

# White Bridge Primary School

## Register of Business & Pecuniary Interests 2018-19 up to 31.07.2019

Name of Governor	Category of governor & expiry of term of office	Appointing Body	Positions of responsibility	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
Lucy Bacon	Staff Governor 24.09.2021	Elected		Trust Governor at St. John's Primary School, Buckhurst Hill	None	
Steven Barnett	Parent Governor 31.12.2021	Elected		Parent of a child in Year 3		
Ben Joyce	Parent Governor 31.12.2021	Elected	Chair of Governors Safeguarding & Child Protection	ICBC Standards Bank Plc Parent of children in Years 2 and 5		Married to a teaching assistance at White Bridge
Katie Marshall	Trust Governor 12.06.2022	EFSPT	Vice Chair, SEND	Parent of a child in Year 2		
Aniket Patel	Trust Governor Resigned 24.05.19	EFSPT				
Joanne Share Bernia	Trust Governor Resigned 23.03.19	EFSPT		Chartered Psychologist City & Hackney NHS Mental Health Trust British Psychological Society HPC Worshipful Company of Educators		
Huw Williams	Trust Governor 12.06.2022	EFSPT		Prime Estate Property Man. Ltd Woodford Wells All Saints Development Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors		

## White Bridge Primary School

### Register of Business & Pecuniary Interests 2018-19 up to 31.07.2019

				Parent of a child in Year 6		
Julie Witteridge	Headteacher	Ex-officio	Headteacher			Spouse is school's relief caretaker
Robert Wood	Trust Governor 12.06.2022	EFSPT		Lloyds Banking Group		
Natasha Patel	Trust Governor 05.06.2023	EFSPT		Safeguarding Lead at Britannia Village Primary School, Newham		
<b>Past Governors</b>						

#### 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

## White Bridge Primary School

### Register of Business & Pecuniary Interests 2018-19 up to 31.07.2019

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)**

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.