



Teaching
Regulation
Agency

Mr Liam Quinn: Professional conduct panel meeting outcome

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

August 2026

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

Teacher: Mr Liam Quinn

Teacher ref number: 1641833

Teacher date of birth: 26 June 1994

TRA reference: 19313

Date of determination: 18 August 2026

Former employer: Audenshaw School, Manchester

Introduction

A professional conduct panel (“the panel”) of the Teaching Regulation Agency (“the TRA”) convened on 18 August 2026 by way of a virtual meeting, to consider the case of Mr Quinn.

The panel members were Mr Dara Islam (lay panellist – in the chair), Mr Adam Michie-Carr (teacher panellist) and Ms Megan Gomm (lay panellist).

The legal adviser to the panel was Miss Nicoletta Czajkowska of Eversheds Sutherland (International) 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 Mr Quinn that the allegation be considered without a hearing. Mr Quinn provided a signed statement of agreed facts and admitted unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute. The panel considered the case at a meeting without the attendance of the presenting officer, Mr Quinn or his representative.

The meeting took place in private.

Allegations

The panel considered the allegation set out in the notice of meeting dated 27 May 2026.

It was alleged that Mr Quinn was guilty of unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute, in that:

1. On 3 December 2024 he accepted a conditional caution from Greater Manchester Police for, on 27 March 2020, causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity, contrary to Section 8 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

Mr Quinn admitted the facts and that this amounted to unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute.

Summary of evidence

Documents

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

Section A: Pleadings – pages 2 to 3

Section B: Teaching Regulation Agency documents – pages 4 to 44

Section C: Police documents – pages 45 to 97

Section D: Teacher documents – pages 98 to 100

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

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

Statement of agreed facts

The panel considered a statement of agreed facts which was signed by Mr Quinn on 11 February 2026.

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 advance of the meeting the TRA agreed to a request from Mr Quinn for the allegation to be considered without a hearing. The panel 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.

Mr Quinn had been employed at Audenshaw School ("the School") since 29 June 2016 as a teacher of Computing and ICT.

On 16 April 2020, officers from the Greater Manchester Police attended the School to speak to Mr Quinn, and he was suspended from his role.

Mr Quinn was interviewed by the police on 20 April 2020.

Mr Quinn was dismissed by the School following a disciplinary hearing that took place on 7 May 2020. The School referred the matter to the TRA on 12 May 2020.

On 3 December 2024, Mr Quinn accepted a conditional caution from Greater Manchester Police for causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity on 27 March 2020, contrary to Section 8 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

Findings of fact

The findings of fact are as follows:

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

- 1. On 3 December 2024 you accepted a conditional caution from Greater Manchester Police for, on 27 March 2020, causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity, contrary to Section 8 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.**

The allegation was admitted by Mr Quinn in an email to the TRA dated 24 September 2025 and again in the statement of agreed facts, which he signed on 11 February 2026.

The admission was supported by documentary evidence before the panel, including a signed Record of Conditional Caution dated 3 December 2024. The panel noted that Mr Quinn accepted a conditional caution from Greater Manchester Police in relation to the offence of causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity, contrary to section 8 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

The panel also had regard to the conditions attached to the conditional caution, namely that Mr Quinn was required:

1. to attend a polygraph examination within 16 weeks of the issue of the conditional caution;
2. to present any electronic device to an offender manager or police officer on request for a period of six months; and
3. not to use or possess any computer or device capable of accessing the internet, unless notified to the police or offender manager within 3 days of acquiring such a device, for a period of 6 months.

The panel also considered the transcript of Mr Quinn's police interview conducted on 20 April 2020. During that interview, Mr Quinn explained that he was a regular user of the social media streaming platform Twitch and frequently accessed a section of the platform known as "Just Chatting". He described engaging in what he termed "trolling" behaviour and "being an idiot in the chat". He explained that he had used secondary Twitch accounts for that purpose, in order to avoid restrictions affecting his main account.

Mr Quinn admitted entering a stream on 27 March 2020 and communicating with a child using Google Translate. He stated that he had initially treated the exchange as a "stupid joke" and an attempt to provoke a reaction and be banned from the platform. He maintained that he had not entered the chat with the intention of obtaining sexual gratification or forming a personal relationship with the child.

However, Mr Quinn accepted that, after observing the streamer, whom he believed to be approximately 12 or 13 years old, he communicated with [redacted] and asked [redacted] to remove [redacted] shorts. He accepted that [redacted] complied, exposing [redacted] on camera. He further accepted that he continued communicating with the child thereafter, making additional comments.

The panel took account of Mr Quinn's explanation that he had viewed the conduct as trolling behaviour and that he had not intended the exchanges to develop as they did. Nevertheless, the panel noted his clear admissions regarding his communications with the child and his subsequent acceptance of the conditional caution.

The allegation was, therefore, found proved.

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

Having found the allegation proved, the panel went on to consider whether the facts of that proved allegation 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 Mr Quinn, in relation to the facts found proved, involved breaches of the Teachers’ Standards.

The panel considered that, by reference to Part 2, Mr Quinn 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:
 - treating pupils with dignity, building relationships rooted in mutual respect, and at all times observing proper boundaries appropriate to a teacher’s professional position
 - having regard for the need to safeguard pupils’ well-being, in accordance with statutory provisions
 - showing tolerance of and respect for the rights of others
 - not undermining fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs
- Teachers must have proper and professional regard for the ethos, policies and practices of the school in which they teach, and maintain high standards in their own attendance and punctuality.
- Teachers must have an understanding of, and always act within, the statutory frameworks which set out their professional duties and responsibilities.

The panel was satisfied that the conduct of Mr Quinn, in relation to the facts found proved, involved breaches of Keeping Children Safe In Education (“KCSIE”).

The panel noted that KCSIE recognises sexual abuse as a form of child abuse and emphasises the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. The panel considered that Mr Quinn’s conduct was fundamentally inconsistent with those principles. Such conduct was wholly contrary to the responsibility placed upon teachers to safeguard, protect and promote the welfare of children.

The panel also considered whether Mr Quinn’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 found that the offence of sexual communication with a child was relevant.

The panel noted that the allegation took place outside the education setting. However, the panel found that the conduct affected the way in which Mr Quinn fulfilled his teaching role and may lead to pupils being exposed to, or influenced by, the behaviour in a harmful way. The panel noted that the misconduct involved online communications with children and conduct which resulted in Mr Quinn accepting a conditional caution for causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity. The panel further noted that Mr Quinn was employed as a Computing and ICT teacher. During his police interview, he described himself as a regular user of online platforms and acknowledged engaging in what he termed "trolling" behaviour. The panel considered that teachers are expected to model safe, responsible and appropriate online behaviour and to promote awareness of online safety amongst children. The panel found that Mr Quinn's conduct involved inappropriate communications with children in an online environment. The panel considered that the conduct had a direct impact upon his ability to fulfil his professional role, was capable of influencing pupils in a harmful way, and was fundamentally inconsistent with his role as a teacher and the responsibility entrusted to teachers to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

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

Accordingly, the panel was satisfied that Mr Quinn was guilty of unacceptable professional conduct.

In relation to whether Mr Quinn'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. It 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 that they behave.

In considering the issue of disrepute, the panel also considered whether Mr Quinn'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 in the panel's findings as to whether Mr Quinn was guilty of unacceptable professional conduct, the panel found that the offence of sexual communications with a child was relevant.

The findings of misconduct are serious, and the conduct displayed would be likely to have a negative impact on the individual's status as a teacher.

The panel considered that Mr Quinn's conduct could potentially damage the public's perception of a teacher.

For these reasons, the panel found that Mr Quinn'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 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. 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 safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils, the protection of other members of the public, the maintenance of public confidence in the profession and declaring and upholding proper standards of conduct.

In the light of the panel's findings against Mr Quinn, which involved accepting a conditional caution for causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity, there was a strong public interest consideration in respect of the safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils, given that his conduct involved committing a serious sexual offence against a child.

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

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 Mr Quinn 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 Mr Quinn in the profession.

The panel considered that the adverse public interest considerations above outweigh any interest in retaining Mr Quinn in the profession, since his behaviour fundamentally breached the standard of conduct expected of a teacher.

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.

The panel further noted that the misconduct was committed through online communications with children and the panel considered that offending involving children and sexual misconduct are matters of particular seriousness.

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 Mr Quinn.

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 were relevant in this case were:

- serious departure from the personal and professional conduct elements of the Teachers' Standards;
- the commission of a serious criminal offence, including those that resulted in a conviction or caution, paying particular attention to offences that are 'relevant matters' for the purposes of the Police Act 1997 and criminal record disclosures;
- misconduct seriously affecting the education and/or safeguarding and well-being of pupils, and particularly where there is a continuing risk;
- sexual misconduct, e.g. involving actions that were sexually motivated or of a sexual nature ...;
- any activity involving viewing, taking, making, possessing, distributing, or publishing any indecent photograph or image, or indecent pseudo photograph or image, of a child, or permitting such activity, including one-off incidents; and
- failure in their duty of care towards a child, including exposing a child to risk or failing to promote the safety and welfare of the children (as set out in Part 1 of KCSIE).

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 found that Mr Quinn's actions were deliberate and there was no evidence to suggest that Mr Quinn was acting under extreme duress, e.g. a physical threat or significant intimidation.

No evidence was provided that Mr Quinn had previously been subject to any warnings or disciplinary sanctions and there was no evidence before the panel that he had demonstrated exceptionally high standards in both his personal and professional conduct or of having contributed significantly to the education sector.

Mr Quinn did not provide any testimonial statements attesting to his character or teaching ability.

The panel did not receive any additional mitigation submissions from Mr Quinn. However, it noted that Mr Quinn accepted a conditional caution in respect of the misconduct, which it considered demonstrated a degree of acceptance of wrongdoing. The panel also had regard to the transcript of Mr Quinn's police interview conducted on 20 April 2020.

During his police interview, Mr Quinn described his conduct as "deeply offensive", "deeply inappropriate" and accepted that it had "gone way too far". He stated that he had felt "sick" about the interaction ever since it occurred and later described himself as "disappointed in myself". The panel also noted that Mr Quinn recognised the relevance of his professional responsibilities as a teacher and safeguarding expectations, acknowledging that he did not understand why he had allowed his judgement to be influenced in the way that it had.

The panel nevertheless noted that Mr Quinn continued to explain the conduct as "trolling" behaviour and denied that he had sought sexual gratification. The panel therefore concluded that, whilst there was some evidence of remorse and insight, his insight into the seriousness of his actions was not complete. In particular, the panel found limited evidence that Mr Quinn had fully recognised the potential impact of his conduct on the child involved, the harm that such conduct may cause to children, and the seriousness of his misconduct. Accordingly, the panel concluded that his level of insight and remorse remained limited.

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 would be sufficient would unacceptably compromise the public interest considerations present in this case, despite the severity of the consequences for Mr Quinn 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 Mr Quinn. The panel found that the misconduct was exceptionally serious. It involved Mr Quinn accepting a conditional caution for causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity and this involved conduct which was facilitated through online communications with a child. 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 for it to decide to recommend a review period of the order. 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 2 years.

The Advice indicates that there are certain types of case where, if relevant, the public interest will have greater relevance and weigh in favour of not offering a review period.

These include:

- 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; and
- 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.

The panel further considered that Mr Quinn demonstrated only limited insight into the seriousness and consequences of his misconduct. In the absence of evidence that he had addressed the causes of his behaviour or reduced the risk of repetition, the panel concluded that meaningful remediation was unlikely. This was a significant factor in its decision that a review period would not be appropriate.

The panel decided that the findings indicated a situation in which a review period would not be appropriate and, as such, decided that it would be proportionate, in all the circumstances, for the prohibition order to be recommended without provisions for a review period.

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 the allegation proven and found that those proven facts amount to unacceptable professional conduct and/or conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute.

The panel has made a recommendation to the Secretary of State that Mr Liam Quinn should be the subject of a prohibition order, with no provision for a review period.

In particular, the panel has found that Mr Quinn 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, by:
 - treating pupils with dignity, building relationships rooted in mutual respect, and at all times observing proper boundaries appropriate to a teacher's professional position
 - having regard for the need to safeguard pupils' well-being, in accordance with statutory provisions
 - showing tolerance of and respect for the rights of others
 - not undermining fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect, and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs
- Teachers must have proper and professional regard for the ethos, policies and practices of the school in which they teach, and maintain high standards in their own attendance and punctuality.
- Teachers must have an understanding of, and always act within, the statutory frameworks which set out their professional duties and responsibilities.

The panel was satisfied that the conduct of Mr Quinn involved breaches of the responsibilities and duties set out in statutory guidance '*Keeping children safe in education*'.

The panel finds that the conduct of Mr Quinn fell significantly short of the standards expected of the profession.

The findings of misconduct are particularly serious as they include a teacher accepting a police caution for causing or inciting a child aged under 13 to engage in sexual activity.

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 Mr Quinn, 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:

“In the light of the panel’s findings against Mr Quinn, which involved accepting a conditional caution for causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity, there was a strong public interest consideration in respect of the safeguarding and wellbeing of pupils, given that his conduct involved committing a serious sexual offence against a child.”

