

When developing this document, governors were mindful of the recommendations contained in the First Report on Standards in Public Life (the 'Nolan Committee'). These recommendations are contained in Appendix 1

Governors' code of conduct

Governors have a duty to:

- support the aims and objectives of the school in the wider community
- work co-operatively with other governors in the best interest of the school
- attend the meetings of the governing body and its committees
- promote the interest of the school in the wider community
- participate and to state their views whilst respecting the views of others
- be loyal to the decisions made by the governing body
- respect the confidentiality of those items of business that have been designated as confidential, do not disclose what individuals have said or how they have voted
- withdraw from meetings where they have any direct personal interest in the business being discussed, or when they are perceived to have such an interest by the majority of governors present
- Participate in training and briefings on at least an annual basis

Code of practice for governors

We believe that ability of our governing body to work together for the good of the school depends essentially on trust and an understanding of our common purpose.

The governing body has therefore adopted the following principles and procedures:

General

1. We have responsibility for determining, monitoring and keeping under review the broad policies, plans and procedures within which the school operates
2. We recognise that the headteacher is responsible for the implementation of policy, day-to-day management of the school and the implementation of the curriculum
3. We accept that all governors have equal status, and although appointed by different groups (e.g. parents, staff, LA) our overriding concern will be the welfare of the school as a whole
4. We have no legal authority to act individually, except when the governing body has given us delegated authority to do so
5. We have a duty to act fairly and without prejudice, and in so far as we have responsibility for the employment of staff, we will fulfil all that is reasonably expected of a good employer
6. We will ensure that the Governing Body operates in an open and transparent way in all of its dealings
7. We will consider carefully how our decisions may affect other schools.
8. The individuals and groups to whom this policy relates have the same rights of access to education and services as any other person and are protected from discrimination under the Equality Act 2010. This policy has been developed with due regard to these equality rights.

Commitment

9. We acknowledge that accepting office as a governor involves the commitment of significant amounts of time and energy

10. We will each involve ourselves actively in the work of the governing body, attend regularly, and accept our fair share of responsibilities, including service on committees or working groups
11. We expect attendance by members of all committees and Governing Body meetings; reasonable notice and reasons must be given whenever attendance is impossible
12. We will get to know the school well and respond to opportunities to involve ourselves in school activities
13. We will consider seriously our individual and collective needs for training and development.

Relationships

14. We will strive to work as a team
15. In choosing a Chair, the Governing Body recognises the importance of day to day involvement and support in fulfilling the role
16. We will seek to develop effective working relationships with the headteacher, staff, parents, the LA and other relevant agencies (including the Diocesan authorities, where appropriate) and the community.

Confidentiality

17. We will observe complete confidentiality when required or asked to do so by the governing body, especially regarding matters concerning individual staff or students; as a matter of trust we will not discuss the views of fellow governors with members of the public outside our meetings
18. We will exercise the greatest prudence if a discussion of a potentially contentious issue affecting the school arises outside the governing body.

Conduct

19. We will encourage the open expression of views at meetings, but accept collective responsibility for all decision made by the governing body or its delegated agents
20. We will only speak or act on behalf of the governing body when we have been specifically authorised to do so.
21. In making or responding to criticism or complaints affecting the school we will follow the procedures established by the governing body
22. Our visits to the school will be undertake within the framework established by the governing body and agreed with the headteacher
23. In discharging our duties we will always be mindful of our responsibility to maintain and develop the ethos and reputation of our school
24. Governors who also have a child in school face greater chance of a conflict of interest and therefore must take steps to minimise this possibility
25. Governors should be extremely cautious when using social networking sites and avoid publishing, or allowing to be published, any material, including comments or images which could damage their reputation as a Governor, the reputation of the school, and/or bring the school into disrepute. Where Governors do choose to use social networking sites it is strongly recommended that profiles should be set as 'private' and Governors should not allow access to pupils, and exercise caution in all contact with their families and/or carers.
26. Governors will record any pecuniary interest they may have in connection with the governing body's business in the register of pecuniary interests.
27. Governors will withdraw from any meeting, or part of a meeting, when they have a direct or indirect pecuniary or personal interest in the item under discussion. (A person who is paid to work at the school is not regarded as having a pecuniary interest if his/her interest is no greater than that of other persons paid to work at the school.)

Meetings

Individual governors do not have authority in the school. It is the decisions of all the governors together that carry authority. The activities governors undertake outside meetings can be seen as preparation for the times when the governing body 'goes live' – in a meeting.

It follows that if a governing body is to carry out its functions well, its meetings are crucial. Below is a suggested 'Meetings Charter'. If the Chair, the Head, the Clerk and all the governors subscribe to a charter such as this, the governing body will be giving itself the best chance of coming to informed, collective decisions.

