

CONSTITUTION OF FRIENDS OF PLOCKTON MUSIC SCHOOL

macROBERTS

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CONSTITUTION

GENERAL

TYPE OF ORGANISATION

The organisation will, upon registration, be a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation (SCIO).

SCOTTISH PRINCIPAL OFFICE

The principal office of the organisation will be in Scotland (and must remain in Scotland).

NAME

The name of the organisation is "Friends Of Plockton Music School".

PURPOSES

The organisation's charitable purposes for the public benefit are to advance education, the arts, heritage and culture, particularly through supporting activities of the National Centre of Excellence in Traditional Music (NCETM) that are charitable in law.

(A full and summary description of the aims of NCETM is given in Appendix 1.)

POWERS

The organisation has power to do anything which is calculated to further its purposes or is conducive or incidental to doing so.

No part of the income or property of the organisation may be paid or transferred (directly or indirectly) to the members, either in the course of the organisation's existence or on dissolution, except where this is done in direct furtherance of the organisation's charitable purposes.

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

The members of the organisation have no liability to pay any sums to help to meet the debts (or other liabilities) of the organisation if it is wound up; accordingly, if the organisation is unable to meet its debts, the members will not be held responsible.

The members and charity trustees have certain legal duties under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; and clause 6.1 does not exclude (or limit) any personal liabilities they might incur if they are in breach of those duties or in breach of other legal obligations or duties that apply to them personally.

GENERAL STRUCTURE

The structure of the organisation consists of:-

the MEMBERS - who have the right to attend members' meetings (including any annual general meeting) and have important powers under the constitution; in particular, the members appoint people to serve on the board and take decisions on changes to the constitution itself;

the BOARD - who hold regular meetings, and generally control the activities of the organisation; for example, the board is responsible for monitoring and controlling the financial position of the organisation.

CHARITY TRUSTEES

The people serving on the board are referred to in this constitution as CHARITY TRUSTEES.

MEMBERS

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to any individual aged 16 or over with an interest in the activities of the

organisation.

Employees of the organisation are not eligible for membership.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Any person who wishes to become a member must sign a written application for membership; the application will then be considered by the board at its next board meeting.

The board may, at its discretion, refuse to admit any person to membership.

The board must notify each applicant promptly (in writing or by e-mail) of its decision on whether or not to admit him/her to membership.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION

Membership shall be by annual subscription, payable by June 30th each year. The level of subscription will be set by the Board at the AGM.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS

The board must keep a register of members, setting out the following:

for current members:

his/her full name and address; and

the date on which he/she was registered as a member of the organisation;

for former members - for at least six years from the date on he/she ceased to be a member:

his/her name; and

the date on which he/she ceased to be a member.

The board must ensure that the register of members is updated within 28 days of any change:

which arises from a resolution of the board or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or

which is notified to the organisation.

If a member or charity trustee of the organisation requests a copy of the register of members, the board must ensure that a copy is supplied to him/her within 28 days, providing the request is reasonable; if the request is made by a member (rather than a charity trustee), the board may provide a copy which has the addresses blanked out.

TRANSFER OF MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the organisation may not be transferred by a member.

WITHDRAWAL FROM MEMBERSHIP

Any person who wants to withdraw from membership must give written notice of withdrawal to the organisation, signed by him/her; he/she will cease to be a member as from the time when the notice is received by the organisation.

RE-REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS

The board may, at any time, issue notices to the members requiring them to confirm that they wish to remain as members of the organisation, and allowing them a period of 28 days (running from the date of issue of the notice) to provide that confirmation to the board.

If a member fails to provide confirmation to the board (in writing or by e-mail) that he/she wishes to remain as a member of the organisation before the expiry of the 28-day period

referred to in clause 15.1, the board may expel him/her from membership.

A notice under clause 15.1 will not be valid unless it refers specifically to the consequences (under clause 15.2) of failing to provide confirmation within the 28-day period.

EXPULSION FROM MEMBERSHIP

Any person may be expelled from membership by way of a resolution passed by not less than two thirds of those present and voting at a members' meeting, providing the following procedures have been observed:-

at least 14 days' notice of the intention to propose the resolution must be given to the member concerned, specifying the grounds for the proposed expulsion;

the member concerned will be entitled to be heard on the resolution at the members' meeting at which the resolution is proposed.

