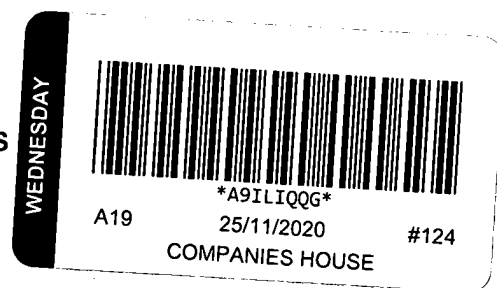


THE COMPANIES ACT 2006
PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION
of



ALSAGER BOWLING AND RECREATION CLUB COMPANY LIMITED

PART 1

INTERPRETATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

1 Defined Terms

- (1) The regulations contained in the Model Articles for Private Companies Limited by Shares set out in Schedule 1 of The Companies (Model Articles) Regulations 2008 (SI 3229/2008), shall not apply to the Company.

- (2) In the articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

" 2006 Act"	means the Companies Act 2006;
"Articles"	means the Company's articles of association;
"Bankruptcy"	includes individual insolvency proceedings in a jurisdiction other than England and Wales or Northern Ireland which have an effect similar to that of bankruptcy;
"Chairperson"	has the meaning given in article 14;
"Chairperson of the Meeting"	has the meaning given in article 34;
"Club"	means the Alsager Bowling and Recreation Club;
"Companies Acts"	means the Companies Acts (as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2006), in so far as they apply to the Company;
"Director"	means a director of the Company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;
"Fully Paid"	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;
"Member"	means a person who has a valid Paid active or social membership with the Club;
"Ordinary Resolution"	has the meaning given in section 282 of the 2006 Act;
"Paid"	means paid or credited as paid;
"Participate"	in relation to a Directors' meeting, has the meaning given in article 12;

"Proxy Notice"	has the meaning given in article 40;
"Rules"	the rules and by-laws of the Club;
"Shareholder"	means the holder of a Share in the Company and for the avoidance of doubt whose name is entered in the register of members as the holder of the Shares;
"Shares"	means shares in the Company;
"Special Resolution"	has the meaning given in section 283 of the 2006 Act;
"Subsidiary"	has the meaning given in section 1159 of the 2006 Act;
"Transfer"	a transfer or disposal of, or the creation of a charge, lien, security, Encumbrance or option over, either or both of the legal and/or beneficial title in all, or part of, the Shares of any Shareholder to any person, and "Transferred" or "Transfers" will be construed accordingly.
"Transferor"	a Shareholder proposing to complete a Transfer.

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

2 Liability of Shareholders

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

3 Objects of the Company

The main purposes of the Club are to provide facilities for and to promote participation in the amateur sport of Crown Green Bowling in the Alsager area.

4 Open to the whole community without discrimination

Membership of the Club shall be open to anyone interested in the sport on application, regardless of sex, age, disability, ethnicity, nationality, sexual orientation, religion or other beliefs, except as a necessary consequence of the requirements of Crown Green Bowling. The Club may have different classes of membership and subscription on a non-discriminatory and fair basis. The Club will keep subscriptions at levels that will not pose a significant obstacle to people participating. The Directors may refuse membership, or remove it, only for good cause such as conduct or character likely to bring the Club or sport into disrepute. Appeal against refusal or removal may be made to the Directors.

PART 2

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5 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.

6 Shareholders' reserve power

- (1) The Shareholders may, by Special Resolution, direct the Directors to take, or refrain from taking, specified action.
- (2) No such Special Resolution invalidates anything which the Directors have done before the passing of the resolution.

7 Directors may delegate

- (1) Subject to the Articles, the Directors may delegate any of the powers which are conferred on them under the Articles:
 - (a) to such 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.
- (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.

8 Committees

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. The Directors may make rules of procedure for all or any committees, which prevail over rules derived from the Articles if they are not consistent with them.

