

Circulation Date:

9 July 2019

THURSDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL

WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS

of

RIVERSIDE COURT (BATH) LIMITED

Company No: 2279895

We the undersigned, being at least 75% of the members of the above company, for the time being entitled to receive notice of, attend and vote at General Meetings, hereby pass the following resolutions and agree that the said resolution shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as if the same had been passed at a General Meeting of the company duly convened and held.

WRITTEN SPECIAL RESOLUTION

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the draft regulations attached to this written resolution be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing Articles of Association of the Company, with immediate effect.

WRITTEN ORDINARY RESOLUTION

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT the following shall be appointed as directors of the Company, with immediate effect.

- a. Netcraft Ltd
- b. Mike Prettejohn

AGREEMENT

Please read the notes at the end of this document before signing your agreement.

The undersigned, entitled to vote on the above resolutions, hereby irrevocably agree to the Special Resolution.

Netcraft Ltd

Signed

Date

David Pepperell

Signed

Date

Mike Prettejohn

9th July 2019

Phoenix Wealth Trustee
Services Ltd

Signed

Date

Westgate IT Limited

Signed

Date

Note:

1. This Written Resolution is passed when at least 75% of members have signified their agreement.
2. If not passed within 28 days of the Circulation Date this Resolution will lapse.
3. A member signifies agreement by signing the Resolution or by sending a document to the company (which can be a scan or a fax of the signed Resolution) identifying the Resolution and indicating agreement.

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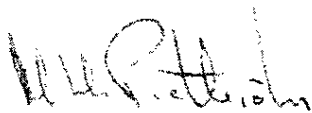
Signed

Date

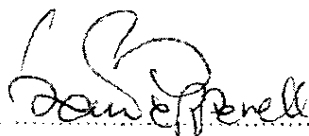
David Pepperell

Signed

Date



9th July 2019



19 July 19

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
OF
RIVERSIDE COURT (BATH) LIMITED

PART 1

INTERPRETATION; LIABILITY OF MEMBERS; OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY; ENTRENCHED
PROVISIONS; MEMBERSHIP

1 Defined terms

(1) In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise—

75% resolution	has the meaning given in article 5;
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 19;
chairman of the meeting	has the meaning given in article 33;
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;
eligible members	has the meaning given in Section 289 of the Companies Act 2006;
hard copy form	has the meaning given in Section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
member	has the meaning given in Section 112 of the Companies Act 2006;
model articles	has the meaning given in Section 19 of the Companies Act 2006;
objects	has the meaning given in article 4;
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 17;
Property	has the meaning given in article 4;

proxy notice	has the meaning given in article 40;
qualifying person	has the meaning given in Section 318 of the Companies Act 2006;
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;
Unit	means the freehold interest in 1, 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 or 12 Riverside Court, Bath, BA2 3DZ, each of which are adjacent to and benefit from direct access to the Property;
Unit Owner	means the owner for the time being of the freehold of a Unit and includes a person who is entitled to be registered at the Land Registry as owner of a Unit;
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.

- (2) 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.

2 Exclusion of model articles

These articles exclude the model articles.

3 Liability of members

The liability of each member is limited to £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 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 contributories amongst themselves.

4 Objects of the company

The objects of the company are to maintain the shared access way and common parts of Riverside Court, Bath, BA2 3DZ (the **Property**) and to provide services to the tenants and occupiers of the units attached to the Property and to collect the rents, service charges and other income of the Property and generally to manage the Property.

5 Entrenched provisions

- (1) Except with the authority of a 75% resolution, the following articles may not be amended or repealed—
- (a) this article 5;
 - (b) article 4 (objects of the company);

- (c) article 6 (membership);
 - (d) article 11 (members' reserve power);
 - (e) article 29 (dividends and other distributions); and
 - (f) article 36 (votes of members).
- (2) A 75% resolution is a resolution of the members approving the amendment or repeal of an article referred to in paragraph (1) of this article passed by the members holding not less than 75% of the voting rights of the Company.
 - (3) A written resolution is passed by a majority of not less than 75% if it is passed by members holding not less than 75% of the voting rights of the company.
 - (4) Where a resolution is passed as a written resolution—
 - (a) the resolution is not a 75% resolution unless it stated that it was proposed as a 75% resolution, and
 - (b) if the resolution so stated, it can only be passed as a 75% resolution.
 - (5) A resolution passed at a meeting on a show of hands is passed by a majority of not less than 75% if it is passed by not less than 75% of—
 - (a) the members who, being entitled to do so, vote in person on the resolution, and
 - (b) the persons who vote on the resolution as duly appointed proxies of members entitled to vote on it.
 - (6) A resolution passed on a poll taken at a meeting is passed by a majority of not less than 75% if it is passed by members representing not less than 75% of the total voting rights of the members who (being entitled to do so) vote in person or by proxy on the resolution.
 - (7) Where a resolution is passed at a meeting—
 - (a) the resolution is not a 75% resolution unless the notice of the meeting included the text of the resolution and specified the intention to propose the resolution as a 75% resolution, and
 - (b) if notice of the meeting so specified, the resolution can only be passed as a 75% resolution.

6 Membership

- (1) No person other than a Unit Owner may be a member of the Company.
- (2) Where two or more persons are the owners of a Unit they together constitute one member, and the person first named in the register of members may exercise all voting and other rights and powers vested in that member to the exclusion of the other owner of the Unit. All such tenants shall be subject jointly and severally to any liability imposed on that member under or pursuant to the articles.
- (3) Where a person is a Unit Owner of more than one Unit he shall be treated under the articles as a separate member in respect of each of his several capacities as Unit Owner.

7 Applications for membership

No person shall become a member of the company unless that person—

- (a) has completed an application for membership in a form approved by the directors, and
- (b) is eligible to be a member under the articles.

8 Termination of membership

- (1) A member of the company will cease to be a member on the transfer or transmission of his Unit but he will continue as a separate member in any other capacity he may have as Unit Owner.
- (2) A person's membership of the company terminates when that person dies or ceases to exist.
- (3) Membership is not transferable.
- (4) A Unit Owner may not cease to be a member of the company except as permitted or required by the articles.

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

9 Number of directors

Unless otherwise determined by special resolution, the number of directors shall be not less than 2 and not more than 12.

10 Directors' general authority

Subject to the articles, the directors are responsible for the management of the company's business in accordance with its objects, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the company.

11 Members' reserve power

- (1) Except with the authority of a special resolution the directors may not sell, dispose of, or transfer the business, property and undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, for any consideration.
- (2) The members may, by special resolution, direct the directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.
- (3) No such special resolution invalidates anything which the directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

12 Directors may delegate

- (1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles—
 - (a) to such director or committee including at least one director;
 - (b) by such means (including by power of attorney);

- (c) to such an extent;
- (d) in relation to such matters or territories; and
- (e) 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 in part, or alter its terms and conditions.

13 Committees

- (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, which prevail over rules derived from the articles if they are not consistent with them.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

14 Directors to take decisions collectively

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 15.

15 Unanimous decisions

- (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.

16 Calling a directors' meeting

- (1) Any director 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.

17 Participation in directors' meetings

- (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.

18 Quorum for directors' meetings

- (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 two, and unless otherwise fixed is two.
- (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 members to appoint further directors.

19 Chairing of directors' meetings

- (1) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings.
- (2) The person so appointed for the time being is known as the chairman.
- (3) If the chairman is not participating in a directors' meeting within 10 minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

20 Casting vote

- (1) If the number 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.

21 Conflicts of interest

- (1) If a proposed decision of the directors is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company in which a director is interested, that director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.
- (2) But if paragraph (3) applies, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the company is to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum and voting purposes.
- (3) This paragraph applies when—
 - (a) the company by ordinary resolution disapplies the provision of the articles which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in the decision-making process;
 - (b) the director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; or
 - (c) the director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause.
- (4) For the purposes of this article, the following are permitted causes—
 - (a) *a guarantee given, or to be given, by or to a director in respect of an obligation incurred by or on behalf of the company or any of its subsidiaries;*
 - (b) *subscription, or agreement to subscribe, for securities of the company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such securities;*
 - (c) *arrangements pursuant to which benefits are made available to employees and directors or former employees and directors of the company or any of its subsidiaries which do not provide special benefits for directors or former directors; and*
 - (d) *the director being a Unit Owner.*
- (5) For the purposes of this article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting.
- (6) Subject to paragraph (7), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the chairman whose ruling in relation to any director other than the chairman is to be final and conclusive.
- (7) If any question as to the right to participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the chairman, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the chairman is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.

22 Records of decisions to be kept

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.

23 Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

24 Method of appointing directors

- (1) Subject to the articles, any person who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, shall be appointed to be a director—
 - (a) by ordinary resolution, or
 - (b) by a decision of the directors; or
 - (c) by a notice in writing signed by the Unit Owner entitled to appoint him.
- (2) *In any case where, as a result of death, the company has no members and no directors, the personal representatives of the last member to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.*
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), where 2 or more members die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger member is deemed to have survived an older member.

25 Removal of directors

Each Unit Owner has the right, from time to time, to remove the person appointed by them under Article 24 (1) (c) by written notice to the Company, such removal to be effective from the time specified in the written notice.

26 Termination of director's appointment

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) 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; or
- (f) the Unit Owner that appointed him, ceases to be a member of the Company.

27 Directors' remuneration

- (1) Directors may undertake any services for the company that the directors decide.
- (2) No director shall be entitled to any remuneration from the company.

28 Directors' expenses

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 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

DISTRIBUTIONS

29 Dividends and other distributions

The company shall not have power to pay or declare any dividend or bonus or make any distribution of any assets to the members except on a winding up provided that nothing in this article shall prevent the payment of proper remuneration or fees to any person employed by or providing services to the company nor the payment of interest at a rate not exceeding 10% a year on money lent by a member to the company.

PART 4

DECISION-MAKING BY MEMBERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

30 Calling general meetings

(1) If—

- (a) the company has no directors or fewer than two directors, and
- (b) the director (if any) is unable or unwilling to appoint sufficient directors to make up a quorum or to call a general meeting to do so,

then two or more members may call a general meeting or may instruct the company secretary (if any) to do so for the purpose of appointing one or more directors.

31 Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- (1) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- (2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when—
 - (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
 - (b) that person'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 persons attending the meeting.

- (3) 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.
- (4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more members attending it are in the same place as each other.
- (5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

32 Quorum for general meetings

- (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 it do not constitute a quorum.
- (2) Two qualifying persons shall be a quorum.

33 Chairing general meetings

- (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 10 minutes of the time at which a meeting was due to start—
 - (a) the directors present, or
 - (b) (if no directors are present), the meeting,

Must appoint a director or member to chair the meeting.

- (3) The appointment of the chairman of the meeting must be the first business of the meeting.
- (4) The person chairing a meeting in accordance with this article is referred to as the “chairman of the meeting”.

34 Attendance and speaking by directors and non-members

- (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.

35 Adjournment

- (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 ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.

- (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 of the meeting 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 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 14 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 meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting *if the adjournment had not taken place.*

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

36 Votes of members

- (1) On a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by a duly authorised representative, not being himself a member entitled to vote, shall have one vote, and article 6(3) shall not apply;
- (2) On a poll every member shall have one vote and article 6(3) shall apply; and

37 Voting: general

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.

38 Errors and disputes

- (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.

39 Poll votes

- (1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded—
 - (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
 - (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- (2) A poll may be demanded by—
 - (a) the chairman of the meeting;

- (b) the directors;
 - (c) a person having the right to vote on the resolution; or
 - (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the members having the right to vote on the resolution.
- (3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if—
- (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
 - (b) the chairman of the meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- (4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the chairman of the meeting directs.

40 Content of proxy notices

- (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 to the meeting itself.

41 Delivery of proxy notices

- (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 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.

42 Amendments to resolutions

- (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 5

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

43 Means of communication to be used

- (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.

44 Company seals

- (1) Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the directors.
- (2) The directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.

- (3) Unless otherwise decided by the directors, if the company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- (4) For the purposes of this article, an authorised person is—
 - (a) any director of the company;
 - (b) the company secretary (if any); or
 - (c) any person authorised by the directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

45 No right to inspect accounts and other records

Except as provided by law or authorised by the directors or an ordinary resolution of the company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a member.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

46 Indemnity

- (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.

47 Insurance

- (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.