



Scheme of Delegation

The Balcarras Trust

July 2025

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Introduction

1. This Scheme of Delegation has been made by the Trustees of The Balcarras Trust (**Academy Trust**) to set out a framework under which the Academy Trust is governed and managed, and in particular:
 - 1a. how the individuals which are involved in the governance of the Academy Trust work together effectively;
 - 1b. the relationship between the Trustees, the local governing bodies (**LGBs**) and the executive; and
 - 1c. how the Trustees ensure compliance with the various legal and regulatory requirements placed on them.
2. This Scheme of Delegation shall be reviewed by the Trustees annually and in doing so, the Trustees shall have regard to any new legislation or guidance affecting the provisions of these documents.
3. This Scheme of Delegation may be altered, added to or repealed by a majority resolution of the Trustees or by the Members of the Academy Trust in a general meeting.
4. A copy of this Scheme of Delegation shall be given to the Members of the Academy Trust, every Trustee, each Local Governor, the Chief Executive Officer (**CEO**), the Heads of the Academies operated by the Academy Trust (the **Heads**), the Chief Financial Officer, the Clerk to Trustees and the Company Secretary (if appointed).

The Academy Trust

5. The Academy Trust is a charitable company limited by guarantee with exempt charitable status. Its constitution is its Articles of Association (the **Articles**). The Objects of the Academy Trust (the purposes it exists to further) are to advance for the public benefit education in the United Kingdom.
6. The Academy Trust is responsible for Balcarras School, The High School, Leckhampton, Winchcombe School and any schools that join the Academy Trust in the future (together the **Academies**).
7. The Academy Trust has entered into a master funding agreement and separate supplemental funding agreements for each Academy under section 1 of the Academies Act 2010 with the Secretary of State for Education in relation to the funding of the Academies (**Funding Agreement**).
8. The Funding Agreement places a number of requirements on the Academy Trust including the requirement to comply with the Department for Education's (**DfE**) Academy Trust Handbook (as amended from time to time) (**Handbook**).
9. There are a number of roles involved in the running of any multi-academy trust and these are as follows:
 - 9a. the Members;
 - 9b. the Trustees;
 - 9c. the CEO;

- 9d. LGBs: each Academy (or two or more Academies) has an LGB formed by the Trustees as a committee of the Trustees. The members of the LGBs are called **Local Governors**; and
- 9e. the Heads who have responsibility for the day to day running of their respective Academy.

Members

10. **The role of the Members.** In simple terms, the Members "own" the Academy Trust. They have a number of statutory rights, including:

- 10a. the right to appoint the auditors;
- 10b. the right to remove Trustees (provided that a specific procedure is followed which includes the right of the relevant Trustee to make representations);
- 10c. the right to amend the Articles; and
- 10d. the right to receive the annual report and accounts.

11. They also have the right to appoint up to 9 Trustees under the Articles.

12. The Members are required to provide a guarantee that if the Academy Trust were to be wound up and the assets did not meet all of its liabilities, they would contribute £10.

13. The Members must meet once a year at the annual general meeting (**AGM**) but may also meet at other times.

14. In accordance with the Handbook, from 1 March 2021, there is an absolute prohibition on employees of the Academy Trust being Members.

15. **The appointment of the Members.** Members are appointed in accordance with Articles 12 to

18. There must be a minimum of three Members at any one time although the DfE's currently policy is that every academy trust should endeavour to have five Members.

16 On appointment, all Members are required to:

- 16a. undergo an enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (**DBS**) check;
- 16b. complete a consent to be a Member form (attached at Appendix 1); and
- 16c. complete a declaration of business and pecuniary interests form.

17. **The Clerk to Trustees** (or the Company Secretary if appointed) will update the register of Members as appropriate. Companies House does not need to be notified (unless the appointment affects the Academy Trust's 'persons of significant control' position).

18. **The Handbook** requires the appointment of any new Member to be notified to the DfE (in practice via the government "Get information about schools" system) within 14 days of appointment to enable an assessment of his or her suitability. New Members must be notified that a notification for this purpose will be made.

Trustees

19. **Capacity of Trustees.** Each Trustee is:
 - 19a. a director of the Academy Trust; and
 - 19b. a charity trustee.

20. The Trustees meet together as the Board of Trustees to carry out their duties and functions.

21. All Trustees are required to:
 - 21a. follow the Seven Principles of Public Life set out by the Committee on Standards in Public life (referred to as "the Nolan Principles" and set out in Appendix 3;
 - 21b. comply with:
 - the Articles;
 - this Scheme of Delegation;
 - the decision making matrix; and
 - the Code of Conduct (attached at Appendix 2);
 - 21c. uphold the visions and values of the Academy Trust
 - 21d. ensure they understand their duties, rights and responsibilities, and that they are familiar with the function and role of the Academy Trust;
 - 21e. have regard to the DfE guidance on the governance of academy trusts including the Handbook, the Governance Handbook and the Competency Framework for Governance (as amended from time to time);
 - 21f. not misuse information gained in the course of their Trusteeship for personal gain, nor seek to use the opportunity of service to promote their private interests or those of connected persons, firms, businesses or other organisations; and
 - 21e. participate actively in the induction process and any relevant training.

22. **Constitution of the Board of Trustees.** The minimum number of Trustees is three and the maximum is 9 (not including any co-opted trustees).

23. The Board of Trustees is constituted as follows:
 - 23a. up to 9 Trustees appointed by Members;
 - 23b. the CEO (if appointed as a Trustee by the Members and if accepted by the CEO;
 - 23c. at least two parent Trustees, unless there is a minimum of two Parent Local Governors serving on the LGBs; and
 - 23d. up to three co-opted Trustees (appointed by Trustees who are not themselves co-opted Trustees).

24. The Trustees shall elect a Chair and Vice-Chair from among their number each academic year.

25. **The appointment of Trustees.** On appointment, all Trustees shall be required to:

25a. undergo an enhanced DBS check (countersigned by the Secretary of State in the case of a new Chair of Trustees) and a section 128 check;

25b. complete a Trustee declaration (attached at Appendix 4);

25c. complete an AP01 form for submission by the Company Secretary to Companies House (either in paper form or electronically); and

25d. complete a declaration of business and pecuniary interests form.

26. **The Clerk to Trustees** (or the Company Secretary if appointed) shall update the register of Trustees in the statutory books and notify Companies House of the appointment. Again, the Handbook requires the appointment of any new Trustee to be notified to the DfE (in practice via the government "Get information about schools" system) within 14 days of appointment to enable an assessment of his or her suitability.

27. **Recruitment of Trustees.** It is essential that the Board of Trustees has a proper mix of skills and experience. The Members and the Trustees must therefore be able to identify potential new Trustees in order to plan for succession which combines continuity of experience and expertise with new ideas and energy.

28. The Board as a whole is responsible for ensuring that:

28a. the skills of any new Trustees fit in with the Academy Trust's requirements in the short, medium and longer term;

28b. each new Trustee is not disqualified from acting as a Trustee by any provision of the Academy Trust's Articles (including the requirement that he or she is not disqualified as a company director or charity trustee);

28c. there is a system in place which ensures that all relevant checks, including an enhanced DBS check (countersigned by the Secretary of State in the case of a new Chair of Trustees) and a section 128 check, are completed before or as soon as practicable after a Trustee takes up position; and

28d. the new Trustee understands the responsibility he or she is taking on and consents to act as a Trustee.

29. Each new Trustee will be properly inducted to ensure that he or she understands the nature and extent of his or her role and responsibilities. It is the duty of a new Trustee to ensure that he or she is familiar with the Objects of the Academy Trust; its history and ethos and the nature and extent of its activities; and the content of the Academy Trust's Articles.

30. Each new Trustee will be provided with a copy of:

30a. the Articles;

30b. this Scheme of Delegation;

30c. the Code of Conduct (attached at Appendix 2);

30d. the decision making matrix;

- 30e. accounts, audit management letter and Trustee report for previous three years (where available);
- 30f. the Academy Trust's vision and values;
- 30g. the Academy Trust's development plan / improvement plan;
- 30h. any Academy Trust inspection reports (Ofsted);
- 30i. a list of Academy Trust policies and where to access them;
- 30j. a list of other Trustees;
- 30k. a calendar of meetings;
- 30l. the minutes of the two most recent board meetings;
- 30m. details of their fellow mentor Trustee (if applicable); and
- 30n. details of any upcoming training sessions available.

31. Training and development of Trustees

The Trustees shall ensure that the Board has the skills and experience needed to perform its functions effectively (and shall refer to the DfE's Competency framework for governance in doing so). Trustees shall also be kept up to date with developments in the legal and regulatory framework in which the Academy Trust operates.

32. The Trustees must have in place a system for evaluating Trustees, with a view to identifying potential gaps in their skills and any requirements for training and assessing its own effectiveness. Such evaluation shall be carried out annually.

33. **Accountability of Trustees.** The Trustees are chiefly accountable to:

- 33a. the beneficiaries of the Academy Trust (pupils at the Academies and their parents) and to the local community for the quality of education and pastoral care at the Academies, for matters of health and safety and for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the pupils;
- 33b. the DfE, the Education & Skills Funding Agency (**ESFA**) and specifically the Secretary of State under the terms of the Funding Agreement;
- 33c. the Secretary of State (in his or her role as principal regulator in respect of charity matters) for operating the Academy Trust for the public benefit, for the prudent management of the Academy Trust and its financial efficiency, and for compliance with legislation including charities legislation;
- 33d. the employees of the Academy Trust for their working environment, and for compliance with the contract of employment and employment law requirements and matters of health and safety; and
- 33e. other regulatory authorities for compliance with regulated responsibilities to which the Academy Trust and the Academies are subject.

34. **Powers, functions and responsibilities of Trustees.** The Trustees are responsible for the governance and supervision of the Academy Trust, its committees (including the LGBs) and the executive.

35. The Trustees have a number of duties and responsibilities relating to the management of the Academy Trust and its finances. In summary, the Trustees are responsible for:

- 35a. establishing the vision, mission and values for the Academy Trust;
- 35b. carrying on the Academy Trust in accordance with the objects of the Academy Trust as set out in the Articles and safeguarding the assets of the Academy Trust;
- 35c. designing strategy and structure for the operation of the Academy Trust;
- 35d. the delegation of running the Academies and directing the education, pastoral care, financial and other policies to the Academies CEO in accordance with the Articles, the Funding Agreements (including the Handbook) and the decision making matrix;
- 35e. ensuring sound management and administration of the Academy Trust, and ensuring that managers are equipped with the relevant skills and guidance;
- 35f. financial controls and the financial management of the Academy Trust in accordance with the provisions of the Handbook, which sets out in detail provisions for the financial management of each Academy including guidance on financial systems and controls and accounting and reporting requirements;
- 35g. setting standards of conduct and values, monitoring performance and the achievement of objectives, and ensuring that plans for improvement are acted upon;
- 35h. risk management, that is identifying, quantifying and devising systems to minimise the major risks affecting the Academy Trust;
- 35i. agreeing a procedure for whistleblowing, ensuring that all staff are aware of the whistleblowing procedure, ensuring that there is one Trustee and one member of staff nominated as the contact to which concerns can be raised and that any concerns which have been raised are responded to properly and fairly; and
- 35j. ensuring the Academy Trust and the Academies are conducted in compliance with the general law.

36. The duties and responsibilities of the Trustees are explained in further detail in Appendix 5 and CC3: the essential trustee: what you need to know, what you need to do (Charity Commission, May 2018).

37. **Conducting Trustees' business.** The Trustees are required to:

- 37a. act together and in person and not delegate responsibility of the Academy Trust to others;
- 37b. act strictly in accordance with the Articles;
- 37c. act in the Academy Trust's interests only and without regard to their own private interests;
- 37d. manage the Academy Trust's affairs prudently;

- 37e. not take personal benefit from the Academy Trust unless expressly authorised by the Articles or the Charity Commission; and
- 37f. take proper professional advice on matters on which they are not themselves competent.

38. The Trustees should also hold the CEO, the Heads and the Chief Financial Officer accountable. They should offer support, constructive advice, be a sounding board for ideas, a second opinion on proposals and help where needed, but will also challenge, ask questions, seek information and improve proposals where appropriate and at all times act in the best interests of the Academy Trust.

39. The Trustees shall have regard to the framework for inspecting schools in England under section 5 of the Education Act 2005 (as amended) issued by the Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (**Ofsted**).

40. The Trustees shall have regard to the Handbook, which shall be circulated to all Trustees.

41. **Chair of Trustees.** The Board shall appoint an individual from among their number to act as Chair. The terms of the Chair's appointment are set out in Article 82. A change of Chair will require a notification to be made to the DfE, including a DBS and section 128 check to be submitted via the DfE.

42. The main role of the Chair is to chair meetings of the Board of Trustees. He or she also provides leadership to the Trustees and acts as the main point of contact between the Trustees and the CEO and Chief Financial Officer.

43. Apart from any special responsibilities or powers given to the Chair in the Articles of Association (e.g. the right to chair meetings of the Board of Trustees and to have a second or casting vote in any case of an equality of votes at a meeting of the Board of Trustees), the Chair has no special powers or rights over any other Trustee. If the Chair is to carry out certain specific functions (for example, the power to approve an overspend in a certain area of the budget or the CEO's appraisal) then this must be delegated to them by the Board in accordance with an appropriate power of delegation in the Academy Trust's Articles.

44. **Meetings of Trustees.** There will be at least three meetings of the Trustees in every academic year and the Trustees must meet regularly enough to discharge their responsibilities and ensure robust governance and effective financial management. The dates of meetings will be published at the beginning of each academic year. If the Trustees meet less frequently than six times a year, the Board must describe in its governance statement, accompanying the accounts, how it maintains effective oversight of funds with fewer meetings.

45. All meetings of the Trustees shall be convened and conducted as provided by the Articles.

46. Each meeting of the Trustees will ordinarily cover the following:

- 46a. a report on the financial position of the Trust;
- 46b. committee reports; and
- 46c. a report from the CEO.

47. In consultation with the Chair, the Clerk to the Board of Trustees shall prepare an annual plan for the meetings of the Trustees.

48. **Risk management.** The charities statements of recommended practice (Charities SORP FRS102 and Charities SORP FRSSE) set out requirements for reporting on the risks to a charity. These requirements apply to all charities which meet the charity audit threshold, regardless of whether they are reporting under FRS102, which applies to larger charities, or FRSSE, which applies to smaller charities.

49. If the Academy Trust meets the charity audit threshold, the Trustees' report must include a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Academy Trust and its subsidiary undertakings, as identified by the Trustees. The report must also include a summary of the Trustees' plans and strategies for managing these risks. The Trustees must identify specific risks and describe ways to combat each one, rather than making general statements regarding risk management.

50. The Trustees are therefore responsible for:

- 50a. identifying the major risks that apply to the Academy Trust, including:
- 50b. operational risks (employment issues, health and safety, fraud, service quality and development etc.);
- 50c. financial risks (accuracy of financial information, cash flow, reserves, over-reliance on funding sources etc.);
- 50d. external risks (changes in government policy, economic factors, demographic changes, adverse publicity etc.); and
- 50e. regulatory risks (compliance with legislation, changes in policies of the regulators etc.);
- 50f. making decisions (based where appropriate on advice from professional advisors) as to how to respond to those risks; and
- 50g. making appropriate statements regarding the management of risks in the annual report.

51. In discharging these responsibilities, the Trustees will have regard to Academy trust risk management (ESFA, 12 September 2019).

52. The following policies shall be approved by the Trustees:

- 52a. Allegations Against Staff Policy
- 52b. Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy
- 52c. Business Continuity Policy
- 52d. Capability Policy
- 52e. Code of Conduct for Staff Policy
- 52f. Complaints Policy
- 52f. Curriculum Statement
- 52g. Data Protection Policy

52h. Early Career Teacher Induction Policy
52i. Equality Statement
52j. Financial Procedures Policy
52k. Flexible Retirement Policy
52l. Flexible Working Policy
52m. Freedom of Information
52n. Grievance Policy
52o. ICT Acceptable Use Policy
52p. Investment Policy
52q. Maternity, Paternity, Leave (Personnel) Policy
52r. Pay Policy
52s. Recruitment, Selection and Disclosure Policy
52t. Reserves Policy
52u. Risk Management Policy
52v. Safeguarding and Safer Working Practices Protocol
52w. Safeguarding Statement
52x. Shared Parental Leave Policy
52y. Single Central Record Policy
52z. Staff Disciplinary Policy
52baa Supply Staff Procedures
52bb. Whistleblowing Policy

53. Noting that the overall responsibility for risk management and oversight of the risk register lies with the Trustees, Finance, Audit and Risk Committee, supported by nominated Trustees and the Chief Financial Officer, shall prepare a risk register for approval by the Trustees, along with a procedure by which the risk register shall be subject to review at least annually and made available to all staff. The risk register shall have named individuals assigned to manage each area.

54. **The management of conflicts of interest.** The Companies Act 2006 imposes a statutory duty on the Trustees to avoid situations in which they have or could have an interest which conflicts (or could conflict) with the interests of the Academy Trust. The duty is to:

- 54a. declare the nature and extent of any interest in any matter relating to the Academy Trust; and
- 54b. avoid any conflict of interest between that interest and the interests of the Academy Trust.

55. In addition, charity law and guidance issued by the Charity Commission confers obligations on the Trustees to manage any conflict between a Trustee's duty to the Academy Trust and their own personal interests or for a Trustee to be influenced by conflicting duties to the Academy Trust and a third party.

56. Trustees who are nominated or appointed by other institutions have the same powers and duties as all other Trustees and owe their duties to the Academy Trust only. They must not allow those duties to come into conflict with duties they may owe to their nominating / appointing body.

57. All Trustees are required to complete a declaration of business interests form on appointment and on an annual basis (including a nil return). Such declarations shall include:

57a. all business and financial interests such as directorships, shareholdings, and other appointments of influence within a business or other organisation; and

57b. interests of related persons including, but not limited to, parents, spouses, children, personal and business partners.

58. The Clerk or Company Secretary shall be responsible for maintaining a register of business interests including nil returns.

59. Each meeting of the Trustees shall include a standing agenda item for those attending to declare any changes to their declarations of interest.

60. No Trustee shall receive any payment for their work as a Trustee, other than payment of reasonable out of pocket travel, accommodation and other expenses which shall be subject to the prior written approval from the Chief Financial Officer.

61. **Delegation of powers of Trustees.** Trusteeship (and directorship which necessarily follows) is a personal office of trust and responsibility and this cannot be transferred to another individual. However, in order to ensure the proper management of the Academies, the Trustees are able to delegate specific tasks to assist them in carrying out their duties and obligations.

62. It is for the Board of Trustees to determine what decisions it will take for itself, what will be delegated to committees, working groups or individual Trustees (e.g. the Chair) and what will be delegated to the CEO and the Chief Financial Officer. The Trustees must also consider when and from whom they should take professional advice.

63. Delegation can be made to:

63a. Trustee committees (or individual Trustees);

63b. the LGBs;

63c. the CEO; and

63d. the Heads.

64. In determining whether delegation is appropriate, the Trustees will have regard to the following principles:

64a. non-executive powers must be exercised by the Trustees personally and may not be delegated;

64b. except when it is impracticable to do so, executive powers should be delegated to the CEO and the Chief Financial Officer, who may authorise further delegation; and
64c. every act of delegation is only a delegation of powers and does not relieve the Trustees of responsibility.

65. The Trustees must not delegate any of their powers listed in Appendix 6 (**Reserved Matters**).

66. **Committees.** The Trustees may appoint committees with functions related to the Academy Trust. The constitution, membership and proceedings of any committee shall be determined by the Trustees under terms of reference.

67. Each committee shall be chaired by a Trustee (with the exception of an LGB which may or may not be chaired by a Trustee).

68. Membership of a committee may include persons who are not Trustees provided that (with the exception of the LGBs) a majority of the members of the committee are Trustees.

69. Except in the case of an LGB, no vote on any matter shall be taken at a meeting of a committee of the Trustees unless the majority of members of the committee present are Trustees.

70. The Trustees shall ensure that they receive adequate feedback on the work of any committees.

71. Committees will act in an advisory capacity to the Trustees, except where powers have been specifically delegated to them by the Trustees. The Trustees have established a Finance, Audit and Risk Committee and may establish other permanent or ad hoc committees from time to time as they see fit.

72. In accordance with the Handbook, the Trustees must establish an Audit and Risk Committee (or other committee with an audit and risk function) which must direct the Academy Trust's programme of internal scrutiny and report to the Board of Trustees on the adequacy of the Academy Trust's financial and other controls and management of risks. The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee must have regard to the Handbook and must meet at least three times each year.

73. The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee must have an annual programme of review and identify on a risk-basis (with reference to its risk register) the areas it will review, modifying its checks accordingly.

74. A short annual summary report outlining the areas reviewed, key findings, recommendations and conclusions must be prepared and presented to the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee for each year ended 31 August by the person or organisation carrying out the programme of works. The summary report must be submitted to the ESFA (along with the audited report and accounts) by 31 December each year.

75. The terms of reference of each committee of the Trustees must be approved by the Board of Trustees and reviewed at least once in every 12 months. They provide the sole agreed framework within which each committee operates.

76. **Local Governing Bodies.** The Trustees will establish an LGB in respect of each of the Academies (although may, if desired, appoint one LGB in respect of two or more of the Academies). The LGB is a committee of the Trustees. They are constituted and operate under a Constitution and Terms of Reference which are set out in a separate document which may be amended by the Trustees from time to time. The Constitution and Terms of Reference will confirm what powers the Trustees have delegated to the LGB.

In summary, the role of the LGB is to:

- 76a. provide advice to the Trustees on the functioning of that Academy (or Academies);
- 76b. act as a key link between the Academy Trust, parents and the Academy's or Academies' community;
- 76c. act as a sounding board for the Head and executive and offer challenging but positive support to the Head;
- 76d. continually review the overall impact of the Academy; and
- 76e. assist with and review the implementation of certain academy policies, such as student admissions and behaviour.

77. The LGB is made up of individuals who may or may not also be Trustees.

78. Intervention Rights

79. **Intervention in times of concern.** The Board of Trustees remains ultimately responsible for the Academy Trust and the conduct of the Academies. The operation of the various elements of governance outlined in this Scheme of Delegation and the decision making matrix are crucial to its success. However, there will be circumstances (more the exception than the norm) where the Board of Trustees might need to intervene and, for example, withdraw delegated authority for a particular element of governance.

80. In such circumstances, the Board of Trustees, along with the CEO and the executive, would work closely with any Academy or Academies concerned and those involved in their governance who would be expected to promptly implement any advice or recommendations made by the Board of Trustees and the executive.

81. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to review or remove any power or responsibility which it has delegated, in particular, in circumstances where serious concerns in the running of an Academy or Academies are identified (either internally within the Academy Trust or by a third party), including where:

- 81a. there are concerns about financial matters;
- 81b. insufficient progress is being made against educational targets (including where intervention by the Secretary of State is being considered or carried out);
- 81c. there has been a breakdown in the way the Academy is managed or governed;
- 81d. the safety of pupils or staff is threatened, including a breakdown of discipline; or

81e. the Board of Trustees considers such removal of power or responsibility appropriate in all of the circumstances.

82. **The delegated budget.** In line with their duties and responsibilities as trustees and directors and irrespective of the delegations set out in the decision making matrix, the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to determine that a proportion of the budget in respect of the Academy be held centrally for the following reasons:

82a. to be allocated to the provision of central services received by the Academy;

82b. in pursuance of the Academy Trust's reserve policy; and / or

82c. as otherwise may be determined by the Board acting reasonably and in the best interests of the Academy Trust.

83. **The Company Secretary and the Clerk.** Pursuant to the Articles and the Handbook, the Trustees must appoint a Clerk.

84. The Company Secretary (if one is appointed) is appointed and removed by the Trustees.

85. If appointed, the Company Secretary is the chief administrator with respect to the Academy Trust's administration affairs. If a Company Secretary is not appointed, then the Clerk to the Trustees is the chief administrator with respect to the Academy Trust's administration and affairs.

86. The Trustees shall also appoint a Clerk (who may or may not also be the Company Secretary). The Clerk shall not be a Trustee (including the CEO) or a Head. However, if the Clerk fails to attend a meeting of the Trustees, the Trustees may appoint any one of their number or any other person to act as Clerk for the purposes of that meeting.

87. The Trustees and the Clerk shall have regard to any DfE guidance relating to the role of the Clerk.

88. **The CEO.** The Trustees may appoint a chief executive officer (who will be known as the CEO). In doing so, the Trustees will comply with the Handbook in connection with levels of executive pay.

89. The role of the CEO is to provide professional leadership, strategic management and direction for the Academy Trust and its Academies. The CEO may also be a Head of one of the Academies.

90. Subject to the approval of the Members, the CEO may be appointed as a Trustee for a term of four years. At the end of his or her term of office as a Trustee, he or she is eligible for re-appointment.

91. The CEO will report to the Trustees and shall comply with any reasonable direction by the Trustees when acting on the Academy Trust's behalf.

92. Broadly, the CEO is responsible for:

92a. the internal organisation, management and control of each of the Academies;

92b. advising on and implementing the Academy Trust's strategic framework; and

92c. the implementation of all policies approved by the Trustees.

93. The CEO shall have the authority to direct the Heads in relation to operational and educational standards matters, particularly with regard to improving educational standards and matters which could adversely affect the financial or reputational position of the Academy Trust. Care must be taken, given the dual role of Head and CEO that complete impartiality is observed.

94. The CEO will formulate aims, objectives, policies and targets for the Trustees to consider, and will report to the Academy Trust on progress at each meeting.

95. The CEO is responsible for preparing a policy statement for the curriculum and for reviewing the policy every school year; this will be done in consultation with the respective Heads.

96. The Trustees may delegate such specific powers as they consider are required by the CEO for the carrying out of the above responsibilities.

97. **The Accounting Officer.** The CEO shall have the role of **Accounting Officer** as set out in the Handbook.

98. **The Accounting Officer** is personally responsible to the Trustees for ensuring:

98a. regularity and propriety, that is dealing with money in accordance with applicable legislation, authority and rules and with fairness and integrity (including avoidance of personal gain);

98b. prudent and economical administration, which is concerned with securing value for money;

98c. avoidance of waste and extravagance;

98d. efficient and effective use of available resources; and

98e. the day to day organisation, staffing and management of the Academy Trust.

99. The Accounting Officer is required to share the "Dear Accounting Officer" letters from the DfE with Members, Trustees and the Chief Financial Officer.

100. Included in the responsibilities of the Accounting Officer is a duty to take appropriate action if the Trustees (or the LGB) or the Chair is contemplating a course of action that the Accounting Officer considers would infringe the requirements of propriety or regularity (including the provisions of the Funding Agreement or other documents setting out the financial duties of the Trustees or of any other rules governing the conduct of the Trustees), or would not represent prudent or economic administration, or the efficient or effective discharge of the Trustees' functions.

101. The Accounting Officer shall be required to provide a statement on governance, regularity, propriety and compliance in the Academy Trust's annual report. The format of the statement is included within the Accounts Direction which is issued annually.

102. The Accounting Officer may delegate or appoint others, such as the Chief Financial Officer, to assist in carrying out these responsibilities.

103. In accordance with the Handbook, the Clerk to Trustees (or the Company Secretary if appointed) shall notify DfE (in practice via the government "Get information about schools" system) within 14 days of appointment of the Accounting Officer.

104. **Chief Financial Officer.** The Trustees shall appoint a Chief Financial Officer in accordance with the Handbook. In doing so, the Trustees will comply with the Handbook in connection with levels of executive pay.

105. In accordance with the Handbook, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for, along with a wider remit, the following responsibilities:

105a. the day-to-day management of financial issues;

105b. the preparation and management of the Academy Trust's budget;

105c. the maintenance of effective systems of internal control; and

105d. ensuring that the annual accounts are properly presented and adequately supported by the underlying books and records of the Academy Trust.

106. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for guiding the Trustees on financial, audit and charity accounting matters, as well as dealing with the day to day management of the financial position of the Academies and the maintenance of effective controls.

107. The Chief Financial Officer shall report to the Trustees and the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee at least termly.

108. The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure compliance with the Handbook in the preparation of the monthly management accounts which set out the Academy Trust's financial performance and position.

109. In accordance with the Handbook, the Clerk to Trustees (or the Company Secretary if appointed) shall notify DfE (in practice via the government "Get information about schools" system) within 14 days of appointment of the Chief Financial Officer.

110. **The Trust Financial Procedures Manual.** The Trust Financial Procedures Manual, which shall be prepared by the Chief Financial Officer, shall be adopted by the Trustees, normally on the recommendation of the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.

111. The purpose of the Finance Procedures Manual is to ensure that the Academy Trust maintains and develops systems of financial control which conform with the requirements both of propriety and of good financial management.

112. The Financial Procedures Manual shall include:

112a. finance authorisation levels, which shall confirm the delegation of authority to key individuals up to a specified value;

112b. appropriate procedures to monitor cash requirements to ensure that the Academy Trust will not become overdrawn;

112c. a competitive tendering policy for larger purchases in accordance with the Handbook; and

112d. a capitalisation limit for assets.

113. The Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for preparing a policy for the disposal of assets for approval by the Trustees with a view to ensuring the best possible value is obtained from any disposal.

114. **Budget approval.** The Trustees shall be presented with a balanced budget for the year to 31 August for submission to the ESFA by 30 June or within six weeks of receipt of the final funding letter.¹

¹ Please note that the Education and Skills Funding Agency's deadlines and requirements may change from time to time.

115. The Chief Financial Officer shall be responsible for:

115a. establishing a written procedure and timetable for setting a budget in advance of each academic year;

115b. setting the annual budget (including the assumptions on which it is based) for approval by the Trustees and for monitoring progress against it during the year;

115c. ensuring that all significant in year amendments to budgets are properly notified to the Trustees for approval. The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee shall determine the appropriate thresholds and procedures for this;

115d. reporting to the Trustees on the accuracy of the assumptions which have been used; and

115e. reporting to the Trustees on the key financial performance indicators included in the budget.

116. The Trustees shall be responsible for approving the final audited accounts and the Academy Trust's accounting policies, as set out therein.

117. The Trustees shall ensure that they put in place procedures to review their own effectiveness and skills available in overseeing the Academy Trust's financial performance, and the soundness of its internal control.

118. **The Heads of the Academies.** The Heads are responsible to the Trustees for:

118a. the internal organisation, management and control of his or her respective Academy;

118b. the implementation of all policies approved by the Trustees that relate to his or her respective Academy; and

118c. the direction of the teaching and implementation of the curriculum at his or her respective Academy.

119. The Trustees may delegate such additional powers and functions as they consider are required by each of the Heads to enable them to carry out the above responsibilities.

120. **The relationship between the Trustees and senior staff in general.** The Trustees will support and oversee the work of the CEO and the Chief Financial Officer and hold them accountable for the authority that is delegated to them and how they exercise it.

The Trustees will not without good cause and consultation (where practicable) interfere in the exercise of the CEO and Chief Financial Officer's executive powers.

121. The Trustees must fully consider any views and proposals relating to any matter within the non-executive powers of the Trustees which may be submitted to them by the CEO or the Chief Financial Officer.

122. The CEO and Chief Financial Officer maintain regular contact with the Chair of Trustees and share all relevant information with them concerning the welfare and good reputation of the Academies and their community.

123. Any issues surrounding the performance of the CEO or the Chief Financial Officer should be raised directly with the Chair of Trustees, and likewise, any concerns the CEO or the Chief Financial Officer have over the Trustees or one of their number should be raised with the Chair (or the Vice-Chair in the case of the Chair).

124. Further detail regarding the division of responsibilities between the CEO and Chief Financial Officer shall be set out in their respective job specifications.

125. **Alterations.** This Scheme of Delegation may be altered by a majority resolution of the Trustees of the Academy Trust or by the Members of the Academy Trust in a general meeting.

126. **Circulation list.** Scheme of Delegation Trust.

127. **Approval and review.** This Scheme of Delegation was approved and adopted by a resolution of the Trustees of the Academy Trust passed at a meeting held on 18 July 2023 and take effect from 19 July 2023. It is reviewed and approved annually.

Date of next review: June 2025

Consent to be a Member the assets of the Company in the event of it being wound up whilst I am a Member or within one year after I cease to be a Member;

payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before I cease to be a Member and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and

the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required;

The Balcarras Trust (Company)

I hereby consent to being a Member of the Company.

As a Member of the Company, I hereby undertake to contribute to:
provided that such amount does not exceed £10.

Please sign and retain the additional copy of this document with your records.

The Signed
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Full name
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Address
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Date
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Balcarras Trust: a company limited by guarantee
Company registration number: 07495541
Registered office: Balcarras School, East End Road, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire,
GL53 8QF

1 Trustees' Code of Conduct

2 Introduction

This Code of Conduct is designed to set out the conduct and commitment required of trustees in order to ensure the highest standards of integrity and stewardship.

1 General responsibilities

"Trustees must act reasonably and prudently in all matters relating to the Charity and must always bear in mind the interests of the Charity. They should not let their personal views or prejudices affect their conduct as trustees." (The Essential trustee: what you need to know (CC3), Charity Commission, February 2008).

"The primary duty of a trustee is to carry out the function of his or her office with the utmost good faith. He or she must be impartial and mindful of the interests of the beneficiaries of the Charity and of the objects for which the Charity is established" (Governance and management of charities, Andrew Hind, NCVO Publications, 1995).

1 Trustees should listen to the view of other trustees, staff, volunteers or external advisers respectfully, taking cognisance of differences of opinion. Trustees should not cause offence to others or undermine the standing of their colleagues as a member of the Board of Trustees (the **Board**).

Roles and responsibilities

To understand the role of the CEO and the purpose of the Board;

To actively challenge and support the CEO;

To maintain and develop the values, ethos and reputation of each school;

To accept collective responsibility for all decisions made by the Board or to its delegated Trustees;

To act fairly and without prejudice;

To fulfil all that is expected of a good employer in circumstances where the Board has responsibility for staff; and

To consider how the decisions of the Board may affect other schools and the community.

Commitment

To commit considerable amounts of time and energy to the Board in order for it to fulfil its functions and duties;

To become actively involved in the Board's work and accept a fair share of responsibilities;

To send apologies in advance of Board meetings to which the individual Trustee is unable to attend, but making full effort to attend all meetings of the Board;

To develop and maintain relationships with each school and arrange visits where necessary, keeping the CEO aware of any Trustee visits.

To develop and maintain effective working relationships with the CEO, senior leadership team(s), staff and parents, volunteers, the trust, the community, the local authority and other relevant agencies;

To respond to opportunities and become actively involved in school activities;

To undertake relevant training and to identify and fulfil any skills gaps as and when determined by the Board; and

To accept that relevant individual Trustee details shall be published on the trust's website and also logged on the Department for Education's national database ("Get information about schools").

Board papers

While the Board aims to conduct its business openly, it is inevitable that some matters must be confidential either for a time or always.

All matters discussed at board meetings (save for items which are clearly neither confidential nor of a sensitive nature either legally, commercially, financially or personally) shall be treated as strictly confidential and shall not be discussed with anyone other than those present at the meeting when the matter in question was discussed unless authorised by the board to do so. If in any doubt, trustees should contact the Chair.

1 Board meetings

Open discussion and debate is actively encouraged, in which every spectrum of objective opinion is welcomed. Views shall be expressed respectfully, openly and courteously in all communications to every member of the Board including Trustees and the Clerk to the Board.

Trustees shall provide support to the Chair at all times.

As Trustees must act with probity, the Board should take and consider professional advice from internal and / or from external advisers in all decision-making.

Where consensus is not achieved, decisions will be taken during board meetings by calling for a vote by those present. Trustees who abstain on, or vote against, any motion may request an appropriate note be made in the minutes.

The Board must be accountable but delegate authority on various matters on which it is entitled to full reports as necessary.

The Trustees of the Board have no legal authority to act individually, unless delegated authority has been provided by the Board to the individual Trustee; only in this circumstance will an individual Trustee speak on behalf of the Board collectively, after specific authority has been given.

1 Outside board meetings

Trustees shall act appropriately and exercise restraint outside a meeting in relation to particular comments made within the Board meeting by individual members. Trustees must accept that it is inappropriate for any private or public references to "who said what", except in dialogue with other Trustees.

Trustees shall accept the need for care and restraint, honouring the spirit as well as the letter of the Code of Conduct, when talking about board matters in any other forum.

1 Disagreements

Where a Trustee has a disagreement on any matter, he or she should raise the matter informally with the Chair or through the normal procedures at a board meeting.

If not resolved, a Trustee may request the matter be taken further by the Chair.

If a satisfactory conclusion is not reached, the Board may recommend the appointment of an independent mediator.

1 **The executive and the wider staff**

Staff and Trustees are expected to deal with each other with respect and courtesy.

Trustees must ensure there is a clear understanding of the scope of authority delegated to the CEO.

Having given the CEO delegated authority, Trustees should be careful, individually and collectively, not to undermine that authority either by word or action.

Trustees delegate the management to the CEO, which includes the management of staff.

If a Trustee has concerns relating to the performance of a member of staff, he or she should contact the Chair, who will take up the matter with the CEO.

10 Breach of the Code of Conduct

In the event of a breach of this Code of Conduct, the matter shall be raised with the Chair and an investigation shall take place.

In the event a breach of this Code of Conduct is believed to have been made by the Chair, another individual Trustee (such as the Vice Chair) shall conduct the investigation.

The Board understands that removal of an individual Trustee will be used only as a last resort, once all efforts have first been utilised to resolve the matter.

Where there is no other plausible option other than to remove the Trustee, the Chair (or other Trustee as appropriate) Trustee shall refer the matter to the Members.

1 The Seven Principles of Public Life set out by the Committee on Standards in Public Life (the Nolan Principles)

1 Selflessness

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

2 Integrity

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

3 Objectivity

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

4 Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

5 Openness

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

6 Honesty

Holders of public office should be truthful.

7 Leadership

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

Extract from section 178 and 178A of the Charities Act 2011

178 Persons disqualified from being charity trustees or trustees of a charity

(1) A person ("P") is disqualified from being a charity trustee or trustee for a charity in the following cases—

Case A

P has been convicted of—

- (a) an offence specified in section 178A;
- (b) an offence, not specified in section 178A, that involves dishonesty or deception.

Case B

P has been made bankrupt or sequestration of P's estate has been awarded and (in either case)—

- (a) P has not been discharged, or
- (b) P is the subject of a bankruptcy restrictions order or an interim order.

Case C

P has made a composition or arrangement with, or granted a trust deed for, creditors and has not been discharged in respect of it.

Case D

P has been removed as a trustee, charity trustee, officer, agent or employee of a charity by an order made—

- (a) by the Commission under section 79(4) or by the Commission or the Commissioners under a relevant earlier enactment (as defined by section 179(5)), or
 - (b) by the High Court,
- on the ground of any misconduct or mismanagement in the administration of the charity for which P was responsible or which P knew of and failed to take any reasonable step to oppose, or which P's conduct contributed to or facilitated.

Case E

P has been removed, under section 34(5)(e) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (asp 10) (powers of the Court of Session) or the relevant earlier legislation (as defined by section 179(6)), from being concerned in the management or control of any body.

Case F

P is subject to—

- (a) a disqualification order or disqualification undertaking under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986 or the Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 (S.I. 2002/ 3150 (N.I.4)), or

(b) an order made under section 429(2) of the Insolvency Act 1986 (disabilities on revocation of county court administration order).

Case G

P is subject to—

- (a) a moratorium period under a debt relief order under Part 7A of the Insolvency Act 1986; or
- (b) a debt relief restrictions order or interim order under Schedule 4ZB to that Act.

Case H

P has been found to be in contempt of court under Civil Procedure Rules for—

- (a) making a false disclosure statement, or causing one to be made, or
- (b) making a false statement in a document verified by a statement of truth, or causing one to be made.

Case I

P has been found guilty of disobedience to an order or direction of the Commission on an application to the High Court under section 336(1).

Case J

P is a designated person for the purposes of—

- (a) Part 1 of the Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010, or
- (b) the Al-Qaida (Asset-Freezing) Regulations 2011.

Case K

P is subject to the notification requirements of Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

(2) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 179 to 181.

(3) While a person is disqualified under this section in relation to a charity, the person is also disqualified from holding an office or employment in the charity with senior management functions.

(4) A function of an office or employment held by a person "(A)" is a senior management function if—

- (a) it relates to the management of the charity, and A is not responsible for it to another officer or employee (other than a charity trustee or trustee for the charity), or
- (b) it involves control over money and the only officer or employee (other than a charity trustee or trustee for the charity) to whom A is responsible for it is a person with senior management functions other than ones involving control over money.

