings of fact are as follows:

The panel found the following particulars of the allegations against you proved, for these reasons:

- 1. Between around October 2023 and November 2024, you did not disclose to the School that Person A, with whom you were in a personal relationship with, was:**
 - a. convicted of an offence in relation to indecent image(s) of children;**
 - b. on the sex offenders' register.**

The panel noted that Ms Patullo admitted allegations 1.a. and 1.b.

However, the panel considered it necessary to still complete a thorough analysis of the evidence available to it and reach a conclusion with respect to the facts of allegations 1.a. and 1.b. In doing so, the panel considered information relating to the conviction and information relating to Person A's inclusion on the Sex Offenders' Register simultaneously as it was clear that all parties, and specifically Ms Patullo, sensibly recognised that those aspects were best dealt with collectively. When both pieces of information were eventually disclosed to the School, they were disclosed at the same time and as part of the same overall disclosure.

In her witness statement, Ms Patullo stated that she had been in a relationship with Person A since October 2023 and that she became aware "*early in the relationship*" of Person A's convictions relating to indecent images of children and his inclusion on the Sex Offenders' Register.

In oral evidence, Ms Patullo was asked a number of questions by the presenting officer relating to the state of her knowledge in October 2023, and as Ms Patullo did not provide an alternative suggestion for the date she became aware of Person A's history, the panel took this as evidence suggesting that Ms Patullo had in fact known the circumstances since October 2023.

In her witness statement and in oral evidence, Ms Patullo admitted that she did not disclose that information to the School before November 2024.

In her witness statement, Ms Patullo recalled that police had visited her and Person A on 3 November 2024 and that in this meeting she was told that the LADO should have been informed about Person A's history and his relationship to Ms Patullo due to her position

as a teacher. Ms Patullo said she was told at that point that she needed to inform the School.

The panel considered the oral evidence and written statement of Witness A. Witness A explained that in around November 2024, Ms Patullo was absent from the School, [REDACTED] Witness A stated that on around 22 November 2024, Ms Patullo requested a meeting. Witness A arranged this meeting for 26 November 2024.

Witness A explained that during this meeting, Ms Patullo made a disclosure regarding her partner - Person A - in which she stated that Person A had a conviction relating to indecent images of children, and that he was currently on the Sex Offenders' Register. In her witness statement for the TRA, Witness A noted that Ms Patullo said she had been aware of Person A's conviction and status on the Sex Offenders' Register since approximately October 2023. Witness A therefore acknowledged that Ms Patullo had been aware of Person A's conviction and status on the Sex Offenders' Register for approximately a year before disclosing this to the School.

Ms Patullo's witness statement and oral evidence reflect the timings set out in Witness A's evidence, confirming that she ultimately disclosed Person A's history to the School on 26 November 2024.

In her witness statement and oral evidence, Witness A explained that, following the meeting with Ms Patullo in which she made the disclosure, the School immediately sought advice from the LADO on how to proceed.

The panel noted an email from the LADO dated 23 January 2025, which stated that the Public Protection Team had confirmed the offences which Person A was convicted of occurred in January 2019 and that Person A was sentenced in February 2021. It further stated that Person A was required to comply with the Sex Offenders' Register until February 2026.

The panel considered all the evidence and also Ms Patullo's admission in respect of allegations 1.a. and 1.b. Having done so, it was satisfied that the TRA had discharged its burden of proof that, on the balance of probabilities, the events as alleged had occurred.

The panel found allegations 1.a. and 1.b. proven.

2. By reason of your conduct at paragraph 1.a. and/or 1.b. above, you did not disclose a potentially serious safeguarding concern.

The panel noted that Ms Patullo admitted allegation 2. However, it still considered the allegation in light of the evidence in front of it.

In the bundle, the panel saw minutes from Ms Patullo's formal disciplinary hearing which stated that the LADO had notified the School (having confirmed with the police) that the

offences committed by Person A related to possession of indecent images of children, and that the children in the material were of "*primary school age*."

In her live evidence, Ms Patullo confirmed her understanding that Person A had been convicted for possessing "*indecent images of children*." Her understanding was that Person A had not been convicted in connection with "*production or distribution*" of such images, but singularly for possession.

When asked if the children in the relevant material were of primary school age, Ms Patullo responded, "*as far as I'm aware*".

The presenting officer asked Ms Patullo a number of questions relating to the detail of the offences. Ms Patullo was unable to provide information on whether the material had comprised images or videos or both, the categorisation of the material (Category A, B or C), or the exact age of the children in the material, although she recalled that the amount of material Person A had possessed had been "*very few*" in number. She stated that she had seen documents previously which likely contained these details, but that due to the passage of time she was presently unable to recall the specifics.

Despite the absence of specific detail of the offences, the panel were satisfied that possession of indecent images of primary school-aged children constituted a serious offence, and that knowledge of such an offence could give rise to a potentially serious safeguarding concern.

The panel noted evidence in the bundle from Ms Patullo's disciplinary hearing on 7 February 2025, in which she was asked if Person A "*would have had contact or access to children*" at the School whilst Ms Patullo was on site. Ms Patullo responded that Person A "*would not come near to the school*" and that if he were ever driving her to work, she "*would be dropped at the top of the road*".

