

THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

SPECIAL RESOLUTION

Conversion from an "ordinary" limited company to a community interest company

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

Company no, 04025368

Company name BigBarn Limited

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

College farm, Great Barford, Bedford MK44 3JJ

On 7th January 2010 the following resolution was passed as a special resolution

RESOLUTION

That The following clause be added to the company's articles of association

- 1 Clause 2; "The company is to be a Community Interest Company "
- 2 The company's name be changed to. **BigBarn C.I.C**
3. The company's articles of association be altered so as to take the form of the articles of association attached to this resolution, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, any articles of association of the company previously registered with the Registrar of Companies

Anthony Davison


CHAIRMAN



DATE 7. 01. 2010



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"RV05FHVI"

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NOTES

(1) On the formalities required when an existing company becomes a CIC, see generally section 37 of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise Act) 2004 and Chapters 4.2, 5.1 and 5.3 of the Regulator's guidance notes (available from the website www.cicregulator.gov.uk).

(2) This precedent is drafted as a certificate of passing of the special resolutions which a company must pass as part of the process of becoming a CIC. It is to be signed by the chairman of the general meeting at which the special resolutions are passed, certifying that the meeting was duly convened and the resolutions duly passed. As such it is the sort of document which should be forwarded to Companies House to show that the resolutions have been passed as required.

(3) Section 32 obliges every CIC to include in its articles a statement that it is to be a CIC. Section 37(1)(c) and section 33 of the Act oblige companies converting to become CICs to change their names to include one of the prescribed CIC corporate designations rather than "limited" or "plc". In addition, section 32 of the Act, and regulations made under it (see Part 3 of, and Schedules 1 to 3 to, the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005) prescribe that certain provisions relating to the governance of the company, and transfers of its assets (the "prescribed provisions"), must be included in CICs' articles.

(4) The precedent resolution complies with all these requirements. You may also want to make other changes. Broadly speaking, any provision of the company's articles can be changed by special resolution or notice of change of name by resolution, as appropriate. However, there are certain exceptions to this:

(i) the clause in the articles which specifies whether the company's registered office is to be located in England and Wales, Wales or Scotland; and

(iii) any clause which the articles state is unalterable, or can only be altered by some procedure more onerous than the passing of a special resolution.

(5) With the exception of the statement of CIC status, the precedent assumes that, rather than setting out each change introduced in the articles as a result of section 32 and the Regulations, the resolution will simply substitute a complete new form of memorandum and articles which includes all the changes. If, instead, you wish to introduce the prescribed provisions required by the Regulations (see note 3 above) piecemeal, you will need to add resolutions to that effect. But in any event, you must file a consolidated text of the articles as altered by any special resolution: it is an offence not to do so (see section 34 of the Companies Act 2006).

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BigBarn's Community Interest Statement

Activities (What the company is set up to do)

BigBarn is committed to reversing the anti-social trend of the UK food industry. A trend towards the growing mass production of food and control of the market by big business and retailers, giving farmers an average of only 9p in every £1 spent on food in the supermarket. And where milk is cheaper than water in some shops!

Today's food industry is anti-social and needs to change

BigBarn's mission is to reverse this trend by reconnecting consumers with their local producers and encourage local trade. Giving farmers a better deal and consumers fresher, cheaper, accountable food.

Today's food industry is anti-social, resulting in,

- Small farms going out of business
- Small rural shops and post offices closing
- Decreasing access to fresh food
- Food being produced for shelf life and not flavour
- Excess animal movement
- Too many additives in food, hidden behind a label
- 'Staple food' costs actually rising as middle men & retailer margins increase
- Increasing consumption of ready meals
- Increased reliance on oil as specialist farms move away from mixed farming

Local trade can make this change with large social and community benefits

BigBarn reverses this trend by promoting local food producers as icons on post code specific maps accessed through the internet. It allows small, struggling, rural, producers to sell direct and get a better price. And consumers access to cheaper, fresh, seasonal, accountable, food. It also reduces food miles, increases food knowledge and education as well as increasing agricultural diversity and boosting local rural economies to make those communities more sustainable.

How will the activity benefit the community

BigBarn will continue to

- 1 Provide a definitive database of producers who want to sell direct
- 2 Promoting these producers by displaying them on post code specific maps
- 3 Actively seeking other like-minded websites to have the BigBarn map open within their website to promote local producers
- 4 Develop and promote an on-line market place and give producer members of BigBarn e-commerce to sell local food on-line
- 5 Continually looking for ways to help producers team up with local shops to offer consumer a complete range of food & drink cheaper, like for like, than the supermarket
- 6 Accessing any grants to help achieve the BigBarn community's objectives
- 7 Providing producer members with a database of case studies to help them improve their businesses and better meet the needs of local consumers
- 8 Continually improve the BigBarn website and related technology to make it user friendly and world class

A clear strategy is in place and needs to be embraced by stakeholders

Statement to producers

[illegible]

- 1 To continue to promote the BigBarn map and website to consumers and like minded organisations
- 2 To offer a listing on the BigBarn website to all producers who,
 - a Sell direct
 - b Most of what they sell is produced by them or comes from the local area
- 3 To offer premium listings and discounts on products and service for those that want to pay for them
- 4 Provide case studies on best practice and how to build local food supply chanins

Statement to Consumers

- 1 Offer access to the BigBarn website, free, a user friendly way of finding local producers of food
- 2 Offer access to recipes, blogs, forums and foody articles
- 3 Offer the BigBarn emailed post code specific newsletter free

The Companies Act 2006

Community Interest Company Limited by Shares

Articles of Association¹

of

BigBarn C.I.C

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

The Companies Act 2006
Community Interest Company Limited by Shares

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The Companies Act 2006

Articles of Association

of

BigBarn 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 Lock²

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.³

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: []

Charity Registration Number (if applicable): []

Company Registration Number (if applicable): []

Registered Office: []⁴

4. Not for profit

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

OBJECTS, POWERS AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

5. Objects⁵

The objects of the Company are to carry on activities which benefit the community and in particular (without limitation) to the BigBarn Communities of producers and businesses on the BigBarn map and Consumers using BigBarn services.

6. Powers

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.

7. Liability of shareholders⁶

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

DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS' POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES⁷

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 number 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.

11. Directors may delegate⁸

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 collectively⁹

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.¹⁰

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' meetings¹¹

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 or one-third of the total number of Directors, whichever is the greater].

15.3 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:

15.3.1 to appoint further Directors; or

15.3.2 to call a general meeting so as to enable the shareholders to appoint further Directors.

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. Voting¹²

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.¹³

18. Decisions without a meeting¹⁴

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;

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 10A-UV spectrophotometer. The concentration of Chl *a* and Chl *b* was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

[illegible]

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The number of transformed cells was determined by the number of colonies obtained after plating on the selective medium. The results are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent standard deviation.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* and *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* spores.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (a), 10⁷ cells/ml (b), 10⁸ cells/ml (c), and 10⁹ cells/ml (d).

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+1}{x(x+1)} + \frac{x}{x(x+1)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x+1+x}{x(x+1)} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2x+1}{x(x+1)} \right) = \frac{2x+1}{2x(x+1)}$$

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

19. Conflicts of interest¹⁵

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 DIRECTORS¹⁶

22. Methods of appointing Directors¹⁷

- 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.

23. Termination of Director's appointment¹⁸

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) a composition is made with that person's creditors generally in satisfaction of that person's debts;
- (d) the Directors reasonably believe he or she is suffering from mental disorder and incapable of acting and they resolve that he or she be removed from office;
- (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 (but only if at least two Directors will remain in office when such resignation has taken effect); or
- (f) the Director fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Directors and the Directors resolve that the Director be removed for this reason.

24. Directors' remuneration¹⁹

- 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 share²⁰

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;²¹ 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 transfers²²

- 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 shares²³

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 shares²⁴

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the role of the auditor in ensuring the integrity of the financial statements. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in the reporting process.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, from the initial recording of transactions to the final closing of the books. It outlines the steps involved in each cycle and the importance of following established procedures to ensure accuracy.

The third part of the document focuses on the analysis and interpretation of financial data. It discusses various ratios and metrics used to assess the financial health of a company and the role of the auditor in providing an objective opinion on the results.

The fourth part of the document addresses the ethical considerations that arise in the auditing process. It highlights the importance of maintaining independence and objectivity, and the potential consequences of failing to do so.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed throughout the document and offers recommendations for improving the auditing process. It emphasizes the need for continuous learning and improvement in the field of auditing.

The sixth part of the document contains a list of references and a glossary of key terms. The references include books, articles, and other sources used in the research. The glossary provides definitions for key terms used throughout the document.

