

Constitution of Rooted Community Church

1. Name

The name of the Charitable Incorporated Organisation (“the Church”) is **Rooted Community Church**

2. National location of principal office

The Church must have a principal office in England or Wales. The principal office of the Church is in England.

3. Objects

3.1 The objects of the Church are:

3.1.1 the advancement of the Christian faith for the benefit of the public in accordance with the Statement of Faith appearing in the Schedule.

3.1.2 such other charitable purposes as shall, in the opinion of the charity trustees, further the work of the Church.

3.2 Nothing in this constitution shall authorise an application of the property of the Church for purposes which are not charitable in accordance with section 7 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 and section 2 of the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008

4. Powers

4.1 The Church has power to do anything which is calculated to further its objects or is conducive or incidental to doing so. In particular, the Church has power to:

4.1.1 borrow money and to charge the whole or any part of its property as security for the repayment of the money borrowed. The Church must comply as appropriate with sections 124 and 125 of the Charities Act 2011, if it wishes to mortgage land;

4.1.2 buy, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any property and to maintain and equip it for use;

4.1.3 sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the property belonging to the Church. In exercising this power, the Church must comply as appropriate with sections 117 and 119-123 of the Charities Act 2011;

4.1.4 employ and remunerate such staff as are necessary for carrying out the work of the Church. The Church may employ or remunerate a charity trustee only to the extent that it is permitted to do so by clause 6 (Benefits and payments to charity trustees and connected persons) and provided it complies with the conditions of that clause;

4.1.5 deposit or invest funds, employ a professional fund-manager, and arrange for the investments or other property of the Church to be held in the name of a nominee, in

the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the trustees of a trust are permitted to do by the Trustee Act 2000.

5. Application of income and property

5.1 The income and property of the Church must be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects.

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

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

5.2 None of the income or property of the Church may be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise by way of profit to any member of the Church. This does not prevent a charity trustee receiving benefit from the Church as a beneficiary of the Church.

5.3 Nothing in this clause shall prevent a charity trustee or connected person receiving any benefit or payment which is authorised by Clause 6.

6. Benefits and payments to charity trustees and connected persons

(1) General provisions

No charity trustee or connected person may:

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

unless the payment or benefit is permitted by sub-clause (2) of this clause, or authorised by the court or the prior written consent of the Charity Commission ("the Commission") has been obtained. In this clause, a "financial benefit" means a benefit, direct or indirect, which is either money or has a monetary value.

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

- (a) A charity trustee or connected person may receive a benefit from the Church as a beneficiary of the Church provided that a majority of the trustees do not benefit in this way.

- (b) A charity trustee or connected person may enter into a contract for the supply of services, or of goods that are supplied in connection with the provision of services, to the Church where that is permitted in accordance with, and subject to the conditions in, sections 185 to 188 of the Charities Act 2011.
- (c) Subject to sub-clause (3) of this clause a charity trustee or connected person may provide the Church with goods that are not supplied in connection with services provided to the Church by the charity trustee or connected person.
- (d) A charity trustee or connected person may receive interest on money lent to the Church at a reasonable and proper rate which must be not more than the Bank of England rate (also known as the base rate).
- (e) A charity trustee or connected person may receive rent for premises let by the trustee or connected person to the Church. The amount of the rent and the other terms of the lease must be reasonable and proper. The charity trustee concerned must withdraw from any meeting at which such a proposal or the rent or other terms of the lease are under discussion.
- (f) A charity trustee or connected person may take part in the normal trading and fundraising activities of the Church on the same terms as members of the public.
- (g) A charity trustee who is an office holder and/or employee of the Church may receive reasonable remuneration for carrying out their duties as office holders and/or employees notwithstanding that they are or may be a charity trustee of the Church or a connected person to a charity trustee provided that a majority of the trustees do not benefit in this way.
- (h) Any office holder or employee receiving benefit pursuant to clause 6.2 (g) (or any charity trustee where the office holder or employee directly receiving benefit pursuant to clause 6.2.(g) is a connected person in relation to him/her) must be absent from the part of any meeting at which the terms of stipend or (where applicable) employment of the office holder or employee in question or the performance of his or her duties or (where applicable) any matter in connection with his or her employment is being discussed or determined and must not vote on any such matter.

(3) Payment for supply of goods only – controls

The Church and its charity trustees may only rely upon the authority provided by sub-clause (2)(c) of this clause if each of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (a) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods is set out in a written agreement between the Church and the charity trustee or connected person supplying the goods (“the supplier”).
- (b) The amount or maximum amount of the payment for the goods does not exceed what is reasonable in the circumstances for the supply of the goods in question.

- (c) The other charity trustees are satisfied that it is in the best interests of the Church to contract with the supplier rather than with someone who is not a charity trustee or connected person. In reaching that decision the charity trustees must balance the advantage of contracting with a charity trustee or connected person against the disadvantage of doing so.
- (d) The supplier is absent from the part of any meeting at which there is discussion of the proposal to enter into a contract or arrangement with him or her or it with regard to the supply of goods to the Church.
- (e) The supplier does not vote on any such matter and is not to be counted when calculating whether a quorum of charity trustees is present at the meeting.
- (f) The reason for their decision is recorded by the charity trustees in the minute book.
- (g) A majority of the charity trustees then in office are not in receipt of remuneration or payments authorised by this clause.

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

- (a) “the Church” includes any company in which the Church:
 - (i) holds more than 50% of the shares; or
 - (ii) controls more than 50% of the voting rights attached to the shares; or
 - (iii) has the right to appoint one or more directors to the board of the company;
- (b) “connected person” includes any person within the definition set out in clause 30 (Interpretation);

7. Conflicts of interest and conflicts of loyalty

7.1 A charity trustee must:

- 7.1.1 declare the nature and extent of any interest, direct or indirect, which he or she has in a proposed transaction or arrangement with the Church or in any transaction or arrangement entered into by the Church which has not previously been declared; and
- 7.1.2 absent himself or herself from any discussions of the charity trustees in which it is possible that a conflict of interest will arise between his or her duty to act solely in the interest of the Church and any personal interest (including but not limited to any financial interest).

7.2 Any charity trustee absenting himself or herself from any discussions in accordance with this clause must not vote or be counted as part of the quorum in any decision of the charity trustees on the matter.

8. Liability of members to contribute to the assets of the Church if it is wound up

If the Church is wound up, the members of the Church have no liability to contribute to its assets and no personal responsibility for settling its debts and liabilities.

9. Charity trustees

9.1 Functions and duties of charity trustees

The charity trustees shall have the general control and management of the administration of the Church and may for that purpose exercise all the powers of the Church. It is the duty of each charity trustee (“the duty of care”):

9.1.1 to exercise his or her powers and to perform his or her functions in his or her capacity as a trustee of the Church in the way he or she decides in good faith would be most likely to further the purposes of the Church; and

9.1.2 to exercise, in the performance of those functions, such care and skill as is reasonable in the circumstances having regard in particular to:

- (i) any special knowledge or experience that he or she has or holds himself or herself out as having; and,
- (ii) If he or she acts as a charitable trustee of the Church in the course of a business or profession, to any special knowledge or experience that it is reasonable to expect of a person acting in the course of that kind of business or profession.

No charity trustee and no-one exercising any powers or responsibilities that have been delegated by the charity trustees shall be liable for any act or failure to act unless, in acting or failing to act, he or she has failed to discharge the duty of care

9.2 Eligibility for trusteeship

9.2.1 Every charity trustee must be a natural person.

9.2.2 No individual may be appointed as a charity trustee of the Church:

- (i) if he or she is under the age of 18 years; or
- (ii) if he or she would automatically cease to hold office under the provisions of clause 12.1.5
- (iii) unless they subscribe and adhere in belief, practice and lifestyle to the Statement of Faith

9.2.3 No one is entitled to act as a charity trustee whether on appointment or on any re-appointment until he or she has expressly acknowledged, in whatever way the charity trustees decide, his or her acceptance of the office of charity trustee.

9.2.4 At least one of the trustees of the Church must be 18 years of age or over. If there is no trustee aged at least 18 years, the remaining trustees may only act to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.

9.3 Number of charity trustees

9.3.1 There must be at least three charity trustees. If the number falls below this minimum, the remaining trustee or trustees may act only to call a meeting of the charity trustees, or appoint a new charity trustee.

9.3.2 There is no maximum number of charity trustees that may be appointed to the Church.

9.4 First charity trustees

The first charity trustees are as follows and are appointed for the following terms:

Jo Scott	1 year
Paul Van-Harten	1 year
Maggie Coleman	1 year
Andy Watts	3 years
Gill Johnson	3 years

10. Appointment of charity trustees

10.1 Appointed charity trustees

10.1.1 Apart from the first charity trustees, every trustee must be appointed for a term of three years by a resolution passed at a properly convened meeting of the charity trustees.