Ms Patullo stated in live evidence that it "*took some time*" for her to reach her own conclusion that Person A was not sexually attracted to children. She accepted the presenting officer's position that, up until such time as Ms Patullo concluded that Person A was not sexually attracted to children, "*it was a safeguarding risk*". She stated: "*I can agree with that now*" but stated that she didn't think at the time there was "*a direct risk*" as she kept her work life and home life "*incredibly separate*".

Ms Patullo stated that she could "*see now that there was a risk because he [Person A] was associated with me and I was teaching primary school children, but at the time I don't think I saw it that way*." However, she later accepted the presenting officer's submission that she "*must have*" understood there was "*some risk*", and Ms Patullo specifically referred to understanding the "*risks of him interacting with children*." She stated that it took her time to "*build trust*".

The panel noted that, in her witness statement, Ms Patullo confirmed she had referred to the School's safeguarding policy and staff Code of Conduct.

In cross-examination, an excerpt from section 5.1.1 of the School's Code of Conduct, which dealt with reporting safeguarding concerns, was put to Ms Patullo. It was suggested to her that because "*everyone is expected to report any and all safeguarding concerns as soon as they arise*", Ms Patullo had "*an obligation to report the potential risk*" that she thought there was initially with respect to Person A. Ms Patullo responded, "*yes, I should've reported it immediately*". She denied that the reason she did not disclose the information earlier was because she made a conscious decision to not do so, in order to "*make life easier*", as suggested by the presenting officer.

Having considered Ms Patullo's evidence the panel were satisfied that Ms Patullo herself recognised that the information relating to Person A's history constituted a serious safeguarding concern.

The panel considered the oral evidence and written statement of Witness A.

Witness A confirmed that Ms Patullo had undertaken the required safeguarding training, and that, in her view, Ms Patullo was fully aware of her safeguarding responsibilities. Witness A explained that in relation to Person A, the expectation would have been that Ms Patullo reported this to the headteacher or designated safeguarding lead straight away, namely at the point when Ms Patullo became aware of the conviction. Ms Patullo had not reported this before Witness A [REDACTED], and Ms Patullo did not disclose this when Witness A [REDACTED].

Witness A clarified that had Ms Patullo not felt able or comfortable reporting the matter to the [REDACTED], Ms Patullo should have informed someone else within the Trust. Witness A added that, failing that, Ms Patullo should have sought advice from the union.

After careful consideration of all the evidence and noting Ms Patullo's admission in relation to this allegation, the panel considered that the TRA had discharged its burden and proven on the balance of probabilities that by failing to disclose Person A's history to the School, Ms Patullo did not disclose a potentially serious safeguarding concern.

The panel found allegation 2 proven.

3. Your action(s) at paragraph 1 were:

b. lacking in integrity;

The panel noted that Ms Patullo denied allegation 3.a.

The panel considered whether Ms Patullo's conduct demonstrated a lack of integrity. In doing so, the panel had regard to the principles set out in *Wingate & Anor v The*

Solicitors Regulation Authority and was mindful that professionals are not expected to be “*paragons of virtue*”. The panel also noted the higher standards expected of individuals in certain professions - such as education - due to the particular position such professionals hold in our society.

In her witness statement, Ms Patullo stated that as soon as she learned of Person A’s history, she asked him to speak to his probation officer about their relationship in order to ensure that there would be no implications for her role as a teacher. Ms Patullo stated that Person A informed her he did so, and that Person A reassured her that no concerns had been raised, and that they could continue their relationship without taking any further action. The panel understood this to mean that Ms Patullo had received this guidance in or shortly after October 2023, soon after Person A disclosed his history to Ms Patullo. The panel noted that this guidance had not come directly from the probation service but from Person A.

Ms Patullo explained that, as “*probation officers are responsible for monitoring compliance and risk*”, she believed that if there had been any safeguarding concerns about her role as a teacher, these would have been raised with Person A at that time. Ms Patullo explained that she took these reassurances at face value, as Person A had disclosed his conviction and all details relating to it after they had known each other for a very short time. Ms Patullo explained that this led her to trust that Person A was relaying accurately what Person A had been told, given that Person A had been open and honest in detailing his past.

Ms Patullo gave further evidence that when a police officer conducted a check on Person A in April 2024, the officer did not tell Ms Patullo that she needed to disclose Person A’s history to the School. The panel noted Ms Patullo’s oral evidence in which she was asked if she explicitly told the police in that meeting that she hadn’t told the School about Person A’s history. Ms Patullo responded, “*I think I made it clear the school were unaware*”.

The panel considered this to corroborate Ms Patullo’s written statement to the TRA, in which she stated the police had “*assured*” her on this occasion that no action was required from her at that time.

Ms Patullo stated that due to close family members having served in the police, she trusted the police’s position and therefore still did not believe she needed to disclose Person A’s history to the School.

The panel recognised the submissions of Ms Patullo’s legal representative in respect of her good character in that she had not been subject to previous disciplinary action nor were any previous or alternative conduct concerns presented to the panel for consideration as part of this hearing. The panel resolved to bear this in mind when deliberating on this allegation.

Ms Patullo stated that, with hindsight, she fully accepted that she should have informed the School about Person A's history as soon as she became aware of it, regardless of the reassurances she had received. Ms Patullo described this as "*an error of professional judgement*". Ms Patullo stated that she recognised that safeguarding is not based on personal belief but on transparency, professional curiosity and formal process.