DECISION-MAKING BY DIRECTORS

9 Directors to take decisions collectively

- (1) The general rule about decision-making by directors is that any decision of the directors must be either a majority decision at a meeting or a decision taken in accordance with article 10.
- (2) If:

- (a) the Company only has one director, and
- (b) no provision of the Articles requires it to have more than one director,

the general rule does not apply, and the director may, subject to Articles 10(3) and 18 take decisions without regard to any other of the provisions of the Articles relating to Directors' decision-making.

10 Unanimous decisions

- (1) A decision of the directors is taken in accordance with this article when all eligible directors indicate to each other by any means that they share a common view on a matter.
- (2) Such a decision may take the form of a resolution in writing, copies of which have been signed by each eligible director or to which each eligible director has otherwise indicated agreement in writing.
- (3) References in this article to eligible directors are to directors who would have been entitled to vote on the matter had it been proposed as a resolution at a directors' meeting.
- (4) A decision may not be taken in accordance with this article if the eligible directors would not have formed a quorum at such a meeting.

11 Calling a directors' meeting

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

12 Participation in directors' meetings

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

- (3) If all the directors participating in a meeting are not in the same place, they may decide that the meeting is to be treated as taking place wherever any of them is.

13 Quorum for directors' meetings

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

14 Chairing of directors' meetings

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

15 Casting vote

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

16 Conflicts of interest

- (1) If a proposed decision of the directors is concerned with an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company in which a director is interested, that director is not to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum or voting purposes.
- (2) But if paragraph (3) applies, a director who is interested in an actual or proposed transaction or arrangement with the Company is to be counted as participating in the decision-making process for quorum and voting purposes.
- (3) This paragraph applies when:
 - (a) the Company by Ordinary Resolution disapplies the provision of the Articles which would otherwise prevent a director from being counted as participating in the decision-making process;
 - (b) the director's interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest; or
 - (c) the director's conflict of interest arises from a permitted cause.

- (4) For the purposes of this Article, the following are permitted causes:
- (a) a guarantee given, or to be given, by or to a director in respect of an obligation incurred by or on behalf of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;
 - (b) subscription, or an agreement to subscribe, for Shares or other securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, or to underwrite, sub-underwrite, or guarantee subscription for any such Shares or securities; and
 - (c) arrangements pursuant to which benefits are made available to employees and directors or former employees and directors of the Company or any of its subsidiaries which do not provide special benefits for directors or former directors.
- (5) For the purposes of this Article, references to proposed decisions and decision-making processes include any directors' meeting or part of a directors' meeting.
- (6) Subject to paragraph (7), if a question arises at a meeting of directors or of a committee of directors as to the right of a director to Participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes, the question may, before the conclusion of the meeting, be referred to the Chairperson whose ruling in relation to any director other than the Chairperson is to be final and conclusive.
- (7) If any question as to the right to Participate in the meeting (or part of the meeting) should arise in respect of the Chairperson, the question is to be decided by a decision of the directors at that meeting, for which purpose the Chairperson is not to be counted as participating in the meeting (or that part of the meeting) for voting or quorum purposes.
- (8) Where the number of non-conflicted directors is less than the quorum for the purposes of approving a resolution authorising any situation or transaction constituting a conflict as anticipated by the Companies Acts, the quorum shall be all the disinterested directors.
- (9) When all the directors of the Company are conflicted, the Company shall pass the conflict to the Company's Shareholders for approval by Ordinary Resolution.

17 Records of decisions to be kept

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

18 Directors' discretion to make further rules

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

NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS

19 Methods of appointing directors

- (1) There shall be no maximum number of directors and the minimum number of directors shall be one. Whenever the Company has two or more directors, at least one of them shall be a natural person
- (2) Any person 16 years of age or more and who is willing to act as a director, and is permitted by law to do so, may be appointed to be a director:
 - (a) by Ordinary Resolution; or

- (b) by a decision of the Directors.
- (3) In any case where, as a result of death, the Company has no Shareholders and no directors, the personal representatives of the last Shareholder to have died have the right, by notice in writing, to appoint a person to be a director.
- (4) For the purposes of paragraph (3), where 2 or more Shareholders die in circumstances rendering it uncertain who was the last to die, a younger Shareholder is deemed to have survived an older Shareholder.

