

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1985 to 1989

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF

THE SEVERNSIDE INITIATIVE FOR PSYCHOTHERAPY

Revised on June 17th 2000, January 20th 2001, November 10th 2001, 22nd March 2003,
11th November 2006. (see page 15 for revision history)

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INTERPRETATION

1. In these Articles:-

“the Act” means the Companies Act, 1985, but so that any reference to any provision of the Act shall be deemed to include a reference to any statutory modification or re-enactment of that provision for the time being in force.

“The Board of Trustees” means the Council of Management of the Company.

“the seal” means the common seal of the Company.

“secretary” means any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the Company.

“the United Kingdom” means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Expressions referring to writing shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including references to printing, lithography, photography, and other modes of representing or reproducing words in a visible form.

Unless the context otherwise requires, words or expressions contained in these Articles shall bear the same meaning as in the Act or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

OBJECTS

2. The Company is established for the objects expressed in the Memorandum of Association.

MEMBERS

3. The subscribers to the Memorandum of Association and such other persons as The Board of Trustees shall admit to membership shall be members of the Company. Every member of the Company shall either sign a written consent to become a member or sign the register of members on becoming a member.

4. Unless the members of The Board of Trustees or the Company in General Meeting shall make other provision pursuant to the powers contained in Article 66, the members of The Board of Trustees may in their absolute discretion permit any member of the Company to retire, provided (regardless of any other provision pursuant to Article 66) that after such retirement the number of members is not less than three.

GENERAL MEETINGS

5. The Company shall once a year hold a General Meeting as its Annual General Meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it. The Annual General Meeting shall be held at such time and place as The Board of Trustees shall appoint. All General Meetings other than Annual General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings.

6. The Board of Trustees may, whenever they think fit, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting, and Extraordinary General Meetings shall also be convened on such requisition, or, in default, may be convened by such requisitionists, as provided by Section 368 of the Act. If at any time there are not within the United Kingdom sufficient members of The Board of Trustees capable of acting to form a quorum, any member of The Board of Trustees or any two members of the Company may convene an Extraordinary General Meeting in the same manner as nearly as possible as that in which meetings may be convened by The Board of Trustees.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

7. An Annual General Meeting and a meeting called for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by twenty-one days* notice in writing at the least, and a meeting of the Company other than an Annual General Meeting or a meeting for the passing of a special resolution shall be called by twenty-one days* notice in writing at the least. The notice shall be exclusive of the day on which it is served or deemed to be served and of the day for which it is given, and shall specify the place, the day and the hour of meeting and, in case of special business, the general nature of that business and shall be given, in manner hereinafter mentioned or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the Company in general meeting, to such persons as are, under the Articles of the Company, entitled to receive such notices from the Company.

Provided that a meeting of the Company shall, notwithstanding that it is called by shorter notice than that specified in this Article, be deemed to have been duly called if it is so agreed:

a) in the case of a meeting called as the Annual General Meeting, by all the members entitled to attend and vote thereat; and (b) in the case of any other meeting, by a majority in number of the members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority together representing not less than ninety-five per cent. of the total voting rights at that meeting of all the members.

8. The accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of notice of a meeting by, any person entitled to receive notice shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

9. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum of members is present at the time when the meeting proceeds to business; save as herein otherwise provided, five members present in person or one-fifth of the membership, whichever shall be the greater shall be a quorum. If within half an

hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or to such other day and at such other time and place as The Board of Trustees may determine.

10. The Board of Trustees shall decide who will preside as chair at every General Meeting of the company. If no decision has been made or if the chosen person shall not be present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the holding of the meeting, or is unwilling to act the members of the Board of Trustees present shall appoint one of their number or another member of the company to chair the meeting.

11. If at any meeting no member of The Board of Trustees is willing to act as Chair or if no member of The Board of Trustees is present within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be Chair of the meeting.

12. The Chair may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for thirty days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

13. At any General Meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded:

- (a) by the Chair; or
- (b) by at least two members present in person or by proxy; or
- (c) by any member or members present in person or by proxy and representing not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote at the meeting.

Unless a poll be so demanded a declaration by the Chair that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost and an entry to that effect in the book containing the minutes of proceedings of the Company shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against such resolution.

The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

14. Except as provided in Article 16, if a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in such manner as the Chair directs, and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

15. In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the Chair of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded, shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

16. A poll demanded on the election of a Chair, or on a question of adjournment, shall be taken forthwith. A poll demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the Chair of the meeting directs, and any business other than that upon which a poll has been demanded may be proceeded with pending the taking of the poll.

16 a) At the annual general meeting the membership shall vote on whether to accept or reject the annual accounts for the previous financial year.”

VOTES OF MEMBERS

17. Every member shall have one vote.
18. "This paragraph was deleted by the membership at the AGM held on the 10th November 2001."
19. No member shall be entitled to vote at any General Meeting unless all moneys presently payable by him to the Company have been paid.
20. (a) Any member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a General Meeting shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of him and any proxy so appointed shall have the same right as the member to speak at the Meeting.
- (b) On a poll votes may be given either personally or by proxy.
21. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appoint or of his attorney duly authorised in writing, or, if the appoint or is a corporation, either under seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised. A proxy must be a member of the Company.
22. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company or at such other place within the United Kingdom as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, or, in the case of a poll, not less than 24 hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll, and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.23. An instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit:-

" The Severnside Initiative for Psychotherapy. I/we
of _____ in the County of _____ being a
member/members of the above named Company, hereby appoint
_____ of _____ or failing him
of _____

as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the (Annual or Extraordinary,
as the case may be) General Meeting of the Company to be held on the

_____ day of _____ 20 _____ and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this _____ day of _____ 20 _____ "

24. Where it is desired to afford members an opportunity of voting for or against a resolution the instrument appointing a proxy shall be in the following form or a form as near thereto as circumstances admit:

“ The Severnside Initiative for Psychotherapy. I/We
of _____ in the County of _____ being a
member/members of the above named Company, hereby appoint
_____ of _____ or failing him
_____ of _____ as my/our
proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the (Annual or Extraordinary, as the
case may be) General Meeting of the Company to be held on the
day of _____ 20 _____ and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this _____ day of _____ 20 _____ .”

This form is to be used *in favour of the resolution.
against

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote as he thinks fit.

*Strike out whichever is not desired.”

25. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

26. A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or insanity of the principal or revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the proxy was executed, provided that no intimation in writing of such death, insanity or revocation as aforesaid shall have been received by the Company at the office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the proxy is used.

CORPORATIONS ACTING BY REPRESENTATIVES AT MEETINGS

27. Any corporation which is a member of the Company may by resolution of its The Board of Trustees or other governing body authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company, and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

28. The maximum number of the members of The Board of Trustees shall be determined by the Company in General Meeting, but unless and until so fixed there shall be no maximum number and the minimum number of members of The Board of Trustees shall be three.

29. The members of The Board of Trustees shall be paid all reasonable out of pocket expenses properly incurred by them in attending and returning from meetings of The Board of Trustees or any committee of The Board of Trustees or General Meetings of the Company or in connection with the business of the Company.

BORROWING POWERS

30. The Board of Trustees may in furtherance of the objects of the Company but not otherwise exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and, subject always to Sections 38 and 39 of the Charities Act 1 993, to mortgage or charge its undertaking and property, or any part thereof, and to issue debentures, debenture stock and other securities, whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any charitable organisation or body subject to such consents as may be required by law.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

31. (a) The business of the Company shall be managed by The Board of Trustees, who may pay all expenses incurred in promoting and registering the Company, and may exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the Act or by these Articles, required to be exercised by the Company in General Meeting, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the Act or these Articles and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the aforesaid provisions, as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting; but no regulation made by the Company in General Meeting shall invalidate any prior act of The Board of Trustees which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

(b) In the exercise of the aforesaid powers and in the management of the business of the Company, the members of The Board of Trustees shall always be mindful that they are charity trustees within the definition of Section 97 of the Charities Act 1993 as the persons having the general control and management of the administration of a charity.

32. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company, shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, by not less than two persons authorised by resolution of The Board of Trustees from time to time.

33. The Board of Trustees shall cause minutes to be made in books provided for the purpose:

(a) of all appointments of officers made by The Board of Trustees;

(b) of the names of the members of The Board of Trustees present at each meeting of The Board of Trustees and of any committee of The Board of Trustees;

(c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company, and of The Board of Trustees and of committees of The Board of Trustees.

DISQUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

34. The office of member of The Board of Trustees shall be vacated if the member:

a) becomes bankrupt or makes any arrangement or composition with his creditors generally; or

b) becomes prohibited from being a member of The Board of Trustees by reason of Section 72 of the Charities Act 1 993 or any order made under any provision of the Act or any other statute or otherwise becomes prohibited by law from being a member of The Board of Trustees; or

(c) becomes incapable by reason of mental disorder, illness or injury of managing and administering his property and affairs; or

(d) resigns his office by notice in writing to the Company; or

(e) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the Company and fails to declare the nature of his interest in manner required by Section 317 of the Act.

35. A member of The Board of Trustees shall not vote in respect of any contract in which he is interested or any matter arising thereout, and if he does so vote his vote shall not be counted.

ROTATION OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

36. At the first Annual General Meeting of the Company all the members of The Board of Trustees shall retire from office.

37. *(paragraph deleted 11th November 2006)*

38. A retiring member of The Board of Trustees shall be eligible for re-election. The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine the term of office of trustees

39. The Company at the meeting at which a member of The Board of Trustees retires in manner aforesaid may fill the vacated office by electing a person thereto, and in default the retiring member of The Board of Trustees shall, if offering himself for re-election, be deemed to have been re-elected, unless at such meeting it is expressly resolved not to fill such vacated office or unless a resolution for the re-election of such member of The Board of Trustees shall have been put to the meeting and lost.

40. No person other than a member of The Board of Trustees retiring at the meeting shall unless recommended by The Board of Trustees be eligible for election to the office of member of The Board of Trustees at any General Meeting unless, not less than three nor more than twenty-one days before the date appointed for the meeting, there shall have been left at the registered office of the Company notice in writing signed by a member duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting for which such notice is given, of his intention to propose such person for election, and also notice in writing signed by that person of his willingness to be elected.

41. The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution increase or reduce the number of members of The Board of Trustees, and may also determine in what rotation the increased or reduced number is to go out of office.

42. The Board of Trustees shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to appoint any person to be a member of The Board of Trustees, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing members of The Board of Trustees, but so that the total number of members of The Board of Trustees shall not at any time exceed any maximum number fixed in accordance with these Articles. Any member of The Board of Trustees so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Annual General Meeting, and shall then be eligible for re-election, but shall not be taken into account in determining the members of The Board of Trustees who are to retire by rotation at such meeting.

43. The Company may by ordinary resolution, of which special notice has been given in accordance with Section 379 of the Act, remove any member of The Board of Trustees before the expiration of his period of office notwithstanding anything in these Articles or in any agreement between the Company and such member of The Board of Trustees.

44. The Company may by ordinary resolution appoint another person in place of a member of The Board of Trustees removed from office under the immediately preceding Article. Without prejudice to the powers of The Board of Trustees under Article 42 the Company in General Meeting may appoint any person to be a member of The Board of Trustees either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional member of The Board of Trustees. The person appointed to fill such a vacancy shall be subject to retirement at the same time as if he had become a member of The Board of Trustees on the day on which the member of The Board of Trustees in whose place he is appointed was last elected a member of The Board of Trustees.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

45. The Board of Trustees may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meetings, as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the Chair shall have a second or casting vote. A member of The Board of Trustees may, and the secretary on the requisition of a member of The Board of Trustees shall, at any time summon a meeting of The Board of Trustees. It shall not be necessary to give notice of a meeting of The Board of Trustees to any member of The Board of Trustees for the time being absent from the United Kingdom.

46. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of The Board of Trustees may be fixed by The Board of Trustees, and unless so fixed shall be three or one-half of the number of members of The Board of Trustees for the time being whichever shall be the greater number.

47. The continuing members of The Board of Trustees may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body, but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the number fixed by or pursuant to the Articles of the Company as the necessary quorum of members of The Board of Trustees, the continuing members or member of The Board of Trustees may act for the purpose of increasing the number of members of The Board of Trustees to that number, or of summoning a General Meeting of the Company, but for no other purpose.

48. The Board of Trustees may elect a Chair of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office; but, if no such Chair is elected, or if at any meeting the Chair is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members of The Board of Trustees present may choose one of their number to be Chair of the meeting.

49. The Board of Trustees may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such majority of members of their body as they think fit; any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by The Board of Trustees and shall fully and promptly report all acts and proceedings to The Board of Trustees as soon as is reasonably practicable.

50. A committee may elect a Chair of its meetings; if no such Chair is elected, or if at any meeting the Chair is not present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the members present may choose one of their number to be Chair of the meeting.

51. A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in the case of an equality of votes the Chair shall have a second or casting vote.

52. All acts done by any meeting of The Board of Trustees or of a committee of The Board of Trustees, or by any person acting as a member of The Board of Trustees, shall notwithstanding that it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any such member of The Board of Trustees or person acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a member of The Board of Trustees.

53. A resolution in writing, signed by all the members of The Board of Trustees for the time being entitled to receive notice of a meeting of The Board of Trustees, shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of The Board of Trustees duly convened and held.

SECRETARY

54. Subject to Section 13(5) of the Act, the secretary shall be appointed by The Board of Trustees for such term, at such remuneration and upon such conditions as The Board of Trustees may think fit; and any secretary so appointed may be removed by it: Provided always that no member of The Board of Trustees may occupy the salaried position of secretary.

55. A provision of the Act or these Articles requiring or authorising a thing to be done by or to a member of The Board of Trustees and the secretary shall not be satisfied by its being done by or to the same person acting both as member of The Board of Trustees and as, or in place of, the secretary.

THE SEAL

56. If the Company has a seal The Board of Trustees shall provide for its safe custody and it shall only be used by the authority of The Board of Trustees or of a committee of The Board of Trustees authorised by The Board of Trustees in that behalf, and every instrument to which the seal shall be affixed shall be signed by a member of The Board of Trustees and shall be countersigned by the secretary or by a second member of The Board of Trustees or by some other person appointed by The Board of Trustees for the purpose.

ACCOUNTS

57. The Board of Trustees shall cause accounting records to be kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

58. The accounting records shall be kept at the registered office of the Company or, subject to the provisions of the Act, at such other place or places as The Board of Trustees thinks fit, and shall always be open to the inspection of the officers of the Company.

59. The Board of Trustees shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company or any of them shall be open to the inspection of members not being members of The Board of Trustees, and no member (not being a member of The Board of Trustees) shall have any right of inspecting any account or book or document of the Company except as conferred by statute or authorised by The Board of Trustees or by the Company in General Meeting.

60. The Board of Trustees shall from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Act, cause to be prepared and to be laid before the Company in General Meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets, group accounts (if any) and reports as are referred to in those provisions.

61. A copy of every balance sheet (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in General Meeting, together with a copy of the auditor's report (if any), and The Board of Trustees' report, shall not less than twenty-one days before the date of the meeting be sent to every member of the Company and every person entitled to receive notice of General Meetings of the Company.

AUDIT

62. If required by the Act auditors shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

NOTICES

63. A notice may be given by the Company to any member either personally or by sending it by post to him or to his registered address, or (if he has no registered address within the United Kingdom) to the address, if any, within the United Kingdom supplied by him to the Company for the giving of notice to him. Where a notice is sent by post, service of the notice shall be deemed to be effected by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice, and to have been effected in the case of a notice of a meeting at the expiration of 24 hours after the letter containing the same is posted, and in any other case at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

64. Notice of every General Meeting shall be given in any manner hereinbefore authorised to:

(a) every member except those members who (having no registered address within the United Kingdom) have not supplied to the Company an address within the United Kingdom for the giving of notices to them;

(b) every person being a trustee in bankruptcy of a member where the member but for his bankruptcy would be entitled to receive notice of the meeting;

(c) the auditors for the time being of the Company (if any);

(d) Each member of The Board of Trustees

No other person shall be entitled to receive notices of General Meetings.

DISSOLUTION

65. Clause 7 of the Memorandum of Association relating to the winding up and dissolution of the Company shall have effect as if the provisions thereof were repeated in these Articles.

RULES OR BYE LAWS

66. (a) The Board of Trustees may from time to time make such Rules or Bye Laws as it may deem necessary or expedient or convenient for the proper conduct and management of the Company and for the purposes of prescribing classes of and conditions of membership, and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, it may by such Rules or Bye Laws regulate:

(i) The admission and classification of members of the Company, and the rights and privileges of such members, and the conditions of membership and the terms on which members may resign or have their membership terminated and the entrance fees, subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by members.

(ii) The conduct of members of the Company in relation to one another, and to the Company*s servants.

(iii) The setting aside of the whole or any part or parts of the Company*s premises at any particular time or times or for any particular purpose or purposes.

(iv) The procedure at General Meetings and meetings of The Board of Trustees and Committees of The Board of Trustees in so far as such procedure is not regulated by these presents.

(v) And, generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.

(b) The Company in General Meeting shall have power to alter or repeal the Rules or Bye Laws and to make additions thereto and The Board of Trustees shall adopt such means as they deem sufficient to bring to the notice of members of the Company all such Rules or Bye Laws, which so long as they shall be in force, shall be binding on all members of the Company. Provided, nevertheless, that no Rule or Bye Law shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal anything contained in, the Memorandum or Articles of Association of the Company.