The panel also noted the documentary evidence and Ms Patullo's oral evidence which confirmed that Ms Patullo did in fact inform the School of Person A's history after being told by the police that she needed to do so. The panel noted that her evidence was that, [REDACTED] Ms Patullo could have left it to the police to inform the LADO who would have in turn informed the School, but that she opted to make the disclosure herself. The panel noted Ms Patullo's assertion that this was because she "*chose to take the personal responsibility*".

Ms Patullo stated that she recognised that relying on reassurance rather than using her own judgement or considering her professional obligations was a mistake. Ms Patullo additionally stated that her lack of timely disclosure fell short of the standards expected of a teacher, and she took responsibility for that.

When asked by the presenting officer in cross-examination if she had made a conscious decision not to report Person A's history to the School, Ms Patullo stated that she "*did not think that was a safeguarding concern that needed to be brought to the school at the time. I was so focused on the children I was interacting with and my classroom, in my head I was focused on safeguarding concerns on a day-to-day basis, which I always reported*".

Ms Patullo stated that in her experience as a teacher, she had made a number of safeguarding reports. When asked about the nature of those reports, Ms Patullo responded that she had reported "*changes in children's behaviour, neglect or abuse concerns, anything directly involving children or members of staff*". She further stated that she would progress "*minor concerns*" including matters which "*could be very small... anything I thought was out of the ordinary or not acceptable*" and that she would "*always err on the side of caution*", although accepted that in this instance she had not done so.

In considering this, the panel considered Ms Patullo had failed to apply the same standards and response to her own situation as she described having previously applied to other potential safeguarding concerns. The panel also considered that Ms Patullo did conduct some research into the School's policies and Code of Conduct in order to see if there was any explicit requirement for her to report the circumstances in which she found herself. The panel considered that it would clearly have been obvious to any teacher with any element of safeguarding training that a relationship with someone who had a conviction of this nature whilst working as a teacher would be a disclosable fact. The panel also considered that it should have been apparent that placing any weight on the

probation officer's alleged (and, in any event, non-professional) guidance passed on to her by the subject of the conviction was clearly wrong.

The panel concluded that Ms Patullo had failed to "*err on the side of caution*" in respect to her own situation and had not been transparent with the School, thereby depriving the School of the opportunity to conduct its own independent risk assessment. The panel did not consider it satisfactory that Ms Patullo had seemingly determined of her own volition that Person A was not sexually attracted to children and that his history did not require disclosure to the School. Indeed, the panel considered that the very reason for safeguarding processes was to take such decisions out of the hands of those involved in the situation whose objectivity would be likely to be limited.

The panel considered Ms Patullo's explanation of the conduct at allegations 1.a., 1.b. and 2. as an "*error of professional judgement*", which the panel took to reflect Ms Patullo's position that the conduct did not demonstrate a lack of integrity, but that it was merely a lapse or error.

However, the panel considered that Ms Patullo's conduct went beyond an error of judgement. The panel concluded that her prolonged non-disclosure - despite clear safeguarding training and written guidance - demonstrated a failure to act with openness, candour and respect for the safeguarding framework under which teachers operate. The panel also considered Ms Patullo's conduct fell short of her own standards, in the context of the classroom, to "*err on the side of caution*" in relation to safeguarding matters.

Ultimately, the panel found that Ms Patullo's conduct went beyond a mere lapse in professional judgement and fell significantly below the standards of integrity expected of a teacher entrusted with the welfare of children.

The panel considered that a demonstration of integrity in the circumstances would have been to adopt a cautious approach and be transparent with the School, something which Ms Patullo asserted that she had done previously in relation to concerns involving other people but had not done so in relation to her own situation.

Accordingly, the panel concluded that Ms Patullo's conduct, as found proved in relation to allegation 1, demonstrated a lack of integrity.

The panel therefore found allegation 3.a. proven.

a. dishonest.

The panel noted that Ms Patullo denied allegation 3.b.

The panel considered whether Ms Patullo had acted dishonestly. In doing so, the panel applied the test set out in *Ivey v Genting Casinos (UK) Ltd t/a Crockfords*.

The panel first considered Ms Patullo's actual state of knowledge or belief as to the facts. The panel considered the oral evidence and written statement of Ms Patullo. Ms Patullo stated that she did not intend to mislead or conceal information, that she had been open with the police, and she had believed that she acted in good faith. Fundamentally the panel carefully analysed if Ms Patullo's belief was that she had an obligation to report the knowledge of Person A's history.

As referenced above, the panel noted Ms Patullo's written evidence that, following her learning about Person A's history, she "*did refer to the school's safeguarding policy and staff code of conduct to understand the appropriate course of action.*"

Ms Patullo reiterated this position during her oral evidence, when she was taken to the policy and Code of Conduct and asked if she had read them at the relevant time. She responded, "*I believe so, yes.*" She further commented on having found the policies "*vague*", and that she "*took them at face value*".

The panel was satisfied that Ms Patullo had reviewed the policies and Code of Conduct in or around October 2023, when Person A first informed her about his history.

The panel noted that Ms Patullo was a qualified teacher who had undertaken mandatory safeguarding training and should therefore have been aware of her safeguarding responsibilities, including the reporting obligations set out in the Staff Code of Conduct.

The panel considered Ms Patullo's submission that she had made previous safeguarding referrals in relation to other members or staff or pupils at the School to be compelling evidence that she understood - at least to some degree - the safeguarding obligations by which she was bound as a teacher.

