

**THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

**SPECIAL RESOLUTION**

**To convert from a private limited company to a community interest company**

**Part A**

**Enter details of existing private limited company**

Company name: **A Good Place 2 Start Limited**

Company number: **3039872**

Company type: **Company limited by shares**

WEDNESDAY



RC2 \*R2CU1MUW\* 17/07/2013 #24  
COMPANIES HOUSE

At a general meeting of the above company, duly convened and held at.

**9 Spruce Hills Road Walthamstow London E17 4LE**

On the following date: **Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> July 2013**

The following three resolutions listed in Part B were passed as special resolutions:

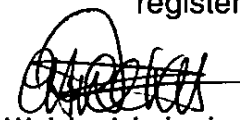
**Part B**

**Enter details of proposed community interest company**

**RESOLUTION**

That the following shall be added to the articles of association:

- (1) The company name shall be changed to  
**A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C**
- (2) The company shall be a community interest company.
- (3) The articles of association shall be altered so as to comply with requirements in connection with becoming a community interest company. The articles of association shall be altered so as to take the form of the articles of association attached to this resolution are in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, any articles of association of the company previously registered with the Registrar of Companies

  
Chairman

**12.07.2013**  
Date



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The Companies Act 2006

Community Interest Company Limited by Shares

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**Articles of Association<sup>1</sup>**

**of**

**A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C.**

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(CIC Limited by Shares, Schedule 3, Small Membership)

**The Companies Act 2006**  
**Community Interest Company Limited by Shares**

**INDEX TO THE ARTICLES**

<b>INTERPRETATION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Defined terms .....	1
<b>COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY AND ASSET LOCK .....</b>	<b>1</b>
2. Community Interest Company .....	1
3. Asset Lock . . . . .	1
4. Not for profit.. . . .	2
<b>OBJECTS, POWERS AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY .....</b>	<b>2</b>
5. Objects .....	2
6. Powers.....	3
7. Liability of shareholders .....	3
<b>DIRECTORS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....</b>	<b>3</b>
8 Directors' general authority.....	3
9 Shareholders' reserve power .....	4
10. Chair .....	4
11. Directors may delegate.....	4
<b>DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
12 Directors to take decisions collectively .....	4
13 Calling a Directors' meeting.....	5
14 Participation in Directors' meetings.....	5
15 Quorum for Directors' meetings .....	5
16. Chairing of Directors' meetings .....	6
17. Voting .....	6
18 Decisions without a meeting.....	6
19 Conflicts of interest.....	6
20 Directors' power to authorise a conflict of interest.....	7
21 Register of Directors' interests .....	7
<b>APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
22. Methods of appointing Directors.....	8
23. Termination of Director's appointment.....	8
24. Directors' remuneration.....	8
25. Directors' expenses.....	9
<b>SHARES .....</b>	<b>9</b>
26 All shares to be fully paid up and issued at nominal value to a Director .....	9
27 Powers to issue different classes of share .....	9
28 Company not bound by less than absolute interests.....	9
29 Share certificates .....	10
30. Replacement share certificates .....	10
31. Share transfers .....	10
32. Purchase of own shares .....	11
33 Transmission of shares .....	11
34. Exercise of transmittes' rights .....	12
35. Transmittes bound by prior notices.....	12

<b>DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
36. Procedure for declaring dividends .....	12
37. Payment of dividends and other distributions .....	13
38. No interest on distributions.....	13
39. Unclaimed distributions .....	13
40. Non-cash distributions.....	14
41. Waiver of distributions.....	14
<b>CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
42. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums.....	15
<b>DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
43. Shareholders Meetings.....	15
<b>WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS .....</b>	<b>16</b>
44. Written resolutions.....	16
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS.....</b>	<b>17</b>
45. Means of communication to be used .....	17
46. Irregularities.....	17
47. Minutes .....	17
48. Records and accounts.....	18
49. Indemnity .....	18
50. Insurance .....	19
51. Exclusion of model articles.....	19
<b>SCHEDULE .....</b>	<b>20</b>

**The Companies Act 2006**  
**Articles of Association**  
**of**  
**A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C.**

**INTERPRETATION**

**1. Defined terms**

The interpretation of these Articles is governed by the provisions set out in the Schedule to the Articles

**COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY AND ASSET LOCK**

**2. Community Interest Company**

The Company shall be a community interest company.

**3. Asset Lock<sup>2</sup>**

3.1 The Company shall not transfer any of its assets other than for full consideration.

3.2 Provided the conditions in Article 3.3 are satisfied, Article 3.1 shall not apply to:

- a. The transfer of assets to any specified asset-locked body, or (with the consent of the Regulator) to any other asset-locked body,
- b. The transfer of assets made for the benefit of the community other than by way of a transfer of assets into an asset-locked body,
- c. The payment of dividends in respect of shares in the Company;
- d. The distribution of assets on a winding up,
- e. Payments on the redemption or purchase of the Company's own shares;
- f. Payments on the reduction of share capital; and
- g. The extinguishing or reduction of the liability of shareholders in respect of share capital not paid up on the reduction of share capital

3.3 The conditions are that the transfer of

- a. Assets must comply with any restrictions on the transfer of assets for less than full consideration which may be set out elsewhere in the Memorandum and Articles of the Company; and

- b. Must not exceed any limits imposed by, or by virtue of, Part 2 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004

3.4 If:

3.4.1 The Company is wound up under the Insolvency Act 1986; and

3.4.2 All its liabilities have been satisfied

Any residual assets shall be given or transferred to the asset-locked body specified in Article 3.5 below.<sup>3</sup>

3.5 For the purposes of this Article 3, the following asset-locked body is specified as a potential recipient of the Company's assets under Articles 3.2 and 3.4:

Name: The National Association for People Abused in Childhood [NAPAC]

(Please note that a community interest company cannot nominate itself as the asset locked body. It also cannot nominate a non-asset locked body. An asset locked body is defined as a CIC or charity, a permitted industrial and provident society or non-UK based equivalent.)

Charity Registration Number: 1069802

Company Registration Number: 03565696

Registered Office: NAPAC PO Box 63632, SW9 1BF<sup>4</sup>

#### **4. Not for profit**

The Company is not established or conducted for private gain; any surplus or assets are used principally for the benefit of the community.

### **OBJECTS, POWERS AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY**

#### **5. Objects<sup>5</sup>**

5.1 The objects of the Company are to carry on activities which benefit the community and in particular (without limitation) to:

- a. Provide and/or assist in the provision of information, advice and support in all formats relating to all types of support, including but not exhaustive of, sexual, physical, elder, hate crime, religious, cultural, psychological, financial, and institutional, neglect and self-harm.
- b. Provide and/or assist in the provision of information, advice and support in all formats in the relief of victims, survivors, supporters and professionals relating to adult or childhood abuse living in the UK; and that they, the victims, survivors, supporters and professionals living in the UK are recognised as 'the Community' and that the Community are recognised as adults and children, male and female, individuals and groups, the able and disabled, paid and unpaid professionals, students, parents, carers, partners, siblings, families, friends, champions and ambassadors living in the UK.

