**Starting a Group**

**Why start a Group?**

Groups or individuals usually start a voluntary organisation because they have identified a gap in available provision. The organisation can be purely for the benefit of its members, or have a wider remit to include the general public. It would be impossible to list all types of groups - they are vast and varied, e.g. preservation groups, recreational groups, youth groups, residents' groups, community safety groups, to mention just a few.

This simple guide covers the things you need to consider when setting up a community group or project.  These stages do not always follow a logical step by step process. Very often you will need to make several decisions all at once and some of the ‘stages’ will need to happen simultaneously.

**Identifying the need**Before you set up a community group you will need to establish what your group wants to do, identify if there is a need, and ensure there are no other groups in your area doing the same thing.

You will need to consider things such as:

1. Who is the group for? Will the group offer a service to the general public or local community or will it be for members only?
2. What are the aims of the group and what does it want to achieve?
3. Where will the group be based and what is its geographical range?

**Is it Possible?**

Even just thinking about starting a voluntary group, for whatever reason, you will have a fair idea about what you want to do. **BUT DO YOU?**

When you get down to the nitty gritty of deciding the objectives and actions of the group it might not be quite that easy! It is important to set your organisation realistic goals that you can achieve, don't set your sights too high at the beginning.

Make sure that you can access adequate finance to achieve what your organisation wants. Also make sure that there are enough people wanting to access the services of your group.

Naturally not all this will apply to every group, but will depend on the type of group, e.g. a small hill-walking group will require slightly less development planning than a local community centre. Either way it is important to consider all possibilities. It might be useful to write a brief ‘business plan’, (see template within this toolkit or contact your local Third Sector Interface for support). It will help you consider what your group wants to do and whether it is feasible.

**Group Capacity**

When starting a group there are four main issues to consider about the capacity of your organisation, basically if the group will be able to cope with the processes ahead.

1. **Do you have a clear idea of what you want to achieve?**

Will the group be long term, or just short-term to achieve a one off project?

1. **What powers would you like your group to have?**

Do you want to be an unincorporated or incorporated group? Will you require charitable status? Do you want to affiliate yourself to a larger organisation? How will the Management Committee make decisions?

1. **What commitment will be required of group members?**

Is this level of commitment possible and can it be sustained? Will you require funding for volunteer expenses?

1. **Do you have enough members?**

Do your members possess the relevant skills? Is the group agreed on the aims and objectives of the organisation? Will the group work well together?

Once you have decided what type of group you are going to set up and thought about the capacity of the group it is advisable to write a constitution.

Not all groups require a constitution but having one can clarify how your organisation will work and what you want to achieve.

Take time writing your constitution. If you apply for charitable status there may be legal requirements to fulfill if you want to alter your group's constitution. Support is available from SVE to draft your constitution; there is also a template constitution within this toolkit.

**Types of Group**

There are many different types of groups.

These include

* **Independent Groups**

This type of group can make all its own decisions without having to refer to anyone else.

* **Semi-independent Groups**

This type of group can make a limited number of decisions and is usually controlled by a larger organisation.

* **Recreational Groups**

The purpose of this type of group is merely to provide entertainment, pastimes, hobbies etc. for its membership.

* **Advisory Groups**

This type of group exists only to advise or report to groups or individuals.

* **Mixed Purpose**

For example a support group which facilitates social events but also provides advice and information to those who request it.

* **Umbrella Organisations**

Third Sector Interfaces are an example of umbrella organisations that represents the interests of their local voluntary sector.

Third Sector Interfaces provide comprehensive services to voluntary groups and organisations, whether you have just started, or have been established for years. Do not hesitate to contact us for support, advice and information.