The panel further noted that Ms Patullo continued to work at the School for approximately a year after becoming aware of Person A's conviction without disclosing this information to the School. The panel considered Ms Patullo's explanation that she did not consider the information to be "*relevant*" and that she believed there was no necessity to disclose it.

The panel considered also the analysis as set out above regarding guidance Ms Patullo claimed to have received from probation (apparently via Person A) and/or police officers at points between October 2023 and November 2024.

It specifically noted Ms Patullo's comment in oral evidence that she "*trusted*" that the police would have informed her if she had needed to inform the School about Person A's history, though again noted that the evidence was that she had not raised that query directly with the police when she first became aware of Person A's history.

The panel noted that it had not been presented with evidence which demonstrated that Ms Patullo's genuine belief at the time of the conduct was anything other than the

explanation she had given: that is, that the probation service or police would have informed Person A in or around October 2023 (who would in turn have told Ms Patullo), or informed her directly in April 2024, if she was under an obligation to disclose Person A's history to the School. The panel noted though that it would be unlikely that such evidence would exist and that its role was to determine her actual state of knowledge and belief, which it understood as being the position previously described.

The panel further noted Ms Patullo's consistent reflection of this belief during her live evidence and considered her to have presented as consistently straightforward in that evidence.

The panel also recognised that Ms Patullo appeared to have made efforts to investigate the position, such as by reviewing the School's policies and Code of Conduct. While the panel noted that the expectation was not that the policies and Code were expected to account for every possible eventuality and that a degree of professional curiosity and common sense should also be applied, the specific fact that Ms Patullo did undertake some research – as set out above, in October 2023 after Person A first told her about his history, indicated to the panel that she had attempted to understand her obligations, if any. The panel considered that, had the specific scenario in which a teacher's partner had been convicted of offences relating to indecent images of children been covered in the policies or Code, Ms Patullo may have conducted herself differently.

The panel considered the submission of the presenting officer that Ms Patullo had made a conscious decision to not disclose Person A's history and recognised the possibility of this. However, the panel did not find proven on the balance of probabilities that Ms Patullo's actual state of knowledge or belief as to the facts, with regard to her obligations at the time, was such that her decision not to disclose Person A's history was, in her own mind, a dishonest one.

The panel considered that, while Ms Patullo's judgement was plainly so sufficiently flawed that it led her to ultimately make the wrong decision with respect to disclosing Person A's history to the School – a position that Ms Patullo herself now accepts – it did not consider that her genuine belief and state of mind at the time was that she was being dishonest.

The panel considered that her efforts to research the position in October 2023 were indicative of an intention to identify the correct course of action and to follow it, albeit that she ultimately failed to follow what was in fact the correct course of action. While the panel considered that Ms Patullo accepting Person A's guidance as supposedly direct confirmation of what he had been told by his probation officer was unwise, and Ms Patullo ought to have made further investigations of her own, the panel did not believe she considered that she was acting dishonestly in failing to do so.

The panel considered that while Ms Patullo had exercised poor professional judgement, she had not behaved in a way which she considered dishonest.

Having decided that, on the balance of probabilities, Ms Patullo's genuine belief at the time of the conduct did not demonstrate subjective dishonesty, the panel was not in a position to move to consider the second limb of the *Ivey* test. The panel therefore did not examine if Ms Patullo's conduct would be considered dishonest by the standards of ordinary decent people.

The panel therefore found allegation 3.b. not proven.

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

Having found a number 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.

In doing so, the panel had regard to the document Teacher misconduct: The prohibition of teachers, which is referred to as "the Advice".

The panel first considered whether the conduct of Ms Patullo, in relation to the facts found proved, involved breaches of the Teachers' Standards.

The panel considered that, by reference to Part 1, Ms Patullo was in breach of the following standards:

A teacher must:

- Fulfil wider professional responsibilities
- develop effective professional relationships with colleagues, knowing how and when to draw on advice and specialist support.

The panel considered that, by reference to Part 2, Ms Patullo was 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, by
 - having regard for the need to safeguard pupils' well-being, in accordance with statutory provisions
- Teachers must have proper and professional regard for the ethos, policies and practices of the school in which they teach

With reference to the latter, the panel emphasised the “*ethos*” and “*practices*” of the School.

The panel was satisfied that the conduct of Ms Patullo, in relation to the facts found proved, involved breaches of Keeping Children Safe In Education (“KCSIE”), having regard to the 2023 version of the document, which would have applied at the time of the relevant conduct.

The panel considered that Ms Patullo was in breach of the following provisions:

- Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone’s responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all practitioners should make sure their approach is child centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child
- The Teachers’ Standards 2012 state that teachers (which includes headteachers) should safeguard children’s wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties

The panel also considered whether Ms Patullo’s conduct displayed behaviours associated with any of the offences listed on pages 12 and 13 of the Advice.

The Advice indicates that where behaviours associated with such an offence exist, a panel is likely to conclude that an individual’s conduct would amount to unacceptable professional conduct.

The panel did not find that any of the offences listed were relevant.

The panel considered if there were any mitigating circumstances at the time of the conduct which could have affected Ms Patullo’s behaviour. While the panel appreciated the immense emotional turmoil Ms Patullo must have experienced following such a revelation by her romantic partner and also understood Ms Patullo’s explanation that it took her time to process the situation, the panel did not consider these to constitute mitigating circumstances to any significant degree which would affect its judgement in relation to unacceptable professional conduct.