20 Termination of director's appointment

- (1) 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 Acts or is prohibited from being a director by law;
 - (b) a Bankruptcy order is made against that person;
 - (c) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
 - (d) a registered medical practitioner who is treating that person gives a written opinion to the Company stating that that person has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a director and may remain so for more than three months;
 - (e) notification is received by the Company from the director that the director is resigning from office, and such resignation has taken effect in accordance with its terms;
 - (f) they have, for more than six consecutive months, been absent without permission of the Directors from meetings of Directors held during that period and the Directors resolve that their office be vacated; or
 - (g) that person ceased to be a Member.

21 Directors' expenses

The Company may pay any reasonable expenses which the directors properly incur in connection with their duties as Directors of the Company.

PART 3

SHARES AND DISTRIBUTIONS

SHARES

22 All shares to be fully paid up

- (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.
- (2) This does not apply to Shares taken on the formation of the Company by the subscribers to the Company's memorandum.

23 Authority to allot and reallocate Shares

- (1) The Directors are generally and unconditionally authorised pursuant to section 550 of the 2006 Act to exercise any power of the Company to allot and grant rights to subscribe for or convert securities into Shares, subject to the terms of membership of the Club.
- (2) Only a Member may be a Shareholder and such Member's shareholding shall not exceed one Share.

24 Transfer of Shares

- (1) No Shares shall be Transferred other than in accordance with this clause 24.
- (2) In the event of a Transfer (by virtue of clause 24(3) or otherwise) the Company may:
 - (a) purchase the Shares for an amount not exceeding the Shares' nominal value; or
 - (b) authorise the Transferor to Transfer their Shares to a Member provided that to do so would not contravene Article 23(2).
- (3) The Directors (excluding any Director who is subject to the relevant events in his/her capacity as a Shareholder) may, at any point within three months of the date of any of the following events, resolve that a Shareholder is deemed to have served a notice on the Company to the Transfer of their Shares back to the Company immediately before the occurrence of such event:
 - (a) the Shareholder's death; or
 - (b) the Shareholder committing a material breach of the Articles or the Rules; or
 - (c) the Shareholder ceasing to be a Member.
- (4) If any Transferor, or the executors of their estate, refuse to Transfer any Shares in accordance with this clause 24 the Board may authorise any Director (who will be deemed to be irrevocably appointed as attorney for the Transferor for this purpose) to execute each necessary transfer document and deliver it on the Transferor's, or his/her estate's, behalf. The Company will hold any purchase monies in a separate bank account on trust for the Transferor or his/her estate in this instance, but will not be bound to earn or pay interest on any money so held. The Company's receipt of such purchase money will be a good discharge and the validity of the proceedings will not be questioned by any person.
- (5) The Directors may refuse to register Transfer, and if they do so, the instrument of transfer must be returned to the transferee with the notice of refusal unless they suspect that the proposed transfer may be fraudulent.

24 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.

25 Share certificates

- (1) The Company must issue each Shareholder, free of charge, with one or more certificates in respect of the Shares which that Shareholder holds.
- (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) whether the Shares are Fully Paid; and
 - (d) any distinguishing numbers assigned to them.
- (3) If more than one person holds a Share: only one certificate may be issued in respect of it.
- (4) Certificates must:
 - (a) have affixed to them the Company's common seal, or
 - (b) be otherwise executed in accordance with the Companies Acts.

26 Replacement share certificates

- (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.
- (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 Purchase of own shares

Subject to the 2006 Act but without prejudice to any other provision of these Articles, the Company may purchase its own Shares with cash up to any amount in a financial year not exceeding the lower of:

- (a) £15,000; or
- (b) the value of 5% of the Company's share capital.

