

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES AND FAMILY FOUNDATIONS

This paper sets out some points for family foundations to consider when recruiting trustees – specifically in relation to the value of recruiting non-family members as trustees.

It is set out in a Question and Answer format and draws on 3 main sources of good practice:

- Charity Commission guidance
- The Charity Governance Code (2020 edition)
- ACF’s Pillars of Stronger Foundation Practice

Throughout the document there are hyperlinks so that you can view or download copies of the reports.

You can either read through the document or jump to a particular question by clicking on it in this list:

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<https://newreciprocity.com/>

1. What are the rules or regulations for charities about appointing trustees?

Charities have to follow the rules set out in their constitution about who can be a trustee and how they are to be appointed. Charities must also follow any legal requirements set out in charity or company law (eg trustees must be “fit and proper” persons and cannot have been disqualified from being a trustee).

When recruiting trustees, charities should also follow the guidelines published by the Charity Commission – eg:

The essential trustee: what you need to know, what you need to do

3.3 What to consider when recruiting trustees

When charities recruit new trustees, they should think about:

- the skills and experience the current trustees have, and whether there are any gaps.
- ensuring new trustees are eligible to act.
- ensuring new trustees do not have serious conflicts of interest, or getting Commission consent and putting procedures in place to manage the conflicts.
- how to help new trustees to understand their responsibilities and the charity’s work.

It’s also important for trustees to be interested in the charity’s work and be willing to give their time to help run it.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-essential-trustee-what-you-need-to-know-cc3/the-essential-trustee-what-you-need-to-know-what-you-need-to-do>

For any charity, if its trustees decide to restrict membership of its board to one particular group of people – eg family members – and exclude others, it has to have a clear and valid rationale for doing so. Otherwise, it risks:

- Reputational damage (eg by choosing to go against best practice).
- Contravening Equalities legislation (eg unlawfully discriminating, directly or indirectly, against people with protected characteristics).

In addition, it risks limiting the charity’s ability to achieve its mission by excluding key skills and experience.

In general, trustees cannot benefit from their role as trustees.

2. Are there particular issues for grantmaking foundations when it comes to recruiting trustees?

The membership body for UK grantmaking foundations, the Association of Charitable Foundations (ACF) has just produced a good practice framework for UK foundations – called [Stronger Foundations](#). Stronger Foundations contains 6 pillars of good practice – including one on governance:

- [Strategy and Governance](#)
- [Funding Practices](#)
- [Diversity, Equity and Inclusion](#)
- [Investments](#)
- [Impact and Learning](#)
- [Transparency and Engagement](#)

ACF has also produced two summaries of the Stronger Foundations framework:

- [Stronger Foundations: Five Cross-Cutting Themes](#)
- [Stronger Foundations: Ten Pillars of Stronger Foundation Practice for Chairs](#)

In relation to trustee recruitment, key Stronger Foundation elements include:

A stronger foundation:

- continually strengthens its governance, including its diversity. It has a diverse trustee board and staff team, both in terms of demographics and experience.
- informs its strategy with diverse perspectives and a range of evidence.
- recognises the power it holds, and seeks to “build, share and wield” power to benefit the causes and communities the foundation supports.

Excerpt from the Strategy and Governance report

Open recruitment is regarded as a cornerstone of good practice by charity governance experts.

Excerpt from Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Pillar

3. Are there particular benefits for family foundations in having independent trustees?

The term “independent trustee” generally means a person who has no beneficial interest - present or future, actual or potential, direct or indirect - in the charity. For a family foundation, this would include having no connection of any kind to the family or any of its members.

In addition to the general benefits that independent trustees might bring (eg particular skills or experience), independent trustees can help to ensure that boards are always focussed on the delivery of the charity’s mission.

Some types of grantmaking foundations may carry a real or perceived risk that they may not always be run exclusively in pursuit of their charitable mission – and that other factors may influence their board’s decisions. This concept is known as ‘self-dealing’. Examples include:

- For corporate foundations (foundations with a link to a business – eg Virgin Money Foundation or Lloyds Bank Foundation), the associated company might want the foundation to do something which the foundation feels would be problematic (eg promoting the commercial interests of the company).
- For family foundations, there may be a perception that the foundation could be used to further the interests of family members or the family as a whole.

Independent trustees can help to manage actual or perceived conflicts of interest – and demonstrate to those outside the foundation that the foundation has checks and balances in place to manage conflicts of interest.

Independent trustees can also help the board to manage behaviours and dynamics which relate more to family relationships and history than to effective governance. Generally, families behave better in the presence of non-family members. Independent trustees can help family foundation boards to behave as trustees – ie “Are we behaving like we’re at the dining table, or are we behaving like we’re at the board table?”.

4. What do other family foundations in the UK do about independent trustees?

There is no definition, in general or in law, of what a family foundation is. There is a very wide variety of foundations that would describe themselves as family foundations. Most do not publish details of what proportion of their trustees are independent and there is no recent research on this.

In 2015, research by the Cass Business School/ACF looked at the top 100 UK family foundations based on the total amount awarded in grants. It found a wide range of involvement of family members as trustees – from boards with only family members to boards with one family member:

Numbers of family trustees ranged from 1 to 9 with the most common pattern being foundations with 1 or 2 donor and/or family trustees.

[Giving Trends: top 100 family foundations \(2015\)](#)

Whether or not family foundations have independent trustees on their board is, in part, influenced by the age of the foundation. For example, if a foundation has a living settlor (who may have set up the foundation with a one-off donation and/or may be continuing to donate to the foundation) she or he may decide to restrict the board to immediate family members. But if a foundation has been in existence for many years, there may no longer be many, or any, family members who are willing to be involved.

Family members may have a variety of motivations to retain control of the foundation, including:

- Protecting the name – especially if the family trustees still bear the same name.
- Protecting the intentions of the donor/settlor. This may be problematic, particularly if those intentions were not clearly specified or the world has changed significantly.
- Holding on to power.
- Staying in their comfort zone.

Retaining power and staying in their comfort zone are not unique to the boards of family foundations.

Some family foundations may decide to have different categories of trusteeship – one for family members and another for non-family members. This may be specified in the foundation's constitution, or may simply be a choice of the trustees. These different categories of trusteeship may give particular preference to "family" trustees (eg no term limits for them but fixed terms for non-family trustees).

However, there are key points that trustees of family foundations need to bear in mind:

- The foundation's assets stopped belonging to the family the moment they were gifted to the foundation.
- If trustees are choosing to give preferential status to family trustees, this creates a reputational risk for those trustees.
- In law, all trustees are equally responsible for the charity.

Trustees of family foundations may also set other forms of membership of the charity which they may use to engage with the other members of the family (eg "observer" status - allowing them to attend board meetings). The trustees may see this as a "pipeline" through which family members, particularly "next generations" may ultimately become trustees.

There are also many other ways in which family members can be involved in the work of the foundation aside from being trustees (“Junior” boards, participating in working groups, etc).

Some examples of family foundations which have recently recruited independent trustees are:

- **Samworth Foundation (formed in 1973):**
 - Currently recruiting for several trustees (see page 12 below).
 - Board of 3, 1 of whom is a family member. The Chair of the Board is not a family member.
 - £60m endowment: £2.5m income.
- **Sir Halley Stewart Trust (formed in 1924):**
 - Currently recruiting for a trustee (see page 14 below).
 - Board of 14, 4 of whom are family members.
 - £34m endowment: £1.2m income.
- **Noel Buxton Trust (formed in 1919):**
 - Currently recruiting for lead trustee on Investments (see page 15 below).
 - Board of 8, 3 of whom are family members.
 - £3m endowment: £130k income.

Examples of other family foundations who state they have independent trustees are:

- **Rayne Foundation (formed in 1965):**
 - Board of 8, 4 of whom are family members.
 - £112.4m endowment: £2m income.
- **The Ashley Foundation (formed in 1983):**
 - Board of 8, 3 of whom are family members.
 - £13.7m endowment: £505k income.

The Wolfson Foundation (£689m endowment, £21m income) is one of the most transparent about the split between family trustees and independent trustees – with 7 of its 11 trustees being independent:

Trustees

The Board is made up of 11 Trustees and is comprised of academic members and family members in a 7:4 ratio. Trustees are advised by expert grant panels, and nomination, risk and investment committees, and also rely on a wider network of advisors and reviewers.

Dame Janet Wolfson de Botton DBE (Chairman)

Hon Mrs Laura Wolfson Townsley

Charles Wolfson Townsley CFA

Rebecca Marks

Sir David Cannadine FBA FSA FRSL

Dame Hermione Lee DBE FRSL FBA

Lord McColl CBE MS FRCS

Sir Michael Pepper FRS FREng

Sir Peter Ratcliffe FRS

Lord Turnberg MD FRCP

Dame Jean Thomas DBE FMedSci FRS

5. What skills, experience, attributes should boards have?

There is no definitive list of what attributes a board should have – partly because charities vary significantly in type, size, purpose, etc.

The Charity Commission's guidance says that there are key factors a charity needs to consider:

- what new skills, knowledge or experience does the board need?
- are there specific interest groups that a new trustee could represent?
- should the trustee board be more diverse than it is at present? For example, to include people from different social or ethnic backgrounds or to include people with disabilities.

Finding New Trustees

According to the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO), charity boards should have the following skills and qualities:

An effective board of trustees should be able to draw on a diverse range of skills, knowledge, qualities and experience to help it fulfill its roles. These might include:

- 'hard' skills such as legal or financial knowledge.
- 'soft' skills such as team working or negotiation.
- knowledge of the community or services the organisation provides.

Trustees act collectively to fulfil their duties. All trustees should be able to demonstrate they meet certain key qualities, including to:

- Be committed to the purpose, objects and values of the organisation.

- Be constructive about other trustees' opinions in discussions, and in response to staff members' contributions at meetings.
- Be able to act reasonably and responsibly when undertaking such duties and performing tasks.
- Be able to maintain confidentiality on sensitive and confidential information.
- Be supportive of the values (and ethics) of the organisation.
- Understand the importance and purpose of meetings, and be committed to preparing for them adequately and attending them regularly.
- Be able to analyse information and, when necessary, challenge constructively.
- Be able to make collective decisions and stand by them.
- Be able to respect boundaries between executive (staff and the day-to-day work of the organisation) and governance functions.

<https://knowhow.ncvo.org.uk/governance/improving-your-governance-practice/development-and-training-of-trustees>

As well as specific skills, current good practice stresses the value of thinking about what broader characteristics could add value to the board:

Diversity, in the widest sense, is essential for boards to stay informed and responsive and to navigate the fast-paced and complex changes facing the voluntary sector. Boards whose trustees have different backgrounds and experience are more likely to encourage debate and to make better decisions. The term 'diversity' includes the nine protected characteristics of the Equality Act 2010 as well as different backgrounds, life experiences, career paths and diversity of thought. Boards should try to recruit people who think in different ways, as well as those who have different backgrounds.

Excerpt from the Stronger Foundations: Diversity, Equity and Inclusion report

According to the Charity Governance Code, the key thing is that boards should regularly assess what skills, experience and other attributes they need to achieve their mission:

5.6 Reviewing the board's composition:

5.6.1 The board has, and regularly considers, the skills, knowledge and experience it needs to govern, lead and deliver the charity's purposes effectively. It reflects this mix in its trustee appointments, balancing the need for continuity with the need to refresh the board.

<https://www.charitygovernancecode.org/en/front-page>

The Charity Commission's Finding New Trustees guidance says:

Should a charity aim to have a diverse trustee board?

Yes. A diverse board is more likely to contain a broader range of skills, knowledge and experience than one which is more narrowly based. When preparing to recruit new trustees, a charity should, in general, seek to increase or at least maintain the diversity of its trustee board.

Having a diverse trustee board can also help to ensure that the charity is fair and open in all its dealings, for example, in its grant giving or delivery of services.

The trustees consider the best methods of attracting a diverse range of candidates with the skills the charity needs. This may include advertising in the local and/or specialist press and using trustee brokerage services.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/finding-new-trustees-cc30/finding-new-trustees>

A foundation's constitution may contain specific requirements that must be used when recruiting trustees. For example, a standard clause in constitutions of Charitable Incorporated Organisations is:

10. Appointment of charity trustees

- a) In selecting individuals for appointment as charity trustees, the charity trustees must have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the CIO.

A key element in seeking new trustees is that they should be committed to the mission and values of the organisation.

6. How should a foundation work out what skills, experience and attributes it needs?

The Charity Commission states:

Finding New Trustees

An assessment or appraisal of the skills of the current trustees is a good way to identify any gaps which need to be filled. The extent of the assessment will vary depending on the size and nature of the charity. For smaller and less complex charities the assessment can be quite simple, but for larger and more complex charities a more formal and structured approach may be needed.

This assessment, as well as identifying any skills gaps on the trustee board, can help form the basis of a 'job description' for new trustees. This can be a useful way of describing the role to new or prospective trustees, including how much time they will need to commit to fulfilling their new duties. The Commission recommends that job descriptions are prepared for each trustee. A charity will often benefit from trustees who reflect, and have a knowledge of the communities and the areas that the charity exists to serve.

According to NCVO, the best way for charities to identify the attributes they need within their board is to carry out a skills audit:

Identifying skills:

- A trustee board can identify the skills, knowledge, qualities and experience each trustee brings by carrying out a 'skills audit'.
- A skills audit is a systematic way of collecting information about the attributes of each trustee and avoids making assumptions about why a trustee has joined the board and what they can offer.
- This can help identify gaps for future trustee board recruitment.
- Skills audits can also help trustees identify gaps in their own knowledge and can help the board plan future learning and training opportunities for trustees and identify when professional advice is going to be needed.

Various skills audit templates are available for use by charity boards, including:

- Reach Volunteering's [How to Complete a Skills Audit](#)

7. What role do advisors have?

Trustees have the responsibility to set the strategic direction for the charity and to ensure the charity is applying all its resources exclusively in pursuit of its mission.

Advisors can have an important role in supplementing the skills and experience around the Board table – particularly when:

- the board has not been able to find a new trustee with a specific technical or specialist skill or knowledge or other attribute, or
- where a particular skill or knowledge is only needed temporarily.

Family foundation trustees may decide to use advisors instead of recruiting trustees with key skills, experience and other attributes. However, advisors have no power. So, boards could choose to use advisors to inform their decision making, but then ignore that advice. This is a potential risk for the good governance of the charity. Ensuring that key skills and experience are represented around the board table amongst trustees makes it more likely that the board will act on that expertise.

8. How might appointing independent trustees affect the Board?

In addition to enhancing the Board's skills mix, and helping to manage conflicts of interest, there may be other ways in which bringing new people on board will affect the Board. This will partly depend on the number of existing trustees, the number of independent trustees appointed and whether the board already has any independent trustees.

If the Board currently has no independent trustees, appointing a minimum of two people will help to ensure that there will always be at least one independent trustee at each meeting.

If the board has an even number of trustees, and no trustee has a casting vote, appointing three independent trustees would give the additional benefit of resulting in an uneven number of trustees. It would also increase the range of skills and experience that could be added to the Board.

Adding trustees to a board may affect the foundation's quorum. For example, the foundation's constitution may specify that the quorum is "two charity trustees, or the number nearest to one third of the total number of charity trustees, whichever is greater, or such larger number as the charity trustees may decide from time to time". So, if the foundation had 6 trustees, the quorum would be 2 trustees. This is not ideal, as it means a relatively small number of people can control the charity. If the board increased in size to 8 or 9, the quorum would be 3, meaning a larger group of people would always have to be involved in making decisions – which is a good thing for the foundation's governance.

Bringing new people into a group will always affect the group – both in relation to practical matters (eg possibly reviewing when meetings take place) and in relation to group dynamics.

ACF's Stronger Foundations stresses the need to plan to fully include new trustees so that the foundation can benefit from their skills and they feel able to contribute fully:

"Inclusion" refers to the degree to which diverse individuals are able to participate fully in all aspects of activity, including decision-making. While a truly 'inclusive' group is necessarily diverse, a 'diverse' group may or may not be 'inclusive'.

Excerpt from the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion report

The Charity Governance Code and the Charity Commission's guidance stress the need to plan for how new trustees will be able to contribute fully:

5.8 Developing the board

5.8.1 Trustees receive an appropriately resourced induction when they join the board that includes meetings with other members and staff and covers all areas of the charity's work.

The Charity Commission's Finding New Trustees guidance states:

In an effectively-run charity the induction process marks the beginning of an on-going process of trustee training and development, to ensure that trustees can continue to make an effective contribution to the charity. The level of training and support which trustees need will vary depending on the size and nature of the charity, but trustees may wish to consider some of the following:

- individual training courses.
- away days for the whole trustee board, with or without staff.
- briefings or workshops as part of trustee meetings.
- visiting other charities which carry out similar work.

The Charity Governance Code also stresses the importance of the board considering how it operates to ensure that it adapts to, and fully benefits from, the participation and contribution of new trustees:

6.6.2 The board creates and maintains inclusive cultures, practices and behaviours in all its decision making.

9. What about future generations?

Unless it is specified in the foundation's constitution, future generations of the family do not have a right or entitlement to become trustees. In addition, they may or may not wish to become involved in the foundation, now or ever.

For the foundation to comply with and demonstrate good governance, any family member who becomes a trustee should be appointed in the same way as any other trustee. They must also be able to demonstrate that they fulfill the attributes needed to be an effective trustee.

10. How should new trustees be recruited?

The Charity Commission's Finding New Trustees guidance says:

Finding potential trustees

(4) The trustees consider the best methods of attracting a diverse range of candidates with the skills the charity needs. This may include advertising in the local and/or specialist press and using trustee brokerage services.

(5) Short-listing and interviews take place against agreed criteria. Interviews are carried out by a small panel of trustees, and each candidate is asked similar questions to ensure a fair and objective approach. Notes are kept of each interview.

(6) Preferred candidates are identified and invited to join the trustees, subject to references, formal vetting and approval by the full trustee board. Unsuccessful candidates are notified and thanked for their interest.

According to Stronger Foundations:

Open recruitment is regarded as a cornerstone of good practice by charity governance experts.

Excerpt from Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Pillar

The Charity Governance Code says:

5.7 Overseeing appointments

5.7.1 There is a formal, rigorous and transparent procedure to appoint new trustees to the board, which includes advertising vacancies widely.

5.7.2 The search for new trustees is carried out, and appointments or nominations for election are made, on merit, against objective criteria and considering the benefits of diversity. The board regularly looks at what skills it has and needs, and this affects how new trustees are found.

Various guides to trustee recruitment are available for use by charity boards, including:

- Getting on Board's [Guide to Trustee Recruitment](#)

The key steps in recruiting trustees are:

- Confirm the skills, experience and attributes needed;
- Set a timetable for the recruitment;
- Appoint a recruitment panel;
- Advertise the vacancy;
- Shortlist;
- Interview a selection of candidates;
- Select new trustees and take up references;
- Board confirms appointments;
- New trustees start and receive an induction.

There are several standard ways for foundations to advertise for new trustees:

- ACF jobs board: www.acf.org.uk/jobs
- Reach Volunteering: <https://reachvolunteering.org.uk/im-an-organisation>
- Do It – national volunteering website: <https://do-it.org/opportunities/search>
- Social media – eg Twitter and LinkedIn

In addition, there are several organisations that specialise in helping charities to find trustees with particular attributes. For example:

- Young Trustee Movement: <https://youngtrusteesmovement.org/>
- Action for Trustee Racial Diversity: <https://atrd.group/>
- Honorary Treasurers Forum: www.honorarytreasurers.org.uk/Vacancies1.html

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Trustees

Samworth Foundation

Location Melton Mowbray

Salary Voluntary with expenses paid

Application deadline 17:00, 19 February 2021

About the Samworth Foundation

The Samworth Foundation is a family grant making Foundation which holds assets of c.£60m and awards multi-annual grants to the sum of £2.5m p/a. Grants are made in line with our current core funding strategy which focuses on:

- the prevention and response of sexual exploitation in the UK and internationally
- climate change and environmental recovery across the UK

In addition, members of the Samworth family are encouraged and supported in their personal philanthropic giving which may often sit outside the core strategy.

In addition to our core work, the Foundation developed a portfolio of work in 2020 to support our Grantees during the Covid-19 pandemic. This includes additional funding for emergency grants, grant extensions and the development of a new £3.5m Transformation and Innovation fund to support organisations to make the necessary step changes required to adapt and survive. An essential element to this fund is that all transformation proposals must contribute to a global green recovery.

The role of the Trustee

Trustees are expected to attend up to four Board meetings per year, either hosted remotely or at our office in Melton Mowbray and, during the pandemic, attend virtual monthly meetings to consider proposals to the Transformation and Innovation fund. The role is voluntary, and each term is for three years. For further information please see the **Trustee's Terms of Reference**.

We are looking for a mix of the following skills and experience:

- a sound knowledge of grant making, in particular across small and medium sized organisations
- a sound knowledge and experience in at least one of the core funding areas of the Foundation
- solid experience of working on and with Trustee Boards, ideally within a family or similar Foundation but not essential.

To apply

If you would like to apply to join us as a Trustee, please email a copy of your CV and a short covering


letter explaining how you fulfil the requirements of our Trustee Role Description and stating why you would like to join our charity as a Trustee to: admin@samworthfoundation.org.uk

The deadline for us to receive completed applications is 5pm on Friday 19th February 2021.

Interviews will be held on Zoom, the date is to be confirmed shortly. If you would like to discuss the role further, please contact Tessa Durham, Grants and Research Manager at Tessa@samworthfoundation.org.uk

For more information about the Foundation please visit our website www.samworthfoundation.org.uk

Attachments

 Trustee Terms of Reference 2021 Samworth Foundation Final

[Download »](#)

Religious Trustee

Sir Halley Stewart Trust

Location Board meetings held in London

Position Part time

Salary 0

Application deadline 1 December 2020

The application deadline for this role has passed

The Sir Halley Stewart Trust (www.sirhalleystewart.org.uk) is a grant-making charity that awards circa £1,000,000 per year to innovative research and development projects in the medical, religious and social fields. The focus of the Trust's work is the prevention of human suffering and distress, both in the UK and overseas.

The Trustee Board is comprised of specialists in the Trust's fields of interest as well as a number of direct descendants of the founder, the pioneering industrialist and philanthropist Sir Halley Stewart.

The Trust is now seeking an exceptional individual to join the Religious Committee of the Board. The successful candidate will have relevant expertise to the Trust's Religious grant priority areas, and senior experience gained from a religious or academic research institution.

The Trust is committed to advancing Christian religion, and the Religious Committee of the Trust welcomes proposals for innovative and practical ecumenical projects in the UK; and also those in countries outside the UK where there is a special and specific need. Current areas of focus are shown on the Trust's website, and the Trust prioritises religious grant applications that are aimed at:

- Breaking down religious and secular divides.
- Are untested and have the potential to be 'game-changers'.
- Involve the vocational development of key people within relevant fields.

The Trust values diversity on the Board of Trustees and makes appointment decisions based on an individual's experience, qualifications, merits and the needs of the Trust.

To apply

For more information about the charity, details of the Trustee vacancy and how to apply, please email the Trust's Director, Ms Vicky Chant, at director@sirhalleystewart.org.uk.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 5pm on 1 December 2020.

Investment Management Trustee

Noel Buxton Trust

Location London

Position Part time 2 hours per month

Salary Voluntary, reasonable expenses paid

Application deadline 20 December 2020

The application deadline for this role has passed

About us

The Noel Buxton Trust is a small grant-making charity. We were established in 1919 to achieve social and economic progress in Britain and overseas. Today we have three grants programmes. Two are in the UK where we support organisations that work with families affected by domestic abuse and organisations that support prisoners and former offenders. We also have an African grants programme supporting community-based organisations working to promote sustainable livelihoods for low-income families.

The Trust is run by a Board of seven trustees who meet twice a year to decide on grant applications and governance issues. We have Trustees with special expertise in our three programme areas. We have a manager who deals with day-to-day administration. Our funding comes solely from investments.

Role description

We welcome applications for the position of Trustee from candidates with investment management expertise.

The successful candidate will liaise with our investment managers to set our long-term investment strategy and our annual income forecast. He/She will keep the Board informed of our financial situation and work with the whole Board on issues affecting investment and finance. He/She will attend Board meetings and engage in discussion via email as needed. As Trustees, we recognise that the whole Board is responsible for our investments and our spending.

Person Specification

We would like to hear from people who share the Noel Buxton Trust's commitment to improve the lives of the people we serve. We are ideally looking for someone with experience of working at board level, either as a trustee or as a member of a senior management team.

Candidates for this position should be able to demonstrate skills and experience in one or more of the following areas:

- As a fund manager
- Developing investment strategies and policies appropriate to charities
- Monitoring and assessing the performance of investment managers
- The environmental, social and governance aspects of investment management and the principles of ethical investing

To apply

Please send a CV and a letter telling us about why you would like to join us and the experience you can bring to our Board. You can email us at administrator@noelbuxtontrust.org.uk