- c. Provide an online resource for the relief of victims, survivors, supporters and professionals relating to adult or childhood abuse living in the UK.

## **6. Powers**

6.1 To further its objects the Company may do all such lawful things as may further the Company's objects and, in particular, but, without limitation, may borrow or raise and secure the payment of money for any purpose including for the purposes of investment or of raising funds. In addition furtherance of the objects but not otherwise, the company may exercise the following powers:

- a. To increase public awareness and understanding of all types of abuse in order to assist the involvement of the community interest,
- b. To encourage mutual help and cooperation between communities and professionals and also between them and other agencies and individuals who work for and with them;
- c. To cooperate with other community interest groups, charities, voluntary bodies and statutory authorities operating in furtherance of the objects of the company or of similar community interest objects and exchange information and advice with them;
- d. To raise funds and ask for and receive contributions (including subscriptions, donations, legacies, grants and other gifts) provided that in raising funds the company shall conform to any relevant statutory regulations;
- e. To procure to be written and print, publish, issue and circulate gratuitously or otherwise any reports or periodicals, books, publications, pamphlets, leaflets, newsletters or other documents or films, video or recorded tapes;
- f. To hold, contribute and/or participate in exhibitions, events, meetings, lectures, training, seminars, courses and/or media related activity either alone or with others,

## **7. Liability of shareholders<sup>6</sup>**

The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares held by them.

## **DIRECTORS**

### **DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES<sup>7</sup>**

#### **8. Directors' general authority**

Subject to the Articles, the Directors are responsible for the management of the Company's business, for which purpose they may exercise all the powers of the Company.

**9. Shareholders' reserve power**

- 9.1 The shareholders may, by special resolution, direct the Directors to take, or refrain from taking, specific action.
- 9.2 No such special resolution invalidates anything, which the Directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

**10. Chair**

The Directors may appoint one of their numbers to be the chair of the Directors for such term of office as they may determine and may at any time remove him or her from office by a majority vote [In the event of the Company being a single director company, that single Director shall take on the role of Chair ]

**11. Directors may delegate<sup>8</sup>**

- 11.1 Subject to the Articles, the Directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the Articles or the implementation of their decision or day to day management of the affairs of the Company

- a. to such person or committee;
- 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.

- 11.2 If the Directors so specify, any such delegation may authorise further delegation of the Directors' powers by any person to whom they are delegated.
- 11.3 The Directors may revoke any delegation in whole or part, or alter its terms and conditions

**DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS**

**12. Directors to take decisions collectively<sup>9</sup>**

Any decision of the Directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with Article 18. [In the event of the Company having only one Director, a majority decision is made when that single Director makes a decision.]



### **13. Calling a Directors' meeting**

13.1 Two Directors may (and the Secretary, if any, must at the request of two Directors) call a Directors' meeting.

13.2 A Directors' meeting must be called by at least seven Clear Days' notice unless either:

13.2.1 all the Directors agree, or

13.2.2 urgent circumstances require shorter notice.

13.3 Notice of Directors' meetings must be given to each Director

13.4 Every notice calling a Directors' meeting must specify

13.4.1 the place, day and time of the meeting; and

13.4.2 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.

13.5 Notice of Directors' meetings need not be in writing.

13.6 Notice of Directors' meetings may be sent by electronic means to an Address provided by the Director for the purpose.

### **14. Participation in Directors' meetings**

14.1 Subject to the Articles, Directors participate in a Directors' meeting, or part of a Directors' meeting, when.

14.1.1 the meeting has been called and takes place in accordance with the Articles, and

14.1.2 they can each communicate to the others any information or opinions they have on any particular item of the business of the meeting

14.2 In determining whether Directors are participating in a Directors' meeting, it is irrelevant where any Director is or how they communicate with each other <sup>10</sup>

14.3 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.

### **15. Quorum for Directors' meetings<sup>11</sup>**

15.1 At a Directors' meeting, unless a quorum is participating, no proposal is to be voted on, except a proposal to call another meeting.

15.2 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 it is

[two]. If in the event of the Company being a single director company quorum does not apply ]

**16. Chairing of Directors' meetings**

The Chair, if any, or in his or her absence another Director nominated by the Directors present shall preside as chair of each Directors' meeting.

**17. Voting<sup>12</sup>**

17.1 Questions arising at a Directors' meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes

17.2 In all proceedings of directors each director must not have more than one vote.<sup>13</sup>

17.3 In case of an equality of votes, the Chair shall have a second or casting vote

**18. Decisions without a meeting<sup>14</sup>**

18.1 The Directors may take a unanimous decision without a Directors' meeting by indicating to each other by any means, including without limitation by electronic means, that they share a common view on a matter. Such a decision may, but need not, take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each Director or to which each Director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.

18.2 A decision which is made in accordance with Article 18.1 shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting duly convened and held, provided the following conditions are complied with:

18.2.1 approval from each Director must be received by one person being either such person as all the Directors have nominated in advance for that purpose or such other person as volunteers if necessary ("the Recipient"), which person may, for the avoidance of doubt, be one of the Directors,

18.2.2 following receipt of responses from all of the Directors, the Recipient must communicate to all of the Directors by any means whether the resolution has been formally approved by the Directors in accordance with this Article 18.2;

18.2.3 the date of the decision shall be the date of the communication from the Recipient confirming formal approval;

18.2.4 the Recipient must prepare a minute of the decision in accordance with Article 47

**19. Conflicts of interest<sup>15</sup>**

19.1 Whenever a Director finds himself or herself in a situation that is reasonably likely to give rise to a Conflict of Interest, he or she must declare his or her interest to the Directors unless, or except to the extent that, the other Directors are or ought reasonably to be aware of it already.

- 19.2 Whenever a matter is to be discussed at a meeting or decided in accordance with Article 18 and a Director has a Conflict of Interest in respect of that matter then, subject to Article 20, he or she must:
- 19.2.1 remain only for such part of the meeting as in the view of the other Directors is necessary to inform the debate;
  - 19.2.2 not be counted in the quorum for that part of the meeting, and
  - 19.2.3 withdraw during the vote and have no vote on the matter
- 19.3 If any question arises as to whether a Director has a Conflict of Interest, the question shall be decided by a majority decision of the other Directors.
- 19.4 When a Director has a Conflict of Interest which he or she has declared to the Directors, he or she shall not be in breach of his or her duties to the Company by withholding confidential information from the Company if to disclose it would result in a breach of any other duty or obligation of confidence owed by him or her.