The panel particularly noted its factual finding in relation to allegation 3.a., which is that Ms Patullo was guilty of demonstrating a lack of integrity in relation to a serious safeguarding matter. The panel considered that when such a finding is made, it sensibly follows that the associated professional conduct is unacceptable.

For these reasons, the panel was satisfied that the conduct of Ms Patullo amounted to misconduct of a serious nature which fell significantly short of the standards expected of the profession.

Accordingly, the panel was satisfied that Ms Patullo was guilty of unacceptable professional conduct.

In relation to whether Ms Patullo's actions amounted to conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute, the panel took into account the way the teaching profession is viewed by others.

The panel specifically considered paragraph 27 of the Advice, which states as follows:

“Panel members should use their knowledge, skills and experience to take into account how the teaching profession is viewed by others, the responsibilities and duties of teachers in relation to the safeguarding and welfare of pupils, and the influence that teachers may have on pupils, parents and others in the community. Panels should take account of the uniquely influential role that teachers can hold in pupils' lives and that pupils must be able to view teachers as role models in the way they behave.”

In considering the issue of disreputable conduct, the panel also considered whether Ms Patullo's conduct displayed behaviours associated with any of the offences in the list that begins on page 12 of the Advice.

As set out above, the panel did not find that any of the offences listed were relevant.

The panel noted that the advice is not intended to be exhaustive and there may be other behaviours that panels consider to be “conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute” but did not consider that any such behaviours were present in this case.

The panel considered that Ms Patullo's conduct could potentially damage the public's perception of a teacher. The panel specifically considered the likely perspective of any ordinary parent who became aware of the conduct associated with the allegations, concluding that such a member of the public would likely view the conduct, and by extension the teacher, negatively.

For these reasons, the panel found that Ms Patullo's actions 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/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. The panel noted that prohibition orders should not be given in order to be punitive, or to show that blame has been apportioned, although it recognised they are likely to have punitive effect in practice.

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 safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils; the maintenance of public confidence in the profession; and declaring and upholding proper standards of conduct. The panel specifically considered that this was a case plainly connected to the safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils, noting that its finding in relation to allegation 2 was explicit in confirming that Ms Patullo had failed to disclose a serious safeguarding concern.

The panel noted its findings against Ms Patullo, which involved a failure to disclose her partner's history of possession of indecent images of primary school-aged children and his inclusion on the Sex Offenders' Register, resulting in the non-disclosure of a serious safeguarding concern, which action/inaction was found to be lacking in integrity.

The panel considered there was a strong public interest consideration in respect of the safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils in connection with these behaviours, given that Ms Patullo's conduct had directly denied the School an opportunity to conduct an objective risk assessment related to a potentially serious safeguarding concern and had potentially exposed children to a safeguarding risk.

Similarly, the panel considered that public confidence in the profession could be seriously weakened if conduct such as that found against Ms Patullo were not treated with the utmost seriousness when regulating the conduct of the profession. The panel considered the likely view of the ordinary, intelligent citizen and also considered the view of parents of pupils whose children are of primary school age and how they would view Ms Patullo's conduct and considered it would be an extremely serious concern to them.

The panel was of the view that a strong public interest consideration in declaring proper standards of conduct in the profession was also present, as the conduct found against Ms Patullo was outside that which could reasonably be tolerated.

In addition to the public interest considerations set out above, the panel went on to consider whether there was a public interest in retaining Ms Patullo in the profession. The panel noted that whilst no doubt had been cast upon Ms Patullo's abilities as an educator, it had limited evidence as to her teaching abilities generally. The panel noted that Ms Patullo was relatively early in her career at the time of the conduct and noted her legal representative's submissions that – in his view - she had "*lots of potential.*" Based on the evidence presented, the panel did not conclude there was a strong public interest in retaining Ms Patullo in the profession.

The panel considered carefully the seriousness of the behaviour, noting that the Advice states that the expectation of both the public and pupils, is that members of the teaching profession maintain an exemplary level of integrity and ethical standards at all times.

In view of 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 Ms Patullo.

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 starting at page 15 of the Advice, the panel considered those that were relevant in this case were:

- serious departure from the personal and professional conduct elements of the Teachers' Standards;
- misconduct seriously affecting the education and/or safeguarding and well-being of pupils, and particularly where there is a continuing risk;
- dishonesty or a lack of integrity, including the deliberate concealment of their actions or purposeful destruction of evidence, especially where these behaviours have been repeated or had serious consequences, or involved the coercion of another person to act in a way contrary to their own interests.

When determining that Ms Patullo's conduct constituted a serious departure from the personal and professional conduct elements of the Teachers' Standards, the panel paid particular regard to the fact that Ms Patullo appeared to have applied inconsistent reasoning and action when addressing safeguarding issues. In particular, it recognised Ms Patullo's own evidence that she had acted promptly and properly in response to safeguarding concerns within the classroom, but had failed to do so in respect of her own personal circumstances, seemingly repeatedly relying on her own judgement as to Person A and the advice passed on to her by Person A allegedly from the probation officer.

The panel specifically considered that Ms Patullo's conduct was undeniably connected with the safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils, given the panel's factual findings – and, indeed, Ms Patullo's own admission – that her conduct involved a failure to disclose a potentially serious safeguarding concern. The panel were alert to the consequences of such a failure, specifically that the School was denied the opportunity to conduct an independent and objective risk assessment, and therefore the potential risks for children. The panel resolved to deal with the question of whether there existed a continuing risk when it considered insight more broadly.

The panel also noted its specific finding in respect of Ms Patullo having displayed a lack of integrity through her conduct and her failure to report her partner's criminal history as she clearly should have done.

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.

There was no evidence that Ms Patullo's actions were not deliberate. The panel noted that the circumstances would have been emotionally challenging for Ms Patullo and also noted that it had been informed that she was [REDACTED], but did not consider these, or any other factors, to demonstrate that her action, or inaction, was anything other than deliberate.

There was no evidence to suggest that Ms Patullo was acting under extreme duress per the definition given in the Advice.

The panel considered if there was any evidence before it that Ms Patullo had demonstrated exceptionally high standards in both her personal and professional conduct, or that she had made a significant or outstanding contribution to the education sector. The panel had seen little evidence to lead it to that conclusion.

The panel noted Ms Patullo's assertion of her good character and reminded itself that there was no evidence before it of previous disciplinary proceedings or warnings against Ms Patullo.

The panel considered the character reference provided by Ms Patullo's mother, [REDACTED]. The panel noted that Ms Patullo's mother was [REDACTED] but still considered her evidence had limited weight given her family connection. The panel noted the legal representative's submission that in providing a character reference for her daughter, [REDACTED] was making a statement in front of her own regulator. The panel noted [REDACTED] character reference quoted the allegations set forward by the TRA.

The panel noted [REDACTED] submission that Ms Patullo is an "*honest, trustworthy, and kind-hearted person*", with a "*strong moral compass*" and who "*takes her responsibilities seriously, both personally and professionally*". [REDACTED] additionally commented that, having worked alongside Ms Patullo (albeit not while she worked at the School, but in a previous role), she had "*witnessed first-hand her professionalism and her instinctive prioritisation of safeguarding*".

The panel took this reference in combination with its view that Ms Patullo had engaged consistently with both the disciplinary processes within the School and with her regulator,

and her candid and self-reflective presentation when giving oral evidence. The panel considered that it appeared likely this conduct was out of character for Ms Patullo.

The panel considered whether there were any other mitigating factors, including the level of insight or remorse demonstrated by Ms Patullo.

The panel took into account Ms Patullo's oral and written evidence in which she acknowledged, with hindsight, that she should have informed the School of her partner's history at the outset of the relationship.

The panel noted that Ms Patullo has continued to develop her understanding of safeguarding – as evidenced by a certificate in the bundle from January 2026 which showed Ms Patullo had completed an NSPCC Masterclass on the topic of safeguarding updates for school – and that she had uncompromisingly accepted that she should have behaved differently. The panel also took into account the fact that Ms Patullo made admissions in respect of allegations 1.a., 1.b. and 2. It was clear to the panel that she now recognised she should have disclosed Person A's history to the School as soon as she became aware of it.

The panel also noted that, once Ms Patullo had made the disclosure to the School, she did not attempt to avoid scrutiny or discussion of the situation. The panel took this as supporting the submission that Ms Patullo's current attitude to the situation was appropriate and afforded the circumstances the weight and seriousness they required.

The panel recognised that its consideration of insight should take into account the risk of repetition of the type of conduct found proved. The panel resolved to consider this point with reference to how Ms Patullo presents currently, and not in relation to how she appeared to present at the time of the relevant conduct.

The panel found it unlikely that circumstances of exactly the same nature should arise again but considered that if Ms Patullo were to re-enter the teaching profession, she would be in no doubt as to what would be expected of her. The panel considered that Ms Patullo now clearly understood the scope of what would be expected of her in relation to safeguarding concerns if they should arise in connection with her personal life. The panel was therefore satisfied that the risk of repetition was so low as to be negligible.

The panel resolved to factor this analysis regarding the low risk of repetition into its previous deliberation as to whether Ms Patullo presented a continuing risk of misconduct which could seriously affect the safeguarding and well-being of pupils.

In terms of her insight into how her conduct could and did affect the School, Ms Patullo was clear throughout her written and oral evidence that she recognised she had denied the School the opportunity to conduct its own safeguarding risk assessment. In doing so, she had undermined the integrity of the School's position with respect to the key

cornerstone of education: safeguarding and the welfare of pupils. On this point, she demonstrated clear insight that it was not for her to be the one to determine if her situation created risk for the School and the children who attended it. Ms Patullo was unambiguous in her understanding that educational institutions are best placed to conduct such risk assessments, and that it is the role of teachers to inform those institutions in order to enable assessments to be conducted.

The panel found that Ms Patullo's perspective was captured well in the following excerpt from her witness statement: *"I recognise that my failure to disclose in a timely manner had the potential to impact pupils as the school was unable to formally assess risk or consider any safeguarding measures. I also understand that parents place trust in teacher and school to act with complete openness in matters connected to safeguarding and I regret that my actions could have caused concern or undermined that trust"*.

The panel considered this was a demonstration of her understanding and appreciation of precisely how her conduct had, both in fact and potentially, impacted the School, the children at the School, the wider community, including parents, and the profession as a whole.

