

Understanding the difference in category of school (VA, VC, Community, Foundation)

	<b>Community</b>	<b>Voluntary Aided</b>	<b>Voluntary Controlled</b>	<b>Foundation</b>
<b>Buildings</b>	Owned by the LA	Owned by trustees: the trust deed determines the basis on which the school is run. New building and external repairs are the responsibility of the governors (supported by grant from the DCSF). Playing fields are provided by the LA.	Owned by trustees. The trust deed determines how the school shall be run where the lay does not make this clear. All replacement, repairs and other building costs fall on the LA.	Owned by trustees. The trust deed determines the basis on which the school shall be run where the law is silent. Playing fields owned by governors. All building works funded from the LA
<b>Staff (Teaching)</b>	Employed by the LA. Usually appointed by the governors.	Employed by the governors, paid by the LA. Governors may seek evidence of Christian commitment from applicants for teaching posts. Teaching staff expected to attend collective worship.	Appointed by the governors, employed and paid by the LA. Governors are bound by LA appointing policies. Governors will be able to satisfy themselves that a candidate for the post of head teacher is suitable to support and develop the ethos of a VC school	Employed by the governors, paid by the LA. Governors will be able to select teachers within the LA policy. Governors are bound by LA appointing policies. Governors will be able to satisfy themselves that a candidate for the post of head teacher is suitable to support and develop the ethos of a foundation school.
<b>Staff (Support)</b>	Employed either by LA or contractors. If LA employees usually appointed by governors	Employed either by governors or contractors. If employed by governors they are usually paid by the LA.	Employed either by LA or contractors. LA employees usually appointed by governors.	Employed either by governors or contractors. If employed by governors they are paid by LA

<b>Worship</b>	Daily act of collective worship broadly in the Christian tradition	Daily act of Christian collective worship, which reflects the Anglican tradition and can include worship in the parish church	Daily act of Christian collective worship, which reflects the Anglican tradition and can include worship in the parish church	Daily act of Christian collective worship, which reflects the Anglican tradition and can include worship in the parish church
<b>RE</b>		Governors determine a syllabus that reflects the Anglican tradition. They may make use of the diocesan syllabus where this exists.	The school must follow the LA syllabus unless the parents request a denominational one. The foundation governors have rights in the appointment of staff (called reserved teachers) to teach denominational RE	The school must follow the LA syllabus unless the parents request a denominational one. The foundation governors have rights in the appointment of staff (called reserved teachers) to teach denominational RE
<b>Membership of the governing body</b>		Church foundation governors have an absolute majority over all other governors. They are nominated by PCC and appointed by the SDBE. Parish priest is usually foundation ex officio governor. All governors combine to elect the Chair.	Church foundation governors are in the minority. They are nominated by PCC and appointed by the SDBE. Parish priest is usually foundation ex officio governor. All governors combine to elect the Chair.	Church foundation governors are in the minority. They are nominated by PCC and appointed by the SDBE. Parish priest is usually foundation ex officio governor. All governors combine to elect the Chair
<b>Funding</b>	LA LMS formula	LA LMS formula. Governors' costs for building work from locally raised funds, PCCs, local trusts, and, usually, trusts administered by the diocese.	LA LMS formula	LA LMS formula

<b>Admissions</b>	LA responsible for admissions	Governors determine the policy and make the decisions. They must consult the LA and all other admission authorities in the area each year.	The LA is responsible for admissions, but must consult the governing body each year.	Governors determine the policy and make the decisions. They must consult the LA and all other admission authorities in the area each year.
<b>Advice</b>		LA Chief Education Officer has certain rights to attend governor meetings to give advice. Diocesan Directors of Education have parallel rights.	LA Chief Education Officer has certain rights to attend governor meetings to give advice. Governors may give similar rights to the diocesan director of education.	LA Chief Education Officer has certain rights to attend governor meetings to give advice. Governors may give similar rights to the diocesan director of education.
<b>Inspection</b>	OfSTED inspectors look at all issues.	OfSTED inspectors look at most issues. SIAS inspectors inspect distinctiveness and effectiveness as a Church School (including the impact of RE, Collective Worship, ethos and leadership and management)	OfSTED inspectors look at general issues and RE. SIAS inspectors inspect distinctiveness and effectiveness as a Church School (including the impact of Collective Worship, ethos and leadership and management)	OfSTED inspectors look at general issues and RE. SIAS inspectors inspect distinctiveness and effectiveness as a Church School (including the impact of Collective Worship, ethos and leadership and management)
<b>Term dates and holidays</b>	LA sets dates.	Governors have the right to set dates. This gives flexibility over religious holidays.	LA sets dates.	LA sets dates.

Schools will have a copy of the appropriate Governors' Guide to the Law, which should be consulted for full details. Updates are not circulated in hard copy but can be viewed and downloaded at [www.governornet.gov.uk](http://www.governornet.gov.uk)