PART 4

DECISION-MAKING BY SHAREHOLDERS

ORGANISATION OF GENERAL MEETINGS

32 Attendance and speaking at general meetings

- (1) A person is able to exercise the right to speak at a general meeting when that person is in a position to communicate to all those attending the meeting, during the meeting, any information or opinions which that person has on the business of the meeting.
- (2) A person is able to exercise the right to vote at a general meeting when:
 - (a) that person is able to vote, during the meeting, on resolutions put to the vote at the meeting, and
 - (b) that person's vote can be taken into account in determining whether or not such resolutions are passed at the same time as the votes of all the other persons attending the meeting.
- (3) The directors may make whatever arrangements they consider appropriate to enable those attending a general meeting to exercise their rights to speak or vote at it.
- (4) In determining attendance at a general meeting, it is immaterial whether any two or more Shareholders attending it are in the same place as each other.
- (5) Two or more persons who are not in the same place as each other attend a general meeting if their circumstances are such that if they have (or were to have) rights to speak and vote at that meeting, they are (or would be) able to exercise them.

33 Quorum for general meetings

The quorum for a general meeting shall be determined according to section 318 of the 2006 Act and no business other than the appointment of the Chairperson of the Meeting is to be transacted at a general meeting if the persons attending it do not constitute a quorum.

34 Chairing general meetings

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

35 Attendance and speaking by directors and non-shareholders

- (1) Directors may attend and speak at general meetings, whether or not they are Shareholders.
- (2) The Chairperson of the Meeting may permit other persons who are not:
 - (a) Shareholders of the Company, or
 - (b) otherwise entitled to exercise the rights of Shareholders in relation to general meetings, to attend and speak at a general meeting.

36 Adjournment

- (1) If the persons attending a general meeting within half an hour of the time at which the meeting was due to start do not constitute a quorum, or if during a meeting a quorum ceases to be present, or if at any time during a quorate general meeting the meeting directs him to do so, the Chairperson of the Meeting must adjourn it and he may adjourn a general meeting at which a quorum is present if:
 - (a) the meeting consents to an adjournment, or
 - (b) it appears to the Chairperson of the Meeting that an adjournment is necessary to protect the safety of any person attending the meeting or ensure that the business of the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner.
- (2) When adjourning a general meeting, the Chairperson of the Meeting must:
 - (a) either specify the time and place to which it is adjourned or state that it is to continue at a time and place to be fixed by the Directors; and
 - (b) have regard to any directions as to the time and place of any adjournment which have been given by the meeting.
- (3) If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place more than 14 days after it was adjourned, the Company must give at least 7 clear days' notice of it (that is, excluding the day of the adjourned meeting and the day on which the notice is given):
 - (a) to the same persons to whom notice of the Company's general meetings is required to be given, and
 - (b) containing the same information which such notice is required to contain.
- (4) No business may be transacted at an adjourned general meeting which could not properly have been transacted at the meeting if the adjournment had not taken place and if, at an adjourned general meeting, a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the Shareholders present shall be a quorum.

VOTING AT GENERAL MEETINGS

37 Voting: general

- (1) A resolution put to the vote of a general meeting must be decided on a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded and acted upon in accordance with these Articles and sections 321 and 322 of the 2006 Act.
- (2) On a poll, every Shareholder shall have one vote.

38 Errors and disputes

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

39 Poll votes

- (1) A poll on a resolution may be demanded:
 - (a) in advance of the general meeting where it is to be put to the vote, or
 - (b) at a general meeting, either before a show of hands on that resolution or immediately after the result of a show of hands on that resolution is declared.
- (2) A poll may be demanded by:
 - (a) the Chairperson of the meeting;
 - (b) the Directors;
 - (c) two or more persons having the right to vote on the resolution; or
 - (d) a person or persons representing not less than one tenth of the total voting rights of all the Shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.
- (3) A demand for a poll may be withdrawn if:
 - (a) the poll has not yet been taken, and
 - (b) the Chairperson of the Meeting consents to the withdrawal.
- (4) Polls must be taken immediately and in such manner as the Chairperson of the Meeting directs.