## **20. Directors' power to authorise a conflict of interest**

- 20.1 The Directors have power to authorise a Director to be in a position of Conflict of Interest provided:
- 20.1.1 in relation to the decision to authorise a Conflict of Interest, the conflicted Director must comply with Article 19.3;
  - 20.1.2 in authorising a Conflict of Interest, the Directors can decide the manner in which the Conflict of Interest may be dealt with and, for the avoidance of doubt, they can decide that the Director with a Conflict of Interest can participate in a vote on the matter and can be counted in the quorum,
  - 20.1.3 the decision to authorise a Conflict of Interest can impose such terms as the Trustees think fit and is subject always to their right to vary or terminate the authorisation, and
- 20.2 If a matter, or office, employment or position, has been authorised by the Directors in accordance with Article 20.1 then, even if he or she has been authorised to remain at the meeting by the other Directors, the Director may absent himself or herself from meetings of the Directors at which anything relating to that matter, or that office, employment or position, will or may be discussed.
- 20.3 A Director shall not be accountable to the Company for any benefit, which he or she derives, from any matter, or from any office, employment or position, which has been authorised by the Directors in accordance with Article 20.1 (subject to any limits or conditions to which such approval was subject).

## **21. Register of Directors' interests**

The Directors shall cause a register of Directors' interests to be kept. A Director must declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which he or she has in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company or in any

transaction or arrangement entered into by the Company, which has not previously been declared

## **APPOINTMENT AND RETIREMENT OF DIRECTORS<sup>16</sup>**

### **22. Methods of appointing Directors**

- 22.1 Those persons notified to the Registrar of Companies as the first Directors of the Company shall be the first Directors.
- 22.2 Any person who is willing to act as a Director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a Director by a decision of the Directors.
- 22.3 Each member of the company shall be a Director.

### **23. 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, or an order is made against that person in individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
- (c) 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 (but only if at least two Directors will remain in office when such resignation has taken effect); or
- (d) the Director ceases to be a member.

### **24. Directors' remuneration<sup>17</sup>**

- 24.1 Directors may undertake any services for the Company that the Directors decide.
- 24.2 Subject to the Articles, and in particular Article 3, Directors are entitled to such remuneration as the Directors determine
- (a) for their services to the Company as Directors, and
  - (b) for any other service which they undertake for the Company.
- 24.3 Subject to the Articles, and in particular Article 3, a Director's remuneration may:
- (a) take any form; and
  - (b) include any arrangements in connection with the payment of a pension, allowance or gratuity, or any death, sickness or disability benefits, to or in respect of that Director.

24.4 Unless the Directors decide otherwise, Directors' remuneration accrues from day to day.

24.5 Unless the Directors decide otherwise, Directors are not accountable to the Company for any remuneration which they receive as Directors or other officers or employees of the Company's subsidiaries or of any other body corporate in which the Company is interested.

## **25. Directors' expenses**

25.1 The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the Directors properly incur in connection with their attendance at

- (a) meetings of Directors or committees of Directors,
- (b) general meetings; or
- (c) separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or of debentures of the Company,

or otherwise in connection with the exercise of their powers and the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to the Company.

## **SHARES**

### **26. All shares to be fully paid up and issued at nominal value to a Director**

26.1 No share is to be issued for less than the aggregate of its nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in consideration for its issue.

26.2 This does not apply to shares taken on the formation of the Company by the subscribers to the Company's Memorandum.

26.3 No share shall be issued to a person except a Director

### **27. Powers to issue different classes of share<sup>18</sup>**

27.1 Subject to the Articles, but without prejudice to the rights attached to any existing share, the Company may issue shares with such rights or restrictions as may be determined by ordinary resolution

27.2 The Company may issue shares which are to be redeemed, or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the Company or the holder, and the Directors may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares

### **28. Company not bound by less than absolute interests**

Except as required by law, no person is to be recognised by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and except as otherwise required by law or the Articles, the Company is not in any way to be bound by or recognise any interest in a share other than the holder's absolute ownership of it and all the rights attaching to it

## **29. Share certificates**

29.1 The Company must issue each shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the shares, which that shareholder holds.

29.2 Every certificate must specify:

- a. in respect of how many shares, of what class, it is issued;
- b. the nominal value of those shares;
- c. that the shares are fully paid, and
- d. any distinguishing numbers assigned to them

29.3 No certificate may be issued in respect of shares of more than one class

29.4 If more than one person holds a share, only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.

29.5 Certificates must:

- a. have affixed to them the Company's common seal;<sup>19</sup> or
- b. be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

## **30. Replacement share certificates**

30.1 If a certificate issued in respect of a shareholder's shares is:

- a. damaged or defaced; or
- b. said to be lost, stolen or destroyed,

that shareholder is entitled to be issued with a replacement certificate in respect of the same shares.

30.2 A shareholder exercising the right to be issued with such a replacement certificate:

- a. may at the same time exercise the right to be issued with a single certificate or separate certificates;
- b. must return the certificate which is to be replaced to the Company if it is damaged or defaced; and
- c. must comply with such conditions as to evidence, indemnity and the payment of a reasonable fee as the Directors decide.

## **31. Share transfers<sup>20</sup>**

31.1 Shares may be transferred by means of an instrument of transfer in any usual form or any other form approved by the Directors, which is executed by or on behalf of the transferor.

- 31.2 No fee may be charged for registering any instrument of transfer or other Document relating to or affecting the title to any share.
- 31.3 The Company may retain any instrument of transfer, which is registered.
- 31.4 The transferor remains the holder of a share until the transferee's name is entered in the register of shareholders as holder of it.
- 31.5 The Directors may refuse to register the transfer of a share to a person of whom they do not approve
- 31.6 They may also refuse to register the transfer unless it is lodged at the registered office of the Company or at such other place as the Directors may appoint and is accompanied by such evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer, and by such other information, as they may reasonably require.
- 31.7 If the Directors refuse to register such a transfer, they shall, within two months after the date on which the transfer was lodged with the Company send to the transferee notice of the refusal.
- 31.8 The provisions of this Article apply in addition to any restrictions on the transfer of a share, which maybe set out elsewhere in the Memorandum or Articles of the Company

**32. Purchase of own shares<sup>21</sup>**

Subject to the articles, the company may purchase its own shares (including any redeemable shares) and may make a payment in respect of the redemption or purchase of its own shares otherwise than out of the distributable profits of the Company or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares. Any share so purchased shall be purchased at its nominal value.

**33. Transmission of shares<sup>22</sup>**

- 33.1 If title to a share passes to a transmittee, the Company may only recognise the transmittee as having any title to that share.
- 33.2 A transmittee who produces such evidence of entitlement to shares as the Directors may properly require:
- a may, subject to the Articles, choose either to become the holder of those shares or to have them transferred to another person, and
  - b. subject to the Articles, and pending any transfer of the shares to another person, has the same rights as the holder had.
- 33.3 But transmittees do not have the right to attend or vote at a general meeting, or agree to a proposed written resolution, in respect of shares to which they are entitled, by reason of the holder's death or bankruptcy or otherwise, unless they become the holders of those shares

#### **34. Exercise of transmitters' rights**

- 34.1 Transmitters who wish to become the holders of shares to which they have become entitled must notify the Company in Writing of that wish
- 34.2 If the transmitter wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmitter must execute an instrument of transfer in respect of it.
- 34.3 Any transfer made or executed under this Article is to be treated as if it were made or executed by the person from whom the transmitter has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred

#### **35. Transmitters bound by prior notices**

- 35.1 If a notice is given to a shareholder in respect of shares and a transmitter is entitled to those shares, the transmitter is bound by the notice if it was given to the shareholder before the transmitter's name has been entered in the register of shareholders.

### **DIVIDENDS AND OTHER DISTRIBUTIONS**

#### **36. Procedure for declaring dividends**

- 36.1 Subject to the Companies Acts, the Regulations and the Articles, the company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the directors may, provided that such decision is authorised by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders, decide to pay interim dividends.
- 36.2 For the avoidance of doubt the payment of dividends shall be considered to be a transfer of assets other than for full consideration and shall not be permitted other than in the circumstances prescribed in Article 3
- 36.3 The Company may by ordinary resolution declare dividends, and the Directors may decide to pay interim dividends
- 36.4 A dividend must not be declared unless the Directors have made a recommendation as to its amount. Such a dividend must not exceed the amount recommended by the Directors.
- 36.5 No dividend may be declared or paid unless it is in accordance with shareholders' respective rights.
- 36.6 Unless the shareholders' resolution to declare or Directors' decision to pay a dividend, or the terms on which shares are issued, specify otherwise, it must be paid by reference to each shareholder's holding of shares on the date of the resolution or decision to declare or pay it.
- 36.7 If the Company's share capital is divided into different classes, no interim dividend may be paid on shares carrying deferred or non-preferred rights if, at the time of payment, any preferential dividend is in arrear.



36.8 The Directors may pay at intervals any dividend payable at a fixed rate if it appears to them that the profits available for distribution justify the payment.

36.9 If the Directors act in good faith, they do not incur any liability to the holders of shares conferring preferred rights for any loss they may suffer by the lawful payment of an interim dividend on shares with deferred or non-preferred rights.

### **37. Payment of dividends and other distributions**

37.1 Where a dividend or other sum which is a distribution is payable in respect of a share, it must be paid by one or more of the following means:

- a. transfer to a bank or building society account indicated by the distribution recipient either in Writing or as the Directors may otherwise decide;
- b. sending a cheque made payable to the distribution recipient by post to the distribution recipient at the distribution recipient's registered Address (if the distribution recipient is a holder of the share), or (in any other case) to an Address indicated by the distribution recipient either in Writing or as the Directors may otherwise decide;
- c. sending a cheque made payable to such person by post to such person at such Address as the distribution recipient has indicated either in Writing or as the Directors may otherwise decide; or
- d. any other means of payment as the Directors agree with the distribution recipient either in Writing or by such other means as the Directors decide

37.2 In the Articles, "the distribution recipient" means, in respect of a share in respect of which a dividend or other sum is payable

- a. the holder of the share, or
- b. if the share has two or more joint holders, whichever of them is named first in the register of members; or
- c. if the holder is no longer entitled to the share by reason of death or bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the transmittee.

### **38. No interest on distributions**

The Company may not pay interest on any dividend or other sum payable in respect of a share unless otherwise provided by

- a. the terms on which the share was issued, or
- b. the provisions of another agreement between the holder of that share and the Company.

### **39. Unclaimed distributions**

39.1 All dividends or other sums which are:

- a payable in respect of shares; and
- b. unclaimed after having been declared or become payable,

may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the Company until claimed.

39.2 The payment of any such dividend or other sum into a separate account does not make the Company a trustee in respect of it.

39.3 If:

- a. twelve years have passed from the date on which a dividend or other sum became due for payment; and
- b. the distribution recipient has not claimed it,

the distribution recipient is no longer entitled to that dividend or other sum and it ceases to remain owing by the Company

#### **40. Non-cash distributions**

40.1 Subject to the terms of issue of the share in question, the Company may, by ordinary resolution on the recommendation of the Directors, decide to pay all or part of a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by transferring non-cash assets of equivalent value (including, without limitation, shares or other securities in any company).

40.2 For the purposes of paying a non-cash distribution, the Directors may make whatever arrangements they think fit, including, where any difficulty arises regarding the distribution:

- a fixing the value of any assets;
- b paying cash to any distribution recipient on the basis of that value in order to adjust the rights of recipients; and
- c. vesting any assets in trustees.

#### **41. Waiver of distributions**

Distribution recipients may waive their entitlement to a dividend or other distribution payable in respect of a share by giving the Company notice in Writing to that effect, but if

- a. the share has more than one holder; or
- b. more than one person is entitled to the share, whether by reason of the death or bankruptcy of one or more joint holders, or otherwise,

the notice is not effective unless it is expressed to be given, and signed, by all the holders or persons otherwise entitled to the share.

## **CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS**

### **42. Authority to capitalise and appropriation of capitalised sums**

42.1 Subject to the Articles, the Directors may, if they are so authorised by an ordinary resolution:

- a. decide to capitalise any profits of the Company (whether or not they are available for distribution) which are not required for paying a preferential dividend, or any sum standing to the credit of the Company's share premium account or capital redemption reserve; and
- b. appropriate any sum which they so decide to capitalise (a "capitalised sum") to the persons who would have been entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend (the "persons entitled") and in the same proportions.

42.2 Capitalised sums must be applied

- a. on behalf of the persons entitled; and
- b. in the same proportions as a dividend would have been distributed to them

42.3 Any capitalised sum may be applied in paying up new shares of a nominal amount equal to the capitalised sum which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

42.4 A capitalised sum which was appropriated from profits available for distribution may be applied in paying up new debentures of the Company which are then allotted credited as fully paid to the persons entitled or as they may direct.

42.5 Subject to the Articles the Directors may:

- a. apply capitalised sums in accordance with Articles 42.3 and 42.4 partly in one way and partly in another,
- b. make such arrangements as they think fit to deal with shares or debentures becoming distributable in fractions under this Article (including the issuing of fractional certificates or the making of cash payments), and
- c. authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the Company on behalf of all the persons entitled which is binding on them in respect of the allotment of shares and debentures to them under this Article.

## **DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS**

### **43. Shareholders Meetings<sup>23</sup>**

43.1 The Directors may call a general meeting at any time

43.2 General meeting must be held in accordance with the provisions regarding such meetings in the Companies Act.<sup>24</sup>

- 43.3 A person who is not a shareholder of the Company shall not have any right to vote at a general meeting of the Company; but this is without prejudice to any right to vote on a resolution affecting the rights attached to a class of the Company's debentures.<sup>25</sup>
- 43.4 Article 43.3 shall not prevent a person who is a proxy for a shareholder or a duly authorised representative of a shareholder from voting at a general meeting of the Company.

