

CHARITABLE COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL
Articles of Association of Hope House Children's Hospices.

The company's name is Hope House Children's Hospices (and in this document, it is called the 'charity').

1) Interpretation

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 charity;

'the articles' means the charity's articles of association;

'the charity' means Hope House Children's Hospices; 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;

'the Commission' means the Charity Commission for England and Wales;

'Companies Acts' means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006) insofar as they apply to the charity;

'the directors' means the directors of the charity. The directors are charity trustees as defined by section 177 of the Charities Act 2011;

'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 charity's memorandum of association;

'officers' includes the directors and the secretary (if any);

'the seal' means the common seal of the charity if it has one;

'secretary' means any person appointed to perform the duties of the secretary of the charity;

'the United Kingdom' means Great Britain and Northern Ireland; 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 charity.

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.

2) Liability of Members

Every Member of the Association undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Association in the event of the same being wound up while he is a Member or within one year after he ceases to be a Member for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Association contracted before he ceased to be a Member and of the costs charges and expenses of winding up and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves such amount as may be required not exceeding One Pound.

3) Objects

The charity's objects ('Objects') are as set out in the Memorandum of Association.

4) Powers

The charity has power to do anything which is calculated to further its Object(s) or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular the charity has power as is set out in the Memorandum of Association.

5) Application of income and property

(1) The income and property of the charity shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Objects.

(2) A director is entitled to be reimbursed from the property of the charity or may pay out of such property reasonable expenses properly incurred by him or her when acting on behalf of the charity.

(3) A director may benefit from trustee indemnity insurance cover purchased at the charity's expense in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, section 189 of the Charities Act 2011.

(4) A director may receive an indemnity from the charity in the circumstances specified in article 34.

(5) A director may not receive any other benefit or payment unless it is authorised by article 6.

(6) Subject to article 6, none of the income or property of the charity may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the charity. This does not prevent a member who is not also a director receiving:

(a) a benefit from the charity in the capacity of a beneficiary of the charity;

(b) reasonable and proper remuneration for any goods or services supplied to the charity.

6) Benefits and payments to charity directors and connected persons

(1) General provisions

No director or connected person may:

- (a) buy any goods or services from the charity on terms preferential to those applicable to members of the public;
- (b) sell goods, services, or any interest in land to the charity;
- (c) be employed by, or receive any remuneration from, the charity;
- (d) receive any other financial benefit from the charity;

unless the payment is permitted by sub-clause (2) of this article, or authorised by the court or the prior written consent of the Charity Commission has been obtained.

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

(2) Scope and powers permitting directors' or connected persons' benefits

- (a) A director or connected person may receive a benefit from the charity in the capacity of a beneficiary of the charity 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 charity where that is permitted in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, sections 185 and 186 of the Charities Act 2011.
- (c) Subject to sub-clause (3) of this article a director or connected person may provide the charity with goods that are not supplied in connection with services provided to the charity by the director or connected person.
- (d) A director or connected person may receive interest on money lent to the charity 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 charity. 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 charity on the same terms as members of the public.

Payment for supply of goods only – controls

(3) The charity 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 charity 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 charity.

(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 charity 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 charity.

(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.

(4) A majority of the directors then in office are not in receipt of remuneration or payments authorised by article 6.

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

(a) 'charity' includes any company in which the charity:

- (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 38 'Interpretation'.

7) Declaration of directors' interests

(1) 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 charity or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the charity which has not previously been declared. A director must absent himself or herself from any discussions of the charity directors in which it is possible that a conflict will arise between his or her duty to act solely in the interests of the charity and any personal interest (including but not limited to any personal financial interest).

8) Conflicts of interests and conflicts of loyalties

(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 charity 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.

9) Members

(1) The members whose names were present in the Register of Members and whose membership subscription is fully paid up to date at the date of the adoption of these Articles are the members of the charity.

(2) Membership is open to other individuals who:

(a) apply to the charity in the form required by the directors; and

(b) are approved by the directors.

(3) 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 charity to refuse the application.

(a) The directors must inform the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal within twenty-one days of the decision.

(b) 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.

(4) Membership is not transferable

(5) The directors must keep a register of names and addresses of the members.

10) Termination of membership

(1) Membership is terminated if:

- (a) the member dies;
- (b) the member resigns by written notice to the charity unless, after the resignation, there would be less than two members;
- (c) any sum due from the member to the charity is not paid in full within six months of it falling due;
- (d) the member is removed from membership by a resolution of the directors that it is in the best interests of the charity that his or her or its membership is terminated. A resolution to remove a member from membership may only be passed if:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) the member or, at the option of the member, the member's representative (who need not be a member of the charity) has been allowed to make representations to the meeting.

11) General meetings

(1) An annual general meeting must be held in each year and not more than fifteen months may elapse between successive annual general meetings.

(2) The directors may call a general meeting at any time.

12) Notice of general meetings

(1) The minimum periods of notice required to hold a general meeting of the charity 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 15.

(4) The notice must be given to all the members and to the directors and auditors.

(5) 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 charity.

13) Proceedings at general meetings

(1) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present

(2) A quorum is:

(a) Three members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote upon the business to be conducted at the meeting; or

(b) one tenth of the total membership at the time

whichever is the greater.

(3) If:

(a) a quorum is not present within fifteen minutes 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) General meetings shall be chaired by the person who has been appointed to chair meetings of the directors.

(7) 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.

(8) If there is only one director present and willing to act, he or she shall chair the meeting.

(9) 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.

(10) The members present in person or by proxy at a meeting may resolve by ordinary resolution that the meeting shall be adjourned.

(11) 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.

(12) 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.

(13) 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.

(14) 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 three members present in person or by proxy and having the right to vote at the meeting; or

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

(15) The declaration by the person who is chairing the meeting of the result of a vote shall be conclusive unless a poll is demanded.

(16) The result of the vote must be recorded in the minutes of the charity, but the number or proportion of votes cast need not be recorded.

(17) 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.

(18) 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.

(19) 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.

(20) The result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll is demanded.

(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.

14) 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 charity in accordance with the articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.
- (2) The charity 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.

15) 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 of that meeting or any adjournment of it, even though a valid proxy notice has been delivered to the charity by or on behalf of that person.
- (2) An appointment under a proxy notice may be revoked by delivering to the charity 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.

16) Written resolutions

(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.

17) Votes of members

(1) Every member shall have one vote.

(2) 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.

18) Directors

(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 22.

(3) The minimum number of directors shall be 5 and the maximum 15 (unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution).

(4) The directors shall be those persons notified to Companies House as directors of the Charity and appearing in the Register of Directors at the date of adoption of these articles.

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

19) Powers of directors

(1) The directors shall manage the business of the charity and may exercise all the powers of the charity 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.

20) Retirement of directors

(1) At each annual general meeting one-third of the directors 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 to retire by rotation shall be those who have been longest in office since their last appointment. If any directors became or were appointed directors on the same day those to retire shall (unless they otherwise agree among themselves) be determined by lot.

(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) A retiring director shall be eligible for re-appointment.

21) Appointment of directors

(1) The charity may by ordinary resolution:

(a) appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director; and

(b) determine the rotation in which any additional directors are to retire.

(2) No person other than a director retiring by rotation may be appointed a director at any general meeting unless:

(a) he or she is recommended for re-election by the directors; or

(b) not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-five clear days before the date of the meeting, the charity is given a notice that:

(i) is signed by a member entitled to vote at the meeting;

(ii) states the member's intention to propose the appointment of a person as a director;

(iii) contains the details that, if the person were to be appointed, the charity would have to file at Companies House; and

(iv) is signed by the person who is to be proposed to show his or her willingness to be appointed.

(3) 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 other than a director who is to retire by rotation.

(4) The directors may appoint a person who is willing to act to be a director.

(5) A director appointed by a resolution of the other directors must retire at the next annual general meeting and must not be taken into account in determining the directors who are to retire by rotation.

(6) The appointment of a director, whether by the charity in general meeting or by the other directors, must not cause the number of directors to exceed any number fixed as the maximum number of directors.

22) Disqualification and removal of directors

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) is disqualified from acting as a trustee by virtue of sections 178 and 179 of the Charities Act 2011 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of those provisions);
- (3) ceases to be a member of the charity;
- (4) 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;
- (5) resigns as a director by notice to the charity (but only if at least two directors will remain in office when the notice of resignation is to take effect); or
- (6) is absent without the permission of the directors from all their meetings held within a period of six consecutive months and the directors resolve that his or her office be vacated.
- (7) is not a fit and proper person as defined by The Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014;

23) Remuneration of directors

The directors must not be paid any remuneration unless it is authorised by article 6.

24) Proceedings of directors

- (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.
- (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) In the case of an equality of votes, the person who is chairing the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
- (6) A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means agreed by the directors in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants.
- (7) 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.

(8) The quorum shall be three 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.

(9) 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.

(10) 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.

(11) The directors may appoint a director to chair their meetings and may determine for what period they are to hold office.

(a) The person so appointed for the time being are known as the Chairman.

(b) Directors may from time to time by resolution appoint a Vice Chairman; any person so appointed may act in place of the Chairman if there be no Chairman or no Chairman capable of acting.

(12) If the Chairman or Vice Chairman are not participating in a directors' meeting within fifteen minutes of the time at which it was to start, the participating directors must appoint one of themselves to chair it.

(13) 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 fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the meeting, the directors present may appoint one of their number to chair that meeting.

(14) 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.

(15) 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.

(16) 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.

25) Delegation

(1) Subject to the articles, the directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the articles;

- (i) to such person or committee;
- (ii) by such means (including by power of attorney);
- (iii) to such an extent;
- (iv) in relation to such matters or territories; and
- (v) on such terms and conditions;
- (vi) as they think fit.

but the terms of any delegation must be recorded in the Minute Book.

(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.

(4) 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 charity except in accordance with a budget previously agreed with the directors.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

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

26) Honorary treasurer

(1) The directors may appoint a suitably qualified person whether or not a member to be Honorary Treasurer and may determine for what period they are to hold office.

(2) No remuneration (except by way of repayment of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, if any) shall be paid to the Honorary Treasurer in respect of their fees.

27) Secretary

(1) The directors may appoint a suitably qualified person whether or not a member to be Secretary and may determine for what period they are to hold office and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

(2) Directors may from time to time by resolution appoint an Assistant or Deputy Secretary; any person so appointed may act in place of the Secretary if there be no Secretary or no Secretary capable of acting.

28) Validity of directors' decisions

(1) Subject to article 28(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:

(a) the vote of that director; and

(b) that director being counted in the quorum;

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

Article 28(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 28(1), the resolution would have been void, or if the director has not complied with article 7.

29) Seal

(1) The charity's Seal 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.

30) Minutes

The directors must keep minutes of all:

(a) appointments of officers made by the directors;

(b) proceedings at meetings of the charity;

(c) meetings of the directors and committees of directors including:

- (i) the names of the director's present at the meeting;
- (ii) the decisions made at the meetings; and
- (iii) where appropriate the reasons for the decisions.

31) Accounts

(1) The directors must prepare for each financial year accounts as required by the Companies Acts. The accounts must be prepared to show a true and fair view and follow accounting standards issued or adopted by the Accounting Standards Board or its successors and adhere to the recommendations of applicable Statements of Recommended Practice.

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

32) Annual Report and Return and Register of Charities

(1) The directors must comply with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 with regard to the:

- (a) transmission of a copy of the statements of account to the Commission;
- (b) preparation of an Annual Report and the transmission of a copy of it to the Commission;
- (c) preparation of an Annual Return and its transmission to the Commission.

(2) The directors must notify the Commission promptly of any changes to the charity's entry on the Central Register of Charities.

33) Means of communication to be used

(1) Subject to the articles, anything sent or supplied by or to the charity 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 charity.

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

- (a) must be in writing; or
- (b) must be given in electronic form.

The charity 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; or
- (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.

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

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

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

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

34) Indemnity

(1) The charity shall 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; former director or shadow director of the Charity.

(3) The charity may indemnify an auditor against any liability incurred by him or her or it

(a) in defending proceedings (whether civil or criminal) in which judgment is given in his or her or its favour or he or she or it is acquitted; or

(b) in connection with an application under section 1157 of the Companies Act 2006 (power of Court to grant relief in case of honest and reasonable conduct) in which relief is granted to him or her or it by the Court

35) Rules

(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 charity.

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

(a) the admission of members of the charity (including the admission of organisations to membership) 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 charity in relation to one another, and to the charity's employees and volunteers;

(c) the setting aside of the whole or any part or parts of the charity'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 charity 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 charity.

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

36) Disputes

(1) If a dispute arises between members of the charity about the validity or propriety of anything done by the members of the charity 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.

37) Dissolution

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

(a) directly for the Objects; or

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

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

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

on or before dissolution of the charity be applied or transferred:

- (a) directly for the Objects; or
- (b) by transfer to any charity or charities for purposes similar to the Objects; or
- (c) to any charity or charities for use for particular purposes that fall within the Objects.

(3) In no circumstances shall the net assets of the charity be paid to or distributed among the members of the charity (except to a member that is itself a charity) and if no resolution in accordance with article 36(1) is passed by the members or the directors the net assets of the charity shall be applied for charitable purposes as directed by the Court or the Commission.

38) Interpretation

(1) In article 6 sub-clause (2) of article 8 and sub-clause (2) of article 28 'connected person' means:

- (a) a child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister of the director;
- (b) the spouse or civil partner of the director or of any person falling within sub-clause (a) above;
- (c) a person carrying on business in partnership with the director or with any person falling within sub-clause (a) or (b) above;
- (d) an institution which is controlled:
 - (i) by the director or any connected person falling within sub-clause (a), (b), or (c) above; or
 - (ii) by two or more persons falling within sub-clause (d)(i), when taken together
- (e) a body corporate in which –
 - (i) the director or any connected person falling within sub- clauses (a) to (c) has a substantial interest; or
 - (ii) two or more persons falling within sub-clause (e) (i) who, when taken together, have a substantial interest.

Sections 350 – 352 of the Charities Act 2011 apply for the purposes of interpreting the terms used in this article.

The Companies Act 1985
Company Limited by Guarantee
and Not Having a Share Capital

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

2588103
ACCEPT UNSTAMPED 450

NC/CK 37497

SIGNED

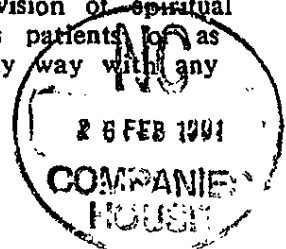
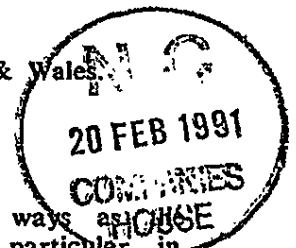
DATE

26/2/91

of

HOPE HOUSE CHILDREN'S RESPITE HOSPICE

1. The Company's name is Hope House Children's Respite Hospice
2. The Company's Registered Office will be situate in England & Wales.
3. The Company's objects are:-
 - (1) To promote the relief of illness and suffering in such ways as the Association shall from time to time think fit, and in particular in Shropshire and adjacent counties of England and Wales and in particular (but without prejudice to the generality whether geographical or otherwise of such object):
 - (A) by establishing, maintaining and conducting residential nursing and convalescent homes for the reception and care of young persons of either sex and whether or not a Member of the Association (without regard to race or creed) who are suffering from any chronic or terminal illness or from any other physical or mental infirmity, disability or disease and for the reception and care of the members and the family of such persons whether adult or otherwise, and so that any such home may be restricted to patients (and the families of patients) of under a certain age limit or of one sex only or (whether or not so restricted as aforesaid) to patients suffering from any particular type or types of illness, disability, disease or infirmity, and by providing medical or other treatment or attention for any such persons and their families as aforesaid in their own homes;
 - (B) by conducting or promoting or encouraging research into the care and treatment of persons suffering from any such illness, disability, disease or infirmity as aforesaid and particularly into the care and treatment of persons suffering from terminal illness and the care of the families of such persons and by providing for the dissemination of the results of such research;
 - (C) by promoting or encouraging or assisting in the teaching or training of Doctors, Nurses, Physiotherapists, Administrators, Social Workers, and other persons engaged in any branch of medicine, surgery, nursing or allied services, and in the teaching or training of students in any branch of medicine, surgery, nursing or allied services;
 - (D) by providing or assisting or encouraging the provision of spiritual help and guidance for any persons resident (either as patients or as families of such persons or otherwise) or associated in any way with any such home or homes as aforesaid;



- (2) For the purpose of furthering the attainment of all or any of the above mentioned charitable objects (hereinafter called "the principal objects of the Association") but not for any other purposes and so far as the objects hereinafter mentioned are conducive or ancillary to the furtherance of the principal objects of the Association (but not further or otherwise):

(A) to purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise, acquire any real or personal property and any rights or privileges which may be deemed necessary or convenient for any of the purposes of the Association or for the promotion of its objects provided that in case the Association shall desire to hold more land than the law shall for the time being permit it to hold without the Licence of the Board of Trade, such Licence shall be obtained;

(B) to construct, repair, renovate, furnish, equip, decorate, alter, maintain and manage any buildings, erections or works necessary for use as such home or homes as aforesaid or for any use in connection with the establishment of any such home or homes (including use as a Church or chapel for the use of any person or persons resident or working in any such home) or otherwise for the work of the Association;

(C) to establish and conduct clinics, out patients' departments, surgeries, dispensaries and convalescent homes;

(D) to acquire, provide, manipulate and deal in such medical, surgical and other supplies, equipment, appliances, apparatus, comforts and other things conducive to the material or spiritual welfare of any persons resident or working in or attending any home, clinic, dispensary or out-patients' department as aforesaid or any persons being treated or attending in their own homes as the Association may think fit and to provide the same whether gratuitously or otherwise;

(E) to retain, engage and pay such Doctors, Surgeons, Nursing or domestic staff, Lecturers, chaplains, Physiotherapists, Occupational Therapists, Radiologists, Dentists, Chiropodists, Pharmacists, Administrators, Social Workers, Officers, Superintendents, Managers, Advisers, Secretaries, Accountants, Clerks and other persons or bodies whose services are required or deemed expedient for carrying out any of the objects of the Association;

(F) to make such regulations as to the admission of young persons and their families to any home, clinic or out-patients' department, established by or conducted under the direction of the Association as aforesaid, and as to the residence of any persons in any such home as aforesaid as the Association may think fit, and so that such regulations may provide, either generally or in any particular case or cases, for such admission or residence to be either free of charge or subject to such payment as the Association may in any particular case or cases think fit;

(G) to provide or arrange and pay for such medical or other attention as the Association may think fit for patients in any such home, clinic, dispensary or out-patients' department as aforesaid or for patients in their own homes and in such case for the families of such patients;

(H) to establish and conduct schools, training colleges and other places of learning and laboratories and other research establishments;

(I) to provide or arrange for a building or premises to be used by the Association as a church or chapel available for christian worship;

(J) to take any gift of property, whether subject to any special trust or not, for any one or more objects of the Association;

(K) to take such steps by personal or written appeals, public meetings, raffles, flag days, flower days, galas, carnivals, concerts, dances and other forms of entertainment, or otherwise, as may from time to time be deemed expedient for the purpose of procuring contributions to the funds of the Association in the shape of donations, annual subscriptions or otherwise;

(L) to print or publish any newspapers, periodicals, books or leaflets that the Association may think desirable for the promotion of its objects;

(M) to sell, manage, lease, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the Association;

(N) to administer any funds or property for the time being held by the Association;

(O) to borrow or raise money in such manner and upon such terms as the Association shall think fit and in particular upon the security by way of mortgage, charge, debenture or otherwise of all or any part of the property of the Association;

(P) to invest the monies of the Association not immediately required for its purposes in or upon such investments, securities or property as may from time to time be thought fit, and to hold, sell or otherwise deal with such investments, subject nevertheless to such conditions (if any) and such consents (if any) as may for the time being be imposed or required by law and subject also as hereinafter provided;

(Q) to undertake and execute any trust or any agency business which may lawfully be undertaken by the Association which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the objects of the Association;

(R) to make, draw, endorse, execute and issue, cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(S) to arrange and provide for or join in arranging and providing for the holding of exhibitions, meetings and lectures, calculated directly or indirectly to further the objects of the Association or any of them;

(T) to enter into any arrangement with any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise which may seem conducive to the Association's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which it may seem desirable to obtain, and to carry out and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(U) to apply for, promote and obtain or join in applying for, promoting or obtaining any Act or Parliament, Order, Royal charter or Licence of any authority, necessary or desirable for the furtherance of realisation of any of the objects of the Association and to take all such steps and proceedings, and to do all such acts and things either alone or jointly with others, whether by opposing applications or proceedings or otherwise as may seem necessary or expedient to promote or further the interests and objects of the Association;

(V) to subscribe to any local or other charities and to grant donations for any charitable public purpose, and to grant pensions or gratuities to any employees or ex-employees of the Association, or (but only in cases of need) to the relatives or dependants of such persons, to establish or support any charitable association, institutions, clubs, building and housing schemes, funds and trusts which may be considered to benefit any such person or otherwise advance the interests and objects of the Association;

(W) to establish and support, and to aid in the establishment and support of, any other associations formed for all or any of the objects of the Association;

(X) to amalgamate with any charitable companies, institutions, societies, or associations having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Association;

(Y) to purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the property, assets, liabilities and engagements of any one or more of the companies, institutions, societies or associations with which this Association is authorised to amalgamate;

(Z) to transfer all or any part of the property, assets, liabilities and engagements of this Association to any one or more of the companies, institutions, societies or associations with which this Association is authorised to amalgamate;

(AA) to pay all expenses preliminary or incidental to the incorporation of the Association and its registration;

(BB) to do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, trustees or otherwise and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(CC) to do all such other lawful things as may be considered incidental to or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them;

PROVIDED THAT:

- (i) in case the Association shall take or hold any property which may be subject to any trusts, the Association shall only deal with or invest the same in such manner as allowed by law, having regard to such trusts.
- (ii) the objects of the Association shall not extend to the regulation of relations between workers and employees or organisations of workers and organisations of employers.
- (iii) in case the Association shall take on hold any property subject to the jurisdiction of the charity commissioners for England and Wales, the Association shall not sell, mortgage, charge or lease the same without such authority, approval, or consent as may be required by law and as regards any such property the Council or other governing body of the Association shall be chargeable for such property as may come into their hands and shall be answerable and accountable for their own acts, receipts, neglects and defaults, and for the due administration of such property in the same manner and to the same extent as such council or governing body would have been if no incorporation had been effected and the incorporation of the Association shall not diminish or impair any control or authority exercisable by the Chancery Division, the charity commissioners over such Council or Governing Body, but they shall, as regards any such proper authority as if the Association were not incorporated.

4. The income and property of the Association shall be applied solely towards the promotion of its objects as set forth in this Memorandum of Association 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 Association (and no Member of its Council or Governing Body shall be appointed to any office of the Association paid by salary or fees or Association).

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent any payment in good faith by the Association:

(a) of reasonable and proper remuneration to any member, officer or servant of the Association (not being a member of its Council or Governing Body) for any services rendered to the Association;

(b) of interest on money lent by any member of the Association (or of its Council or Governing Body) at a rate per annum exceeding 3 per cent less than the United Kingdom Clearing Banks base lending rate (as advertised in the Financial Times) or 3 per cent whichever is the greater;

(c) of reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any member of the Association (or of its Council or Governing Body);

(d) of fees, remuneration or other benefits in money or money's worth to a company of which a Member of the Council or Governing Body may be a member holding not more than 1/100th part of the capital of that company; and

(e) to any Member of its Council or Governing Body of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

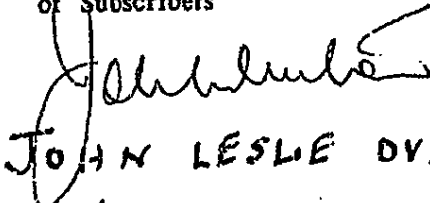
5. The liability of the Members is limited.

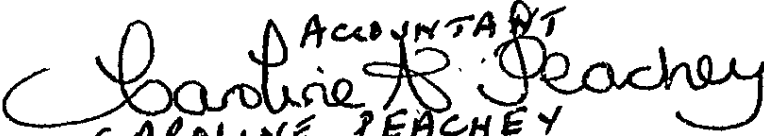
6. Every Member of the Association undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Association in the event of the same being wound up while he is a Member, or within one year after he ceases to be a Member for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Association contracted before he ceased to be a Member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding One Pound.

7. If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Association there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall be paid into or distributed among the Members of the Association, but shall be given or transferred to some other charitable institution or institutions, having objects similar to the objects of the Association, and which shall prohibit the distribution of its or their income and property amongst itself or their Members to an extent at least as great as is imposed on the Association under or by virtue of Clause 4 hereof, such institution or institutions to be determined by the Members of the Association at or before the time of dissolution, and if and so far as effect cannot be given to such provisions, then to some other charitable object.

WE, the Subscribers to this Memorandum of Association, wish to be formed into a Company pursuant to this Memorandum

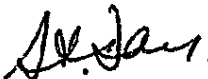
Names, Addresses and Descriptions
of Subscribers


JOHN LESLIE OVERTON
199 STATION ROAD
LAPWORTH

SOLIHULL WEST MIDLANDS
ACCOUNTANT

CAROLINE PEACHEY
BYWAYS
BAYSTON HILL
SHREWSBURY
SALOP SY3 0JS

Dated the 30th January 1991
DRAMA TEACHER.

WITNESS to the above Signatures:-



SALLY ANN JAY

27 Lyall Gardens

Rubery

BIRMINGHAM B45 9YW.

Chief Executive, Children's Hospice
Trust.