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:

“During his police interview, Mr Quinn described his conduct as "deeply offensive", "deeply inappropriate" and accepted that it had "gone way too far". He stated that he had felt "sick" about the interaction ever since it occurred and later described himself as "disappointed in myself". The panel also noted that Mr Quinn recognised the relevance of his professional responsibilities as a teacher and safeguarding expectations, acknowledging that he did not understand why he had allowed his judgement to be influenced in the way that it had.”

The panel nevertheless noted that Mr Quinn continued to explain the conduct as "*trolling*" behaviour and denied that he had sought sexual gratification. The panel therefore concluded that, whilst there was some evidence of remorse and insight, his insight into the seriousness of his actions was not complete. In particular, the panel found limited evidence that Mr Quinn had fully recognised the potential impact of his conduct on the child involved, the harm that such conduct may cause to children, and

the seriousness of his misconduct. Accordingly, the panel concluded that his level of insight and remorse remained limited.”

In my judgement, the lack of evidence that Mr Quinn has developed full insight means that there is some risk of the repetition of this behaviour and this jeopardises the future wellbeing of pupils. 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 comments:

“The findings of misconduct are serious, and the conduct displayed would be likely to have a negative impact on the individual’s status as a teacher.

The panel considered that Mr Quinn’s conduct could potentially damage the public’s perception of a teacher.”

I am particularly mindful of the finding in this case of a teacher accepting a conditional caution for causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity and the negative impact that such a finding is likely to 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 Mr Quinn himself. The panel notes the following:

“No evidence was provided that Mr Quinn had previously been subject to any warnings or disciplinary sanctions and there was no evidence before the panel that he had demonstrated exceptionally high standards in both his personal and professional conduct or of having contributed significantly to the education sector.

Mr Quinn did not provide any testimonial statements attesting to his character or teaching ability.”

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

In this case, I have placed considerable weight on the very serious nature of the panel's findings. For example:

"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 Mr Quinn. The panel found that the misconduct was exceptionally serious. It involved Mr Quinn accepting a conditional caution for causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity and this involved conduct which was facilitated through online communications with a child. Accordingly, the panel made a recommendation to the Secretary of State that a prohibition order should be imposed with immediate effect."

I have also given significant weight in my deliberations to the lack of evidence of insight on Mr Quinn's part, the risk of repetition, and the likely injury done to the standing of the profession by his actions.

I have given less weight in my consideration of sanction therefore, to the contribution that Mr Quinn 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, 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 that no provision should be made for a review period.

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

"The Advice indicates that there are certain types of case where, if relevant, the public interest will have greater relevance and weigh in favour of not offering a review period.

These include:

- 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; and

- 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.”

I have considered the panel’s concluding comments:

“The panel further considered that Mr Quinn demonstrated only limited insight into the seriousness and consequences of his misconduct. In the absence of evidence that he had addressed the causes of his behaviour or reduced the risk of repetition, the panel concluded that meaningful remediation was unlikely. This was a significant factor in its decision that a review period would not be appropriate.

The panel decided that the findings indicated a situation in which a review period would not be appropriate and, as such, decided that it would be proportionate, in all the circumstances, for the prohibition order to be recommended without provisions for a review period.”

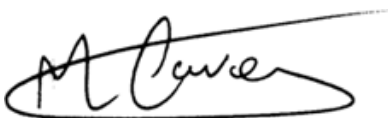
I have considered whether not allowing a review period reflects the seriousness of the findings and is a proportionate period to achieve the aim of maintaining public confidence in the profession. In this case, factors mean that allowing a review period is not sufficient to achieve the aim of maintaining public confidence in the profession. These elements are the very serious nature of the misconduct found, the likely damage to the standing of the profession, and the risk of repetition.

I therefore agree with the panel’s recommendation that allowing for no review period is necessary to maintain public confidence and is proportionate and in the public interest.

This means that Mr Liam Quinn is prohibited from teaching indefinitely and cannot teach in any school, sixth form college, relevant youth accommodation or children’s home in England. Furthermore, in view of the seriousness of the allegation found proved against him, I have decided that Mr Quinn shall not be entitled to apply for restoration of his eligibility to teach.

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

Mr Quinn has a right of appeal to the High Court within 28 days from the date he is given notice of this order.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M Cavey', with a large, sweeping underline.

Decision maker: Marc Cavey

Date: 20 August 2026

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