Meetings Charter

As a governor I expect:

- people to attend regularly and be punctual
- an agenda and relevant documents to reach me at least seven days before every meeting
- an agenda that makes clear the purpose of each item
- a Chair who keeps to the agenda, paces the meeting so that time is given to each matter in proportion to its importance, draws on all members for contributions and keeps discussions to the point
- my contribution to be heard and others to contribute to the discussion
- the decision-making process to be quite clear
- governors to work together and not to be stubbornly partisan
- governors to take collective responsibility for decisions
- minutes that summarise views succinctly, record decisions accurately and are made available, in draft form, soon after each meeting.

Others can expect me to:

- attend regularly and be punctual
- read the agenda, minutes and other papers before the meeting and note items I want to say something about
- bring my papers to the meeting
- make relevant and positive contributions
- listen carefully to what others say
- accept my share of collective responsibility, even for those decisions I do not personally agree with.

Training & Development

Governor training is important. It develops effective teamwork and increases governors' knowledge and understanding of their role.

In the light of this, all governors agree to attend the Local Authority's induction course for new governors and participate in a programme of training and development planned annually by the governing body.

Sanctions in the event of serious breaches of codes

It is hoped that governing bodies will only need to consider this option as a last resort, for having understood and agreed a code of conduct it is assumed that governors would not knowingly breach it.

The suspension of governors

In certain prescribed circumstances the governing body can decide to suspend a governor for a period of up to six months. The governing body can only suspend a governor if one or more of the following grounds apply.

- The governor is paid to work at the school and is the subject of disciplinary proceedings in relation to his or her employment.
- The governor is the subject of any court or tribunal proceedings, the outcome of which may be that he or she is disqualified from continuing to hold office as a governor under [Schedule 6 of the Constitution Regulations](#).
- The governor has acted in a way that is inconsistent with the school's ethos or religious character and has brought, or is likely to bring, the school, the governing body or his or her office of governor into disrepute.
- The governor is in breach of his or her duty of confidentiality to the school, the staff or to the pupils.

A governing body can vote to suspend a governor on any of the above grounds but does not have to do so. The governing body should only use suspension as a last resort after seeking to resolve any difficulties or disputes in more constructive ways.

Any motion to suspend must be specified as an agenda item of a meeting for which at least seven clear days' notice must be given. Before the governing body votes to suspend a governor, the governor proposing the suspension must give the reasons for doing so. The governor who is proposed for suspension must be given the opportunity to make a statement in response before withdrawing from the meeting and a vote then takes place.

A governor who has been suspended must be given notice of any meetings and must be sent agendas, reports and papers for any meetings during his or her suspension.

A governor who has been suspended cannot be disqualified from holding office for failure to attend meetings under Paragraph 5 of [Schedule 6 of the Constitution Regulations](#).

Removal from Office

The governing body may remove from office:

- community governors or partnership governors;
- any parent governor who has been appointed, but not an elected parent governor. (A parent governor is considered to be elected if he or she stood for election for parent governorship. whether or not a ballot took place is not relevant to this issue);
- any sponsor governors. (It may also do so at the request of the nominating body);
- any associate member.

Authority and foundation governors may be removed from office by the person who appointed them. The person who appointed them must give written notice to the clerk to the governing body, and the governor in question, of the governor's removal.

The governing body may not remove any staff governors.

Procedure for Removal

Reasons for proposed removal of any community governor, partnership governor, appointed parent governor or sponsor governor must be given by the governor(s) proposing the removal. The governor in question must be given the opportunity to make a statement in response before a vote is taken on a resolution to remove him or her.

In the case of the removal of a community governor nominated by a voluntary organisation, primary care trust, NHS trust, NHS foundation trust, or sponsor governor proposed for removal at the request of the nominating body, the nominating body proposing the removal must inform the clerk to the governing body. The governor in question must also be notified in writing of the reasons for proposing his or her removal. The clerk to the

governing body must give the reasons for the proposed removal to the governing body, and the governor proposed for removal must be given the opportunity to make a statement in response, before a vote is taken on a resolution to remove him or her.

The same procedure applies to the removal of an ex officio foundation governor, except that it is the person requesting the removal of the ex officio foundation governor who must inform the clerk and the governor in question.

A governing body's decision to remove any community, partnership, sponsor or appointed parent governor must be confirmed at a second meeting not less than 14 days after the first meeting. At both meetings the removal of the governor in question must be specified as an item of business on the agenda.

The removal of an ex officio foundation governor must follow the procedure outlined in the above paragraph.

**Agreed by the Governing Body of Fountaindale School
September 2016**

Appendix 1

Summary of the Nolan Committee's First Report on Standards in Public Life

The Seven Principles of Public Life

Selflessness

Holders of public office should take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends.

Integrity

Holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their official duties.

Objectivity

In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.

Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.

Openness

Holders of public office should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.

Honesty

Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.

Leadership

Holders of public office should promote and support these principles by leadership and example.