The seventh part of the document contains a list of appendices. These include a list of abbreviations, a list of symbols, and a list of units. These appendices are provided to help the reader understand the document more fully.

The eighth part of the document contains a list of figures and tables. These include a list of figures, a list of tables, and a list of charts. These figures and tables are provided to help the reader understand the data presented in the document.

The ninth part of the document contains a list of footnotes. These include a list of footnotes, a list of endnotes, and a list of references. These footnotes are provided to help the reader understand the document more fully.

The tenth part of the document contains a list of index. This includes a list of index, a list of index, and a list of index. This index is provided to help the reader find the information they need in the document.

- 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 transmittees' rights**
- 34.1 Transmittees 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 transmittee wishes to have a share transferred to another person, the transmittee 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 transmittee has derived rights in respect of the share, and as if the event which gave rise to the transmission had not occurred.

35. Transmittees bound by prior notices

- 35.1 If a notice is given to a shareholder in respect of shares and a transmittee is entitled to those shares, the transmittee is bound by the notice if it was given to the shareholder before the transmittee'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 Meetings²⁵

- 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.²⁶
- 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 debentures²⁷
- 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 accounts²⁸

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

1. In the Articles, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Term	Meaning
“Address”	includes a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving Documents by Electronic Means,
“Articles”	means the Company’s articles of association;
“asset-locked body”	means (i) a community interest Company or a charity ²⁹ or a Permitted Industrial and Provident Society; or (ii) a body established outside the United Kingdom that is equivalent to any of those;
“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;
“Chair”	has the meaning given in Article 10;
“Circulation Date”	in relation to a written resolution, has the meaning given to it in the Companies Acts;
“Clear Days”	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;
“community”	is to be construed in accordance with the section 35(5) of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004;
“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;
“Company”	[] [Community Interest Company/C.I C.];
“Conflict of Interest”	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;
“Director”	means a director of the Company, and includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called;
“distribution recipient”	has the meaning given in Article 37;
“Document”	includes, unless otherwise indicated, any document sent or supplied in Electronic Form;
“Electronic Form and Electronic Means”	have the meanings respectively given to them in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
“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;
“Hard Copy Form”	has the meaning given in section 1168 of the Companies Act 2006;
“holder”	in relation to shares means the person whose name is entered in the register of shareholders as the holder of the shares;
“instrument”	means a document in Hard Copy Form;
“Memorandum”	the Company’s memorandum of association;
“paid”	means paid or credited as paid;
“participate”	in relation to a Directors’ meeting, has the meaning given in Article 14;
“Permitted Industrial and Provident Society”	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,
“the Regulations”	means the Community Interest Company Regulations 2005 (as amended);
“the Regulator”	means the Regulator of Community Interest Companies;

“Secretary”	the secretary of the Company (if any);
“shareholder”	means a person who is the holder of a share;
“shares”	means shares in the Company,
“specified”	means specified in the memorandum or articles of association of the Company for the purposes of this paragraph;
“subsidiary”	has the meaning given in section 1159 of the Companies Act 2006,
“transfer”	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;
“transmittee”	means a person entitled to a share by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder or otherwise by operation of law; and
“Writing”	means the representation or reproduction of words, symbols or other information in a visible form by any method or combination of methods, whether sent or supplied in Electronic Form or otherwise.

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 only 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

In this set of model articles, there is no requirement for all directors to be members (shareholders) of the company, since it is likely that the only member will be Asset Locked Bodies.

The board of directors cannot remove a director other than in accordance with the provisions in article 23 and the Companies Act 2006

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

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CIC 37

Declarations on Conversion to a Community Interest Companyⁱ

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

Company Number

4025368

Company Name in full BigBarn Ltd**Proposed Company
Name in full** BigBarn CIC

Community Interest Company

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". [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]ⁱⁱⁱ

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

BigBarn is committed to reversing the anti-social trend of the UK food industry. A trend towards the growing mass production of food and control of the market by big business and retailers, giving farmers an average of only 9p in every £1 spent on food in the supermarket. And where milk is cheaper than water in some shops!

BigBarn's mission is to reverse this trend by reconnecting consumers with their local producers and encourage local trade. Giving farmers a better deal and consumers fresher, cheaper, accountable food.

WEE SATURDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY NUMBER

4025368

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. It would be useful if you were to explain how you think your company will be different from a commercial company providing similar services or products for individual or personal gain.