The panel was of the view that additional time to reflect on her conduct was not necessary for Ms Patullo given the level of insight she had demonstrated. The panel found Ms Patullo's degree of reflection and insight to be so high that it did not consider additional time would procure any further meaningful development.

In considering if Ms Patullo showed remorse for her actions, the panel had no doubt that she had done so. The panel considered Ms Patullo's position that she profoundly regretted her conduct in connection with the allegations now found proved and noted that this had been consistently her position since she first became aware that she had misconducted herself. The panel found Ms Patullo's written and oral evidence to be persuasive in her setting out her sincere remorse, including statements that she wished she could change her conduct and that if she had had different information she would have behaved differently.

The panel considered that Ms Patullo had shown a meaningful degree of both insight and remorse.

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, the recommendation of no prohibition order would be both a proportionate and an appropriate response.

In reaching its conclusion, the panel particularly considered that whilst a number of the public interest factors were engaged in this case, it was necessary to assign appropriate weight to Ms Patullo's interests when striking the right balance.

The panel was in no doubt that the conduct as found proven was serious. However, the panel gave credit to Ms Patullo for her recognition of the behaviour as being very serious in nature. It recognised her consistent engagement with the School's internal disciplinary proceedings as well as with her own regulator, her continued candour in discussing Person A's history (insofar as she was able to), and her unequivocal recognition of her wrongdoing.

The panel was satisfied that Ms Patullo had shown sufficient insight into her behaviours and that there was no material risk of repetition of the type of behaviour found proved. The panel also recognised Ms Patullo's ongoing efforts to keep herself apprised of developments around safeguarding in schools, despite the fact she is not currently professionally engaged in the education sector.

The panel therefore determined that a recommendation for a prohibition order would not be appropriate in this case. The panel considered that the publication of the adverse findings it had made was sufficient to send an appropriate message to Ms Patullo, the teaching profession and the wider public as to the standards of behaviour that are not acceptable, and that publication would meet the public interest requirement of declaring proper standards of the profession.

It determined that whilst various public interests were engaged in this case, a prohibition order would disproportionately impact Ms Patullo's rights, when weighed in the balance of what was appropriate and necessary to satisfy those public interests.

Factoring in the exceptionally high level of insight and remorse demonstrated by Ms Patullo, the panel was satisfied that not recommending a prohibition order was the appropriate outcome. The panel understood that the purposes of a prohibition order are broad and multi-faceted. However, on these particular facts, even giving regard to the seriousness of the conduct and the seriousness of the potential impact it could have had, the panel did not consider the conduct was so serious that it outweighed the other relevant considerations.

Specifically, the panel considered that recommendation of a prohibition order would not strike the right balance between the public interest and the rights of the teacher.

Accordingly, the panel recommended that a prohibition order was not appropriate in this case, and that publication of the panel's findings would be sufficient.

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 sanction.

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 an allegation not proven. I have therefore put those matters entirely from my mind.

In this case, the panel has recommended that the findings of unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct likely to bring the profession into disrepute should be published and that such an action is proportionate and in the public interest.

In particular, the panel has found that Ms Jessica Patullo is in breach of the following standards:

The panel considered that, by reference to Part 1, Ms Patullo was in breach of the following standards:

A teacher must:

- Fulfil wider professional responsibilities
- develop effective professional relationships with colleagues, knowing how and when to draw on advice and specialist support.

The panel considered that, by reference to Part 2, Ms Patullo was 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, by
 - having regard for the need to safeguard pupils' well-being, in accordance with statutory provisions
- Teachers must have proper and professional regard for the ethos, policies and practices of the school in which they teach

With reference to the latter, the panel emphasised the “*ethos*” and “*practices*” of the School.”

The panel was satisfied that the conduct of Ms Patullo involved breaches of the responsibilities and duties set out in statutory guidance '*Keeping children safe in education*'. (KCSIE).

The panel finds that the conduct of Ms Patullo fell significantly short of the standards expected of the profession.

The findings of misconduct are serious as they include a teacher failing to disclose her partner's history of possession of indecent images of primary school-aged children and his inclusion on the Sex Offenders' Register, resulting in the non-disclosure of a serious safeguarding concern, which action/inaction was found to be lacking in 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 Ms Patullo, and the impact that will have on the teacher, is proportionate and in the public interest.

In this case, I have considered the extent to which a prohibition order would protect children and safeguard pupils. The panel offers this observation:

"The panel specifically considered that this was a case plainly connected to the safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils, noting that its finding in relation to allegation 2 was explicit in confirming that Ms Patullo had failed to disclose a serious safeguarding concern."

The panel goes on to comment as follows:

"The panel specifically considered that Ms Patullo's conduct was undeniably connected with the safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils, given the panel's factual findings – and, indeed, Ms Patullo's own admission – that her conduct involved a failure to disclose a potentially serious safeguarding concern."

A prohibition order would therefore prevent such a risk from being present in the future.

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

“In considering if Ms Patullo showed remorse for her actions, the panel had no doubt that she had done so. The panel considered Ms Patullo’s position that she profoundly regretted her conduct in connection with the allegations now found proved and noted that this had been consistently her position since she first became aware that she had misconducted herself. The panel found Ms Patullo’s written and oral evidence to be persuasive in her setting out her sincere remorse, including statements that she wished she could change her conduct and that if she had had different information she would have behaved differently.”