40 Content of proxy notices

- (1) Proxies may only validly be appointed by a notice in writing (a "Proxy Notice") which:
 - (a) states the name and address of the Shareholder appointing the proxy;
 - (b) identifies the person appointed to be that Shareholder's proxy and the general meeting in relation to which that person is appointed;
 - (c) is signed by or on behalf of the Shareholder appointing the proxy, or is authenticated in such manner as the Directors may determine; and
 - (d) is delivered to the Company in accordance with the Articles and any instructions contained in the notice of the general meeting to which they relate.
- (2) The Company may require Proxy Notices to be delivered in a particular form, and may specify different forms for different purposes.
- (3) Proxy Notices may specify how the proxy appointed under them is to vote (or that the proxy is to abstain from voting) on one or more resolutions.
- (4) Unless a Proxy Notice indicates otherwise, it must be treated as:

- (a) allowing the person appointed under it as a proxy discretion as to how to vote on any ancillary or procedural resolutions put to the meeting; and
- (b) appointing that person as a proxy in relation to any adjournment of the general meeting to which it relates as well as the meeting itself.

41 Delivery of proxy notices

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

42 Amendments to resolutions

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

43 Rules

- (1) The Directors may from time to time make such rules or bye laws as they may deem necessary or expedient or convenient for the proper conduct and management of the Company and for the purposes of prescribing classes of and conditions of membership, and in particular but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, they may by such rules or bye laws regulate:

- (a) the admission and classification of Shareholders of the Company (including the admission of organisations to membership) and the rights and privileges of such Shareholders, and the conditions of membership and the terms on which Members may resign or have their membership terminated and the entrance fees, subscriptions and other fees or payments to be made by Members;
 - (b) the conduct of Shareholders of the Company in relation to one another, and to the Company's servants;
 - (c) the setting aside of the whole or any part or parts of the Company's premises at any particular time or times or for any particular purpose or purposes;
 - (d) the procedure at general meetings and meetings of the Directors and committees of the Directors in so far as such procedure is not regulated by the Articles;
 - (e) generally, all such matters as are commonly the subject matter of company rules.
- (2) The Company in general meeting shall have power to alter, add to or repeal the rules or bye laws and the Directors shall adopt such means as they think sufficient to bring to the notice of Shareholders of the Company all such rules or bye laws, which shall be binding on all Shareholders of the Company. Provided that no rule or bye law shall be inconsistent with, or shall affect or repeal anything contained in, the Memorandum or the Articles.

44 Profits not to be distributed

The income and property of the Company shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Company's objects and activities and no part shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit, to Shareholders of the Company, and no Director shall be appointed to any office of the Company paid by salary or fees or receive any remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth from the Company: Provided that nothing in this document shall prevent any payment in good faith by the Company:

- (a) of the usual professional charges for business done by any Director or Shareholders of the Company who is a solicitor, accountant or other person engaged in a profession when instructed by the Company to act in a professional capacity on its behalf: provided that at no time shall a majority of the Directors benefit under this provision and that a Director shall withdraw from any meeting at which his or her appointment or remuneration is under discussion;
- (b) of reasonable and proper remuneration for any services rendered to the Company by any Shareholder, officer or servant of the Company who is not a Director;
- (c) of interest on money lent by any Shareholder of the Company or Director at a reasonable and proper rate per annum not above the published base lending rate of a clearing bank to be selected by the Directors.

