

19 August 2026

FOI Ref 23206

Request - You asked Staffordshire Police (SP) the following:

1. Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) have been convicted of a child sexual offence? Please can you provide both lists.
2. Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) have been under investigation as a suspect for a child sexual offence, and what were the finalisation codes (i.e. how many were closed due to evidential difficulties/victim withdrew support/charged/other)?
3. Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) were convicted of a child sexual offence across each month and year?
4. Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) were investigated for any criminal offence, had no further action taken, but were later convicted of a child sexual offence?
5. Please can you provide me the basic details (name) of any serving or retired police officers and police staff members (including PCSOs and Special Constables) who have been convicted of a child sexual offence since 2016?
6. For any specific cases since 2016, is it possible to obtain the body worn video footage of the arrest of any serving or retired police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) who were convicted of a child sexual offence?

SP received your request on 01/08/2026 and have processed this under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

SP's response to your enquiry is as follows:

SP holds some of the requested information.

- 1. Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) have been convicted of a child sexual offence? Please can you provide both lists.
- Disclosed,
Officers – 2
Staff – Nil
- 2. Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) have been under investigation as a suspect for a child sexual offence, and what were the finalisation codes (i.e. how many were closed due to evidential difficulties/victim withdrew support/charged/other)?
- Disclosed, 4.
2 Officers - No further action taken



2 Officers - Convicted

- 3. Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) were convicted of a child sexual offence across each month and year?
- Disclosed,
1 convicted in November 2020
1 convicted in December 2024
- 4. Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) were investigated for any criminal offence, had no further action taken, but were later convicted of a child sexual offence?
- Disclosed, nil.
- 5. Please can you provide me the basic details (name) of any serving or retired police officers and police staff members (including PCSOs and Special Constables) who have been convicted of a child sexual offence since 2016?
- Disclosed, Lee Tatton and Ryan Clinton.
- 6. For any specific cases since 2016, is it possible to obtain the body worn video footage of the arrest of any serving or retired police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) who were convicted of a child sexual offence?
- Withheld, please see the below exemptions.

Please note that these figures have been provided to the best of the ability of SP, subject to the limitation of current recording protocols and systems/software. Additional cases may have been recorded during these timescales but are awaiting finalisation and input onto these systems and would not be present within this dataset.

Every effort is made to ensure that the figures presented are accurate and complete. However, it is important to note that data is extracted from multiple sources, developed for specific policing purposes, for which data extraction methods have not been specifically designed to directly correlate with the terminology of this request. Therefore, the data presented is subject to the inaccuracies and idiosyncrasies inherent in any large-scale recording system.

As a consequence, care should be taken in the interpretation and presentation of this data, so as to not misrepresent the whole or any part of the data disclosed.

All Freedom of Information request responses are published on the SP website although personal details are not included.

The following exemptions have been applied:

In accordance with Section 17(1) of the Freedom of Information Act, this letter represents a refusal notice for part of this request.

- Section 40(2) Personal Information

Section 40(2) is an absolute exemption which means that there is no need to quantify the harm that may arise from the disclosure; neither is it subject to a public interest test.

To release personal or third-party information held by SP, would breach the data protection principles; namely –

- Data is lawfully and fairly processed.
- Processed in line with an individual's rights.
- Data is secure.

Personal and third-party information cannot be released under the Freedom of Information Act.

Disclosure under Freedom of Information is a release of information to the world in general and not an individual applicant.

- **Section 38 (1)(a)(b) Health and Safety**

Information is exempt information if its disclosure under this Act would, or would be likely to (a) endanger the physical or mental health of any individual, or (b) endanger the safety of any individual. This exemption is qualified and prejudice-based and, as such, we are required to evidence the harm in disclosure and apply the public interest test.

Harm:

To provide the body worn video footage of arrests specifically the arrests of serving or retired officers in relation to child sexual offences would place distressing information into the public domain. The impact upon the mental health and wellbeing of not only the victims involved but also the individuals in the footage along with their close family and friends cannot be understated or ignored. Releasing visual footage may resurface the anguish experienced by any individuals involved including the victims and those with a close link to the victims or offenders and therefore have unknown ramifications to their mental health and wellbeing.

Public Interest Test

Factors favouring disclosure under Section 38(1)(a)(b)

In addition to the basic premise of being open and transparent, disclosure of the information would allow for greater public awareness around how SP handle misconduct matters.

Factors favouring non-disclosure under Section 38(1)(a)(b)

When disclosing information into the public domain SP must be mindful of the potential impact this may have. The impact that child sexual offences have on the victims and family and friends of the offenders cannot be ignored. Placing such information into an open public forum would therefore have unforeseen ramifications upon the mental health and wellbeing of those involved and place them at an increased risk of harm.

Balance test

When considering whether disclosure is appropriate, SP must weigh the strongest reason for disclosure against the strongest reasons for non-disclosure. In this case, whilst the factors favouring disclosure are important in that it would adhere to the basic principle of being open and transparent, we believe when weighed against the risk of disclosure impacting on our ability to protect the mental health and wellbeing of those involved, then non-disclosure takes precedence.



STAFFORDSHIRE
POLICE

Freedom of Information Request Appeals Procedure

1. Who Can Ask for a Review

Any person who has requested information from SP, which has been dealt with under the Freedom of Information Act, is entitled to complain and request an internal review, if they are dissatisfied with the response they received.

2. How to Request a Review

Requests for review of a Freedom of Information request must be made in writing within two months of the date of receipt of this email, and should be addressed to:

IAT@staffordshire.police.uk

Or by Post to:

Information Access Team
Staffordshire Police HQ
PO Box 3167
Stafford
ST16 9JZ

The reference number, date of the request and details of why the review is being requested must be included. Requests for review should be brought to the attention of the Information Access Team within two months of the SP response to the original FOI request.

3. Review Procedure

Receipt of a request for review will be acknowledged in writing. The review will be conducted by a supervisor who is independent from the original Decision Maker. The Information Access Team will set a target date for a response. The response will be made as soon as is practicable with the intention to complete the review within twenty working days. In more complex cases the review may take up to forty working days.

The independent supervisor will conduct a review of the handling of the request for information and of decisions taken, including decisions taken about where the public interest lies in respect of exempt information where applicable. The review enables a re-evaluation of the case, considering the matters raised by the complaint.

4. Conclusion of the Appeal

On completion of the review the independent supervisor will reply to the appellant with the result of the review. If the appellant is still dissatisfied following the review they should contact the Information Commissioner to make an appeal. The Information Commissioner can be contacted via the following link:
<https://ico.org.uk/make-a-complaint/foi-and-eir-complaints/foi-and-eir-complaints/>

Freedom of Information
Information Access Team