

## Types of Governors

### 1. Parent governors

Parent governors are elected by other parents at the school. Subject to disqualifications, any parent which includes a person with parental responsibility, or carer, of a registered pupil at the school at the time of election is eligible to stand for election as a parent governor. Parent governors may continue to hold office until the end of their term of office even if their child leaves the school.

### 2. Staff governors

Teaching and support staff who, at the time of election, are employed by either the governing body or the local authority to work at the school under a contract of employment, are eligible to be staff governors. They cease to hold office when they cease to be employed at the school.

### 3. The headteacher

The headteacher is a member of the governing body by virtue of their office.

The headteacher may at any time resign as a governor, and withdraw their resignation, in both cases by notifying the clerk in writing.

### 4. Local authority governors

Local authority governors are nominated by the local authority but appointed by the governing body. The local authority can nominate any person who is eligible to be a local authority governor, but it is for the governing body to decide whether their nominee has the skills required to contribute to the effective governance and success of the school and meets any other eligibility criteria they have set.

An individual eligible to be a staff governor at the school may not be appointed as a local authority governor.

### 5. Foundation governors

Foundation governors are either appointed or take the role by virtue of an office that they hold.

Where appointed, the appointment is made by the person identified in the instrument of government (usually the school's founding body, church or an organisation other than a local authority). A foundation governor is someone who would be capable of achieving the purpose for which he/she is appointed which is securing:

- in all cases, that the school's character (including religious character where it has one) is preserved and developed; and
- that the school (if it has a foundation) is conducted in accordance with the foundation's governing documents.

### 6. Partnership governors

Partnership governors are appointed by the governing body.

The number of partnership governors required on the governing body is set out in the instrument of government.

The governing body must first try to appoint partnership governors from those nominated:

- where the school has a religious character: by the “appropriate diocesan authority” in the case of a Church of England or Roman Catholic school, and
- by the “appropriate religious body” in any other case; and,
- where the school does not have a religious character, by the parents of registered pupils at the school and such others in the community served by the school as

### 7. Co-opted governors

Co-opted governors are appointed by the governing body.

### 8. Associate members

Associate members are appointed by the governing body to serve on one or more governing body committees. They may also attend full governing body meetings. They are not governors and therefore do not have a vote in governing body decisions, but may be given a vote on decisions made by committees to which they are appointed.

### 9. Other types of governors

Type	Educational Organisation	Appointed by	Notes
Trust-appointed governor	Academy	Trust	
Community Member	Pupil Referral Unit (PRU)	Governing committee	PRUs operate with a governing <i>committee</i> and sub-committees rather than a FGB