INDEMNITY

67. (a) Every member of The Board of Trustees or other officer or auditor of the Company shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Company against all losses or liabilities which he may sustain or incur in or about the execution of the duties of his office or otherwise in relation thereto, including any liability incurred by him in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgement is given in his favour or in which he is acquitted or in connection with any application under Section 727 of the Act in which relief is granted to him by the Court, and no member of The Board of Trustees or other officer shall be liable for any loss, damage or misfortune which may happen to or be incurred by the Company in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto. But this Article shall only have effect in so far as its provisions are not avoided by Section 310 of the Act.

(b) The members of The Board of Trustees shall have power to purchase and maintain for any member of The Board of Trustees such insurance as is permitted by Clause 3(q) of the Company*s Memorandum of Association.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers

Muriel Mitcheson Brown 16 Woodstock Road Redland BRISTOL, BS6 7EJ

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35 Bath Hill Keynsham BRISTOL, BS18 1HJ

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Christopher Richards
4 St Ronans Avenue Redland BRISTOL, BS6 6EP

Dated: 22 June 1999

Witness to the above Signatures:

Vivien Hagen
Burford Cottage, Scott Lane
Chew Stoke BS40 8UW

Revision History

17th June 2000 by resolution of the membership at the first AGM of the year 2000/2001

The quorum required for meetings of the executive committee (this refers to meetings of the governing body, known from 20 Jan 2001 as the Board of Trustees) was reduced from five to three.

20th January 2001 by resolution of the membership at the second AGM of the year 2000/2001 the following changes were made:

1. Paragraph 5 : The month in which the AGM must be held was changed from

June to November.

2. Every reference to “the Executive Committee” was changed to “the Board of Trustees”, (except in paragraph 27, which does not refer to the Executive Committee of the Severnside Initiative for Psychotherapy).
3. The heading between paragraph 27 and paragraph 28 was changed from “Executive Committee of Management” to “The Board of Trustees”.
4. The following sentence was added to paragraph 38 “The Company may from time to time by ordinary resolution determine the term of office of trustees”.
5. In paragraph 20 (a) the words “to appoint another person (whether a member or not) as his proxy” were changed to “to appoint another member as his proxy”. And in paragraph 21 the sentence “A proxy need not be a member of the Company” was changed into “A proxy must be a member of the Company”.

10th November 2001 by resolution of the membership at the 2001 AGM the following changes were made:

1. Paragraph 10 was changed to allow the Board of Trustees to decide who would be chair at a General Meeting of the Company. (Previously it had to be the chair of the Board of Trustees).
2. Paragraph 18 which read: “A member of unsound mind, or in respect of whom an order has been made by any court having jurisdiction in lunacy, may vote, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, by his committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person in the nature of a committee, receiver, or curator bonis appointed by that court, and any such committee, receiver, curator bonis or other person may, on a poll, vote by proxy.”

Was replaced with “18 This paragraph was deleted by the membership at the AGM held on the 10th November 2001.” Because it was obsolete.

22nd March 2003 by resolution of the membership at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on that day the following change was made:

Section 9: The quorum for a General Meeting was changed from one-third of the membership actually present to one-fifth of the membership actually present.

22nd November 2003 by resolution of the membership at the 2003 Annual General Meeting held on that day the following change was made:

Section 16: 16a added

- 16 a) At the annual general meeting the membership shall vote on whether to accept or reject the annual accounts for the previous financial year.”

11th November 2006 by resolution of the membership at the 2006 Annual General Meeting held on that day the following changes were made:

1. Paragraph 36 which read

“At the first Annual General Meeting of the Company all the members of The Board of Trustees shall retire from office, and at the Annual General Meeting in every subsequent year one-half of the members of The Board of Trustees for the time being or, if their number is not two or a multiple of two, then the number nearest one-half, shall retire from office”

was amended to read

“At the first Annual General Meeting of the Company all the members of The Board of Trustees shall retire from office.”

- 2. Paragraph 37 which read** “The members of The Board of Trustees to retire in every year shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election, but as between persons who became members of The Board of Trustees on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.”
- was deleted.**

29th February 2020 by resolution of the membership at the 2020 Annual General Meeting held on that day the following changes were made:

Paragraph 5, which read

“The Company shall each year in November hold a General Meeting as its Annual General Meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it. The Annual General Meeting shall be held at such time and place as The Board of Trustees shall appoint. All General Meetings other than Annual General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings.”

was amended to read

“The Company shall once a year hold a General Meeting as its Annual General Meeting in addition to any other meetings in that year, and shall specify the meeting as such in the notices calling it. The Annual General Meeting shall be held at such time and place as The Board of Trustees shall appoint. All General Meetings other than Annual General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary General Meetings.”