

Maintained Schools

	Community	Voluntary Controlled	Voluntary Aided	Foundation	Trust	Academy	Local Authority named contact
Admissions	The LA is the admissions authority and determines the admissions policy. It has primary responsibility for deciding the arrangements for admitting pupils. For some specialist schools the LA can determine that 10% of the intake is by way of selection related to aptitude.	As for Community Schools	The Governing Body is the admissions authority and determines the admissions policy. It has primary responsibility for deciding the arrangements for admitting pupils. If a certain category of specialist school the Governing Body can determine that 10% of the intake is by way of selection related to aptitude. Many VA schools are faith based and it is not unusual for the admissions arrangements to give a higher priority to pupils from eth particular faith related to the school.	The Governing Body is the admissions authority and determines the admissions policy. It has primary responsibility for deciding the arrangements for admitting pupils. If a certain category of specialist school the Governing Body can determine that 10% of the intake is by way of selection related to aptitude	The Governing Body is the admissions authority and determines the admissions policy. It has primary responsibility for deciding the arrangements for admitting pupils. It has no more ability for admission by selection than any other category of school and is governed by the same Code of practice as for other maintained schools, which require consultation and provides for other parties to object to an independent adjudicator. If a certain category of specialist school the Governing Body can determine that 10% of the intake is by way of selection related to aptitude	As for Trust Schools	Clive Evans
Revenue Funding	As the schools is locally maintained, revenue funding is by way of the locally agreed Scheme for Funding Schools (the formula)	As for Community Schools	As for Community Schools	As for Community Schools	Trust Schools are government-funded schools that are expected to receive additional support from a local business, community group or educational charity. However government funding is still via the Local Authority to the Governing Body (not the Trust) and Trust Schools	Government funded, with an expectation that there is parity of funding with other maintained schools within the immediate area.	Andy McHale

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					are expected to be funded on the same basis as other schools within the LA area – the additional money a Trust School might therefore receive is related to that which the Trust might provide e.g. by way of sponsorship from business etc.		
Capital & Buildings	Land and buildings are owned by the LA and responsibility for repair and maintenance/capital expenditure is determined through a locally agreed scheme. The LA is responsible for major capital investment programmes and for meeting any matched funding requirements e.g. there is usually a requirement for the LA to provide a 20% contribution in relation to major capital bids.	Mixed arrangements can apply reflecting the how voluntary controlled schools were established. Building and the land upon which buildings sit are normally owned by a charitable foundation. Playing field land is usually owned by the LA. Responsibility for repair and maintenance/capital expenditure is determined through a locally agreed scheme and will be the same as for community schools. Major capital investment programmes are as for community schools.	Land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable foundation. Responsibility for repair and maintenance/capital expenditure is determined through a locally agreed scheme as for community/voluntary controlled schools. The Governing body (not the LA or other body e.g. diocesan boards) are responsible for funding local contributions – this tends to be at a 10% level for Voluntary Aided Schools. The Governing Body will not be able to borrow against the value of assets, as ownership by a	Land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable foundation or by the Governing Body itself (where it is established as the charitable trust.). Responsibility for repair and maintenance/capital expenditure is determined through a locally agreed scheme as for community/voluntary controlled schools. The Governing body is responsible for funding local contributions in relation to major capital investment. If the land and buildings are owned by a charitable foundation then it may not be possible to borrow against the value of the assets. If the land and buildings are owned by the Governing Body the scheme for financing schools allows for borrowing provision in	Land and buildings are usually owned by a charitable foundation or by the Governing Body itself (where it is established as the charitable trust.). The trust / Governing Body is responsible for all on-going repair and maintenance and major capital repair proposals and is able to apply for DCSF capital funding streams in the same way as LAs. If the land and buildings are owned by a charitable foundation then it may not be possible to borrow against the value of the assets. If the land and buildings are owned by the Governing Body the scheme for financing schools allows for borrowing provision in theory. However, it is likely that any freehold transfer would have restrictive covenants preventing mortgage/ loans being taken out against the land/buildings. If the school closes or any land is declared	Responsibility rests with governors to raise capital. The governors may have the ability to raise money against the value of the assets with the Secretary of State's approval but this will depend on the route through to becoming an academy as there may be covenants in relation to the freehold transfer of assets, which restrict the ability to seek loans against the land. There may also be restrictions related to charitable	Tim Parker

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			charitable foundation will almost certainly prevent this. There are complex arrangements in relation to disposal of any surplus land that are related to how the school was originally established and who provided the land for the purpose of establishing a school.	theory. However, it is likely that any freehold transfer would have restrictive covenants preventing mortgage/ loans being taken out against the land/ buildings. There are complex arrangements in relation to the disposal of any surplus land that are related to how the school was originally established and who provided the land for the purpose of establishing a school.	surplus, it goes to the LA (unless the Trust provided the land in the first place, in which case it would revert to the trust.)	status.	
Employment of staff	Employed by the Local Authority. Subject to national agreements in relation to pay and conditions for staff.	As for Community Schools.	Employed by the Governing Body. Subject to national agreements in relation to pay and conditions for staff	As for Voluntary Aided schools	As for Voluntary Aided schools	Governing Body employ all staff. The Governing Body is responsible for agreeing levels of pay conditions of service with its employees.	HR – John Draper Pensions -
School Improvement Issues	Must adhere to the National Curriculum. Subject to Ofsted inspections.	As for Community Schools.	As for Community Schools.	As for Community Schools.	As for Community Schools.	Subject to external inspection.	Colin Weeden
Intervention arrangements	Local Authority has legally defined intervention powers in relation to standards, behaviour etc.	As for Community Schools	Local Authority has legally defined intervention powers in relation to standards, behaviour etc. Diocesan Boards	As for Community Schools.	Local Authority has legally defined intervention powers in relation to standards, behaviour etc. Seem as one of a range of potential solutions to failing schools.	Local Authority has no intervention powers – Secretary of State has retained	Colin Weeden

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			have limited powers following enactment of LA powers.			intervention powers.	
Governance arrangements	Make-up of Governing Body defined in legislation. No particular balance of power given to any one particular group.	As for community schools	Make-up of Governing Body defined in legislation Balance of power given to a particular group – Voluntary Aided schools are usually faith based schools and it is the particular diocese that is linked to the schools that appoints the majority of governors.	Make-up of Governing Body defined in legislation Balance of power given to a particular group – the Foundation to which the school is linked appoints the majority of governors.	<p>It is for the existing Governing Body (the one that exists before the Trust) to determine whether the new Governing Body should have a minority or majority of the governors appointed by the Trust. Even if the majority of the governors are appointed by the Trust, a third of the total number of governors must be parents of pupils at the school. A Trust's school's Governing Body would continue to include elected staff governors as well as Local Authority and community governors.</p> <p>Trust schools are required to form a parent's council and have regard to the views of their Council in relation to decision-making.</p>	Expectation is that Academies are to be set up as companies limited by guarantee with charitable status	Martin Allen

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School organisation issues	Can be any age range. La and the Governing Body have powers to bring forward proposals to change school organisation arrangements. LSC have some powers in relation to Post 16 proposals.	As for Community Schools	Can be any age range. The Governing Body is responsible for bringing forward proposals to change school organisation arrangements. LSC have some powers in relation to Post 16 proposals.	As for Voluntary Aided Schools	As for Voluntary Aided Schools	Focussed around the 11-18 age range although some examples of 4 – 18. Governing Body is responsible for bringing forward proposals to change school organisation arrangements to the Secretary of State. CTCs tend to have a longer than normal school day.	Alison Cartwright / Vai Houghton
Ability to charge for core activities	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Ability to charge for ancillary activities	Yes – but the money must go back into the school and be for the benefit of pupils.	As for Community Schools	Yes – but the money must be used in accordance with any charitable trust restrictions.	Yes – but the money must be used in accordance with any restrictions relating to the original foundation.	Yes – but the money must be used in accordance with any charitable trust restrictions.	Yes	Andy McHale
Can be a specialist school	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Colin Weeden
Can be a full service extended school	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Zoe Cookson