

**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND
NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL**

**MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
LRALC LIMITED**

Company No: 11323405

Incorporated: 23rd April, 2018

WELLERS HEDLEYS SOLICITORS
6 Bishopsmead Parade East Horsley
Surrey
KT246SR

**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE
CAPITAL**

COMPANIES ACT 2006

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

LRALC LIMITED

Each subscriber to this Memorandum of Association wishes to form a company under the Companies Act 2006 and agrees to become a member of the company

Name of each subscriber

1. FREDERICK GUY HECTOR JACKSON
2. JOHN SPRINGTHORPE

10th April, 2018

**COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE
CAPITAL**

COMPANIES ACT 2006

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

LRALC LIMITED

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PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Defined terms

1. In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise -

"articles"	means the company's articles of association
"bankruptcy"	includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy.
"chairman"	has the meaning given in article 12
"chairman of the meeting"	has the meaning given in article 22.
"Companies Acts"	means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006) in so far as they apply to the company
"director"	means a director of the company, and includes any person occupying the position of director by whatever name called.
"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
"member"	is Town or Parish Council or a Parish Meeting in the County of Leicester or the former County of Rutland and has the meaning given in section 112 of the Companies Act 2006
"ordinary resolution"	has the meaning given in section 282 of the Companies Act 2006
"participate"	in relation to a directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 10
"proxy notice"	has the meaning given in article 29
"representative"	means a person whose identity is advised to the Company Secretary not less than 7 days before a general meeting which the representative wishes to attend
"special resolution"	has the meaning given in section 283 of the Companies Act 2006
"subsidiary"	has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006, and
"writing"	means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise

Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Act 2006 as in force on the date when these articles become binding on the company.

Liability of members

2. The liability of the members is limited to £1 being the amount that each member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of it being wound up while he is a member or within one year after he ceases to be a member, for-
 - (a) payment of the company's debts and liabilities contracted before he ceases to be a member,
 - (b) payment of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and
 - (c) adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves

Non Distribution

3. The income and property of the Company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Company and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit, to members of the Company

PART 2 DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Directors' general authority

4.
 - (1) Subject to the articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the company
 - (2) The Directors may from time to time make such Rules as it may deem necessary or convenient for the proper conduct and management of the members and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, it may by such Rules 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 employee

Members' reserve power

5.
 - (1) The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action (other than in respect of employment matters)

- (2) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

Directors may delegate

6. (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles
 - (a) to such person or committee;
 - (b) to such an extent;
 - (c) in relation to such matters; and
 - (d) on such terms and conditions as they think fit.
- (2) If the directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- (3) The directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions.

Committees

7. (1) Committees to which the directors delegate any of their powers must follow procedures which are based as far as they are applicable on those provisions of the articles which govern the taking of decisions by directors.
- (2) The directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees.

DECISION MAKING BY DIRECTORS

Directors to take decisions collectively

8. The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 9

Unanimous decisions

9. (1) A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.
- (2) Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

- (3) References in this article to eligible directors are to directors who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting.
- (4) A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

Calling a directors' meeting

10. (1) Any two or more directors may call a directors' meeting by giving notice of the meeting to the directors or by authorising the company secretary (if any) to give such notice.
 - (2) Notice of any directors' meeting must indicate=
 - (a) its proposed date and time;
 - (b) where it is to take place; and
 - (c) if it is anticipated that directors participating in the meeting will not be in the same place, how it is proposed that they should communicate with each other during the meeting.
 - (3) Notice of a directors' meeting must be given to each director, but need not be in writing.
 - (4) Notice of a directors' meeting need not be given to directors who waive their entitlement to notice of that meeting, by giving notice to that effect to the company not more than 7 days after the date on which the meeting is held. Where such notice is given after the meeting has been held, that does not affect the validity of the meeting, or of any business conducted at it.

Participation in directors' meetings

11. (1) Subject to the articles, directors participate in a directors' meeting, or part of a directors' meeting, when-
 - (a) the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the articles, and
 - (b) they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting
- (2) In determining whether directors are participating in a directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any director is or how they communicate with each other.
- (3) If all the directors participating 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.

Quorum for directors' meetings

12. (1) At a directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting
- (2) The quorum for directors' meetings may be fixed from time to time by a decision of the directors, but it must never be less than five and unless otherwise fixed it is five
- (3) If the total number of directors for the time being is less than the quorum required, the directors must not take any decision other than a decision-
 - (a) to appoint further directors, or
 - (b) to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further directors.

Chairing of directors' meetings

13. (1) The Directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings and the person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
- (2) The directors may terminate the chairman's appointment at any time.
- (3) If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within ten minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

Casting vote

14. (1) If the numbers of votes for and against a proposal are equal, the chairman or other director chairing the meeting has a casting vote
- (2) But this does not apply if, in accordance with the articles, the chairman or other director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.

Records of decisions to be kept

15. The directors must ensure that the company keeps a record, in writing, for at least 10 years from the date of the decision recorded, of every unanimous or majority decision taken by the directors.

Directors' discretion to make further rules

16. Subject to the articles, the directors may make any rule which they think fit about how they take decisions, and about how such rules are to be recorded or communicated to directors.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

Methods of appointing directors

17. (1) Any elected member of Town or Parish Council or Parish Meeting in membership who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director by
- (a) ordinary resolution at an annual general meeting, or
 - (b) a decision of the directors
- (2) At the first annual general meeting all the directors must retire from office and at every subsequent annual general meeting one-third of the directors who are subject to retirement by rotation, or if their number is not three or a multiple of three, the number nearest to one third shall retire from office
- (3) The directors to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment or reappointment but as between persons who were appointed or reappointed directors on the same day those to retire shall in default of agreement between themselves, be determined by lot
- (4) At every subsequent annual general meeting any director who has been appointed by the directors since the last annual general meeting must retire from office and may offer themselves for reappointment by the members:
- (5) A person appointed to Chairman or (if appointed) vice chairman of the company or any of its committees shall hold office for no more than three consecutive years. Service in one capacity shall not prevent subsequent service in a different capacity.

Termination of director's appointment

- 18 A person ceases to be a director as soon as :-
- (a) that person ceases to be a director by virtue of any provision of the Companies Act 2006 or is prohibited from being a director by law;
 - (b) a bankruptcy order is made against that person;
 - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;

- (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
- (e) by reason of that person's mental health, a court makes an order which wholly or partly prevents that person from personally exercising any powers or rights which that person would otherwise have;
- (f) notification is received by the company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms;
- (g) they are removed from office by notice signed by a majority of the directors stating that that person should cease to be a director;
- (h) They cease to be an elected member of a member in membership;

Directors' expenses

19. The company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at :-
- (a) meetings of directors or committees of directors,
 - (b) general meetings, or
 - (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the company, or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the company.

PART 3

MEMBERS

BECOMING AND CEASING TO BE A MEMBER

Applications for membership

- 20 (1) a Town or Parish Council or Parish Meeting in the County of Leicester or the former County of Rutland shall be eligible for membership of the company
- (2) no Town or Parish Council or Parish Meeting shall become a member of the company unless -
- (a) that has completed an application for membership in a form approved by the directors, and
 - (b) the directors have approved the application

Termination of membership

21. (1) A member may withdraw from membership of the company by giving not less than 12 months notice in writing to the Directors of the company

- (2) A member will cease to be a member if it fails to pay the annual subscription set by a General meeting of the company within 60n days of it being notified of the annual subscription
- (3) If, in the view of the directors, it is determined that the member's continued membership is not in the best interests of the company or that membership should cease for any other reasonable reason and the directors pass a resolution to this effect by not less than two thirds majority
- (4) Membership is not transferable

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

Annual general meeting, attendance and speaking at general meetings

22. (1) The company shall hold in each year 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 company shall hold its first annual general meeting within 15 months of its incorporation, and not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one annual general meeting and the next. The rest of the provisions in these Articles for general meetings also apply to annual general meetings. The members shall advise the Company of the identify of the representative not less than 24 hours before the general meeting.
- (2) A member is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting by sending one representative when that representative is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that representative has on the business of the meeting. The member shall appoint a representative and shall advise the company of the identity of the representative within 14 days of their appointment. The company shall be entitled to accept that person as the representative of the member until such time as it is notified in writing to the contrary.
- (3) A member is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when
 - (a) its duly notified representative is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
 - (b) that representative's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other councils representatives attending the meeting
- (4) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it

Quorum for general meetings

23. (1) No business other than the appointment of the chairman of the meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending do not constitute a quorum
- (2) A quorum is no less than 20% of the members of the company

Chairing general meetings

24. (1) If the directors have appointed a chairman, the chairman shall chair general meetings if present and willing to do so
- (2) If the directors have not appointed a chairman, or if the chairman is unwilling to chair the meeting or is not present within ten minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start-
 - (a) The Vice Chairman is appointed to take the meeting
 - (b) If the Vice Chairman is not present, the directors present, or
 - (c) (if no directors are present), the meeting, must appoint a director or member to chair the meeting, and the appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting
- (3) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as "the chairman of the meeting"

Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

25. (1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are members
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may permit other persons who are not members of the company to attend and speak at a general meeting

Adjournment

26. (1) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the chairman of the meeting must adjourn it.
- (2) The chairman of the meeting may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if-
 - (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or

- (b) it appears to the chairman of the meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or to ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly matter
- (3) The chairman of the meeting must adjourn a general meeting if directed to do so by the meeting
- (4) When adjourning a general meeting, the chairman must -
 - (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the directors, and
 - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting
- (5) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 1 days after it was adjourned, the company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given)-
 - (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the company's general meetings is required to be given, and
 - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- (6) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

Voting: general

27. Each member shall have one vote. A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded in accordance with the articles.

Errors and disputes

28. (1) No objection may be raised to the qualification of any person voting at a general meeting except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is tendered, and every vote not disallowed at the meeting is valid
- (2) Any such objection must be referred to the chairman of the meeting, whose decision is final.

Content of proxy notices

29. (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

30. (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) 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

Amendments to resolutions

31. (1) An ordinary resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution if-
- (a) notice of the proposed amendment is given to the company in writing by a person entitled to vote at the general meeting at which it is to be proposed not less than 48 hours before the meeting is to take place (or such later time as the chairman of the meeting may determine), and
 - (b) the proposed amendment does not, in the reasonable opinion of the chairman of the meeting, materially alter the scope of the resolution
- (2) A special resolution to be proposed at a general meeting may be amended by ordinary resolution, if-
- (a) the chairman of the meeting proposes the amendment at the general meeting at which the resolution is to be proposed, and
 - (b) the amendment does not go beyond what is necessary to correct a grammatical or other non-substantive error in the resolution.
- (3) If the chairman of the meeting, acting in good faith, wrongly decides that an amendment to a resolution is out of order, the chairman's error does not invalidate the vote on that resolution.

PART 4 ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Means of communication to be used

32. (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.
- (3) A director may agree with the company that notices or documents sent to that director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

Right to inspect accounts and other records

33. In addition to the rights provided by law, members may inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents as authorised by the Chief Executive, Directors by resolution or an ordinary resolution of the Company, except where data protection or other relevant legislation forbids the release of such information

Provision for employees on cessation of business

34. The directors may decide to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries (other than a director or former director or shadow director) in connection with the cessation or transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

Indemnity

35. (1) Subject to paragraph (2), a relevant director of the company or an associated company may be indemnified out of the company's assets against-
- (a) any liability incurred by that director in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the company or an associated company,
 - (b) any liability incurred by that director in connection with the activities of the company or an associated company in its capacity as a trustee of an occupational pension scheme (as defined in section 235(6) of the Companies Act 2006),
 - (c) any other liability incurred by that director as an officer of the company or an associated company.
- (2) This article does not authorise any indemnity which would be prohibited or rendered void by any provision of the Companies Acts or by any other provision of law.
- (3) In this article-
- (a) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate, and
 - (b) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company

Insurance

36. (1) The directors may decide to purchase and maintain insurance, at the expense of the company, for the benefit of any relevant director in respect of any relevant loss.
- (2) In this article-
- (a) a "relevant director" means any director or former director of the company or an associated company,
 - (b) a "relevant loss" means any loss or liability which has been or may be incurred by a relevant director in connection with that director's duties or powers in relation to the company, any associated company or any pension fund or employees' share scheme of the company or associated company, and
 - (c) companies are associated if one is a subsidiary of the other or both are subsidiaries of the same body corporate.

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