

COMPANY NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL
Articles of Association for a Company Limited by Guarantee

Company Number 08721649

The Companies Act 2006

Company Limited by Guarantee



Articles of Association

of

Raincliffe Wood Community Enterprise
Incorporated on the 13th October 2013

2 May 2018

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PART 1 – Name and Interpretations

Name

1 **The company's name is Raincliffe Wood Community Enterprise**

Interpretation

2 In the articles:

“address” means a postal address or, for the purposes of electronic communication, a fax number, an e-mail or postal address or a telephone number for receiving text messages in each case registered with the company;

“the articles” means the company's articles of association;

“the company” means the company intended to be regulated by the articles;

“clear days” in relation to the period of a notice means a period excluding: the day when the notice is given or deemed to be given; and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

“Companies Acts” means the Companies Act 2006) insofar as they apply to the company;

“the directors” means the directors of the company.

“document” includes, unless otherwise specified, any document sent or supplied in electronic form;

“electronic form” has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;

“the memorandum” means the company's memorandum of association;

“officers” includes the directors and the secretary (if any);

“the seal” means the common seal of the company if it has one;

“secretary” means any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the company;

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

“Rules” means any rules made by the Directors from time to time relating to the election or appointment of Directors and any other committee or groups to which the Board of Directors may delegate its powers and the conduct of such committees, committees or groups.

In article 7, sub-clause (2) of article 9 and sub-clause (2) of article 47 „connected person” means:

- (1) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of the director;
- (2) the spouse or civil partner of the director or of any person falling within sub-clause (1) above;
- (3) a person carrying on business in partnership with the director or with any person falling within sub-clause (1) or (2) above.

and words importing one gender shall include all genders, and the singular includes the plural and vice versa.

Unless the context otherwise requires words or expressions contained in the articles have the same meaning as in the Companies Acts but excluding any statutory modification not in force when this constitution becomes binding on the company.

Apart from the exception mentioned in the previous paragraph a reference to an Act of Parliament includes any statutory modification or re-enactment of it for the time being in force.

PART 2 – Liability and Objects & Powers

Liability of members

- 3 The liability of the members is limited to a sum not exceeding £1, being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while he, she or it is a member or within one year after he, she or it ceases to be a member, for:
- (1) payment of the company's debts and liabilities incurred before he, she or it ceases to be a member;
 - (2) payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up; and
 - (3) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves.

Objects

- 4 Raincliffe Wood Community Enterprise (RWCE) is a membership owned Not-for-Profit company holding a 30 year lease from Scarborough Borough Council over an important woodland landscape feature known as Raincliffe, Forge Valley (SSSI/Nature Reserve) and Row Brow Woods.

The management of the woodlands encompasses the carrying out of enterprising (economic and social), sustainable, environmental and income generative activities in the woodland. This is in collaboration with Strategic Partners to include Scarborough Borough Council, North York Moors National Park Authority, Natural England, Forestry Commission and the Woodland Trust.

These objectives are primarily for the public benefit

- Advancement of citizenship and community development.
- Training and education to assist in the capacity and skills of members of the public to help them to meet their needs and participate more fully in society.
- Advance the public's awareness and involvement in the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment.

- Promote recreation, leisure and access for the public from whatever background of health, hardship, disablement, infirmity, gender as well as the public at large, in the interests of social welfare and with the object of improving quality of life.
- Generate an income for reinvestment in the woodland and to provide infrastructure which enables RWCE to achieve its management objectives.

Powers

5 The company has power to do anything which is calculated to further its Object(s) or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the company has power:

- (1) to raise funds through trading or any other means
- (2) to buy, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property and to maintain and equip it for use;
- (3) to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the property belonging to the company.
- (4) to borrow money and to charge the whole or any part of the property belonging to the company as security for repayment of the money borrowed or as security for a grant or the discharge of an obligation.
- (5) to co-operate with other social enterprises, charities, voluntary bodies and statutory authorities and to exchange information and advice with them;
- (6) to establish or support any charitable trusts, associations or institutions formed for any of the purposes included in the Objects;
- (7) to acquire, merge with or to enter into any partnership or joint venture arrangement with any other company;
- (8) to set aside income as a reserve against future expenditure;
- (9) to employ and remunerate such staff as are necessary for carrying out the work of the company. The company may employ or remunerate a director only to the extent it is permitted to do so by article 7 and provided it complies with the conditions in that article;
- (10) to:
 - (a) deposit or invest funds;
 - (b) employ a professional fund-manager; and
- (11) to provide indemnity insurance for the directors
- (12) to pay out of the funds of the company the costs of forming and registering the company.

PART 3 Application of income & property, benefits and payments

Application of income and property

- 6 (1) The income and property of the company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Objects.
- (2) (a) A director is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the company or may pay out of such property reasonable expenses properly incurred by him or her when acting on behalf of the company.
- (b) A director may benefit from indemnity insurance cover purchased at the company's expense.
- (c) A director may not receive any other benefit or payment unless it is authorised by article 7.

- (3) Subject to article 7, none of the income or property of the company may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the company. This does not prevent a member who is not also a director receiving:
- (a) a benefit from the company in the capacity of a beneficiary of the company;
 - (b) reasonable and proper remuneration for any goods or services supplied to the company.

Benefits and payments to company directors and connected persons

General provisions

- 7 (1) No director or connected person may:
- (a) buy any goods or services from the company on terms preferential to those applicable to members of the public;
 - (b) sell goods, services, or any interest in land to the company;
 - (c) be employed by, or receive any remuneration from, the company;
 - (d) receive any other financial benefit from the company; unless the payment is permitted by sub-clause (2) of this article.

In this article a „financial benefit“ means a benefit, direct or indirect, which is either money or has a monetary value.

Scope and powers permitting directors' or connected persons' benefits

- 7 (2) (a) A director or connected person may receive a benefit from the company in the capacity of a beneficiary of the company provided that a majority of the directors do not benefit in this way.
- (b) A director or connected person may enter into a contract for the supply of services, or of goods that are supplied in connection with the provision of services, to the company.
- (c) Subject to sub-clause (3) of this article a director or connected person may provide the company with goods that are not supplied in connection with services provided to the company by the director or connected person.
- (d) A director or connected person may receive interest on money lent to the company at a reasonable and proper rate which must be not more than the Bank of England bank rate (also known as the base rate).
- (e) A director or connected person may receive rent for premises let by the director or connected person to the company. The amount of the rent and the other terms of the lease must be reasonable and proper. The director concerned must withdraw from any meeting at which such a proposal or the rent or other terms of the lease are under discussion.
- (f) A director or connected person may take part in the normal trading and fundraising activities of the company on the same terms as members of the public.

Payment for supply of goods only – controls

- 7 (3) The company and its directors may only rely upon the authority provided by sub-clause (2)(c) of this article if each of the following conditions is satisfied:
- (a) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods is set out in an agreement in writing between the company or its directors (as

the case may be) and the director or connected person supplying the goods („the supplier“) under which the supplier is to supply the goods in question to or on behalf of the company.

(b) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods does not exceed what is reasonable in the circumstances for the supply of the goods in question.

(c) The other directors are satisfied that it is in the best interests of the company to contract with the supplier rather than with someone who is not a director or connected person. In reaching that decision the directors must balance the advantage of contracting with a director or connected person against the disadvantages of doing so.

(d) The supplier is absent from the part of any meeting at which there is discussion of the proposal to enter into a contract or arrangement with him or her or it with regard to the supply of goods to the company.

(e) The supplier does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when calculating whether a quorum of directors is present at the meeting.

(f) The reason for their decision is recorded by the directors in the minute book.

(g) A majority of the directors then in office are not in receipt of remuneration or payments authorised by article 7.

(4) In sub-clauses (2) and (3) of this article:

(a) “company“ includes any company in which the company:

(i) holds more than 50% of the shares; or

(ii) controls more than 50% of the voting rights attached to the shares; or

(iii) has the right to appoint one or more directors to the board of the company.

(b) “connected person“ includes any person within the definition in article

PART 4 Conflicts of Interest

Declaration of directors' interests

8 A director must declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which he or she has in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the company or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the company which has not previously been declared. A director must absent himself or herself from any discussions of the company directors in which it is possible that a conflict will arise between his or her duty to act solely in the interests of the company and any personal interest (including but not limited to any personal financial interest).