10.1.2 In selecting individuals for appointment as appointed charity trustees, the charity trustees must have regard to the skills, knowledge and experience needed for the effective administration of the Church.

10.2 Ex officio Trustee

10.2.1 The Minister of the Church for the time being shall automatically (“ex-officio”) be a charity trustee, for as long as he or she holds that office.

10.2.2 If unwilling to act as a charity trustee, the office holder may:

- (i) before accepting appointment as a charity trustee, give notice in writing to the trustees of his or her unwillingness to act in that capacity; or
- (ii) after accepting appointment as a charity trustee, resign under the provisions contained in clause 12 (Retirement and removal of charity trustees).

10.2.3 The office of ex officio charity trustee will then remain vacant until the office holder ceases to hold office.

11. Information for new charity trustees

11.1 The charity trustees will make available to each new charity trustee, on or before his or her first appointment:

11.1.1 a copy of the current version of this constitution; and

11.1.2 a copy of the Church's latest Trustees' Annual Report and statement of accounts.

12. Retirement and removal of charity trustees

12.1 A charity trustee ceases to hold office if he or she:

12.1.1 retires by notifying the Church in writing (but only if enough charitable trustees will remain in office when the notice of resignation takes effect to form a quorum for meetings);

12.1.2 is absent without the permission of the charity trustees from all their meetings held within a period of six months and the trustees resolve that his or her office be vacated;

12.1.3 dies;

12.1.4 in the written opinion, given to the Church, of a registered medical practitioner treating that person, has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a trustee and may remain so for more than three months;

12.1.5 is disqualified from acting as a charity trustee by virtue of sections 178-180 of the Charities Act 2011 (or any statutory re-enactment or modification of that provision).

12.1.6 ceases, in the reasonable opinion of the majority of the charity trustees, to adhere in belief, practice and lifestyle to the Statement of Faith

12.2 Any person retiring as a charity trustee is eligible for reappointment.

12.3 A charity trustee who has served for three consecutive terms may not be reappointed for a fourth consecutive term but may be reappointed after an interval of at least one year.

13. Taking of decisions by charity trustees

13.1 Any decision may be taken either:

13.1.1 at a meeting of the charity trustees; or

13.1.2 by resolution in writing or electronic form agreed by all of the charity trustees, which may comprise either a single document or several documents containing the text of the resolution in like form to each of which one or more charity trustees has signified their agreement.

14. Delegation by charity trustees

14.1 The charity trustees may delegate any of their powers or functions to a committee or committees, and, if they do, they shall determine the terms and conditions on which the

delegation is made. The charity trustees may at any time alter those terms and conditions, or revoke the delegation.

14.2 This power is in addition to the power of delegation in the General Regulations and any other power of delegation available to the charity trustees, but is subject to the following requirements:

14.2.1 a committee may consist of two or more persons, but at least one member of each committee must be a charity trustee;

14.2.2 the acts and proceedings of any committee must be brought to the attention of the charity trustees as a whole as soon as is reasonably practicable; and

14.2.3 the charity trustees shall from time to time review the arrangements which they have made for the delegation of their powers.

15. Meetings of charity trustees

15.1 Calling meetings

15.1.1 Any charity trustee may call a meeting of the charity trustees.

15.1.2 Subject to that, the charity trustees shall decide how their meetings are to be called, and what notice is required.

15.2 Chairing of meetings

15.2.1 The charity trustees may appoint one of their number to chair their meetings and may at any time revoke such appointment. If no-one has been so appointed, or if the person appointed is unwilling to preside or is not present within 10 minutes after the time of the meeting, the charity trustees present may appoint one of their number to chair the meeting.

15.3 Procedure at meetings

15.3.1 No decision shall be taken at a meeting unless a quorum is present at the time when the decision is taken. The quorum is two charity trustees, or the number nearest to one third of the total number of charity trustees, whichever is greater, or such larger numbers as the charity trustees may decide from time to time. A charity trustee shall not be counted in the quorum present when any decision is made about a matter upon which he or she is not entitled to vote.

15.3.2 Questions arising at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of those eligible to vote.

15.3.3 In the case of an equality of votes, the resolution shall not be passed.

15.4 Participation in meetings by electronic means

15.4.1 A meeting may be held by suitable electronic means agreed by the charity trustees in which each participant may communicate with all the other participants.

15.4.2 Any charity trustee participating at a meeting by suitable electronic means agreed by the charity trustees in which a participant or participants may communicate with all the other participants shall qualify as being present at the meetings.