PART 5

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

45 Means of communication to be used

- (1) Anything sent or supplied by or to the Company under the Articles may be sent or supplied in any way in which the 2006 Act provides for documents or information which are authorised or required by any provision of that Act to be sent or supplied by or to the Company.
- (2) Every notice convening a general meeting shall comply with the provisions of section 307 and 325 of the 2006 Act as to the length of notice required for the meeting and the giving of information to shareholders in regard to their right to appoint proxies; and notices of and other communications relating to any general meeting which any shareholder is entitled to receive shall be sent to the Directors and to the auditor for the time being of the Company.
- (3) 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.
- (4) A Director may agree with the Company that notices or documents sent to that Director in a particular way are to be deemed to have been received within a specified time of their being sent, and for the specified time to be less than 48 hours.

46 Company seals

- (1) Any common seal may only be used by the authority of the Directors.
- (2) The Directors may decide by what means and in what form any common seal is to be used.
- (3) Unless otherwise decided by the Directors, if the Company has a common seal and it is affixed to a document, the document must also be signed by at least one authorised person in the presence of a witness who attests the signature.
- (4) For the purposes of this Article, an authorised person is:
 - (a) any Director of the Company;
 - (b) the Company secretary (if any); or
 - (c) any person authorised by the Directors for the purpose of signing documents to which the common seal is applied.

47 No right to inspect accounts and other records

Except as provided by law or authorised by the Directors or an Ordinary Resolution of the Company, no person is entitled to inspect any of the Company's accounting or other records or documents merely by virtue of being a Shareholder.

48 Provision for employees on cessation of business

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

49 Asset Lock - Application of assets on dissolution

Upon dissolution of the Company any remaining assets shall be given or transferred to another registered Community Amateur Sports Club (CASC), a registered charity or the sport's governing body for use by them in related community sports.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

50 Indemnity

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

51 Insurance

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

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

PRIVATE COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ALSAGER BOWLING AND RECREATION CLUB COMPANY LIMITED

(a company registered in England and Wales no. 00081035)

(Company)

WRITTEN RESOLUTION

OF

MEMBERS


Pursuant to section 288 of the Companies Act 2006 (**CA 2006**) we, the undersigned, being the eligible members (as defined by section 289 CA 2006) of the Company, signify agreement to and pass the following as a special resolution (**Resolution**) of the Company.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

THAT the draft articles of association attached to this Resolution be adopted as the articles of association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the Company's existing articles of association.

NOTES:

1. If you agree to the Resolution, please indicate your agreement by signing and dating this document above and then return it to the Company by delivering it by hand to or posting it to Robert Lloyd at Knights plc, The Brampton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ST5 OQW or emailing it to Gemma.Mintram@knightsplc.com.
2. If you do not agree to the Resolution, you do not need to do anything: you will not be deemed to have agreed to the Resolutions by failing to reply.
3. Once you have indicated your agreement to the Resolutions, you may not revoke that agreement.
4. Unless within 28 days of the Circulation Date noted at the beginning of this document sufficient agreement has been received for the Resolution to pass, the Resolution will lapse. If you do agree to the Resolution please ensure that this document, duly signed and dated as explained in Note 1 above, is received by Robert Lloyd at Knights plc, The Brampton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ST5 OQW within 28 days of the Circulation Date.
5. If you are signing this document on behalf of a person under a power of attorney or other similar authority, you must send a certified copy of that power of attorney or other authority when returning this document.

.....
 K AYRES	Date of Signature 11-9-2020
.....
Signed by _____ C BROOKES	Date of Signature
.....
Signed by _____ M BROOKES	Date of Signature
.....
Signed by _____ J CARTWRIGHT	Date of Signature
.....
Signed by _____ B CURTIS	Date of Signature
.....
Signed by _____ J FLETCHER	Date of Signature
.....
Signed by _____ M HOLDEN	Date of Signature
.....
Signed by _____ D MANDLEY	Date of Signature
.....
Signed by _____ J PALIN	Date of Signature
.....
Signed by _____ R PARISH	Date of Signature
.....