Conflicts of interests and conflicts of loyalties

9 (1) If a conflict of interests arises for a director because of a duty of loyalty owed to another organisation or person and the conflict is not authorised by virtue of any other provision in the articles, the unconflicted directors may authorise such a conflict of interests where the following conditions apply:

(a) the conflicted director is absent from the part of the meeting at which there is discussion of any arrangement or transaction affecting that other organisation or person;

(b) the conflicted director does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when considering whether a quorum of directors is present at the meeting; and

(c) the unconflicted directors consider it is in the interests of the company to authorise the conflict of interests in the circumstances applying.

(2) In this article a conflict of interests arising because of a duty of loyalty owed to another organisation or person only refers to such a conflict which does not involve a direct or indirect benefit of any nature to a director or to a connected person.

PART 5 Membership

Members

- 10 (1) Membership is open individuals who:
are interested persons who apply to the company in the form required by the directors; and satisfy the membership criteria that the company allocates to members
- (2) (a) The directors may only refuse an application for membership if, acting reasonably and properly, they consider it to be in the best interests of the company to refuse the application.
(b) The directors must inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal within twenty-one days of the decision.
(c) The directors must consider any written representations the applicant may make about the decision. The directors' decision following any written representations must be notified to the applicant in writing but shall be final.
- (3) Membership is not transferable.
- (4) The directors must keep a register of names and addresses of the members.

Termination of membership

- 11 Membership is terminated if:
- (1) the member dies;
- (2) the member resigns by written notice to the company unless, after the resignation, there would be less than two members;
- (3) any sum due from the member to the company is not paid in full within six months of it falling due;
- (4) the member is removed from membership by a resolution of the directors that it is in the best interests of the company that his or her membership is terminated. A resolution to remove a member from membership may only be passed if:
- (a) the member has been given at least twenty-one days notice in writing of the meeting of the directors at which the resolution will be proposed and the reasons why it is to be proposed;
- (b) the member or, at the option of the member, the member's representative (who need not be a member of the company) has been allowed to make representations to the meeting.
- (c) the directors at the meeting decide by a majority vote.
- (5) the directors' decision is final, legal and binding with no further right to appeal

PART 6 General Meeting Procedures including Proxy Voting

General meetings

- 12 (1) The company must hold its first annual general meeting within eighteen months after the date of its incorporation.
(2) An annual general meeting must be held in each subsequent year and not more than fifteen months may elapse between successive annual general meetings.
- 13 The directors may call a general meeting at any time giving twenty-one days notice to the Chairman
- 14 Member/s seeking a general meeting must submit in writing a notice to the Chairman requesting a meeting is called. The chairman, on behalf of the Board must call a meeting within eight weeks of the request being made.

Notice of general meeting

- 15 (1) The minimum periods of notice required to hold a general meeting of the company are:
 - (a) twenty-one clear days for an annual general meeting or a general meeting called for the passing of a special resolution;
 - (b) fourteen clear days for all other general meetings.
 - (2) A general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority in number of members having a right to attend and vote at the meeting, being a majority who together hold not less than 90 percent of the total voting rights.
 - (3) The notice must specify the date time and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted. If the meeting is to be an annual general meeting, the notice must say so. The notice must also contain a statement setting out the right of members to appoint a proxy under section 324 of the Companies Act 2006 and article 22.
 - (4) The notice must be given to all the members and to the directors and auditors.
-
- 16 The proceedings at a meeting shall not be invalidated because a person who was entitled to receive notice of the meeting did not receive it because of an accidental omission by the company.

Proceedings at general meetings

- 17 (1) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present.
(2) A quorum is 15 members (over and above Board members) present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be conducted at the meeting;
-
- 18 (1) If:
 - (a) a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting; or
 - (b) during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present; the meeting shall be adjourned to such time and place as the directors shall determine.
 - (2) The directors must reconvene the meeting and must give at least seven clear

- days" notice of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time and place of the meeting.
- (3) If no quorum is present at the reconvened meeting within fifteen minutes of the time specified for the start of the meeting the members present in person or by proxy at that time shall constitute the quorum for that meeting.
- 19 (1) General meetings shall be chaired by the Chairman (or Vice Chairman) who has been appointed at the AGM to chair meetings of the directors.
- (2) If there is no such person or he or she is not present within fifteen minutes of the time appointed for the meeting a director nominated by the directors shall chair the meeting.
- (3) If there is only one director present and willing to act, he or she shall chair the meeting.
- (4) If no director is present and willing to chair the meeting within fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding it, the members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote must choose one of their number to chair the meeting.
- 20 (1) The members present in person or by proxy at a meeting may resolve by ordinary resolution that the meeting shall be adjourned.
- (2) The person who is chairing the meeting must decide the date, time and place at which the meeting is to be reconvened unless those details are specified in the resolution.
- (3) No business shall be conducted at a reconvened meeting unless it could properly have been conducted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place.
- (4) If a meeting is adjourned by a resolution of the members for more than seven days, at least seven clear days" notice shall be given of the reconvened meeting stating the date, time and place of the meeting.
- 21 (1) Any vote at a meeting shall be decided by a show of hands unless before, or on the declaration of the result of, the show of hands a poll is demanded:
- (a) by the person chairing the meeting; or
- (b) by at least two members present in person or by proxy and having the right to vote at the meeting; or
- (2) (a) The declaration by the person who is chairing the meeting of the result of a vote shall be conclusive unless a poll is demanded.
- (b) The result of the vote must be recorded in the minutes of the company but the number or proportion of votes cast need not be recorded.
- (3) (a) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn, before the poll is taken, but only with the consent of the person who is chairing the meeting.
- (b) If the demand for a poll is withdrawn the demand shall not invalidate the result of a show of hands declared before the demand was made.
- (4) (a) A poll must be taken as the person who is chairing the meeting directs, who may appoint scrutineers (who need not be members) and who may fix a time and place for declaring the results of the poll.
- (b) The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll is demanded.
- (5) (a) A poll demanded on the election of a person to chair a meeting or on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately.
- (b) A poll demanded on any other question must be taken either immediately or at such time and place as the person who is chairing the meeting directs.

- (c) The poll must be taken within thirty days after it has been demanded.
- (d) If the poll is not taken immediately at least seven clear days" notice shall be given specifying the time and place at which the poll is to be taken.
- (e) If a poll is demanded the meeting may continue to deal with any other business that may be conducted at the meeting.

Content of proxy notices

- 22 A(1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a „proxy notice“) which -
- (a) states the name and address of the member appointing the proxy;
 - (b) identifies the person appointed to be that member"s proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
 - (c) is signed by or on behalf of the member appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the directors may determine; and
 - (d) is delivered to the company in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.
- (2) The company may require proxy notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- (3) Proxy notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.
- (4) Unless a proxy notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as -
- (a) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting; and
 - (b) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

Delivery of proxy notices

- 23 B(1) A person who is entitled to attend, speak or vote (either on a show of hands or on a poll) at a general meeting remains so entitled in respect of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the company by or on behalf of that person.
- (2) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the company a notice in writing given by or on behalf of the person by whom or on whose behalf the proxy notice was given.
- (3) A notice revoking a proxy appointment only takes effect if it is delivered before the start of the meeting or adjourned meeting to which it relates.
- (4) If a proxy notice is not executed by the person appointing the proxy, it must be accompanied by written evidence of the authority of the person who executed it to execute it on the appointor"s behalf.

Written resolutions

- 24 (1) A resolution in writing agreed by a simple majority (or in the case of a special resolution by a majority of not less than 75%) of the members who would have been entitled to vote upon it had it been proposed at a general meeting shall be effective provided that:
- (a) a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent to every eligible member;
 - (b) a simple majority (or in the case of a special resolution a majority of not less than 75%) of members has signified its agreement to the resolution;

and

(c) it is contained in an authenticated document which has been received at the registered office within the period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date.

(2) A resolution in writing may comprise several copies to which one or more members have signified their agreement.

(3) In the case of a member that is an organisation, its authorised representative may signify its agreement.

Votes of members

25 Every member shall have one vote. The member has to have been a member for at least 2 weeks prior to any general meeting for the vote to be eligible.

26 Any objection to the qualification of any voter must be raised at the meeting at which the vote is tendered and the decision of the person who is chairing the meeting shall be final.

PART 7 Directors of the Company

Directors

27 (1) A director must be a natural person aged 16 years or older.

(2) No one may be appointed a director if he or she would be disqualified from acting under the provisions of article 41.

(3) The minimum number of directors shall be 4 and the maximum number shall be 14.

The Board of Directors

28 The Board of Directors shall be composed in the following way:-

(i) A maximum of three Directors each appointed on an annual basis from:

a. Scarborough Borough Council (appointing two directors)

b. Barrowcliff Big Local (appointing one director)

(ii) A maximum of six Directors elected from the membership (who shall be interested persons) who will be subject to retirement by rotation.

(iii) A maximum of three Expert Directors appointed by the Board, as persons having skills and experience which will benefit the company who will serve for a two year period.

(iv) In addition the Board of Directors may also co-opt further directors who may serve until the subsequent AGM subject to a maximum of fourteen board members in total.

29 The first directors shall be those persons notified to Companies House as the first directors of the company and those drawn from the existing Raincliffe Wood Steering Group who will serve as directors until the first AGM of the company.

- 30 A director may not appoint an alternate director or anyone to act on his or her behalf at meetings of the directors.

Powers of directors

- 31 (1) The directors shall manage the business of the company and may exercise all the powers of the company unless they are subject to any restrictions imposed by the Companies Acts, the articles or any special resolution.
(2) No alteration of the articles or any special resolution shall have retrospective effect to invalidate any prior act of the directors.
(3) Any meeting of directors at which a quorum is present at the time the relevant decision is made may exercise all the powers exercisable by the directors.

Retirement of directors elected by and from membership and arrangements for the retirement of the First Directors of the Company.

- 32 At the first annual general meeting all the serving directors must retire from office unless by the close of the meeting the members have failed to elect sufficient directors to hold a quorate meeting of the directors.
- 33 (1) At each subsequent annual general meeting one-third of the directors elected by and from the membership, OR if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one-third, must retire from office. If there is only one director he or she must retire.
(2) The directors elected by and from the membership who are to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last election. If any directors were elected on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by drawing lots.
(3) If a director is required to retire at an annual general meeting by a provision of the articles the retirement shall take effect upon the conclusion of the meeting.
(4) Retiring directors will be eligible for re-election should they so indicate prior to the meeting taking place.
(5) A director elected by and from the membership can not serve more than three years and must immediately vacate their office at that time.
(6) The Rules may contain provisions for the situation where a Director resigns or retires from office or otherwise ceases to be a Director before the retirement by rotation.

Appointment of directors

- 34 The company may by ordinary resolution in a general meeting:
(1) Elect a maximum of 6 persons drawn from and elected by the members who are willing to serve as a director; subject to the vacancies arising at a general meeting or annual general meeting as a result of the retirement by rotation
(2) Appoint a maximum of 3 persons to be known as "Experts Directors" as detailed in article 28;
(3) confirm the maximum of 3 directors appointed by the Representative members as detailed in article 28.
- 35 No retiring director may be elected or appointed as a director at any general meeting unless he or she is proposed and seconded for re-election by a director.

- 36 No person standing for election can be considered without the completion of the prescribed nomination form as approved by the Board.
- 37 All members who are entitled to receive notice of a general meeting must be given not less than seven nor more than twenty-eight clear days notice of any resolution to be put to the meeting to appoint a director.

Co-option

- 38 (1) The directors may co-opt any person willing to become a director subject to a maximum of fourteen board members in total.
(2) A co-opted director must retire at the next annual general meeting.
- 39 The appointment of a director, whether by the company in general meeting or by the other directors, or directors appointed by the Representative members must not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed as the maximum number of directors.

Disqualification and removal of directors

- 40 A director shall cease to hold office if he or she:
- (1) ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision in the Companies Acts or is prohibited by law from being a director;
 - (2) ceases to be a member of the company;
 - (3) in the written opinion, given to the company, of a registered medical practitioner treating that person, has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
 - (4) resigns as a director by notice to the company (but only if at least two directors will remain in office at the time of the notice of resignation); or
 - (5) ceases to be the nominated representative director of the Representative member.
 - (6) if a Director has without permission missed two consecutive meetings of the Board of Directors, he shall meet with the Chairman to discuss whether his office as Director should be vacated. As an outcome of the meeting the Chairman's decision is final.
 - (7) The Board of Directors may resolve to remove a Director from office at a properly convened meeting of the Board of Directors provided that the resolution to remove that director is approved by a majority (no less than 75%) of Directors present at that meeting.

Remuneration of directors

- 41 The directors must not be paid any remuneration unless it is authorised by article 7.

Proceedings of directors

- 42 (1) The directors may regulate their proceedings as they think fit, subject to the provisions of the articles.
(2) Any director may call a meeting of the directors in accordance with article 14.
(3) The secretary (if any) must call a meeting of the directors if requested to do so by a director.
(4) Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.
(5) A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means agreed by the directors in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants.
- 43 (1) No decision may be made by a meeting of the directors unless a quorum is

present at the time the decision is purported to be made. [„Present“ includes being present by suitable electronic means agreed by the directors in which a participant or participants may communicate with all the other participants.]

(2) The quorum shall be two or the number nearest to one-third of the total number of directors, whichever is the greater, or such larger number as may be decided from time to time by the directors.

(3) A director shall not be counted in the quorum present when any decision is made about a matter upon which that director is not entitled to vote.

44 If the number of directors is less than the number fixed as the quorum, the continuing directors or director may act only for the purpose of filling vacancies or of calling a general meeting.

45 (1) The directors shall appoint a director to chair the meetings.

(2) If no-one has been appointed to chair meetings of the directors or if the person appointed is unwilling to preside or is not present within ten minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to chair that meeting.

(3) The person appointed to chair meetings of the directors shall have no functions or powers except those conferred by the articles or delegated to him or her by the directors.

46 (1) A resolution in writing or in electronic form agreed by all of the directors entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the directors and to vote upon the resolution shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly convened and held.

(2) The resolution in writing may comprise several documents containing the text of the resolution in like form to each of which one or more directors has signified their agreement.

Delegation

47 (1) The directors may delegate any of their powers or functions to a committee of two or more directors but the terms of any delegation must be recorded in the minute book.

(2) The directors may impose conditions when delegating, including the conditions that:

(a) the relevant powers are to be exercised exclusively by the committee to whom they delegate;

(b) no expenditure may be incurred on behalf of the company except in accordance with a budget previously agreed with the directors.

(3) The directors may revoke or alter a delegation.

(4) All acts and proceedings of any committees must be fully and promptly reported to the directors.

Validity of directors' decisions

48 (1) Subject to article 49(2), all acts done by a meeting of directors, or of a committee of directors, shall be valid notwithstanding the participation in any vote of a director:

(a) who was disqualified from holding office;

(b) who had previously retired or who had been obliged by the constitution to vacate office;

(c) who was not entitled to vote on the matter, whether by reason of a conflict of interests or otherwise; if without:

(d) the vote of that director; and

(e) that director being counted in the quorum;

the decision has been made by a majority of the directors at a quorate meeting.

(2) Article 49(1) does not permit a director or a connected person to keep any benefit that may be conferred upon him or her by a resolution of the directors or of a committee of directors if, but for article 49(1), the resolution would have been void, or if the director has not complied with article 8.

PART 8 – Administrative arrangements

Seal

49 If the company has a seal it must only be used by the authority of the directors or of a committee of directors authorised by the directors. The directors may determine who shall sign any instrument to which the seal is affixed and unless otherwise so determined it shall be signed by a director and by the secretary (if any) or by a second director.

Minutes

50 The directors must keep minutes of all:

- (1) appointments of officers made by the directors;
- (2) proceedings at meetings of the company;
- (3) meetings of the directors and committees of directors including:
 - (a) the names of the directors present at the meeting;
 - (b) the decisions made at the meetings; and
 - (c) where appropriate the reasons for the decisions.

Accounts

51 (1) The directors must prepare for each financial year accounts as required by the Companies Acts. .

(2) The directors must keep accounting records as required by the Companies Act.

Means of communication to be used

52 (1) Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the company under the articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the Companies Act 2006 provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the company

(2) Subject to the articles, any notice or document to be sent or supplied to a director in connection with the taking of decisions by directors may also be sent or supplied by the means by which that director has asked to be sent or supplied with such notices or documents for the time being.

53 Any notice to be given to or by any person pursuant to the articles:

- (1) must be in writing; or
- (2) must be given in electronic form.

54 (1) The company may give any notice to a member either:

- (a) personally; or

- (b) by sending it by post in a prepaid envelope addressed to the member at his or her address; or
- (c) by leaving it at the address of the member; or
- (d) by giving it in electronic form to the member's address.
- (e) by placing the notice on a website and providing the person with a notification in writing or in electronic form of the presence of the notice on the website. The notification must state that it concerns a notice of a company meeting and must specify the place date and time of the meeting.

(2) A member who does not register an address with the company or who registers only a postal address that is not within the United Kingdom shall not be entitled to receive any notice from the company.

55 A member present in person at any meeting of the company shall be deemed to have received notice of the meeting and of the purposes for which it was called.

56 (1) Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given.

(2) Proof that an electronic form of notice was given shall be conclusive where the company can demonstrate that it was properly addressed and sent, in accordance with section 1147 of the Companies Act 2006.

(3) In accordance with section 1147 of the Companies Act 2006 notice shall be deemed to be given:

- (a) 48 hours after the envelope containing it was posted; or
- (b) in the case of an electronic form of communication, 48 hours after it was sent.

Indemnity

57 (1) The company may indemnify a relevant director against any liability incurred in that capacity, to the extent permitted by sections 232 to 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

(2) In this article a „relevant director“ means any director or former director of the company.

Rules

58 (1) The directors may from time to time make such reasonable and proper rules or bye laws as they may deem necessary or expedient for the proper conduct and management of the company.

(2) The bye laws may regulate the following matters but are not restricted to them:

- (a) the admission of members of the company and the rights and privileges of such members, and the entrance fees, subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by members;
- (b) the conduct of members of the company in relation to one another, and to the company's employees and volunteers;
- (c) 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;
- (d) the procedure at general meetings and meetings of the directors in so far as such procedure is not regulated by the Companies Acts or by the articles;
- (e) generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.

(3) The company in general meeting has the power to alter, add to or repeal the

rules or bye laws.

(4) The directors must adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring the rules and bye laws to the notice of members of the company.

(5) The rules or bye laws shall be binding on all members of the company. No rule or bye law shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal anything contained in, the articles.

Disputes

59 If a dispute arises between members of the company about the validity or propriety of anything done by the members of the company under these articles, and the dispute cannot be resolved by agreement, the parties to the dispute must first try in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation before resorting to litigation.

PART 9 Social Enterprise Features

Dissolution

60 (1) The members of the company may at any time before, and in expectation of, its dissolution resolve that any net assets of the company after all its debts and liabilities have been paid, or provision has been made for them, shall on or before the dissolution of the company be applied or transferred in any of the following ways:

(a) directly for the Objects; or

(b) by transfer to any company or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or

(c) to any company or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.

(2) Subject to any such resolution of the members of the company, the directors of the company may at any time before and in expectation of its dissolution resolve that any net assets of the company after all its debts and liabilities have been paid, or provision made for them, shall on or before dissolution of the company be applied or transferred:

(a) directly for the Objects; or

(b) by transfer to any company or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or

(c) to any company or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.

(3) In no circumstances shall the net assets of the company be paid to or distributed among the members of the company (except to a member that is itself a company) and if no resolution in accordance with article 59(1) is passed by the members or the directors the net assets of the company shall be applied for charitable purposes.

Social Audit

61 (1) A social audit of the Company's activities may, by resolution of a General Meeting, be undertaken annually in addition to the financial records required by law. The role of the social audit shall be to identify the social costs and benefits of the Company work, and to enable an assessment to be made of the Company's overall performance in relation to its objects more easily than may be made from financial accounts alone.

(2) Such a social audit may be drawn up by an independent assessor appointed by the Board of Directors or by the Board themselves or authorised employees, who may submit their report for verification or comments to an independent assessor.

Stakeholder Group

62 (1) The Company may create and support Stakeholder/User Groups the purpose of which will be to add value to the workings of the Company in pursuit of its main objects.

(2)The Stakeholder/User Groups will meet at least annually to receive reports on the working of the Company and to comment on its activities.

(3)The Stakeholder/User group meetings will be attended by at least one director of the Company who will feed back the views of the meeting to the Board of Directors.

Application of Surplus

63 The surplus of the Company shall be applied in the following ways, in such proportions and in such manner as decided by the Board of Directors :

(a) First, to creating a general reserve for the continuation and development of the Company,

(b) Secondly, to make payments for social and charitable purposes in furtherance of its objects to benefit the people and environment of Scarborough.