Activities (Tell us here what the company is being set up to do)	How will the activity benefit the community? <i>(The community will benefit by)</i>
BigBarn will continue to 1 Provide a definitive database of producers who want to sell direct 2 Promoting these producers by displaying them on post code specific maps 3 Actively seeking other like-minded websites to have the BigBarn map open within their website to promote local producers 4 Develop and promote an on-line market place and give producer members of BigBarn	Today's food industry is anti-social, resulting in; • Small farms going out of business • Small rural shops and post offices closing • Decreasing access to fresh food • Food being produced for shelf life and not flavour • Excess animal movement • Too many additives in food, hidden behind a label • 'Staple food' costs actually rising as middle men & retailer margins increase • Increasing consumption of ready meals • Increased reliance on oil as specialist farms move away from mixed farming
5 Continually looking for ways to help producers team up with local shops to offer consumer a complete range of food & drink cheaper, like for like, than the supermarket. 6 Accessing any grants to help achieve the BigBarn community's objectives 7 Providing producer members with a database of case studies to help them improve their businesses and better meet the needs of local consumers 8 Continually improve the BigBarn website and related	BigBarn reverses this trend by promoting local food producers as icons on post code specific maps accessed through the internet. It allows small, struggling, rural, producers to sell direct and get a better price. And consumers access to cheaper, fresh, seasonal, accountable, food. It also reduces food miles, increases food knowledge and education as well as increasing agricultural diversity and boosting local rural economies to make those communities more sustainable
If the company makes any surplus it will be used for.. Continue to promote local producers and local healthy food whilst continuing to help rebuild local food supply chains.	

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

COMPANY NUMBER

402 5368

SECTION C: Declarations on conversion to a community interest company

Please delete either DECLARATION 1A or DECLARATION 1B below.^{iv}

Declaration 1A.

We/I further declare that:

(i) the company is not a charity (as defined in the Charities Act 1993) or a Scottish charity^v or a Northern Ireland charity^{vi}. (as defined in section 63(1) of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 ("the Act").

Declaration 1B.

We/I further declare that:

(i) the Charity Commission or the Scottish Charity Regulator has given the company written consent to be a community interest company^{vii}

Declaration 2

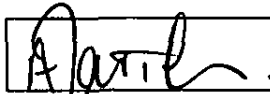
We/I, the undersigned, declare that the company in respect of which this application is made will not be:

- (a) a political party;
- (b) a political campaigning organisation; or
- (c) a subsidiary of a political party or of a political campaigning organisation.^{viii}

SECTION C: SIGNATORIES

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

Signed



Date

7/01/2010

Signed



Date

24/1/2010

Signed

Date

Signed

Date

Signed

Date

(Please continue on separate continuation sheet if necessary.)

CHECKLIST

This form must be accompanied by the following documents:

- (a) Special resolution stating the company should become a community interest company.
- (b) Special resolution to alter the company's articles to state that it is to be a community interest company
- (c) Special resolution make such alterations of the company's articles as the company considers necessary to comply with requirements imposed by section 32 of the Act and Part 3 of the Regulations or which are otherwise appropriate in connection with becoming a community interest company
- (d) Special resolution to change the company's name to comply with section 33 of the Act
- (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.

ANTHONY DAVISON	
Tel 01480 890 970	
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, 4th Floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139
Fountainbridge, EH3 9FF DX 235 Edinburgh

For companies registered in Northern Ireland: Companies House, 1st Floor, Waterfront Plaza, 8
Laganbank Road Belfast BT1 3BS

NOTES

ⁱ 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.

ⁱⁱ 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

ⁱⁱⁱ E.g. "the residents of Oldtown" or "those suffering from XYZ disease".

^{iv} 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 (in which case delete declaration 1B) or must satisfy the criteria set out in paragraph 2B (in which case delete declaration 1A).

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^v 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.

^{vi} Northern Ireland charity is a company, which is a Northern Ireland charity. A Northern Ireland charity is a body that has applied to the Inland Revenue and been granted charitable status for tax purposes.

^{vii} Northern Ireland charities may not at present become community interest companies (although this is expected to change). The permission of the Charity Commission (or the Scottish Charity Regulator) is required before a charitable company, which is a charity under the law of England, and Wales can change its name to become a community interest company.

^{viii} 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



FILE COPY

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

Company No. 4025368

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

BIGBARN LIMITED

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

BIGBARN C.I.C.

Given at Companies House on **11th March 2010**



Companies House
— for the record —



THE OFFICIAL SEAL OF THE
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES