



Education & Skills  
Funding Agency

# **Schools forum**

**Operational and good practice guide**

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## Introduction

1. This guide is designed to provide local authority officers and schools forum elected members with advice and information on good practice in relation to the operation of schools forums.
2. It is organised in two sections:
  - section 1 provides information on the constitutional and organisational requirements for schools forums
  - section 2 covers a number of key aspects of the operation of schools forums at local level, drawing on good practice from a number of schools forums
3. GOV.UK contains details of all the announcements, documents and other information relating to school funding and schools forums, including the national funding formula (NFF). This website also has a range of useful links to other sites that may be of relevance to schools forum members.
4. If you have any queries about the operation of schools forums please [contact us](#).

# Section 1 – schools forum regulations: constitution, and procedural issues

## Regulations

5. National regulations govern the composition, constitution and procedures of schools forums. Local authorities can provide schools forum members with a copy of these regulations.
6. [The Schools Forums \(England\) \(Coronavirus\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2020](#), which will come into force on 18 June, make provisions to enable schools forums to meet remotely while they are unable to meet physically in a room during the outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19).
7. This includes, but is not limited to, telephone conferencing, video conferencing, live webcast, and live interactive streaming.
8. These arrangements are currently in place for the 2020 to 2021 financial year, up to the end of March 2021.

## Schools forum powers

9. Schools forums generally have a consultative role. However, there are situations in which they have decision making powers. The respective roles of schools forums, local authorities, and the Department for Education (DfE) are summarised in the [schools forum powers and responsibilities guidance](#).
10. The overarching areas on which schools forums make decisions on local authority proposals are as follows; in each case, the local authority can appeal to the Secretary of State if the schools forum rejects its proposal:
  - de-delegation from mainstream maintained schools budgets (separate approval will be required by the primary and secondary phase members of schools forum), for prescribed services to be provided centrally
  - to create a fund for significant pupil growth in order to support the local authority's duty for place planning (basic need), including pre-opening and diseconomy of scale costs, and agree the criteria for maintained schools and academies to access this fund
  - to create a fund for falling rolls for good or outstanding schools if the schools' surplus capacity is likely to be needed within the next three years to meet rising pupil numbers and agree the criteria for maintained schools and academies to access this fund
  - agreeing other centrally retained budgets, including for local authority statutory responsibilities; where these relate to maintained schools only, voting is by the

primary, secondary, special and pupil referral unit (PRU) members of schools forum

- funding for central early years expenditure, which may include funding for checking eligibility of pupils for an early years place, the early years pupil premium, or free school meals
- authorising a reduction in the schools budget in order to fund a deficit arising in central expenditure, or from de-delegated services, which is to be carried forward from a previous funding period in the current funding year the schools block is ring-fenced; local authorities require schools forum approval in order to move up to 0.5% from the schools block to other blocks

11. Local authorities should be aware that the provisions of the [Local Government Act 2000](#) restrict the delegation of local authority decisions to cabinet, a member of cabinet, a committee of cabinet or an officer of the council, which would not include schools forums. As a result the local authority cannot delegate its decision making powers to the schools forum, for example, decisions on the funding formula.

12. Regulations state that the local authority must consult the schools forum annually in connection with various schools budget functions, namely:

- amendments to the school funding formula, for which the voting is restricted by the exclusion of non-schools members except for private, voluntary and independent (PVI) representatives
- arrangements for the education of pupils with special educational needs in particular the places to be commissioned by the local authority and schools and the arrangements for paying top-up funding
- arrangements for the use of pupil referral units and the education of children otherwise than at school, in particular the places to be commissioned by the local authority and schools and the arrangements for paying top-up funding
- arrangements for early years provision
- administrative arrangements for the allocation of central government grants paid to schools via the local authority

13. There's no specific definition of these consultation requirements over and above the wording in the regulations. It's a matter for the local authority to decide on the appropriate level of detail it needs to generate a sufficiently informed response from schools forum.

14. Consultation must also take place when a local authority is proposing a contract for supplies and services which is to be funded from the schools budget and is in excess of the EU procurement thresholds. The consultation must cover the terms of the contract at least one month prior to the issue of invitations to tender.

15. The schools forum has the responsibility of informing the governing bodies of all schools maintained by the local authority of the results of any consultations carried out by the local authority relating to these issues.

16. Local authorities will need to discuss with the schools forum any proposals that they intend to put to the Secretary of State to:

- vary the minimum funding guarantee (MFG)
- use exceptional factors
- vary pupil numbers; Secretary of State approval is no longer required for increases relating to changes in admission limits or reorganisations
- allow additional categories of, or spending on, central budgets
- amend the sparsity factor
- vary the lump sum for amalgamating schools
- vary the protection for special schools and special academies
- move up to 0.5% from the schools block, where the schools forum do not agree, or move more than 0.5% from the schools block

17. Proposals will then need to be considered by the Secretary of State.

18. The schools forums regulations provide a framework for the appointment of members, but allow a considerable degree of discretion in order to accommodate local priorities and practice. A [quick guide to the structure of schools forums](#) is available.

19. There is no maximum or minimum size of a schools forum. Local authorities will wish to take various issues into account in deciding the actual size, including the need to have full representation for various types of school, and the local authority's policy on representation of non-schools members. However, care should be taken to keep the schools forum to a reasonable size to ensure that it does not become too unwieldy.

20. Schools forums must have:

- schools members
- academies member(s), if there is at least one academy in the local authority's area
- non-schools members

20.1. Schools and academies members together must number at least two-thirds of the total membership of the schools forum and the balance between maintained primary, maintained secondary and academies members must be broadly proportionate to the pupil numbers in each category.

20.2. The structure of schools forums should be regularly reviewed, we suggest good practice is to review the membership as a standing agenda item at each meeting.

20.3. Academies members must represent mainstream academies and, if there are any in the local authority area, special academies and alternative provision academies.

20.4. There is no requirement for academies members to represent specific primary and secondary phases, but it may be encouraged to ensure representation remains broadly proportionate to pupil numbers.

20.5. Academy members must be separately elected and designated from maintained school representatives.

21. Schools forum members will need the skills and competencies to manage forum business, as detailed in [school forum powers and responsibilities guidance](#), and to take a strategic view across the whole education estate whilst acting as representative of the group that has elected them.

22. They should be easily contactable and pro-active in raising the profile of issues and communicating decisions, and the reasons behind them, effectively. Good practice would be to offer training to new or existing schools forum members.

## Term of office

23. The term of office for each schools member and academies member should be stipulated by the local authority at the time of appointment; this should follow published rules and be applied in a consistent manner between members.

24. Members do not need identical terms, there may be a case for varied terms so that there is continuity of experience rather than there being a complete change in the membership at a single point.

25. The term of office should not be of a length that would hinder the requirement for the structure of the schools forum to mirror the type of provision in light of the pace of academy conversions.

26. Examples of how this may work include:

- holding vacancies until the schools forum structure is reviewed providing that this does not mean holding vacancies for an unreasonable length of time; for example, we would expect this vacancy to be filled for the following school term
- increasing the size of the schools forum temporarily to appoint additional academy members, then deleting schools member posts at the end of a term of office, or when a vacancy arises
- considering continuity of service; where an academy conversion affects the school of a current schools member, consider appointing that person as an academies member



27. The length of term of office for non-schools members is at the discretion of the local authority. Schools and academies must be informed, within a month of the appointment of any non-schools member, of the name of the member, and the name of the body that that member represents.

28. As well as the term of office coming to an end, a member ceases to be a member of the schools forum if they resigns from the schools forum, or no longer occupy the office by which they became eligible for election, selection or appointment to the schools forum. For example;

- a secondary schools member must stand down if their school converts to an academy
- a schools member representing community primary school governors who is no longer a governor of a community primary school in the relevant local authority must cease to hold office on the schools forum even if they remain a governor of a school represented by another group or sub-group
- a member gives notice in writing to the local authority
- a non-schools member is replaced by the local authority, at the request of the body which the member represents

## **Schools members**

29. Schools members represent specified phases or types of maintained schools within the local authority. As a minimum, schools forums must contain representatives of primary and secondary schools, unless there are no primary or secondary schools maintained by the local authority. Middle schools and all through schools are treated according to their deemed status.

30. Where a local authority maintains one or more special schools, the schools forum must have at least one schools member from that sector. The same applies to nursery schools and pupil referral units (PRUs).

31. The local authority has discretion to divide the groups referred to above into one or more of the following sub-groups:

- headteachers or headteachers' representatives in each group
- governors in each group
- headteachers or headteachers' representatives and governors in each group
- representatives of a particular school category, for example, voluntary aided

32. Headteachers can be represented by other senior members of staff within their school. Governors can include interim executive members of an interim executive board.

33. The sub-groups do not have to be of equal size; for example, there may be more representatives of headteachers of primary schools than governors of such schools, or vice versa.
34. The membership structure of the schools forum should ensure there is sufficient representation of each type of schools member in each group to ensure that debate within the schools forum is balanced and representative.
35. As a minimum, there must be at least one representative of headteachers and one representative of governors among the schools members.
36. Whatever the membership structure of schools members on a schools forum, the important issue is that it should reflect most effectively the profile of education provision across the local authority to ensure that there is not an in-built bias towards any one phase or group.

## **Election and nomination of schools members**

37. The relevant group or sub-group is probably best placed to determine how their schools members should be elected.
38. It's good practice to ensure that a vacancy amongst a represented group would be filled by a nominee elected according to a process determined by all those represented in that group; for example, community primary school headteachers, or secondary school governors, ensuring that everyone represented has had the opportunity to stand for and vote in the election.
39. The process must be restricted to the group in question; a headteachers phase group could only vote as a whole for headteacher members if the voting excluded academies, as academies members form a separate group.
40. It's not appropriate for a single person to be elected to represent more than one group or sub-group concurrently; for example, if they were a governor at a primary and secondary school, they can stand for election from either group but can be appointed to represent only one of those groups.
41. The purpose of ensuring each group or sub-group is responsible for their election process is to guarantee there is a transparent and representative process by which members of schools forums are nominated to represent their constituents.
42. Appropriate support to each group or sub-group to manage their election processes should be offered by the clerk of a schools forum, or the committee or democratic services of a local authority. This may just include the provision of advice but may also consist of providing administrative support in running elections.

43. As a minimum, we recommend the clerk of a schools forum make a record of the process by which the relevant schools within each group and sub-group elect their nominees to the schools forum, and be able to advise the chair of the schools forum and local authority on action that needs to be taken, where necessary, to seek new nominees.

44. In determining the process by which elections should be operated it is perfectly legitimate for a local authority to devise, in consultation with their schools forum, a model scheme for the relevant schools within a group or sub-group to consider and be invited to adopt. However, such a model scheme cannot be imposed on that body of schools, alternative schemes may be adopted. A single scheme need not be adopted universally.

45. Care should be taken to ensure that every eligible member of a group or sub-group has an opportunity to be involved in the determination of their group's election process, is given the opportunity to stand for election if they choose to do so, and is involved in the election of their representative(s).

46. It would not be compliant with the regulations for the steering committee or chair of a parent group simply to make a nomination to represent their group or sub-group on a schools forum. Schools members must be elected, and are not necessarily restricted to principals, senior staff or governors.

47. The local authority may set a date by which the election should take place and must appoint the schools member if the election has not taken place by that date. The person appointed should be a member of the relevant group.

48. We recommend any scheme takes into account a number of factors:

- the process for collecting names of those wishing to stand for election
- the timescale for notifying all constituents of the election and those standing
- the arrangements for dispatching and receiving ballots
- the arrangements for counting and publicising the results
- any arrangements for unusual circumstances such as only one candidate standing in an election
- whether existing members can stand for re-election

49. In the event of a tie between two or more candidates, the local authority must appoint the schools member. The local authority may decide to appoint someone else rather than one of the candidates and might wish to take into account the experience or expertise of the individuals, and the balance between the different types of school represented on the schools forum.

## **Election and nomination of academies members**

50. Academies members must be elected by the proprietor bodies of the academies in the local authority's area, and they are probably best placed to determine the process.

51. Academies members are there to represent the proprietor bodies of academies and are, therefore, not necessarily restricted to principals, senior staff or governors. The same factors should be taken into account as for the election of schools members.

52. For the avoidance of doubt, free schools, university technical colleges and studio schools are classed as academies for this purpose. There is no distinction between sponsored and converter academies.

53. There are three sub-groups for academy members:

- mainstream academies
- special academies
- alternative provision (AP) academies

54. It is for the proprietors of academies within each of these sub-groups to elect their representatives. It is not appropriate, therefore, for headteacher phase groups to determine representation unless the academy proprietors have agreed and even then the voting would need to exclude maintained school representatives.

55. There is no requirement for academies members to be split into primary and secondary sub-groups. However, local authorities may wish to encourage academies to consider the pupil proportions across all academies when electing their representatives.

56. Where there is only one academy in a sub-group in the local authority's area, their proprietor body must select the person who will represent them.

57. It is possible for a single person to be appointed as an academies member to more than one schools forum. For example, if an academy chain is located across multiple local authorities; providing they are elected on each occasion in accordance with the agreed election process for each separate schools forum.

58. As with schools members, the local authority may set a date by which the election should take place and must appoint an academies member if the election does not take place by that date, or if an election results in a tie between two or more candidates.

## **Non-schools members**

59. Non-schools members may number no more than a third of a schools forum's total membership, excluding observers. A representative of providers of 16 to 19 education must be elected from those providers.

60. This includes those in the FE sector (FE and sixth form colleges) and other post-school institutions that specialise in special education needs, where 20% or more of their students reside in the local authority's area. As with academies, the providers are probably best placed to determine the election process.

61. The local authority must appoint at least one person to represent early years providers from the PVI sector. Early years PVI settings need to be represented because funding for the free entitlement for three- and four-year-olds and eligible two-year-olds comes from the dedicated schools grant, and all settings are funded through the early years national funding formula.

62. Before appointing additional non-schools members to the schools forum, the local authority must consider whether there are Church of England and Roman Catholic dioceses situated in the local authority's area; and, where there are schools or academies in the area with a different religious character, the appropriate faith group, should be represented on the schools forum.

63. If diocesan authorities nominate members for appointment as non-schools members, they may wish to consider what type of representative would be most appropriate; for example, schools-based such as a headteacher or governor, or someone linked more generally with the diocese, for example a member of the education board.

64. It's also good practice for local authorities to ensure that the needs and interests of all the pupils in the local authority are adequately represented by the members of a schools forum.

65. The interests of pupils in maintained schools can be represented by schools members. Some pupils in a local authority, however, are educated in hospitals, independent special schools and non-maintained special schools.

66. Certain types of non-schools members can play an important role in representing the interests of these groups of pupils. They can also play a role in representing the interests and views of the services that support those groups of vulnerable and at risk pupils who nevertheless are on the roll of maintained schools, such as looked after children and children with special educational needs.

67. The purpose of non-schools members is also to bring greater breadth of discussion to schools forum meetings and ensure that stakeholders and partners other than schools are represented.

68. Organisations which typically provide non-schools members are trades unions, professional associations and representatives of youth groups. Parent groups could also be considered.

69. However, as there are limited numbers of non-schools members able to be on a schools forum, care should be taken to ensure that an appropriate representation from wider stakeholders is achieved.

## **Other membership issues**

70. There are three restrictions placed on who can be a non-schools member of a schools forum. The local authority cannot appoint:

- an elected member of the local authority who is appointed to the executive of that local authority (a lead member/portfolio holder) ('executive members')
- the director of children's services or any officer employed or engaged to work under the management of the director of children's services, and who does not directly provide education to children (or manage those who do) ('relevant officer' (a) and (b))
- other officers with a specific role in management of and/or who advise on funding for schools ('relevant officer' part (c))

71. Schools forums have the power to approve a limited range of proposals from their local authority; the restrictions ensure that there is no conflict of interest between the proposing body (the local authority) and the approving body (the schools forum).

72. However, non-executive elected members and those officers who are employed in their capacity as headteachers or teachers, and those who directly manage a service which provides education to individual children or advice to schools, are eligible to be members of schools forums.

73. In the case of non-executive elected members, they may be a schools member (by virtue of them being a school governor), an academies member, or a non-schools member. As a non-schools member they may be well placed to fulfil the broader overview and scrutiny role they have within the local authority in general.

74. However, the inclusion of non-executive elected members and certain officers is not a requirement. Many schools forums do not have such members, and it is for each local authority and schools forum to consider how best to ensure the right balance of school and non-school representation on the schools forum, taking into account their local circumstances and preferences.

## **The role of executive elected members**

75. A schools forum needs to ensure that there are systems in place for executive members of the council to be aware of its views on specific issues and, in particular, any decisions it takes in relation to the schools budget and individual budget shares.

76. Executive members with responsibility for education or children's services, or local authority resources, are able to participate in schools forum meetings. By doing so such elected members are able to contribute to the discussion and receive first-hand the views of the schools forum.

77. It is good practice for this to be the case and the regulations provide the right for executive members to attend and speak at schools forum meetings. However, there is no requirement for this to happen so at the very least there should be clear channels of communication between the schools forum and executive members.

78. Communication may also be assisted if schools forum members attended relevant cabinet meetings as members of the public, for example, when the funding formula is decided.

## **Recording the composition of schools forums**

79. Each local authority must make a written record of the composition of its schools forum detailing the numbers of schools members and by which group or sub-group they were elected, the number of academies members and the number of non-schools members, their terms of office, how they were chosen and whom they represent.

80. This record should also indicate the term of office for schools and academies members. It is good practice for this to be published on the schools forum website so schools and wider stakeholders can easily find who their representatives are.

## **Observers**

81. The regulations enable the Secretary of State to appoint an observer to attend and speak at schools forum meetings, for example a representative from the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA).

82. This allows a conduit for national policy to be discussed at a local level and provide access for schools forum to an additional support mechanism, for example, where there are highly complex issues to resolve.

## **Participation of local authority officers at meetings**

83. Only specific officers can speak at meetings of the schools forum. These officers are:

- director of children's services, or their representative
- chief financial officer, or their representative
- any person invited by the schools forum to provide financial or technical advice

- any person presenting a paper to the schools forum, but their ability to speak is limited to the paper that they are presenting

84. In the majority of cases, schools forums are supported by a specific officer. In the course of their work, however, schools forums will be required to consider a whole range of issues and they may consider it appropriate that other officers attend for specific items of business.

85. Where this is the case, the local authority should meet the schools forum's requests as far as possible. It is best practice to record attendance at meetings as well as membership to ensure elected members are attending and contributing to discussions.

## Procedures

86. Many procedural matters are not prescribed in the regulations and are at the discretion either of the local authority or the schools forum itself. However, there are requirements in the regulations relating to the following.

## Quorum

87. A meeting is only quorate if 40% of the total membership is present; this excludes any observers, and it is 40% of the current membership excluding vacancies.

87.1. If a meeting is inquorate it can proceed but it cannot legally take decisions (election of a Chair, or a decision relating to funding conferred by the funding regulations).

87.2. An inquorate meeting can respond to local authority consultation, and give views to the local authority. It would normally be good practice for the local authority to take account of such 'unofficial' views, but it's not legally obliged to do so.

87.3. In practice, the arrangements for meetings should be made to reduce the chance of a problem with the quorum. The quorum stipulation is in the regulations to help ensure the legitimacy of decisions

## Election of a chair

88. Under the regulations, if the position of chair falls vacant, the schools forum must decide how long the term of office of the next chair will be.

88.1. This can be for any period, but the schools forum should consider carefully whether a period exceeding two years is sensible.



- 88.2. A long period will also cause problems if the member elected as chair has a term of office as a member which comes to an end before their term of office as chair ends.
- 88.3. The schools forum must elect a chair from amongst its own members, so it is not possible to elect an independent chair.
- 88.4. Any elected member of the local authority or officer of the local authority who is a member of a schools forum may not hold the office of chair.
- 88.5. Schools forums can also appoint to a position of vice chair to provide cover if the chair is absent, or the post vacant.

## **Voting procedures**

89. The regulations provide that a schools forum may determine its own voting procedures, except that voting on:

- the funding formula is limited to schools members, academies members and PVI representatives
- de-delegation is limited to the specific primary and secondary phase of maintained schools members
- retaining funding for statutory duties relating to maintained schools only is limited to maintained primary, secondary, special, and PRU members

90. The powers which schools forums have to take decisions on a range of funding matters increase the importance of clear procedures, for example, decisions are made on a simple majority or the threshold to be met if higher.

91. These procedures should take account of any use of working groups by the schools forum, for example a decision might be taken by voting to accept and adopt a report by a working group.

92. As part of any voting procedure there should be clarity in the procedures for recording the outcome of a vote, and any resolutions a schools forum makes in relation to any vote taken.

## **Substitutes**

93. The local authority must make arrangements to enable substitutes to attend and vote, where appropriate, at schools forum meetings. This applies to schools members, academies members, and non-schools members. The arrangements must be decided in consultation with schools forum members.

## Defects and vacancies

94. The regulations provide that proceedings of the schools forum are not invalidated by defects in the election or appointment of any member, or the appointment of the chair. Nor does the existence of any vacancy on the schools forum invalidate proceedings.

## Timing

95. Schools forums must meet at least four times a year.

## Meeting

96. Schools forums can meet remotely, until 31 March 2021, while they are unable to meet physically in a room during the outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19). This includes, but is not limited to:

- telephone conferencing
- video conferencing
- live webcast
- live interactive streaming

97. Where the regulations make no provision on a procedural matter, local discretion should be exercised.

98. It is for the local authority to decide how far it wishes to establish rules for the schools forum to follow, in the form of standing orders. While it is entitled to do so, it is good practice to allow the schools forum to set its own rules as far as possible.

## Public access

99. Schools forums are more than just consultative bodies. They also have an important role to play in approving certain proposals from their local authority, and are therefore involved in the decision making process surrounding the use of public money at local level.

100. Schools forums are required to be open to the public.

101. Papers, agendas, and minutes, must be publicly available well in advance of each meeting. It's good practice to explain on the website that the schools forum is a public meeting, and that papers are published at least a week in advance. Local authorities should ensure their websites are accessible and easy to find.

102. Some schools forums already operate very much along the lines of a local authority committee. This is perfectly legitimate and will provide a consistent framework for the running of meetings that are open to the public, and the publishing of papers and

agendas well in advance of the meeting and minutes published promptly as required under Regulation 8(13) of the Schools Forum Regulations 2012.

103. Local authorities should ensure their schools forum clerk's contact details are published on their website and that it is clear to interested parties how they can attend the meeting remotely.

## **Working groups**

104. It's open to a schools forum to set up working groups of members to discuss specific issues, and to produce draft advice and decisions for the schools forum itself to consider.

105. The groups can also include wider representation, for example, an early years reference group can represent all the different types of provider to consider the detail of the early years single funding formula. The reference group would then be able to give its considered view on the local authority's proposals to the schools forum.

106. The schools forum should not delegate actual decisions or the finalisation of advice to a working group, as this may have the effect of excluding legitimate points of view. These have proved effective for larger local authorities; examples of some working groups are for high needs and early years.

## **Urgent business**

107. It's good practice for the local authority to agree with its schools forum an urgency procedure to be followed when there is a genuine business need for a decision or formal view to be expressed by the schools forum, before the next scheduled meeting.

108. The local authority may call an unscheduled meeting, or put in place alternative arrangements such as clearance by email correspondence or some other means.

109. Such instances should be avoided as far as possible but are legitimate provided all members of the schools forum have an opportunity to participate, the logistics provide a reasonable opportunity for consideration and the local authority policy on data security is not compromised.

110. It's not legal for the chair to take a decision on behalf of the schools forum, no matter how urgent the matter in question; however, a schools forum may wish to put in place a procedure for the chair to give the local authority a view on an urgent issue.

## **Schools forum resources**

111. The costs of a schools forum fall in the central school services block of the dedicated schools grant (DSG).

112. It's legitimate to charge the running costs of schools forums to this budget, including any agreed and reasonable expenses for members attending meetings, the costs of producing and distributing papers, and costs of room hire and refreshments, and for clerking of meetings.

113. Beyond these costs, some schools forums have a budget of their own to use for activities such as commissioning research or other reports.

## Section 2 – effective schools forums

### Introduction

114. As the previous section outlined, local authorities have responsibility for establishing schools forums. They also have an ongoing responsibility to provide them with appropriate support, information and guidance in carrying out their functions and responsibilities.

115. The following outlines some aspects of what local authorities and schools forums should consider in ensuring that their schools forums are as effective as possible. The pace of academy conversions in particular means that this significant sector must be properly represented, and feel that it is able to play a meaningful part in the discussions of the schools forum.

116. Central to the effectiveness or otherwise of a schools forum will be the relationship between it and its local authority. The local authority will have a significant influence on this through the support it provides; the resources it devotes, and the weight it gives to the views of schools forums.

117. There are therefore a number of characteristics of this relationship that are particularly important:

- partnership: having a shared understanding of the priorities, issues and concerns of schools, academies and the local authority
- effective support: the business of the schools forum is supported by the local authority in an efficient and professional manner
- openness: it's important that a schools forum feels it is receiving open, honest and objective advice from its local authority
- responsiveness: local authorities should as far as possible be responsive to requests from their schools forums and their members; schools forums themselves should also be aware of the resource implications of their requests
- strategic view: members of schools forum should consider the needs of the whole of the educational community, rather than using their position on a schools forum to advance their own sectional or specific interests
- challenge and scrutiny: schools forums may be asked to agree to proposals from their local authority that will have an effect on all schools and academies in the local area; the extent to which schools forums can scrutinise and challenge such proposals is an important aspect of their effectiveness

118. The characteristics identified above are just some of the aspects that will contribute to an effective schools forum. The following provides more detail on some of the specific issues that local authorities and schools forums may wish to consider in thinking about their own arrangements.

## Induction of new members

119. When new members join the schools forum, appropriate induction materials should be provided. These might include material relating to the operation of the schools forum together with background information about the local and national school funding arrangements; typically they might comprise:

- the constitution of the schools forum
- a list of members including contact details and their terms of office
- any locally agreed terms of reference explaining the relationship between the schools forum and the local authority
- copies of minutes of previous meetings
- the programme of schools forum meetings for the year
- the local schools forum web address

120. This operational and good practice guide, suitably supplemented by local material, should also be provided to new members on their appointment.

121. Where there is sufficient turnover of schools forum members in any particular year the local authority may wish to organise a one-off induction event to brief new members.

122. Such an event would usefully include an outline of the role of the schools forum and the national funding arrangements for schools and local authorities. It might also include an explanation of the local funding formula and any proposals for review. The opportunity could also be taken to explain the main reporting requirements for school and local authority expenditure.

## Training

123. Ideally schools forum members should be able to use some of the budget set aside for schools forum running costs for accessing relevant training activities.

124. Some training will be provided by officers of the local authority but members may wish to attend national or regional events, the costs of which, where necessary, can be supported from the schools forum budget. Local and national bodies have a key role to play in developing the competencies of forum members.

125. Training will need to be provided in response to any changes in the role of the schools forum and national developments in respect of school funding, to ensure that members can be fully effective when detailed discussions are taking place.

## Agenda setting

126. The process by which the agenda for a meeting or cycle of meetings is set is in many respects one of the key determinants of the effectiveness or otherwise of a schools forum.

127. The frequency and timing of meetings of the schools forum should be agreed in advance of each financial or academic year; these should take into consideration deadlines for the local authority such as disapplication requests and the submission of the authority proforma tool (APT).