DECISION-MAKING BY THE MEMBERS

MEMBERS' MEETINGS

The board must arrange an annual general meeting of members (an "AGM") in each calendar year.

The gap between one AGM and the next must not be longer than 15 months.

Notwithstanding clause 17.1, an AGM does not need to be held during the calendar year in which the organisation is formed; but the first AGM must still be held within 15 months of the date on which the organisation is formed.

The business of each AGM must include:-

a report by the chair on the activities of the organisation;

consideration of the annual accounts of the organisation;

the election/re-election of charity trustees, as referred to in clauses 27.1 to 27.4.

The board may arrange a special members' meeting at any time.

POWER TO REQUEST THE BOARD TO ARRANGE A SPECIAL MEMBERS' MEETING

The board must arrange a special members' meeting if they are requested to do so by a notice (which may take the form of two or more documents in the same terms, each signed by one or more members) by members who amount to 25% or more of the total membership of the organisation at the time, providing:

the notice states the purposes for which the meeting is to be held; and

those purposes are not inconsistent with the terms of this constitution, the Charities and Trustee (Investment) Scotland Act 2005 or any other statutory provision.

If the board receive a notice under clause 18.1, they shall issue a notice for a special members' meeting within 28 days of the date on which they received the notice.

NOTICE OF MEMBERS' MEETINGS

At least 14 clear days' notice must be given of any AGM or any special members' meeting.

The notice calling a members' meeting must specify in general terms what business is to be dealt with at the meeting; and

in the case of a resolution to alter the constitution, must set out the exact terms of the proposed alteration(s); or

if there has been a resolution under clause 21.3 (requirement for two-third majority)

then the exact terms of the resolution must be set out.

The reference to “clear days” in clause 19.1 shall be taken to mean that, in calculating the period of notice,

the day after the notices are posted (or sent by e-mail) should be excluded; and

the day of the meeting itself should also be excluded.

Notice of every members' meeting must be given to all the members of the organisation, and to all the charity trustees; but the accidental omission to give notice to one or more members will not invalidate the proceedings at the meeting.

Any notice which requires to be given to a member under this constitution must be: -

sent by post to the member, at the address last notified by him/her to the organisation;
or

sent by e-mail to the member, at the e-mail address last notified by him/her to the organisation.

PROCEDURE AT MEMBERS' MEETINGS

No valid decisions can be taken at any members' meeting unless a quorum is present.

The quorum for a members' meeting is 7 members, present in person.

If a quorum in terms of clause 20.2 is not achieved within 15 minutes after the time at which a members' meeting was due to start - or if a quorum ceases to be present during a members' meeting - the meeting cannot proceed unless the quorum re-established; and fresh notices of meeting will require to be sent out, to deal with the business (or remaining business) which was intended to be conducted.

The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each members' meeting.

If the chair of the organisation is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to start (or is not willing to act as chairperson), the charity trustees present at the meeting must elect (from among themselves) the person who will act as chairperson of that meeting.

VOTING AT MEMBERS' MEETINGS

Every member has one vote.

All decisions at members' meetings will be made by majority vote - with the exception of the types of resolution listed in clause 21.3.

The following resolutions will be valid only if passed by not less than two thirds of those voting on the resolution at a members' meeting (or if passed by way of a written resolution under clause 22):

a resolution amending the constitution;

a resolution under article 16.1 to expel a person from membership;

a resolution which directs the board to either take or not to take any particular step;

a resolution approving the amalgamation of the organisation with another SCIO (or approving the constitution of the new SCIO to be constituted as the successor pursuant to that amalgamation);

a resolution to the effect that all of the organisation's property, rights and liabilities should be transferred to another SCIO (or agreeing to the transfer from another SCIO of all of its property, rights and liabilities);

a resolution for the winding up or dissolution of the organisation.

If there is an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.

A resolution put to the vote at a members' meeting will be decided –openly by members voting for or against the resolution unless the chairperson (or at least two other members present at the meeting) ask for a secret ballot.

The chairperson will decide how any secret ballot is to be conducted, and he/she will declare the result of the ballot at the meeting.

WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS BY MEMBERS

A resolution agreed to in writing (or by e-mail) by all the members will be as valid as if it had been passed at a members' meeting; the date of the resolution will be taken to be the date on which the last member agreed to it.

MINUTES

The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all members' meetings.

Minutes of members' meetings must include the names of those present; and (so far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.

BOARD

NUMBER OF CHARITY TRUSTEES

The maximum number of charity trustees is 10.

The minimum number of charity trustees is 3.

ELIGIBILITY

A person will not be eligible for election or appointment to the board under clause 27.1 or 27.2 unless he/she is a member of the organisation.

A person will not be eligible for election or appointment to the board if he/she is: -

disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or

an employee of the organisation.

INITIAL CHARITY TRUSTEES

The individuals who submitted charity trustee declaration forms accompanying the application for incorporation of the organisation shall be deemed to have been appointed by the members as charity trustees with effect from the date of incorporation of the organisation.

ELECTION, RETIRAL, RE-ELECTION

At each AGM, the members may elect any member (unless prevented by doing so by clause 25.1) to be a charity trustee.

The board may at any time appoint any member (unless prevented by doing so by clause 25.1) to be a charity trustee.

At each AGM, all of the charity trustees elected/appointed under clause 27.1 and 27.2 must retire from office - but may then be re-elected under clause 27.1.

A charity trustee retiring at an AGM will be deemed to have been re-elected unless: -

an election process was held at the AGM and he/she was not among those elected/re-elected through that process; or

a resolution for the re-election of that charity trustee was put to the AGM and was not carried.

he/she has advised the board before the conclusion of the AGM that it is his/her wish not to be re-appointed as a charity trustee; or

TERMINATION OF OFFICE

A charity trustee will automatically cease to hold office if: -

he/she becomes disqualified from being a charity trustee under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005;

he/she becomes incapable for medical reasons of carrying out his/her duties as a charity trustee - but only if that has continued (or is expected to continue) for a period of more than six months;

(in the case of a charity trustee elected/appointed under clause 27.1 or 27.2) he/she ceases to be a member of the organisation;

he/she becomes an employee of the organisation;

he/she gives the organisation a notice of resignation, signed by him/her;

he/she is absent (without good reason, in the opinion of the board) from more than three consecutive meetings of the board - but only if the board resolves to remove him/her from office;

he/she is removed from office by resolution of the board on the grounds that he/she is considered to have committed a material breach of the code of conduct for charity trustees (as referred to in clause 33.1);

he/she is removed from office by resolution of the board on the grounds that he/she is considered to have been in serious or persistent breach of his/her duties under section 66(1) or (2) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; or

he/she is removed from office by a resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting.

A resolution under paragraph 28.1.7 28.1.8 or 28.1.9 shall be valid only if: -

the charity trustee who is the subject of the resolution is given reasonable prior written notice of the grounds upon which the resolution for his/her removal is to be proposed;

the charity trustee concerned is given the opportunity to address the meeting at which the resolution is proposed, prior to the resolution being put to the vote; and

(in the case of a resolution under paragraph 28.1.7 or 28.1.8) at least two thirds (to the nearest round number) of the charity trustees then in office vote in favour of the resolution.

REGISTER OF CHARITY TRUSTEES

The board must keep a register of charity trustees, setting out the following:

for current charity trustees:

his/her full name and address;

the date on which he/she was appointed as a charity trustee; and

any office held by him/her in the organisation;

for former charity trustees - for at least 6 years from the date on which he/she ceased to be a charity trustee:

the name of the charity trustee;
 any office held by him/her in the organisation; and
 the date on which he/she ceased to be a charity trustee.

The board must ensure that the register of charity trustees is updated within 28 days of any change:

which arises from a resolution of the board or a resolution passed by the members of the organisation; or

which is notified to the organisation.

If any person requests a copy of the register of charity trustees, the board must ensure that a copy is supplied to him/her within 28 days, providing the request is reasonable; if the request is made by a person who is not a charity trustee of the organisation, the board may provide a copy which has the addresses blanked out - if the SCIO is satisfied that including that information is likely to jeopardise the safety or security of any person or premises.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The charity trustees must elect (from among themselves) a chair, a treasurer and a secretary.

In addition to the office-bearers required under clause 30.1, the charity trustees may elect (from among themselves) further office-bearers if they consider that appropriate.

All of the office-bearers will cease to hold office at the conclusion of each AGM, but may then be re-elected under clause 30.1 or 30.2.

A person elected to any office will automatically cease to hold that office: -

if he/she ceases to be a charity trustee; *or*

if he/she gives to the organisation a notice of resignation from that office, signed by him/her.

POWERS OF BOARD

Except where this constitution states otherwise, the organisation (and its assets and operations) will be managed by the board; and the board may exercise all the powers of the organisation.

A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present may exercise all powers exercisable by the board.

If a resolution is passed in accordance with clause 21.3, the members may direct the board to take or not take any particular step; the board shall accordingly give effect to any such direction.

CHARITY TRUSTEES - GENERAL DUTIES

Each of the charity trustees has a duty, in exercising functions as a charity trustee, to act in the interests of the organisation; and, in particular, must:-

seek, in good faith, to ensure that the organisation acts in a manner which is in accordance with its purposes;

act with the care and diligence which it is reasonable to expect of a person who is managing the affairs of another person;

in circumstances giving rise to the possibility of a conflict of interest between the organisation and any other party:

put the interests of the organisation before that of the other party;

where any other duty prevents him/her from doing so, disclose the conflicting interest to the organisation and refrain from participating in any deliberation or decision of the other charity trustees with regard to the matter in question;

ensure that the organisation complies with any direction, requirement, notice or duty imposed under or by virtue of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.

In addition to the duties outlined in clause 32.1, all of the charity trustees must take such steps as are reasonably practicable for the purpose of ensuring: -

that any breach of any of those duties by a charity trustee is corrected by the charity trustee concerned and not repeated; and

that any trustee who has been in serious and persistent breach of those duties is removed as a trustee.

Provided he/she has declared his/her interest, and has not voted on the question of whether or not the organisation should enter into the arrangement, a charity trustee will not be debarred from entering into an arrangement with the organisation in which he/she has a personal interest; and (subject to clause 32.4 and to the provisions relating to remuneration for services contained in the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005), he/she may retain any personal benefit which arises from that arrangement.

No charity trustee may serve as an employee (full time or part time) of the organisation; and no charity trustee may be given any remuneration by the organisation for carrying out his/her duties as a charity trustee.

The charity trustees may be paid all travelling and other expenses reasonably incurred by them in connection with carrying out their duties; this may include expenses relating to their attendance at meetings.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR CHARITY TRUSTEES

Each of the charity trustees shall comply with the code of conduct (incorporating detailed rules on conflict of interest) prescribed by the board from time to time.

The code of conduct referred to in clause 33.1 shall be supplemental to the provisions relating to the conduct of charity trustees contained in this constitution and the duties imposed on charity trustees under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005; and all relevant provisions of this constitution shall be interpreted and applied in accordance with the provisions of the code of conduct in force from time to time.

DECISION-MAKING BY THE CHARITY TRUSTEES

NOTICE OF BOARD MEETINGS

Any charity trustee may call a meeting of the board or ask the secretary to call a meeting of the board.

At least 7 days' notice must be given of each board meeting, unless (in the opinion of the person calling the meeting) there is a degree of urgency which makes that inappropriate.

PROCEDURE AT BOARD MEETINGS

No valid decisions can be taken at a board meeting unless a quorum is participating; the quorum for board meetings is the greater of 2 or 50% of charity trustees, present in person.

Charity trustees shall be deemed to be participating in a board meeting, or part of a board meeting when:

the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with this constitution, and

the charity trustees can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular items of the business of the meeting.

In determining whether charity trustees are participating in a meeting, it is irrelevant where any charity trustee is or how they communicate with each other.

If all the charity trustees in a meeting are not in the same place they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

If at any time the number of charity trustees in office falls below the number stated as the quorum in clause 35.1, the remaining charity trustee(s) will have power to fill the vacancies or call a members' meeting - but will not be able to take any other valid decisions.

The chair of the organisation should act as chairperson of each board meeting.

If the chair is not present within 15 minutes after the time at which the meeting was due to start (or is not willing to act as chairperson), the charity trustees present at the meeting must elect (from among themselves) the person who will act as chairperson of that meeting.

Every charity trustee has one vote, which must be given personally.

All decisions at board meetings will be made by majority vote.

If there is an equal number of votes for and against any resolution, the chairperson of the meeting will be entitled to a second (casting) vote.

The board may, at its discretion, allow any person to attend and speak at a board meeting notwithstanding that he/she is not a charity trustee - but on the basis that he/she must not participate in decision-making.

A charity trustee must not vote at a board meeting (or at a meeting of a sub-committee) on any resolution which relates to a matter in which he/she has a personal interest or duty which conflicts (or may conflict) with the interests of the organisation; he/she must withdraw from the meeting while an item of that nature is being dealt with.

For the purposes of clause 35.12: -

an interest held by an individual who is "connected" with the charity trustee under section 68(2) of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (husband/wife, partner, child, parent, brother/sister etc) shall be deemed to be held by that charity trustee;

a charity trustee will be deemed to have a personal interest in relation to a particular matter if a body in relation to which he/she is an employee, director, member of the management committee, officer or elected representative has an interest in that matter.

MINUTES

The board must ensure that proper minutes are kept in relation to all board meetings and meetings of sub-committees.

The minutes to be kept under clause 36.1 must include the names of those present; and (so far as possible) should be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.

ADMINISTRATION

DELEGATION TO SUB-COMMITTEES

The board may delegate any of their powers to sub-committees; a sub-committee must include at least one charity trustee, but other members of a sub-committee need not be charity trustees.

The board may also delegate to the chair of the organisation (or the holder of any other post) such of their powers as they may consider appropriate.

When delegating powers under clause 37.1 or 37.2, the board must set out appropriate conditions (which must include an obligation to report regularly to the board).

Any delegation of powers under clause 37.1 or 37.2 may be revoked or altered by the board at any time.

The rules of procedure for each sub-committee, and the provisions relating to membership of each sub-committee, shall be set by the board.

OPERATION OF ACCOUNTS

Subject to clause 38.2, the signatures of two out of three signatories appointed by the board will be required in relation to all operations (other than the lodging of funds) on the bank and building society accounts held by the organisation; at least one out of the two signatures must be the signature of a charity trustee.

Where the organisation uses electronic facilities for the operation of any bank or building society account, the authorisations required for operations on that account must be consistent with the approach reflected in clause 38.1.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The board must ensure that proper accounting records are kept, in accordance with all applicable statutory requirements.

The board must prepare annual accounts complying with all relevant statutory requirements and shall ensure, prior to presentation to any annual general meeting, that such accounts have been the subject of an Independent Examination in line with the relevant statutory requirements.

MISCELLANEOUS

WINDING-UP

If the organisation is to be wound up or dissolved, the winding-up or dissolution process will be carried out in accordance with the procedures set out under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.

If the organisation has any surplus assets available to it before it is wound up or dissolved, these must be used for charitable purposes that are either the same or similar to those set out in the organisation's constitution.

ALTERATIONS TO THE CONSTITUTION

This constitution may (subject to clause 41.2) be altered by resolution of the members passed at a members' meeting (subject to achieving the two thirds majority referred to in clause 21.3) or by way of a written resolution of the members.

The Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 prohibits taking certain steps (eg change of name, an alteration to the purposes, amalgamation, winding-up) without the consent of the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR).

INTERPRETATION

References in this constitution to the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 should be taken to include: -

any statutory provision which adds to, modifies or replaces that Act; and

any statutory instrument issued in pursuance of that Act or in pursuance of any statutory provision falling under paragraph 42.1.1 above.

In this constitution: -

"charity" means a body which is either a "Scottish charity" within the meaning of section 13 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 or a "charity" within the meaning of section 1 of the Charities Act 2006, providing (in either case) that its objects are limited to charitable purposes;

“charitable purpose” means a charitable purpose under section 7 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 which is also regarded as a charitable purpose in relation to the application of the Taxes Acts.

APPENDIX 1

AIMS OF THE NATIONAL CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN TRADITIONAL MUSIC

The summarised aims of NCETM are:

- To provide its students with the best possible quality of tuition and an all-round, in-depth experience of all aspects of Scottish traditional music.
- To enable students who desire it to attain their personal goals in traditional music by providing a pathway to potential careers in traditional music.
- To liaise closely with its host school, Plockton High School, in order to provide all students with the greatest possible career choice and to enable them to achieve their full potential.
- To give its students an awareness of the concept of tradition and of their place within it.
- To broaden and enrich its students' experience by fostering links with the local community, and with the wider community of traditional music in Scotland.
- To enable its tutors to develop their own careers and to become recognised as the leading practitioners in their field.

