

REAch2 Trust Board: Terms of Reference

1 Core values

The Board of REAch2 will at all times:

- observe the highest standards of impartiality, integrity and objectivity in relation to the governance of REAch2;
- be accountable to its stakeholders and regulatory bodies for its activities;
- engage in a partnership with the Executive Team.

2 Expectations of REAch2 Trustees

All Trustees are required to:

- 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 Annex 1);
- comply with:
 - the Articles of Association,
 - these terms of reference,
 - the scheme of delegation to the Executive Team,
 - the conflicts of interest policy,
 - the code of practice appended at Annex 2 of these terms of reference.
- ensure they understand their duties, rights and responsibilities, and that they are familiar with the function and role of REAch2;
- 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;
- participate actively in the induction process and any relevant training.

3 Powers, functions and responsibilities of Trustees

The Trustees are responsible for the governance and supervision of the Academy Trust and its committees (including the Regional Boards and the Local Governing Bodies).

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

- establishing the vision, mission and values for the Academy Trust;
- carrying on the Academy Trust in accordance with the objects of the Academy Trust as set out in the Articles of Association and safeguarding the assets of the Academy Trust;
- designing strategy and structure for the operation of the Academy Trust;
- the delegation of the running of the Academies and the direction of the education, pastoral care, financial and other policies of the Academies to the Executive Team;

- ensuring sound management and administration of the Academy Trust by the Executive Team, and ensuring that the Executive Team is equipped with the relevant skills and guidance;
- financial controls and the financial management of the Academy Trust in accordance with the provisions of the Academies Financial Handbook, which sets out in detail provisions for the financial management of the Academy Trust;
- setting standards of conduct and values, monitoring performance and the achievement of objectives, and ensuring that plans for improvement are acted upon;
- risk management, that is identifying, quantifying and devising systems to minimise the major risks affecting the Academy Trust; and
- ensuring the Academy Trust and the Academies are conducted in compliance with the general law.

4 Accountability of Trustees

The Trustees are chiefly accountable to:

- the beneficiaries of the Academy Trust (pupils at the Academies, their parents and 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;
- the DfE, the Education Funding Agency and specifically the Secretary of State under the terms of the Funding Agreement;
- 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;
- 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
- other regulatory authorities for compliance with regulated responsibilities to which the Academy Trust and the Academies are subject.

5 Conducting Trustees' business

The Trustees are required to:

- act together and in person and not delegate responsibility of the Academy Trust to others;
- act strictly in accordance with the Articles;
- act in the Academy Trust's interests only and without regard to their own private interests;
- manage the Academy Trust's affairs prudently;
- not take personal benefit from the Academy Trust unless expressly authorised by the Articles or the Charity Commission; and

- take proper professional advice on matters on which they are not themselves competent.

The Trustees should also hold the Executive Team to account. 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.

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).

The duties and responsibilities of Trustees are explained in further detail in *The essential trustee: what you need to know, what you need to do (CC3)* (Charity Commission, July 2015) and in the *DfE Governors Handbook (January 2015)*.

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

6 Chair of Trustees

The Board shall appoint an individual from among their number to act as Chair. A change of Chair will require a notification to be made to the DfE, including a Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) disclosure form to be submitted via the DfE.

The main role of the Chair is to chair meetings of the Trust Board. He or she also provides leadership to the Trustees and acts as the main point of contact between the Trustees and the Executive Team.

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 Trust Board and to have a second or casting vote in any case of an equality of votes at a meeting of the Trust Board), 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 expressly delegated to him by the Board.

7 Meetings of Trustees

There will be a minimum of three meetings of the Trustees each academic year. Meetings of the Trustees shall be convened and conducted as provided by the Articles.

In determining the agenda for Board meetings and committee meetings, the Trustees will have regard to the requirement on them to:

- ensure good financial management and effective internal controls;
- comply with the Funding Agreement and the current version of the Academies Financial Handbook (or successor documents);
- receive and consider information on financial performance at least three times a year; and
- take appropriate action to ensure ongoing viability against agreed budgets.

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

8 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.

It is for the Trust Board 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 Executive Team. The Trustees must also consider when and from whom they should take professional advice.

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

- non-executive powers must be exercised by the Trustees personally and may not be delegated;
- except when it is impracticable to do so, executive powers should be delegated to the Chief Executive Officer and Director of Finance, who may authorise further delegation; and
- every act of delegation is only a delegation of powers and does not relieve the Trustees of responsibility.

The Trustees must not delegate any of their powers listed in Annex 3 ("the Reserved Matters").

Delegation can be made to:

- Board committees including the following committees:
 - Finance,
 - Risk and Audit,
 - HR and
 - Education Standards and Performance.
- the Regional Boards
- the LGBs;
- any individual Trustee;
- the Executive Team (which in turn may delegate to further individuals).

9 Stakeholder voices

Trustees are asked to have regard to the voices of their various stakeholders and to put in place arrangements to receive feedback and to respond appropriately. This shall include the following, as they are involved in other elements/tiers of trust governance and more broadly:

- a) Pupils
- b) Parents

- c) Staff.