128. It's good practice to publish the dates of meetings on the schools forum website. In drawing up this cycle of meetings, in consultation with the schools forum, the local authority should provide a clear overview of the key consultative and decision-making points in the school funding cycle.

129. These will be drawn from a combination of national and local information and should inform the basic agenda items that each meeting needs to cover. For instance, meetings will need to be scheduled at appropriate points to enable the schools forum to consider the outcomes of local consultations and national announcements.

130. Although the business of schools forums must be open and transparent, it is recognised that from time to time items of a confidential nature will need to be discussed.

131. It's recommended local authorities apply the same principles they apply to council or cabinet meetings when judging an item to be confidential, and adopt similar practices for dealing with those reports in the meeting, for example placing them together at the end of the agenda.

## Preparation for a schools forum meeting

132. It's vital that the schools forum is transparent, open and has clear communication lines to all of the members that are represented. This ensures the wider school family are aware of the business discussed, the impact on their setting and the reasons for the decisions.

133. The vast majority of a schools forum's business will be done on the basis of prepared papers. It is therefore important that these are concise, informative and produced in a timely and consistent manner.

134. Recommendations should be clearly set out at the beginning of each report. It's also helpful if the front of the report confirms whether the report is for information or decision and who is eligible to vote where relevant.

135. It's good practice for the schools forum and local authority to agree a standard for papers. It is usual for papers to be dispatched at least one week prior to the meeting at

which they will be discussed to allow members to consider them and if necessary canvass views from the group they are representing.

136. Papers should be published on the local authority's website at this time to enable representations to be made to schools forum members.

137. Consistency in the presentation of papers also contributes to the effectiveness of meetings; it helps set the tone of meetings, facilitate the engagement of all members, and signal the importance the local authority attaches to the work of the schools forum.

138. Ideally such a standard should be agreed between the schools forum and local authority.

139. Publishing papers as a single PDF file is helpful as it saves time and avoids accessing multiple documents both in advance of, and during, the meeting. An executive summary of the reports can provide schools forum members and members of the public with an overview of the agenda and the decisions required.

140. Publishing papers on a publicly available website well in advance of the meeting ensures that all interested parties are able to access papers.

141. Some schools forums ensure each represented group meets in the days immediately prior to the schools forum meeting to ensure the agenda is discussed and schools forum members are properly briefed by the group they represent.

142. Although on occasions it's inevitable that schools forums will receive late or tabled reports it does create some difficulty for members as they will not have been able to seek the views of those they represent.

143. Schools forums can consider adopting a flexible arrangement for the time immediately prior to the meeting. For example it could be used for training of new members, or as a drop-in session for members to ask items of clarification, or for members to meet without officers to discuss the agenda.

## **Chairing the schools forum**

144. The Chair of a schools forum plays a key role in setting the tone, pace and overall dynamic of the schools forum. They should provide an environment within which all members are able to contribute fully to discussions and guide the schools forum to making well informed decisions.

145. The relationship between the chair and the local authority is therefore vital. The chair should be very clear on the substance of the agenda items, understand the issues involved and the decisions and actions that need to be taken in respect of school forum business.



146. It's good practice for there to be a pre-meeting between the senior officer of the local authority supporting the schools forum and the chair of the schools forum to ensure that all the issues are clearly understood.

147. Equally, the chair has the responsibility of representing the views of the schools forum back to the local authority. For example, they should, where appropriate, take the initiative to make suggestions for improvements to the way the business is conducted, and, in exceptional cases and with support of the members of the schools forum take the view that they do not have sufficient information on which to base a decision and ask that an item is deferred until further information is available. However, in doing so, the chair and schools forum should be fully aware of the consequences of deferral.

148. The independence of the schools forum is paramount. Enhancing the role of chair to a paid position, rather than the reimbursement of reasonable expenses, could blur the lines of independence.

149. Similarly, if the chair undertakes significant work for the local authority in another capacity, for example as an external consultant, they could be viewed as equivalent to an officer of the local authority.

150. Local authorities could consider if sharing contact details of the schools forum chair with neighbouring local authorities would be helpful for peer support and improving networking opportunities.

## **Clerking the schools forum**

151. Clerking of a schools forum should be seen as more than just writing a note of the meeting. A good clerk provides an invaluable link between the members of the schools forum, the chair and the local authority. It's a role often undertaken by an employee of the local authority though we would recommend consideration is given to the use of an independent clerk.

152. Clerks should manage the logistics of the meeting in terms of ensuring dispatch of papers and producing a note from the meeting. Meeting notes should be clear enough for non-attendees to get a sense of the discussion as well as clearly indicating the conclusion and action agreed in relation to each agenda item.

153. Verbatim reports of a schools forum's discussion, however, are unlikely to be very useful. Schools forums may consider whether a simple action log should be maintained by the clerk to ensure all action points agreed are followed up.

154. Beyond this a good clerk can:

- provide the route by which schools forum members can access further information and coordinate communication to schools forum members outside of the formal meeting cycle

- respond to any queries about the business of the schools forum from headteachers, governors and others who are not on the schools forum themselves
- be responsible for ensuring contact details of all members are up to date
- maintain the list of members on the schools forum and advise on membership issues in general
- assist with the coordination of nomination or election processes run by the constituent groups
- keep the schools forum website up to date, for example by posting latest minutes and papers
- monitor, on a regular basis, the schools forum and general schools funding pages on GOV.UK, and arrange for the distribution of any relevant DfE information to schools forum members
- if appropriate, provide technical advice in relation to the schools forum regulations and in relation to the operation of a schools forum's local constitution
- organise, operate and record any voting activity of the schools forum in line with the provisions of its local constitution

155. Not all of these tasks may be able to be undertaken by the schools forum clerk. However, each one is important and there should be arrangements in place to ensure they are discharged adequately.

## Good practice for schools forum meetings

156. Schools forums should ensure there is a clear debate of all agenda items. Whilst sub-group meetings are valuable in working through detailed issues, schools forums should consider that the level of debate held at the schools forum meeting and recorded in the minutes will be the official reflection of the level of challenge and discussion on each issue.

157. The use of nameplates for schools forum members also showing which group they are representing can be helpful to members of the public and presenters of papers. In addition the use of coloured cards or coloured nameplates can be helpful when specific members of a schools forum are eligible to vote on specific items, for example, voting on de-delegation or changes to the funding formula.

158. Consultations with the schools forum are a key responsibility of a local authority, ranging from the funding formula to the letting of contracts. Each consultation will be different and depend on the subject being consulted on, but local authorities should consider the following factors as good practice for effective consultation:

- plan and consult early
- allow reasonable timescales for response, as forum members may need to consult the groups they represent
- an open and honest approach

- fully inclusive
- allow for ongoing dialogue
- provide feedback
- clear communications

## Meeting notes and recording of decisions

159. A vital part of the effective operation of a schools forum is to ensure that an accurate record of the meeting is taken. This must include the clear recording of votes where there are contrary views. Recommendations to, and decisions of, schools forums must be clearly set out.

160. Notes or minutes of each schools forum meeting should be produced and published on the local authority website as soon after the meeting as possible to enable members and others to see the outcome of any discussions, decisions, and votes.

161. It is good practice to formally agree the accuracy of the note and minutes at a subsequent meeting, but the publication of the draft minutes should not be delayed as a result.

162. We recommend a log of the decisions is published within 3 working days of the meeting, and the draft minutes within 10 working days so that interested parties can access them and consult on them, if necessary, before the next meeting.

163. In order to provide clarity about representation at each meeting, it is good practice for the minutes to record the group or subgroup that each member represents against their name.

## Communication

164. Communication to the wider education community of the discussions and debates of, and decisions made by, the schools forum is fundamental to their effective operation.

165. The more schools and other stakeholders know about the proceedings of the schools forum, the more their work will be an important and central part of the context of local education funding.

166. This is particularly important given the decision making role the schools forum has. Local authorities should consider the operational differences between the types of stakeholders and plan their communications accordingly.

167. For example, ensuring effective communications across the PVI sector may be more difficult than with schools, which are more likely to have existing channels of communication.

168. Each schools forum should therefore be clear what its channels of communication are.

169. It is fundamental that each member of schools forum represents the views of the group or sub-group that they represent and that all those with an interest in funding work together to ensure that their views are taken into account.

170. Communications directly between members and those they represent is essential; professional associations and phase groups could be suitable channels. This will ensure that schools forum members have an ongoing dialogue with the constituents of their group or sub-group and are therefore well able to represent their views at schools forum meetings.

171. The schools forum should also consider additional communication processes, which could include:

- drawing schools' attention to the fact that all its agendas, minutes, and papers, are publicly available on the local authority's website ; this should include the publication of formula consultation documents
- an annual report on the proceedings of the schools forum
- attendance by the chair, or other schools forum member, at other relevant consultative or management groups such as any capital working group; or senior management meetings of the children's services department
- a brief email to all schools, early years providers, and other stakeholders, after each schools forum meeting informing them of the discussions and decisions with a link to the full papers and minutes for further information
- a schools forum newsletter can be a less formal and more interesting way of communicating forum business and raising the profile of the schools forum and its members

## News updates

172. Most, but not all, members of the schools forum will already be in receipt of regular information on school funding matters from the local authority and DfE. Other schools forum members should be copied into such information flows so that they can be kept abreast of developments between meetings.

173. Many local authorities have already established dedicated schools forum websites on which they post key information for schools forum members and other interested parties on a regular basis.



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