The following are the full aims of NCETM:

The aims of the National Centre of Excellence in Traditional Music are specifically designed to help us achieve success in meeting the four capacities of the Curriculum for Excellence. We are fortunate in that music is a subject which, if successfully taught and learned, produces young people who achieve well in all four capacities:

- ❖ Successful Learners
- ❖ Confident Individuals
- ❖ Effective Contributors
- ❖ Responsible Citizens

We have six general aims, within which are more specific aims reflecting the main activities of the Centre. We always welcome comments on these aims from parents and other partners.

Our aims are:

1. To provide our students with the best possible quality of tuition and an all-round, in-depth experience of all aspects of Scottish traditional music. This is achieved by:
 - i. employing a team of tutors of recognised national standing
 - ii. providing a programme of weekly individual instruction of two disciplines per student
 - iii. providing a programme of nightly groupwork sessions, including singing, playing for dancing, composition and arrangement, technology, performance skills, etc.
 - iv. arranging monthly masterclasses, workshops and performances from visiting specialists
 - v. providing outreach opportunities for the students. These include performances in and beyond the local community, visits to festivals, teaching opportunities, etc.
 - vi. providing access to and experience in the recording studio.
 - vii. providing an introduction to the business aspects of traditional music, especially for senior students.
 - viii. continuously monitoring the progress of the students to ensure that they are achieving the highest standards of which they are capable.
 - ix. providing a welcoming and friendly environment which enables both students and staff of the Centre to feel comfortable and reach their maximum potential. The Centre subscribes to the ethos of the whole school as laid out in the main school Improvement Plan.
2. To enable students who desire it to attain their personal goals in traditional music by providing a pathway to potential careers in traditional music. This is achieved by:

- i. liaising with further education institutions, e.g. R.S.A.M.D., Strathclyde University, Sabhal Mor Ostaig, the National Piping Centre, Northern College, Lews Castle College, Perth College, School Of Scottish Studies at Edinburgh University, Newcastle University.
 - ii. providing S6 pupils with a “foundation year” of preparation for moving on to further education in traditional music, by means of a National Certificate in Music.
 - iii. providing a grounding in the various non-performing aspects of traditional music, e.g. music business, publishing and recording contracts, touring, broadcasting.
3. To liaise closely with our host school, Plockton High School, in order to provide all students with the greatest possible career choice and to enable them to achieve their full potential. Amongst other things, the Centre
 - i. ensures that traditional music students are involved in the mainstream life of the school, particularly in arts activities, e.g. school concerts and shows.
 - ii. liaises with Pupil Support and Residence staff to ensure that the best possible pastoral support is available to all students of the Centre.
 - iii. liaises with school Senior Management to ensure that mainstream education is supplemented and not supplanted by traditional music education.
 - iv. ensures that its students maintain close links with mainstream Residence pupils and contribute to the life of the Residence.
4. To give our students an awareness of the concept of tradition and of their place within it. This is achieved by:
 - i. providing a number of dedicated contextual studies sessions (including listening sessions) at music weekends.
 - ii. inviting a wide generational range of guest artists to music weekends, in order to bring the students face to face with more of the senior tradition bearers.
 - iii. inviting specialists in folklore and ethnomusicology to conduct workshops and masterclasses.
5. To broaden and enrich our students’ experience by fostering links with the local community, and with the wider community of traditional music in Scotland. To this end, the Centre
 - i. creates performance opportunities in the community for students.
 - ii. organises two national tours per session, one for S6 and one for the whole Centre, which include public performances and schools workshops.
 - iii. organises a programme of taster visits/workshops to local primary schools.
 - iv. maintains links with
 - a. local arts groups such as Seall, Lochan, Aros.
 - b. national institutions, e.g. Sabhal Mor Ostaig, The Royal Conservatoire of Scotland, the National Piping Centre, Strathclyde University, School Of Scottish Studies.
 - c. our fellow Scottish Centres of Excellence in Music, i.e. The City of Edinburgh Music School, Aberdeen City Music School, and The Music School of Douglas Academy.
6. To enable our tutors to develop their own careers and to become recognised as the leading practitioners in their field. This is achieved by
 - i. Encouraging the tutors to interact and exchange ideas with each other at every opportunity.
 - ii. Enabling them to attend relevant training opportunities as these arise and as finance permits.
 - iii. Supporting them in their work outside this Centre whenever appropriate.