10 Risk management

The charities statements of recommended practice ("the SORP") set out requirements for reporting on the risks to a charity.

The Trustees' report therefore must include a description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Academy Trust and any 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.

The Trustees are therefore responsible for:

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

The Risk and Audit Committee, supported by the Executive Team, shall prepare a risk register for approval by the Trustees, along with a procedure by which the risk register shall be subject to regular review. The risk register shall have named individuals assigned to manage each area.

11 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:

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

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.

Further details are set out in the Conflicts of Interest Policy with which the Trustees are obliged to comply.

12 Recruitment of Trustees

It is essential that the Trust Board has a proper mix of skills and experience. 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.

The Board as a whole is responsible for ensuring that:

- the skills of any new Trustee fit in with the Academy Trust's requirements in the short, medium and longer term;
- each new Trustee is not disqualified from acting as a Trustee by any provision of the Academy Trust's Articles of Association (including the requirement that he is not disqualified as a company director or charity trustee);
- 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), are completed before or as soon as practicable after a Trustee takes up position; and
- the new Trustee understands the responsibility he / she is taking on and consents to act as a Trustee.

Each new Trustee will be properly inducted to ensure that he / she understands the nature and extent of his role and responsibilities. It is the duty of a new Trustee to ensure that he / 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 of Association.

The Trustees shall provide each new Trustee with:

- the Academy Trust's Articles of Association
- the REAch2 Governance Charter
- these terms of reference
- the scheme of delegation to the Executive Team
- the Roles and Functions Matrix and
- the conflicts of interest policy.

New Trustees shall be required to sign the declaration set out in Annex 4.

The Clerk to the Trustees shall ensure that any appointment of a new Trustee is notified to the EFA (via the Information Exchange) within 14 days of the appointment (as required under the Academies Financial Handbook).

13 Training and development of Trustees

The Trustees shall ensure that the Board has the skills and experience needed to perform its functions effectively. Trustees shall also be kept up to date with developments in the legal and regulatory framework in which the Academy Trust operates.

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. Such evaluation shall be carried out annually.

Annex 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.

Annex 2 Trustees' code of practice

1 Introduction

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

2 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)

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 Trust Board.

3 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) should be treated as strictly confidential and should 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.

4 Board meetings

Open discussion and debate is actively encouraged, in which every spectrum of objective opinion is welcomed.

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.

5 Outside board meetings

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

6 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.

7 The Executive Team 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 chief executive officer ("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.

Annex 3 Reserved matters

The Reserved Matters are:

Members

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

- 1 to change the name of the Academy Trust
- 2 to change the Objects (which would require Charity Commission and Secretary of State consent)
- 3 to change the structure of the Trust Board
- 4 to amend the Articles of Association
- 5 to pass a resolution to wind up the Academy Trust
- 6 to appoint the auditors (save to the extent that the Trustees may make a casual appointment)

Trustees

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

- 7 to change the name of the Academies
- 8 to determine the educational character, mission or ethos of the Academies
- 9 to adopt or alter the constitution and terms of reference of any committee of the Trust Board
- 10 to terminate a supplemental funding agreement for an Academy
- 11 to establish a trading company
- 12 to sell, purchase, mortgage or charge any land in which the Academy Trust has an interest
- 13 to approve the annual estimates of income and expenditure (budgets) and major projects;
- 14 to appoint investment advisors
- 15 to sign off the annual accounts;
- 16 to appoint or dismiss the Chief Executive Officer, the Finance Director, the Company Secretary or the Clerk to the Trustees;
- 17 to do any other act which the Funding Agreement expressly reserves to

the Trust Board or to another body (including for the avoidance of doubt, terminating the Funding Agreement or any part of it)

18 to do any other act which the Articles expressly reserve to the Trust Board or to another body or

19 to do any other act which the Trust Board determine to be a Reserved Matter from time to time.

Annex 4 Trustee declaration on appointment

REAch2 Academy Trust (Academy Trust)

I confirm that I am willing to act as a director of the Academy Trust ("a Trustee"). I further confirm that I am not disqualified from so acting by virtue of any provisions of the Articles of Association of the Academy Trust, including, but not limited to, the requirement that I am not disqualified from acting as a charity trustee or director by virtue of section 178 of the Charities Act 2011 (extract included below).

Signed

Full name

Address

.....

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.....

.....

Date

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

REAch2 Academy Trust: a company limited by guarantee

Company registration number: 08452281

Registered office: Scientia Academy, Mona Road, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, DE13 0UF

Extract from section 178 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 any offence involving dishonesty or deception.

Case B

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

- c) P has not been discharged, or
- d) 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 from the office of charity trustee or trustee for a charity by an order made—

- e) by the Commission under section 79(2)(a) or by the Commission or the Commissioners under a relevant earlier enactment (as defined by section 179(5)), or
- f) by the High Court,

on the ground of any misconduct or mismanagement in the administration of the charity for which P was responsible or to which P was privy, 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—

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

