Good Practice for Groups

- ensuring that your transition initiative is productive, cooperative and healthy

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Good practice for Groups

These principles come from Constellations work which looks deeply into how people behave within groups – from families to nations. It names four areas which need to be kept in good order for people to be able to relate in a healthy way.

Theme	Detail	Suggestions			
Identity and Belonging					
Criteria for inclusion and exclusion	 Who belongs in the group? This might be to do with the group's purpose or ethos. It might be based on skills and experience or on how someone sees the world. Who cannot belong and why? 	This can be evolving and fluid but helpful to have some statement – so the group itself is clear why it's formed, when its work will be done.			
Size of group and whether it's open or closed	 What is the group's size? Can anyone come? Can people attend as observers? 	 Open groups are suitable for networking, socialising. Closed groups are useful for building trust for support, and for getting work done. Groups that stay open will stay in the forming stage. 			
Process for recruiting / inviting new members	 If the group is closed, when will it be possible to join? How will this happen?	How can (potential) new members be made to feel welcome and safe?			
Process for members leaving / being asked to leave	 When will members leave? Are some replaced automatically? What if someone doesn't behave in accordance with the group ethos or ground rules (see below) 	Clarity around this from the outset helps when things start to get messy			
Celebrating the group	 How do we remember to nurture and look after ourselves? 				
Exchange – Giving and Taking					
Review regularly what each member gives and takes	 Is it balanced? Are some giving much more than others? What can be done to bring this more into balance? 	Long term inbalance in giving and taking is unsustainable.			
Giving	 Time skills money resources emotional support 				

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	Learning	
	 achieving personal aims 	
Taking	 social contact 	
	 having fun 	
	 personal development 	
Place		
	 What role does each person take on? 	 There are usually obvious roles – minute taking, bringing biscuits.
What is each person's place in the group		 And then more subtle roles – bringing humour, easing tension, confronting difficulty.
		 It can be helpful to name and value these roles.
What places are there?	What roles should be fulfilled to make the group healthy?	 Consider mapping out roles to see whether any aren't being filled
Supporting development for each person	What roles do people want to grow into?	 Personal growth is often a key benefit of being involved in voluntary projects.
Conduct		
Ground rules	How are meetings called?	 Make sure that new people are aware of existing ground rules.
	 How are they facilitated? 	Review from time to time
How do we behave when we're together?	 Basic ones – such as be on time; don't interrupt someone speaking; don't dominate the speaking space. 	
How will we sort things out when we don't' stick	 Is there someone internal or external who could help or mediate? Put this in place early if there are signs of difficulty 	• Don't spend lots of time thinking through what might go wrong.
to ground rules or there is conflict		 Think about how employment law requires employers to behave – we should do things at least as well as this?

Some good starting points for reference works on Groups:

- Truth or Power by Starhawk
- Sitting in the Fire by Arnold Mindell
- Deep Democracy www.deep-democracy.net/

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