“The panel was satisfied that Ms Patullo had shown sufficient insight into her behaviours and that there was no material risk of repetition of the type of behaviour found proved. The panel also recognised Ms Patullo’s ongoing efforts to keep herself apprised of developments around safeguarding in schools, despite the fact she is not currently professionally engaged in the education sector.”

I have therefore given this element some 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 comments:

“The panel considered that Ms Patullo’s conduct could potentially damage the public’s perception of a teacher. The panel specifically considered the likely perspective of any ordinary parent who became aware of the conduct associated with the allegations, concluding that such a member of the public would likely view the conduct, and by extension the teacher, negatively.”

The panel also offers this observation:

“Similarly, the panel considered that public confidence in the profession could be seriously weakened if conduct such as that found against Ms Patullo were not treated with the utmost seriousness when regulating the conduct of the profession. The panel considered the likely view of the ordinary, intelligent citizen and also considered the view of parents of pupils whose children are of primary school age and how they would view Ms Patullo’s conduct and considered it would be an extremely serious concern to them.”

I am particularly mindful of the serious nature of the findings in this case and agree with the panel that its findings would be a matter of significant concern to parents and the wider public resulting in a negative impact both on the reputation of and public trust in 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.

I have also considered the impact of a prohibition order on Ms Patullo herself. The panel offers this observation:

“The panel considered if there was any evidence before it that Ms Patullo had demonstrated exceptionally high standards in both her personal and professional conduct, or that she had made a significant or outstanding contribution to the education sector. The panel had seen little evidence to lead it to that conclusion.”

The panel also notes that there was no evidence that Ms Patullo had been previously subject to disciplinary action, and that her behaviour appeared to be out of character. In addition, it records having had the benefit of considering character evidence submitted on Ms Patullo’s behalf, although it affords this limited weight given that it was provided by a member of her family.

In this case, I have placed considerable weight on the serious nature of the misconduct found by the panel.

By Ms Patullo’s own admission, it involved a primary school teacher who had had the benefit of safeguarding training failing to notify her School for over a year that she was engaged in a romantic relationship with a person who had been convicted of possessing illegal indecent images of primary school age children and placed upon the Sex Offender’s Register.

The panel also notes that, while some mitigating evidence was presented, it did not conclude that it demonstrated that her action, or inaction, was anything other than deliberate. The panel also records its assessment that there was no evidence to suggest that Ms Patullo was acting under extreme duress per the definition given in the Advice.

This behaviour, and the lack of integrity demonstrated by Ms Patullo, denied the School the opportunity to conduct an independent and objective risk assessment, potentially exposing children to a safeguarding risk. In my judgment, her behaviour is likely to have a damaging and negative impact the public’s trust in the profession, and particularly parents of primary school children who, as the panel states, are likely to be extremely concerned by these events.

Given the nature of the panel’s findings and the nature of Ms Patullo’s misconduct, I have had particular regard to the public interest in terms of the safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils and protection of other members of the public; the maintenance of public

confidence in the profession; and declaring and upholding proper standards of conduct within the teaching profession. Each of these factors is engaged.

I have also, in my consideration of sanction, taken account of the extensive evidence of Ms Patullo's insight and remorse recorded by the panel and its conclusion that the risk of repetition is negligible. I have also considered whether prohibition strikes the right balance between the rights of the teacher and the public interest.

Having weighed all these factors, I have concluded that 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, does not in my view satisfy the public interest requirements.

For these reasons, I disagree with panel's recommendation and 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 doing so I have referred to the Advice which states that where a case involved any of the following, it is likely that the public interest will have greater relevance and weigh in favour of not offering a review period:

- serious sexual misconduct e.g. where the act was sexually motivated and resulted in, or had the potential to result in, harm to a person or persons, particularly where the individual has used their professional position to influence or exploit a person or persons;
- any sexual misconduct involving a child;
- any activity involving viewing, taking, making, possessing, distributing or publishing any indecent photograph or image or indecent pseudo photograph or image of a child, including one off incidents;
- child cruelty and/or neglect;
- terrorism."

None of these factors were present in this case.

The Advice also states that where a case involved any of the following, it is likely that the public interest will have greater relevance and weigh in favour of a longer period before a review is considered appropriate:

- arson and other "major" criminal damage;
- possession (including for personal use) of any class A drug;

- possession with intent to supply another person, supply (selling, dealing or sharing) and production of any class A, B, C or unclassified drugs;
- fraud or serious dishonesty;
- theft from a person or other serious cases of theft;
- intolerance and/or hatred on the grounds of race, religion, sexual orientation or protected characteristics;
- violence.

Again, none of these factors are engaged by the panel's findings.

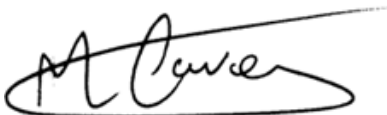
I have considered whether a two-year review period (the statutory minimum) reflects the seriousness of the findings and is a proportionate period to achieve the aim of maintaining public confidence in the profession. Although the misconduct found by the panel was undoubtedly serious and is likely to have a negative impact on public confidence in the profession, given Ms Patullo's extensive insight and remorse, her previous good history, and the specific circumstances in this case my judgment is that it does.

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

This means that Ms Jessica Patullo 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 21 May 2028, 2 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, Ms Patullo remains prohibited from teaching indefinitely.

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

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



Decision maker: Marc Cavey

Date: 21 May 2026

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