178A Case A: specified offences

(1) The following offences are specified for the purposes of Case A—

- 1 An offence to which Part 4 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 applies (see sections 41 to 43 of that Act).
- 2 An offence under section 13 or 19 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (wearing of uniform etc., and failure to disclose information).
- 3 A money laundering offence within the meaning of section 415 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.
- 4 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Bribery Act 2010—
 - (a) section 1 (bribing another person),
 - (b) section 2 (offences relating to being bribed),
 - (c) section 6 (bribery of foreign public officials),
 - (d) section 7 (failure of commercial organisations to prevent bribery).
- 5 An offence under section 77 of this Act.
- 6 An offence of—
 - (a) misconduct in public office,
 - (b) perjury,
 - (c) perverting the course of justice.
 - (2) An offence which has been superseded (directly or indirectly) by an offence specified in subsection (1) is also specified for the purposes of Case A.
 - (3) In relation to an offence specified in subsection (1) or (2), the following offences are also specified for the purposes of Case A—
 - (a) an offence of attempt, conspiracy or incitement to commit the offence;
 - (b) an offence of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of the offence;
 - (c) an offence under Part 2 of the Serious Crime Act 2007 (encouraging or assisting) in relation to the offence.
 - (4) The Minister may amend this section by regulations to add or remove an offence.

1 **Duties and responsibilities of Trustees as charity trustees**

2 The Trustees (as charity trustees) must ensure that the Academy Trust remains solvent, well run and meets the needs for which it was established.

3 Broadly, the main powers and duties are as follows.

To carry out the Objects of the Academy Trust

1 The Trustees will need to act in accordance with the Articles of the Academy Trust and only exercise their powers for the purposes for which they are conferred. In practical terms, this means that the Trustees must ensure that all of the Academy Trust's assets are applied for the charitable objects of the Academy Trust.

2 The Trustees will also need to be satisfied that they have the requisite powers to pursue a particular activity. The powers which the Trustees have are set out in the Articles.

To manage any risks to the Academy Trust, the Academies and their reputations

1 The Trustees' Annual Report (contained with the accounts) must contain a statement confirming that "...the major risks to which the charity is exposed, as identified by the Trustees, have been reviewed and systems have been established to mitigate those risks." (See Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/629)).

2 The Trustees will therefore need to identify the major risks to the Academy Trust and to the Academies; those which have a high likelihood of occurring and if they did would have a severe impact on operational performance, achievement of the Academy Trust's aims and objectives or which could damage the reputation of the Academy Trust.

3 The Trustees will need to put systems in place to minimise these risks. This might include transferring a risk to a third party (e.g. via insurance), avoiding the activity which gives rise to the risk or accepting it and putting processes in place to manage it. The obligation to monitor and assess risk is ongoing.

4 Failure of insurance may also be a major risk. Failure can arise for a number of reasons such as non-disclosure of a material fact, non-compliance with claims conditions (e.g. late notification), under-insurance or omitting to pay premiums.

To comply with legislation

1 The Trustees are responsible for ensuring that the Academy Trust complies with relevant legislation, in particular: 9.1 charity law and the requirements of the Charity Commission; and

2 9.2 company law and the requirements of the Registrar of Companies at Companies House.

3

To observe the Academy Trust's constitution

10 For charities incorporated as a company limited by guarantee, such as the Academy Trust, the constitution is the Articles of Association.

11 The Articles set out the charitable Objects of the Academy Trust and the powers (acting through its Trustees) that it has to fulfil these Objects.

12 The Trustees must ensure that the activities of the Academy Trust are within its charitable Objects and that the Academy Trust has all necessary powers to perform those activities.

13 The Articles of Association also prescribe how the Academies are to be governed. It sets out the rules relating to the composition of the Board of Trustees, how meetings are called and convened and decisions made etc.

To observe fiduciary duties including the duty of care

14 As charity trustees and directors, the Trustees must avoid taking any personal benefit from their position and should ensure that nothing arises from their own activities that gives rise to personal gain other than as authorised by the Academy Trust's governing instruments.

15 The Trustees must exercise their powers for the benefit of the Academy Trust, for the purposes for which they were given and with prudence and reasonable diligence. There are penalties for breach of these duties.

16 The Trustees must act in accordance with their duty of care, that is they must carry out their duties with such care and skill as is reasonable in the circumstances, having regard in particular: 16.1 to any special knowledge or experience that a Trustee has or holds himself out as having; and

16.2 if he or she acts as Trustee in the course of a business or profession, to any special knowledge or experience that it is reasonable to expect of a person acting in the course of that kind of business or profession.

To act prudently

17 The Trustees should act with the same degree of prudence as a reasonable person would act in the management of his or her own business affairs. In particular the Trustees: 17.1 should ensure that the Academy Trust is and will remain solvent;

17.2 must not cause loss or risk to charity property or get into a conflict of interests; and

17.3 are required to carry out effective risk management.

18 In cases of doubt or difficulty a Trustee should take legal and other expert advice. If the advice is wrong but it was reasonable for the Trustee to have relied and acted on it, he or she may be relieved of liability.

To act impartially

19 The Trustees must be free to make decisions untainted by any considerations of personal gain or other conflicts. Not only must the Articles of Association specifically permit a Trustee to take this benefit if offered, but the decision-making process behind any award must be fair and open.

20 If a conflict of interest arises, it should be handled with transparency and in accordance with the governing instruments.

21 Any nominated Trustee must act independently of his nominating body and act in the best interests of the Academy Trust.

To delegate

22 Trusteeship is a personal office of trust and responsibility and this cannot be delegated or farmed out to another individual. The buck stops with the Trustee personally.

23 Academies, like any good business, need to be managed and the Trustees are able to delegate specific tasks to assist them in carrying out their duties and obligations. An example is the formation of sub-committees of the Board to research certain aspects of trust work and report back for the decision making of the main Board on such issues as finance, states and buildings and curriculum.

24 The Trustees are entitled to trust persons in positions of responsibility until there is reason to distrust them. However, the Trustees must exercise reasonable supervision and ask questions that should be asked.

25 The Trustees may delegate the management of investments to expert third parties but must maintain regular checks and retain overall responsibility for those investments.

26 The overall test is whether a Trustee has behaved as a "prudent man or woman of business".

To protect and manage the property and assets of the Academy Trust

27 The Trustees must at all times act to protect the property and assets of the Academy Trust and this extends to land, money and intellectual property. The following should be arranged: 27.1 full insurance cover including public and employer's liability and trustee indemnity insurance;

27.2 full security measures to protect premises and access to sensitive and valuable documents;

27.3 clear office procedures and in particular systems of financial control;

27.4 reporting procedures for staff to report to the Board including the ability of an individual to report suspected irregularities directly to a Trustee in confidence if the occasion demands (whistleblowing);

27.5 reviews of investments with or without a third party expert according to need; and

27.6 land management.

To ensure adequacy of funds

28 The Trustees must ensure the adequacy of funds for the Academy Trust's immediate needs and for its development.

29 The Trustees must invest trust property wisely, acting as a prudent person when making investments.

30 However, the pursuit of funds should not distort the aims of the Academy Trust. It is important to assess and justify why additional funds are being sought.

To hold and attend meetings

31 The Trustees must ensure that: 31.1 notices go out in a timely fashion;

31.2 accurate minutes are taken recounting precisely all decisions taken and the background reasoning;

31.3 they read all minutes (Trustees are responsible for all decisions whilst whether or not they were present at a meeting);

31.4 they maintain an up to date membership register;

31.5 they call an Annual General Meeting each year (if required); and

31.6 they call General Meetings to conduct special business where necessary.

32 However, in practice most of these will be delegated to the Clerk to the Trustees.

To satisfy information requirements

33 These include requirements to keep information at the registered office and to file certain documents with Companies House and the Education and Skills Funding Agency (where relevant).

34 In practice, administrative functions will be delegated to the Company Secretary.

To keep proper accounts

35 The Trustees must ensure that appropriately drawn and audited accounts and returns are filed with Companies House and the Education and Skills Funding Agency.

36 The Trustees must submit its annual summary report relating to its internal scrutiny programme of works to the Education and Skills Funding Agency with its audited accounts.

To have regard to legal matters in general

37 General legal matters include the following: 37.1 equal opportunities;

37.2 data protection;

37.3 child protection and safer recruitment;

37.4 employment law; and

37.5 human rights and procedural fairness.

Not to receive a benefit from the Academy Trust unless authorised

38 Trustees must not receive any personal benefit from the Academy Trust in return for any service they provide to it unless they have express legal authority to do so. That legal authority can come either from the Academy Trust's governing instruments or from the Charity Commission.

39 The prohibition from receiving benefits is not limited to monetary payments and 'benefits' and also includes those to spouses, partners, relatives and other persons or businesses connected with the Trustee.

40 It is important that the Trustees do not receive any unauthorised benefits as the Commission's starting point is to require the repayment of any unauthorised benefits.

To manage and minimise any liabilities

41 As a distinct legal entity, a charitable company is liable for its own debts. However, the law allows a personal liability to be attributed to individual Trustees where the Academy Trust fails to fulfil its obligations and where that Trustee is held to be responsible for the loss caused by his or her negligence or deliberate fault.

Technical defaults

42 The Trustees, as directors, can be liable for a fine for breaching company and charity law requirements.

Criminal liability

43 A Trustee who knowingly and wilfully authorises or permits a company's criminal acts can become liable for those acts. These include not just financial or "white collar" crime, but also crimes such as corporate manslaughter.

Contractual liabilities

44 The Trustees may incur personal liabilities if they personally contract with third parties in certain limited circumstances, including: 44.1 where they do not make it clear that they are a Trustee and contracting on behalf of the Academy Trust;

44.2 where the Trustee's authority is exceeded and the transaction is not ratified by the full Board of Trustees; and

44.3 where a Trustee makes a fraudulent or negligent misrepresentation during negotiations; or where a Trustee guarantees the Academy Trust's obligations, and the Academy Trust defaults.

Insolvency

45 Notwithstanding its existence as a charity with considerable assets, as a company the Academy Trust is subject to the insolvency legislation and the Trustees should be aware of the implications of this. In the unlikely event that the Academy Trust becomes insolvent, the acts of the Trustees will be subject to scrutiny.

46 If it can be shown that a Trustee knew or ought to have known that there was no reasonable prospect of avoiding insolvent liquidation and he subsequently fails to

take every step to minimise the potential loss to the Academy Trust's creditors (**Wrongful Trading**), the Court can order that Trustee to make a personal contribution to the Academy Trust's assets to meet the claims of its creditors to the extent that they have been put in worse position by his failure to act.

47 The Trustees can be made liable for the acts and omissions of their co-directors where they have proved to have failed to investigate or supervise activity.

48 Honesty and good faith alone will not avoid personal liability for Wrongful Trading. A Trustee's general knowledge, skill and experience are also taken into account.

Mitigation of the risk of personal liability

49 As directors of an incorporated entity, the Trustees will generally have no personal liability for the debts or liabilities of the Academy Trust. Trustees may in certain circumstances become personally liable if they act in breach of the duties and statutory / regulatory obligations referred to above, but the risk in relation to this for the Trustees can be mitigated to a significant extent: 49.1 Indemnity insurance can put in place to protect Trustees. Provided that the terms of the insurance policy are complied with (e.g. premiums are paid up and circumstances which could give rise to a claim are notified to the insurer), this will protect Trustees unless the claim relates to: 49.1.1 any act or omission which the Trustees knew to be a breach of trust;

49.1.2 a breach of duty which was committed by the Trustees in reckless disregard of whether it was a breach of trust or breach of duty or not; and / or

49.1.3 if it relates to the costs of any unsuccessful defence to a criminal prosecution brought against the Trustees in their capacity as directors.

49.2 In addition to indemnity insurance, the Courts and the Charity Commission have a power to relieve a Trustee from personal liability where it is considered that a Trustee has acted honestly and reasonably and it is fair in the circumstances to do so, notwithstanding the consequences of his or her breach. Where, on the other hand, the Trustee has been involved in misconduct or mismanagement that was clearly intended or undertaken recklessly, the Court or Commission is unlikely to relieve him or her from personal liability.

49.3 The Articles expressly provide that the Trustees, officers and auditors of the Academy Trust are entitled to be indemnified by the Academy Trust if they incur any costs as a result of successfully defending legal proceedings or successfully making an application for relief from liability to the Court.

Conclusion

50 Instances of personal liability for Trustees are rare. The key points for Trustees are to ensure that they understand their legal duties and obligations, to ensure that their powers are properly exercised and, if they are in any doubt, to take professional advice.

51 We do recommend that Trustees also read one of the Charity Commission's publications CC3: the essential trustee: what you need to know, what you need to do (Charity Commission, May 2018), which provides additional details on these matters. This guidance can be found on the following link: <http://www.charitycommission.gov.uk/publications/cc3.asp>.

13 To do any other act which the Funding Agreement expressly reserves to the Board of Trustees or to another body (including for the avoidance of doubt, terminating the Funding Agreement or any part of it)

Members

14 To do any other act which the Articles expressly reserve to the Board of Trustees or to another body (subject to such other consents / requirements as might be required by law or the Funding Agreement)

15 To do any other act which the Board of Trustees determine to be a Reserved Matter from time to time.

1 To change the name of the Academy Trust

2 To change the Objects (which would require Charity Commission and Secretary of State consent in any event)

3 To change the structure of the Board of Trustees

4 To amend the Articles of Association

5 To amend this Scheme of Delegation

6 To pass a resolution to wind up an Academy or the Academy Trust

7 To appoint the auditors (save to the extent that the Trustees may make a casual appointment)

1 Reserved Matters

The

Trustees

(subject to such other consents / requirements as might be required by law or the Funding Agreement)

1 To change the name of the Academies

2 To determine the educational character, mission or ethos of the Academies

3 To adopt or alter the constitution and terms of reference of any committee of the Board of Trustees (including LGBs)

4 To amend this Scheme of Delegation

5 To terminate a supplemental funding agreement for an Academy

6 To establish a trading company

7 To sell, purchase, mortgage or charge any land in which the Academy Trust has an interest

8 To approve the annual estimates of income and expenditure (budgets) and major projects

9 To appoint investment advisors

10 To sign off the annual accounts

11 To appoint or dismiss the Chief Financial Officer, CEO, the Heads, the Company Secretary or the Clerk to the Trustees

12 To settle the division of executive responsibilities between the Trustees on the one hand and CEO, the Heads and the Chief Financial Officer on the other hand, and to settle the division of executive responsibilities between those individuals

Reserved Matters are: