

White Bridge Primary School

Register of Business & Pecuniary Interests 2020-21

Name of Governor Date of appointment	Category of governor & term of expiry	Appointing Body	Positions of responsibility (including membership of committees (if any))	Relevant Business interest that could present a conflict of interest including whether or not a governor at another school	Personal relationship (if any) with members of school staff, e.g. spouse, partner, relative	Notes
Steven Barnett 13.06.2018	Parent Governor 31.12.2021	Parent Election	Awaiting information	Awaiting information	Parent of children in Y1 and Y5	
Lucy Goddard 13.06.2018	Staff Governor 24.09.2021	Staff Election	None	Class Teacher at White Bridge School	None	
Ann Grisley 01.09.2020	Headteacher <i>Ex-officio</i>	<i>Ex-officio</i>	Headteacher	Headteacher	None	
Ben Joyce 01.01.2018	Parent Governor 31.12.2021	Parent Election	Chair of Governors Safeguarding & Child Protection	None	Married to a teaching assistant at White Bridge Parent of child in Y4	
Dennis Joyce 13.11.2019	Trust Governor 12.11.2023	EFSPT	None	None	Father of Chair of Governors	
Katie Marshall 13.06.2018	Trust Governor 12.06.2022	EFSPT	Vice Chair, SEND	Teacher at Leverton Primary School	Parent of children in YR and Y2 Personal Tutor to pupils at White Bridge	
Huw Williams 13.06.2018	Trust Governor 12.06.2022	EFSPT	None	Prime Estates PM LTD Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors	None	
Robert Woods 13.06.2018	Trust Governor 12.06.2022	EFSPT	None	Lloyds Banking Group	Parent of children in YR and Y1	
Past Governors						

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Natasha Patel 05.06.2019	Trust Governor Resigned 01.09.2020	EFSPT	None	Britannia Village Primary School	None	
Julie Witteridge	Headteacher Retired 30.08.2020	Ex-officio	Headteacher	Charity Trustee for White Bridge Schools Association	None	

Guidance notes for governors and trustees only

Governors and trustees have a legal duty to act only in the best interests of their schools. Where a situation arises in which they cannot do this due to a personal interest they have, steps should be taken to identify, prevent and record the conflict. This ensures governors or trustees are acting in the best interests of the school.

In the declaration above, you must provide details relating to:

- Your ownership or partnership of a company or organisation which may be used by the trust/school to provide goods or services;
- Goods or services you offer which may be used by the trust/school;
- Any close relation you have to someone who satisfies either of the above;
- Any close relationship you have to someone who is employed by the trust/school.

Declaring your conflicts of interest is a legal requirement within the School Governance (Roles, Procedures and Allowances) (England) Regulations 2013 and for academies, in the Articles of Association and Academies Financial Handbook. However, making an annual declaration does not remove your requirement to make an oral disclosure of the interest and temporarily leave the meeting, where the interest is relevant to something being discussed.

Pecuniary interests

Generally, governors should not participate in any discussions in which they may directly or indirectly benefit from a pecuniary interest, except where the relevant authority has authorised this i.e. legislation for maintained schools or articles of association for academies. A direct benefit refers to any personal financial benefit and an indirect benefit refers to any financial benefit you may have by virtue of a relationship to someone who stands to gain from a decision of the governing board. Both direct and indirect interests must be declared.

Non-pecuniary interests (Conflicts of loyalty)

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There may be a non-pecuniary interest whereby the governor does not stand to gain any benefit but a declaration should still be made. For example, this might be where a governor has a family member working in the school. While the governor might not benefit personally, their judgment could be impaired if something was brought up that would affect the family member.

Handling the conflict

The governing board must make a decision as to whether or not they should take steps to remove the conflict by:

- Not pursuing the course of action it relates to; or
- Proceeding with it in an alternative way which does not give rise to conflict; or
- Not appointing the governor in question or seeking to secure their resignation.

In the minutes of the meeting, the following should be recorded:

- The nature of the conflict;
- Which governor(s) it relates to;
- Whether a declaration was made in advance of the meeting;
- A brief overview of what was discussed;
- Whether the governor(s) withdrew from the meeting;
- How the governors made the decision in the best interests of the school.

The School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2013 provide for local authority financing schemes to keep a register of pecuniary interests for the trustees, governors and staff of schools. The register should be reviewed annually by the clerk to the governing body but any new interest or ceased interest, should be reported to the clerk as and when they occur. Upon completion, this signed form should be given to the clerk of governors whose responsibility it is to keep a register of all interests and review it annually.

The Charity Commission has produced [guidance on dealing with conflicts of interests](#) which may be useful, even for schools that do not have charitable status.