

Governor role description



An **inclusive** community where all children **enjoy** their learning and achieve their **full potential**

Role of a school governor

To contribute to the work of the governing board as a volunteer in ensuring high standards of achievement for all children and young people in the school by:

- setting the school's vision, ethos and strategic direction
- holding the headteacher to account for the educational performance of the school and its pupils
- overseeing the financial performance of the school and making sure its money is well spent

The Role of Parent Governors

- Parent governors should play a full and active part in the governing board but, parent governors, like other governors, do not have the power to act as individuals or as a group, unless specifically authorised to do so by the governing board.
- Parent governors are not on the governing board simply to represent the interest of parents, or to be the only link with parents because all governors must have regard to these issues.
- Parent governors have the same rights, responsibilities and duties as other governors.

As part of the governing board team, a governor is expected to:

1. Contribute to the strategic discussions at governing board meetings which determine:

- the vision and ethos of the school
- clear and ambitious strategic priorities and targets for the school
- that all children, including those with special educational needs, have access to a broad and balanced curriculum
- the school's budget, including the expenditure of the pupil premium allocation
- the school's staffing structure and key staffing policies
- the principles to be used by school leaders to set other school policies

2. Hold the senior leaders to account by monitoring the school's performance; this includes

- agreeing the outcomes from the school's self-evaluation and ensuring they are used to inform the priorities in the school development plan
- considering all relevant data and feedback provided on request by school leaders and external sources on all aspects of school performance
- asking challenging questions of school leaders
- ensuring senior leaders have arranged for the required audits to be carried out and receiving the results of

those audits

- ensuring senior leaders have developed the required policies and procedures and the school is operating effectively according to those policies
- acting as a link governor on a specific issue, making relevant enquiries of the relevant staff, and reporting to the governing board on the progress on the relevant school priority
- listening to and reporting to the school's stakeholders: pupils, parents, staff, and the wider community, including local employer

3. When required, serve on panels of governors to:

- appoint the headteacher and other senior leaders
- appraise the headteacher
- set the headteacher's pay and agree the pay recommendations for other staff
- hear the second stage of staff grievances and disciplinary matters
- hear appeals about pupil exclusions

4. Complete mandatory Safeguarding and Prevent training (Provided by the school)

The role of a governor is largely a thinking and questioning role, not a doing role.

A governor does NOT:

- write school policies
- undertake audits of any sort – whether financial or health and safety – even if the governor has the relevant professional experience
- spend much time with the pupils of the school – if you want to work directly with children, there are many other valuable voluntary roles within the school
- fundraise – the governing board should consider income streams and the potential for income generation, but not carry out fundraising tasks
- undertake classroom observations to make judgments on the quality of teaching - the governing board monitors the quality of teaching in the school by requiring data from the senior staff and from external sources
- do the job of the school staff – if there is not enough capacity within the paid staff team to carry out the necessary tasks, the governing board needs to consider and rectify this

In order to perform this role well, a governor is expected to:

- get to know the school, including visiting the school occasionally during school hours and gaining a good understanding of the school's strengths and weaknesses
- attend induction training and regular relevant training and development events
- attend meetings (local governing board meetings and committee meetings) and read all the papers before the meeting
- act in the best interests of all the pupils of the school
- behave in a professional manner, as set down in the governing board's code of conduct, including acting in strict confidence