15.4.3 Meetings held by electronic means must comply with rules for meetings, including chairing and the taking of minutes.

16. Membership of the Church

16.1 The members of the Church shall be its charity trustees for the time being. The only persons eligible to be members of the Church are its charity trustees. Membership of the Church cannot be transferred to anyone else.

16.2 Any member and charity trustee who ceases to be a charity trustee automatically ceases to be a member of the Church.

17. Informal or associate (non-voting) membership

17.1 The charity trustees may create associate or other classes of non-voting membership, and may determine the rights and obligations of any such members (including payment of membership fees), and the conditions for admission to, and termination of membership of any such class of members.

17.2 Other references in the constitution to “members” and “membership” do not apply to non-voting members, and non-voting members do not qualify as members for any purpose under the Charities Acts, General Regulations or Dissolution Regulations.

18. Decisions which must be made by members of the Church

18.1 Any decision to:

18.1.1 amend the constitution of the Church;

18.1.2 amalgamate the Church with, or transfer its undertaking to, one or more other Churches, in accordance with the Charities Act 2011; or

18.1.3 wind up or dissolve the Church (including transferring its business to any other charity)

must be made by a resolution of the members of the Church (rather than a resolution of the charity trustees).

18.2 Decisions of the members may be made either:

18.2.1 by resolution at a general meeting; or

18.2.2 by resolution in writing, in accordance with clause 18.4 of this clause.

18.3 Any decision specified in clause 18.1 of this clause must be made in accordance with the provisions of clause 28 (amendment of constitution), clause 29 (voluntary winding up or

dissolution), or the provisions of the Charities Act 2011, the General Regulations or the Dissolution Regulations as applicable. Those provisions require the resolution to be agreed by a 75% majority of those members voting at a general meeting, or agreed by all members in writing.

18.4 Except where a resolution in writing must be agreed by all the members, such a resolution may be agreed by a simple majority of all the members who are entitled to vote on it. Such a resolution shall be effective provided that:

18.4.1 a copy of the proposed resolution has been sent to all the members eligible to vote; and

18.4.2 the required majority of members has signified its agreement to the resolution in a document or documents which are received at the principal office within the period of 28 days beginning with the circulation date. The document signifying a member's agreement must be authenticated by their signature, by a statement of their identity accompanying the document, or in such other manner as the Church has specified.

The resolution in writing may comprise several copies to which one or more members have signified their agreement. Eligibility to vote on the resolution is limited to members who are members of the Church on the date when the proposal is first circulated.

19. General meetings of members

19.1 Calling of general meetings of members

19.1.1 The charity trustees may designate any of their meetings as a general meeting of the members of the Church. The purpose of such a meeting is to discharge any business which must by law be discharged by a resolution of the members of the Church as specified in clause 18 (Decisions which must be made by members of the Church).

19.2 Notice of general meetings of members

19.2.1 The minimum period of notice required to hold a general meeting of the members of the Church is 14 days.

19.2.2 Except where a specified period of notice is strictly required by another clause in this constitution, by the Charities Act 2011 or by the General Regulations, a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if it is so agreed by a majority of the members of the Church.

19.2.3 Proof that an envelope containing a notice was properly addressed, prepaid and posted; or that an electronic form of notice was properly addressed and sent, shall be conclusive evidence that the notice was given. Notice shall be deemed to be given 48 hours after it was posted or sent.

19.3 Procedure at general meetings of members

19.3.1 The provisions in clauses 15.2 – 15.4 governing the chairing of meetings, procedure at meetings and participation in meetings by electronic means apply to any general meeting of the members, with all references to trustees to be taken as references to members.

20. Saving provisions

20.1 Subject to clause 20.2, all decisions of the charity trustees, or of a committee of charity trustees, shall be valid notwithstanding the participation in any vote of a charity trustee:

20.1.1 who was disqualified from holding office;

20.1.2 who had previously retired or who had been obliged by the constitution to vacate office;

20.1.3 who was not entitled to vote on the matter, whether by reason of a conflict of interest or otherwise;

if, without the vote of that charity trustee and that charity trustee being counted in the quorum, the decision has been made by a majority of the charity trustees at a quorate meeting.

20.2 Clause 20.1 of this clause does not permit a charity trustee to keep any benefit that may be conferred upon him or her by a resolution of the charity trustees or of a committee of charity trustees if, but for clause 20.1, the resolution would have been void, or if the charity trustee has not complied with clause 7 (Conflicts of interest).

21. Execution of documents

21.1 The Church shall execute documents and deed by signature.

21.2 A document is validly executed by signature if it is signed by at least two of the charity trustees.

21.3 A document is validly executed as a deed if it is signed by at least two of the charity trustees and the document makes clear on its face that it is intended by the persons making it to be a deed.

22. Use of electronic communications

22.1 General

22.2.1 The Church will comply with the requirements of the Communications Provisions in the General Regulations and in particular:

- (i) the requirement to provide within 21 days to any member on request a hard copy of any document or information sent to the member otherwise than in hard copy form;
- (ii) any requirements to provide information to the Commission in a particular form or manner.

22.2 To the Church

22.2.1 Any charity trustee of the Church may communicate electronically with the Church to an address specified by the Church for the purpose, so long as the communication is authenticated in a matter which is satisfactory to the Church.

22.3 By the Church

22.3.1 Any charity trustee of the Church, by providing the Church with his or her email address or similar, is taken to have agreed to receive communications from the Church in electronic form at that address, unless the member has indicated to the Church his or her unwillingness to receive such communications in that form.

22.3.2 The charity trustees must send any communications in hard copy form to any charity trustee who has not consented to receive communications in electronic form.

23. Keeping of Registers

23.1 The Church must comply with its obligations under the General Regulations in relation to the keeping of, and provisions of access to, a (combined) register of its members and charity trustees.

24. Minutes

24.1 The charity must keep minutes of all:

24.1.1 appointments of officers made by the charity trustees;

24.1.2 proceedings at general meetings of the Church;

24.1.3 meetings of the charity trustees and committees of charity trustees including:

(i) the names of the trustees present at the meeting;

(ii) the decisions made at the meetings; and

(iii) where appropriate the reasons for the decisions;

24.1.4 decisions made by the charity trustees otherwise than in meetings.

25. Accounting records, accounts, annual reports and returns, register maintenance

25.1 The charity trustees must comply with the requirements of the Charities Act 2011 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, to the preparation and scrutiny of statements of account, and to the preparation of annual reports and returns. The statements of account, reports and returns must be sent to the Charity Commission, regardless of the income of the Church, within 10 months of the financial year end.

25.2 The charity trustees must comply with their obligation to inform the Commission within 28 days of any change in the particulars of the Church entered on the Central Register of Charities.

26. Rules

26.1 The charity trustees may from time to time make such reasonable and proper rules or byelaws as they may deem necessary or expedient for the proper conduct and management of the Church, but such rules or byelaws must not be inconsistent with any provision of this constitution. Copies of any such rules or byelaws currently in force must be made available to any member of the Church on request.

27. Disputes

27.1 If a dispute arises between members of the Church about the validity or propriety of anything done by the members under this constitution, and the dispute cannot be resolved by agreement, the parties to the dispute must first try in good faith to settle the dispute by mediation before resorting to litigation.

28. Amendment of constitution

28.1 As provided by sections 224-227 of the Charities Act 2011:

28.1.1 This constitution can only be amended:

- (i) by resolution agreed in writing by all members of the Church; or
- (ii) by a resolution passed by a 75% majority of those voting at a general meeting of the members of the Church called in accordance with clause 19 (General meetings of members).

28.1.2 Any alteration of clause 3 (Objects), clause 29 (Voluntary winding up or dissolution), this clause, or of any provision where the alteration would provide authorisation for any benefit to be obtained by charity trustees or members of the Church or persons connected with them, requires the prior written consent of the Charity Commission.

28.1.3 No amendment to the adopted Statement of Faith shall be made without a resolution passed at a Church members' meeting by at least 80% of all members approving the amendment. Prior to making any amendment to the Statement of Faith, the Church shall take advice on whether or not the proposed change would constitute an alteration of the Church's purposes requiring the prior written consent of the Charity Commission.

28.1.4 The specifying of charitable purposes by the charity trustees in accordance with clause 3.1.2 does not constitute an amendment to the constitution.

28.1.5 No amendment that is inconsistent with the provisions of the Charities Act 2011 or the General Regulations shall be valid.

28.1.6 A copy of every resolution amending the constitution, together with a copy of the Church's constitution as amended must be sent to the Commission by the end of the period of 15 days beginning with the date of passing of the resolution, and the amendment does not take effect until it has been recorded in the Register of Charities.

29. Voluntary winding up or dissolution

29.1 As provided by the Dissolution Regulations, the Church may be dissolved by the resolution of its members. Any decision by the members to wind up or dissolve the Church can only be made:

29.1.1 at a general meeting of the members of the Church called in accordance with clause 19 (General meetings of members), of which not less than 14 days' notice has been given to those eligible to attend and vote:

- (i) by a resolution passed by a 75% majority of those voting, or
- (ii) by a resolution passed by the decision taken without a vote and without any expression of dissent in response to the question put to the general meeting; or

29.1.2 by a resolution agreed in writing by all members of the Church.

29.2 Subject to the payment of all the Church's debts:

29.2.1 Any resolution for the winding up of the Church, or for the dissolution of the Church without winding up, may contain a provision directing how any remaining assets of the Church shall be applied.

29.2.2 If the resolution does not contain such a provision, the charity trustees must decide how any remaining assets of the Church shall be applied.

29.2.3 In either case the remaining assets must be applied for charitable purposes the same as or similar to those of the Church.

29.3 The Church must observe the requirements of the Dissolution Regulations in applying to the Commission for the Church to be removed from the Register of Charities, and in particular:

29.3.1 the charity trustees must send with their application to the Commission:

- (i) a copy of the resolution passed by the members of the Church;
- (ii) a declaration by the charity trustees that any debts and other liabilities of the Church have been settled or otherwise provided for in full; and
- (iii) a statement by the charity trustees setting out the way in which any property of the Church has been or is to be applied prior to its dissolution in accordance with this constitution;

29.3.2 the charity trustees must ensure that a copy of the application is sent within seven days to every member and employee of the Church, and to any charity trustee of the Church who was not privy to the application.

29.4 If the Church is to be wound up or dissolved in any other circumstances, the provision of the Dissolution Regulations must be followed.

30. Interpretation

In this constitution:

“connected person” means:

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

Section 118 of the Charities Act 2011 shall apply for the purposes of interpreting the terms used in this constitution.

“General Regulations” means the Charitable Incorporated Organisations (General) Regulations 2012.

“Dissolution Regulations” means the Charitable Incorporated Organisations (Insolvency and Dissolution) Regulations 2012.

The **“Communications Provisions”** means the Communications Provisions in Part 10, Chapter 4 of the General Regulations.

“charity trustee” means a charity trustee of the Church.

A **“poll”** means a counted vote or ballot, usually (but not necessarily) in writing.

“Statement of Faith” means the adopted doctrinal basis of the Church set out in the Schedule.

Schedule

Statement of Faith

What do we believe?

We recognise that any one statement is limited, but we hold to the traditional, orthodox Christian creeds (the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, the Chalcedonian Creed and the Athanasian Creed).

We also identify with the Evangelical Alliance basis of faith (below).

This does not mean that we can reduce truth to certain statements - Jesus Himself is the ultimate truth - but these creeds and statements are helpful in setting the frameworks and boundaries of our theology.

As we think through these doctrinal statements, we hold to scripture interpreted in the light of the inspiration and illumination of the Holy Spirit the centrality of Christ in divine revelation the New Testament as interpreter of the Old Testament the scriptural focus on devotion and discipleship the importance of community in discerning and obeying truth.

We believe in...

- 1 The one true God who lives eternally in three persons - the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
- 2 The love, grace and sovereignty of God in creating, sustaining, ruling, redeeming and judging the world.
- 3 The divine inspiration and supreme authority of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, which are the written Word of God- fully trustworthy for faith and conduct.
- 4 The dignity of all people, made male and female in God's image to love, be holy and care for creation, yet corrupted by sin, which incurs divine wrath and judgement.
- 5 The incarnation of God's eternal Son, the Lord Jesus Christ - born of the virgin Mary; truly divine and truly human, yet without sin.
- 6 The atoning sacrifice of Christ on the cross: dying in our place, paying the price of sin and defeating evil, so reconciling us with God.
- 7 The bodily resurrection of Christ, the first fruits of our resurrection; his ascension to the Father, and his reign and mediation as the only Saviour of the world.
- 8 The justification of sinners solely by the grace of God through faith in Christ.
- 9 The ministry of God the Holy Spirit, who leads us to repentance, unites us with Christ through new birth, empowers our discipleship and enables our witness.

- 10 The Church, the body of Christ both local and universal, the priesthood of all believers - given life by the Spirit and endowed with the Spirit's gifts to worship God and proclaim the gospel, promoting justice and love.
- 11 The personal and visible return of Jesus Christ to fulfil the purposes of God, who will raise all people to judgement, bring eternal life to the redeemed and eternal condemnation to the lost, and establish a new heaven and new earth.