## **WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS**

### **44. Written resolutions**

- 44.1 Subject to Article 44.3, a written resolution of the Company passed in accordance with this Article 44 shall have effect as if passed by the Company in general meeting:
- 44.1.1 A written resolution is passed as an ordinary resolution if it is passed by a simple majority of the total voting rights of eligible shareholders
- 44.1.2 A written resolution is passed as a special resolution if it is passed by shareholders representing not less than 75% of the total voting rights of eligible shareholders. A written resolution is not a special resolution unless it states that it was proposed as a special resolution.
- 44.2 In relation to a resolution proposed as a written resolution of the Company the eligible shareholders are the shareholders who would have been entitled to vote on the resolution on the Circulation Date of the resolution
- 44.3 A shareholders' resolution under the Companies Acts removing a Director or an auditor before the expiration of his or her term of office may not be passed as a written resolution
- 44.4 A copy of the written resolution must be sent to every shareholder together with a statement informing the shareholder how to signify their agreement to the resolution and the date by which the resolution must be passed if it is not to lapse. Communications in relation to written notices shall be sent to the Company's auditors in accordance with the Companies Acts.
- 44.5 A shareholder signifies their agreement to a proposed written resolution when the Company receives from him or her an authenticated Document identifying the resolution to which it relates and indicating his or her agreement to the resolution.
- 44.5.1 If the Document is sent to the Company in hard copy form, it is authenticated if it bears the shareholder's signature.
- 44.5.2 If the Document is sent to the Company by electronic means, it is authenticated [if it bears the shareholder's signature] or [if the identity of the shareholder is confirmed in a manner agreed by the Directors] or [if it is accompanied by a statement of the identity of the shareholder and the Company has no reason to doubt the truth of that statement] or [if it is from

an email Address notified by the shareholder to the Company for the purposes of receiving Documents or information by electronic means]

- 44.6 A written resolution is passed when the required majority of eligible shareholders have signified their agreement to it.
- 44.7 A proposed written resolution lapses if it is not passed within 28 days beginning with the Circulation Date

## **ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS**

### **45. Means of communication to be used**

- 45.1 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.
- 45.2 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
- 45.3 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 an agreed time of their being sent, and for the agreed time to be less than 48 hours.

### **46. Irregularities**

The proceedings at any meeting or on the taking of any poll or the passing of a written resolution or the making of any decision shall not be invalidated by reason of any accidental informality or irregularity (including any accidental omission to give or any non-receipt of notice) or any want of qualification in any of the persons present or voting or by reason of any business being considered which is not referred to in the notice unless a provision of the Companies Acts specifies that such informality, irregularity or want of qualification shall invalidate it.

### **47. Minutes**

- 47.1 The Directors must cause minutes to be made in books kept for the purpose:

- 47.1.1 of all appointments of officers made by the Directors;
- 47.1.2 of all resolutions of the Company and of the Directors (including, without limitation, decisions of the Directors made without a meeting); and
- 47.1.3 of all proceedings at meetings of the Company and of the Directors, and of committees of Directors, including the names of the Directors present at each such meeting,

and any such minute, if purported to be signed (or in the case of minutes of Directors' meetings signed or authenticated) by the chair of the meeting at which

the proceedings were had, or by the chair of the next succeeding meeting, shall, as against any shareholder or Director of the Company, be sufficient evidence of the proceedings

- 47.2 The minutes must be kept for at least ten years from the date of the meeting, resolution or decision.

**48. Records and accounts<sup>26</sup>**

The Directors shall comply with the requirements of the Companies Acts as to maintaining a shareholders' register, keeping financial records, the audit or examination of accounts and the preparation and transmission to the Registrar of Companies and the Regulator of:

- 48.1 annual reports;
- 48.2 annual returns; and
- 48.3 annual statements of account.
- 48.4 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

**49. Indemnity**

- 49.1 Subject to Article 49.2, 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.
- 49.2 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.
- 49.3 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

## **50. Insurance**

50.1 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

50.2 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

## **51. Exclusion of model articles**

The relevant model articles for a company limited by shares are hereby expressly excluded.

## **SCHEDULE**

### **INTERPRETATION**

- I In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>“Address”</b>	includes a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving Documents by Electronic Means,
<b>“Articles”</b>	means the Company’s articles of association,
<b>“asset-locked body”</b>	means (i) a community interest Company or a charity <sup>27</sup> or a Permitted Industrial and Provident Society, or (ii) a body established outside the United Kingdom that is equivalent to any of those,
<b>“bankruptcy”</b>	includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
<b>“Chair”</b>	has the meaning given in Article 10;
<b>“Circulation Date”</b>	in relation to a written resolution, has the meaning given to it in the Companies Acts;
<b>“Clear Days”</b>	in relation to the period of a notice, that 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,
<b>“community”</b>	is to be construed in accordance with the section 35(5) of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004;
<b>“Companies Acts”</b>	means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the Company,
<b>“Company”</b>	A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C.
<b>“Conflict of Interest”</b>	any direct or indirect interest of a Director (whether personal, by virtue of a duty of loyalty



	to another organisation or otherwise) that conflicts or might conflict with the interests of the Company;
<b>“Director”</b>	means a director of the Company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called,
<b>“distribution recipient”</b>	has the meaning given in Article 37;
<b>“Document”</b>	includes, unless otherwise indicated, any document sent or supplied in Electronic Form,
<b>“Electronic Form and Electronic Means”</b>	have the meanings respectively given to them in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006,
<b>“fully paid”</b>	in relation to a share, means that the nominal value and any premium to be paid to the Company in respect of that share have been paid to the Company;
<b>“Hard Copy Form”</b>	has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
<b>“holder”</b>	in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of shareholders as the holder of the shares;
<b>“instrument”</b>	means a document in Hard Copy Form;
<b>“Memorandum”</b>	the Company’s memorandum of association;
<b>“paid”</b>	means paid or credited as paid;
<b>“participate”</b>	in relation to a Directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in Article 14,
<b>“Permitted Industrial and Provident Society”</b>	means an industrial and provident society which has a restriction on the use of its assets in accordance with regulation 4 of the Community Benefit Societies (Restriction on Use of Assets) Regulations 2006 or regulation 4 of the Community Benefit Societies (Restriction on Use of Assets) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006;
<b>“the Regulations”</b>	means the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005 (as amended),
<b>“the Regulator”</b>	means the Regulator of Community Interest Companies,

<b>“Secretary”</b>	the secretary of the Company (if any),
<b>“shareholder”</b>	means a person who is the holder of a share;
<b>“shares”</b>	means shares in the Company,
<b>“specified”</b>	means specified in the memorandum or articles of association of the Company for the purposes of this paragraph,
<b>“subsidiary”</b>	has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006,
<b>“transfer”</b>	includes every description of disposition, payment, release or distribution, and the creation or extinction of an estate or interest in, or right over, any property;
<b>“transmittee”</b>	means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law; and
<b>“Writing”</b>	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. Subject to clause 3 of this Schedule, any reference in the Articles to an enactment includes a reference to that enactment as re-enacted or amended from time to time and to any subordinate legislation made under it.
3. Unless the context otherwise requires, other words or expressions contained in these Articles bear the same meaning as in the Companies Acts as in force on the date when these Articles become binding on the Company.

## **Explanatory Notes : CIC Limited by Shares, Schedule 3, Small Membership**

- 1 On articles of association generally, see [Part 5] of the Regulator's information and guidance notes. If  
you are an existing company wishing to become a community interest company, there is no need to  
adopt completely new articles, but you must comply with the requirements of the Regulations by  
including the provisions set out in Schedule 3 to the Regulations in the articles of your company.
- 2 See [Part 6] of the Regulator's information and guidance notes. Inclusion of the provisions contained  
in articles 3.1 to 3.3 (reflecting paragraph 1(1) to (3) of Schedule 3 to the Regulations) is mandatory.
- 3 When a CIC is wound up, its "residual assets" are any property remaining after satisfaction of the  
company's liabilities under the Insolvency Act 1986. The Regulations permit shareholders to be paid  
back, out of the residual assets, the nominal value of their shares. Anything left over after this process  
is classed as "remaining residual assets" and must be paid to a specified Asset Locked Body (or, if no  
such body is specified, to an Asset Locked Body chosen by the Regulator in consultation with the  
company).
- 4 See regulation 23 of the Regulations and Parts [6 and 10.3] of the Regulator's information and  
guidance notes. If the company does not specify that the remaining residual assets are to be transferred  
to a particular Asset Locked Body, an appropriate recipient will be chosen by the Regulator, in  
consultation with the company's directors and shareholders.
- 5 On the specification of the company's objects, see [Part 5] of the Regulator's information and guidance  
notes.
- 6 On limited liability and share capital generally, see [Part 3] of the Regulator's information and  
guidance notes.
- 7 Note that although this model constitution assumes that all directors are issued shares and the directors  
are given wide powers, under the Articles (and company law more generally) there are still some  
decisions which shareholders must make as shareholders (either in general meeting under the  
Companies Act 2006 (article 43), or by written resolution in accordance with article 44). [See in  
general the Companies House guidance booklet, "Resolutions" (available online at  
<http://www.companieshouse.gov.uk/about/gbhtml/gba7.shtml>)]
- 8 Article 11 permits the directors to delegate any of their functions. Delegation may take the form of, for  
instance, the directors giving a managing director general authority to run the company's day to day  
business, or responsibility for specific matters being delegated to particular directors (e.g. financial  
matters to a finance director). Or, it may be equally appropriate to delegate matters to persons other  
than directors. In all cases, it is important to remember that delegation does not absolve directors of  
their general duties towards the company and their overall responsibility for its management. This  
means that, amongst other things, directors must be satisfied that those to whom responsibilities are  
delegated are competent to carry them out.
- 9 Article 12 states that the directors must make decisions by majority at a meeting subject to article 14, or  
unanimously if taken in accordance with article 18.
- 10 Article 14.2 is designed to facilitate the taking of decisions by the directors community via telephone or  
video conference calls. Note the requirement to keep a written record of meetings and decisions  
(article 47).
- 11 The quorum may be fixed in absolute terms (e.g. "two directors") or as a proportion of the total number  
of directors (e.g. "one third of the total number of directors"). You may even wish to stipulate that  
particular named directors, or directors representing particular stakeholder interests, must be present to  
constitute a quorum.
- 12 Article 17 reflects paragraph 4 of Schedule 3 to the Regulations, which is required to be included in the  
articles of all community interest companies limited by shares.
- 13 You may wish to include a provision which gives the Chair of the board a casting vote. This will  
enable the directors to resolve any deadlock at board level.
- 14 Article 18 is designed to facilitate the taking of decisions by directors following discussions in the form  
of, for example, email exchanges copied to all the directors. Note the requirements as to recording the  
decision in articles 18.2 and 47.
- 15 The provisions in articles 19 and 20 reflect the position under the Companies Act 2006. However, it is  
recommended that, as a matter of good practice, all actual and potential conflicts of interest are  
disclosed in writing or at a meeting, as the case may be.
- 16 Private companies are obliged to have at least one director. Provisions can be inserted into the articles  
providing for a minimum number of directors. Where the company has just one director, that director  
must be a natural person. Article 12 notes that, where there is only one director, a majority decision is

reached when that director makes a decision. In the case of a single director, the quorum provisions (article 15) will need to be amended accordingly.

See the guidance on directors' remuneration in [Part 9] of the Regulator's information and guidance notes.

Note that unless specific wording is added to the contrary, the directors of a company with only one class of shares will be able to issue new shares without needing the consent of the existing shareholders. If appropriate, limitations (such as a cap on the number of shares) can be added but bespoke drafting will be required.

If the company does not have a common seal, share certificates can be executed by two directors, by one director and the secretary (if there is one), or by one director in the presence of an independent witness.

Articles 31.5 – 31.8 are mandatory, reflecting paragraph 2 of Schedule 3 to the Regulations. The model constitution does not contain any other additional restrictions on the transfer of shares, but note that the Directors may refuse to register a transfer of shares to a person of whom they do not approve. This article in itself does not provide sufficient authority for the company to purchase its own shares. The company must also comply with the relevant statutory requirements, in particular sections 693 – 700 of the Companies Act 2006. We recommend that you take legal advice before taking any steps towards the company purchasing its own shares. It is important that any purchase of shares made in accordance with this article is also made in accordance with article 3 (asset lock).

In the event of the death of a shareholder, the share will pass according to the will of the deceased shareholder, or the intestacy rules.

The Companies Act 2006 has removed the need for private companies to hold annual general meetings and therefore these Articles follow suit, however, if you wish, you can insert an additional provision which obliges the company to hold annual general meetings.

Article 43.2 provides that general meetings must be held in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006. You may insert additional provisions that specify how many shareholders are required to be present to hold a valid general meeting. The quorum may be fixed in absolute terms (e.g. "four shareholders") or as a proportion of the total number of shareholders (e.g. "three quarters of the shareholders from time to time"). You may even wish to stipulate that particular named shareholders, or shareholders representing particular stakeholder interests, must be present to constitute a quorum. In any event, it is recommended that the quorum should never be less than half of the total number of shareholders.

Article 43.3 reflects paragraph 3(1) of Schedule 3 to the Regulations and is mandatory. [See the Companies House guidance booklet, "Accounts and Accounting Reference Dates" (available online at <http://www.companies-house.gov.uk/about/gbhtml/gba3.shtml>)]. On the annual community interest company report, see [Part 8] of the Regulator's information and guidance notes.

Section 1(1) of the Charities Act 2006 defines "charity" as an institution which "is established for charitable purposes only, and falls to be subject to the control of the High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction with respect to charities".



Get a handle on abuse The Information & Resource Hub

The Companies Act 2006

Community Interest Company Limited by Shares

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**Memorandum of Association**

**of**

**A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C.**

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**The Companies Act 2006**  
**Community Interest Company Limited by Shares**  
**Memorandum of Association**  
**of**  
**A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C.**

Each subscriber to this Memorandum of Association wishes to form a company under the Companies Act 2006 and agrees to become a member of the Company and to take at least one share.

---

*Name of each subscriber*

---

*Authentication by each subscriber*

---

Ann S Weekes

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Dated: 12<sup>th</sup> July 2013

P/80817889/35

# CIC 37

## Declarations on Conversion to a Community Interest Company<sup>1</sup>

*Please  
complete in  
typescript,  
or in bold  
black  
capitals.*

**Company Number**

8033872

**Company Name in full**

A Good Place 2 Start

Limited

**Proposed Company  
Name in full**

A Good Place 2 Start

C.I.C

### **SECTION A: COMMUNITY INTEREST STATEMENT – beneficiaries**

- 1 We/I, the undersigned, declare that the company will carry on its activities for the benefit of the community, or a section of the community<sup>2</sup>. [Insert a short description of the community, or section of the community, which it is intended that the company will benefit in the space provided below ]<sup>3</sup>

*The company's activities will provide benefit to ...*

A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. [1] provides an online resource for the relief of victims, survivors, supporters and professionals relating to adult or childhood abuse. [2] provides and/or assists in the provision of information, advice and support in all formats in the relief of victims, survivors, supporters and professionals relating to adult or childhood abuse.

The Community [victims, survivors, supporters and professionals] is adults and children, male and female, individuals and groups, the able and disabled, paid and unpaid professionals, students, parents, carers, partners, siblings, families, friends, champions and ambassadors living in the UK.

**SECTION B: Community Interest Statement – Activities & Related Benefit**

Please indicate how it is proposed that the company's activities will benefit the community, or a section of the community. Please provide as much detail as possible to enable the CIC Regulator to make an informed decision about whether your company is eligible to become a community interest company.

<b>Activities</b> (Tell us here what the company is being set up to do)	<b>How will the activity benefit the community?</b> <i>(The community will benefit by. )</i>
<p>A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. provides an online information and resource hub that shares information relating to all types of abuse including sexual, physical, elder, hate crime, religious, cultural, psychological, financial, institutional, neglect and self-harm.</p>	<p>The hub has been set up to benefit the Community by alleviating the stress and distress associated with taking the difficult step to finding help online, in the area of support for abuse, whilst condensing complicated, unpleasant and lengthy internet searching</p> <p>The hub significantly increases the chances of the Community Searcher being successful in identifying and accessing their desired search and as such achieving positive outcomes by getting what they need for themselves or someone else.</p>
<p>A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. identifies and positions a vast range of obtainable free and purchasable human and material resources in one space.</p>	<p>It has become noticeably apparent within the Community that without the knowledge and understanding of how to navigate the web, the process of seeking help, advice and information can be a much harder and painful process which only produces limited success.</p> <p>The Community will benefit from our hub database as it creates a localised and national platform for networking, learning, personal and professional growth. The hub puts the best of everything all in one place to make the process of identifying need a much kinder experience for the victim, survivor, supporter and professional.</p>
<p>If the company makes any surplus it will be used for<sup>4</sup>            Re-investment into developing, improving and expanding the website and other information, advice and support projects</p>	

(Please continue on separate sheet if necessary.)



**COMPANY NUMBER**

8033872

**SECTION C: Declarations on conversion to a community interest company**

**Declaration 1**

We/I, the undersigned, declare and understand that the company in respect of which this application is made:

(a) cannot be an incorporated charity and a community interest company<sup>v</sup>

AND;

(b) if we are an existing incorporated charity that we have been given written consent from the Charity Commission or the Scottish Charity Regulator<sup>vi</sup> to the company's conversion to a community interest company

**Declaration 2**

We/I, the undersigned, declare that the company in respect of which this application is made will not be:

(a) a political party;

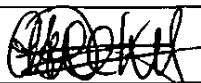
(b) a political campaigning organisation; or

(c) a subsidiary of a political party or of a political campaigning organisation.<sup>vii</sup>

**SECTION D:  
SIGNATORIES**

Each person who is the first director of company must sign the declarations.

Signed



Date

12.07.2013

Signed

Date

Signed

Date

Signed

Date

Signed

Date

Signed

Date

Signed	<input type="text"/>	Date	<input type="text"/>
Signed	<input type="text"/>	Date	<input type="text"/>
Signed	<input type="text"/>	Date	<input type="text"/>
Signed	<input type="text"/>	Date	<input type="text"/>

(Please continue on separate sheet if necessary.)

**COMPANY NUMBER**

### **CHECKLIST**

#### **Have the first directors signed the CIC37?**

This form must be accompanied by the following documents:

- (a) Special resolution stating the company should become a community interest company.
- (b) To make such alterations of the articles of association as it considers necessary to comply with the requirements imposed by and by virtue of section 32 or otherwise appropriate in connection with becoming a community interest company; and
- (c) To change the company's name to include one of the following designates, community interest company/ c.i.c. / community interest public company/ community interest p.l.c. or the Welsh equivalent.
- (d) Form NM01- Notice of change of name
- (e) A printed copy of the articles of the company as altered by the special resolutions
- (f) Any completed continuation sheets
- (g) A cheque for £25 made payable to Companies House.

You do not have to give any contact information in the box opposite but if you do, it will help the Registrar of Companies to contact you if there is a query on the form. The contact information that you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

A Good Place 2 Start Ltd	
27 Gloucester Street London WC1N 3AX	
info@agoodplace2start.com	
www.agoodplace2start.com	Tel
DX Number	DX Exchange

#### **When you have completed and signed the form please send it to the Registrar of Companies at:**

*For companies registered in England and Wales:* Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ  
DX 33050 Cardiff

*For companies registered in Scotland:* Companies House, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139  
Fountainbridge, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh

*For companies registered in Northern Ireland:* Companies House, 2nd Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, BT2 8BG

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> This form will be placed on the public record. Any information relevant to the application that you do not wish to appear on the public record, should be described in a separate letter addressed to the CIC Regulator and delivered to the Registrar of Companies with the other documents.

<sup>2</sup> The community interest test is referred to in section 35 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and is expanded upon in regulations 3, 4 & 5 of the Regulations.

<sup>3</sup> E.g. "the residents of Oldtown" or "those suffering from XYZ disease".

<sup>4</sup> It is expected that surpluses will be primarily used to benefit the community or be reinvested into the company to promote its aims rather than for the personal gain of shareholders and/or directors

<sup>v</sup> A community interest company cannot benefit from charitable status. An existing company which wishes to become a community interest company must either not have charitable status or must satisfy the criteria set out in section C declaration 2(b).

<sup>vi</sup> A Scottish charitable company is a company, which is a Scottish charity. A Scottish charity is a body entered in the Scottish Charity register, kept by the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.

<sup>vii</sup> A company is not eligible to be formed as a community interest company if it will be an "excluded company". If you are not sure whether the company which you wish to form falls into any of these categories, you should refer to the definitions of the terms "political party", "political campaigning organisation" and "subsidiary" (and of the related terms "election", "governmental authority", "public authority" and "referendum") in Regulation 2 of the Regulations before completing this form.

# CIC36/CIC37

## Continuation Sheet

**COMPANY NAME** 8033872

### SECTION B: COMPANY ACTIVITIES – CONTINUATION SHEET

*Please indicate how it is proposed that the company's activities will benefit the community (or a section of the community). Please provide as much detail as possible to enable the Regulator to make a properly informed decision about whether your company is eligible to be a community interest company. We would find it useful if you brought out how you think your company will be different from a commercial company providing similar services or products for individual, personal gain.*

<b>Activities</b> (Tell us here what the company is being set up to do)	<b>How will the activity benefit the community?</b> <i>(The community will benefit by )</i>
A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. provides information including counselling/therapy, Police, social services, voluntary/community support, safeguarding adults/children, self help, specialist lawyers, training, books, cds, dvds, publications, news	<p>The Community will benefit by having full access to a stimulating wealth of recommended information that many do not even know exists. This creates many informed opportunities.</p> <p>The hub is a first of its kind as there is no other commercial company providing similar services or products for individuals or personal gain in existence. <a href="http://www.agoodplace2start.com">www.agoodplace2start.com</a></p>
A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. takes on the hardwork to discover areas of good practice and functional tools.	<p>All information and resources within the hub or sent via email or post are continuously vetted on behalf of the community. Therefore the Community has a lesser chance of accessing/receiving unsafe, unpleasant or un reputable sources of information. It also means that children and young people are safe within the hub.</p>

<p><b>Activities</b> (Tell us here what the company is being set up to do)</p>	<p><b>How will the activity benefit the community?</b> <i>(The community will benefit by )</i></p>
<p>A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. provides free and accessible resources.</p>	<p>The online service is very easy to maneuver and has text resizing, background colour alterations, language translator and browsealoud. The Community will benefit from the accessibility especially children, those with sensory impairments, people with learning disabilities/difficulties and people who's first language is not English.</p>
<p>A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. provides free and accessible resources.</p>	<p>The Hide Page provides the Community with a safety solution that ensures no immediate spying on selected internet activity. There is also no subscription fee which means that Community Searchers, including those possibly at risk, can experience equal levels of access and disparity reduction and less isolation or discrimination.</p>

If the company makes any surplus it will be used for. .

Re-investment into developing, improving and expanding the website and other information, advice and support projects.

# CIC36/CIC37

## Continuation Sheet

**COMPANY NAME** 8033872

### SECTION B: COMPANY ACTIVITIES – CONTINUATION SHEET

*Please indicate how it is proposed that the company's activities will benefit the community (or a section of the community). Please provide as much detail as possible to enable the Regulator to make a properly informed decision about whether your company is eligible to be a community interest company. We would find it useful if you brought out how you think your company will be different from a commercial company providing similar services or products for individual, personal gain.*

<b>Activities</b> (Tell us here what the company is being set up to do)	<b>How will the activity benefit the community?</b> <i>(The community will benefit by )</i>
A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. creates a proactive community of ownership	Through user involvement the Community benefits by having opportunities to be a part of developing projects including the online hub; they also benefit from a genuinely engaging social environment; and through much needed moral integration, awareness and ownership.
A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. creates qualitative and quantitative evidence of need.	By observing and reviewing online traffic, habits and activity; testimonials, surveys and consultation the Community benefits from community and equality needs assessments outcomes. This is used to identify gaps and inequalities to improve access, increase dialogue, insure high quality, generate funds and develop community interests.

<b>Activities</b> (Tell us here what the company is being set up to do)	<b>How will the activity benefit the community?</b> <i>(The community will benefit by )</i>
A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. is an added strength and support to all statutory, voluntary and community stakeholders and providers.	The Community benefits for the first time as the statutory, voluntary and community stakeholders including health services, social care, criminal justice, businesses and representatives of the at-risk population are brought together, as a collaboration within an equal and flexible space, to support needs and indirectly create interventions most effective for addressing those needs.
A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. reduces barriers for hard to reach groups to get support around abuse issues.	Besides regular issues the Community will benefit from access to information and resources relating to groups connected to the protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. Hard to reach groups within these characteristics are accommodated for within the hub and will better identify specialist help to suit their personal needs.



If the company makes any surplus it will be used for  
Re-investment into developing, improving and expanding the website and other information,  
advice and support projects.

# CIC36/CIC37

## Continuation Sheet

**COMPANY NAME** 8033872

### SECTION B: COMPANY ACTIVITIES – CONTINUATION SHEET

*Please indicate how it is proposed that the company's activities will benefit the community (or a section of the community). Please provide as much detail as possible to enable the Regulator to make a properly informed decision about whether your company is eligible to be a community interest company. We would find it useful if you brought out how you think your company will be different from a commercial company providing similar services or products for individual, personal gain.*

<b>Activities</b> (Tell us here what the company is being set up to do)	<b>How will the activity benefit the community?</b> (The community will benefit by )
A Good Place 2 Start C.I.C. provides an avenue for offenders and perpetrators to get help.	Victims, survivors, supporters and professionals are not the only ones who need help. The Community will benefit from having space within the hub to find information, advice, support and resources for those who want to change their abusive behaviour.

<b>Activities</b> (Tell us here what the company is being set up to do)	<b>How will the activity benefit the community?</b> <i>(The community will benefit by. )</i>
<p>If the company makes any surplus it will be used for            Re-investment into developing, improving and expanding the website and other information, advice and support projects.</p>	



**FILE COPY**

**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION  
ON BECOMING A  
COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY**

Company No. 8033872

The Registrar of Companies for England and Wales hereby certifies that  
under the Companies Act 2006:

**A GOOD PLACE 2 START LTD**

having changed its name; is now a Community Interest Company; and is  
incorporated under the name of:

**A GOOD PLACE 2 START C.I.C.**

Given at Companies House on **19th July 2013**



**Companies House**



**THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE  
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES**