

Starting a community organisation

This toolkit is designed to take you through the process for starting a new community group or charity. Obtaining advice and support from organisations such as Hunts Forum can help you through the process.



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Introduction

We have written this guide to help you through the process of starting a community organisation.

We help Huntingdonshire-based groups and would be happy to discuss your ideas and help with the process at any stage including if you would just like to talk through your ideas before going any further.

If you are not Huntingdonshire-based, there are similar organisations to Hunts Forum across the country. If you don't know who they are ask us and we may be able to help.

Many people start voluntary organisations because they want to help their local community by providing a service or project. Starting a community organisation is a great way of enabling social action in your local community, and also helps to bind communities together with a common aim.

However, there are a number of legal and practical steps required to establish an organisation and these can sometimes be seen as daunting, complex and confusing.

This toolkit will provide some basic information and advice to guide you through the process. It is by no means exhaustive, and further help is always available from us. You can find contact details for [Hunts Forum](#) on our website. Please note that we cannot offer legal advice.

Throughout this toolkit we advise you to seek further advice on particular issues.

The toolkit is designed for voluntary organisations

of any size and will be of most use if you are in the planning stages or have recently started a voluntary organisation. The structure section may also be helpful for organisations re-evaluating their current structure.

How do I use this toolkit?

The toolkit is divided into a number of distinct stages. Each stage has a section of questions that need to be thought about and answered. There are also some helpful hints and tips. At various points there will be links to additional explanatory documents, examples, templates and exercises. Links to external sites are spelt in full.

Before you start, **stop**. Have you checked to see if there is already an organisation or charity active in your area doing what you want to do?

If there is, think carefully about why you want to set up another organisation. There may be good reasons to stop and go no further and instead support the current organisation.

There are also good reasons why you may still want to go ahead. Perhaps you want to do things differently or with different beneficiaries or perhaps the current organisation offers services at limited times or limited range.

Don't be put off just because something similar already exists. Creating an alternative service can help the sector by introducing new ideas and ways of working, it can make it stronger by creating diversity.

Seven steps for setting up

In essence, there are seven steps to setting up a new charity, community organisation or social enterprise.

[Sections 1 to 4](#) of this toolkit will take you through the process of setting up a new charity, community organisation or social enterprise.

[Sections 5 to 11](#) will help you deliver the services that the new organisation was set up to do.

[Sections 5 to 10](#) can be tackled in the best order for your own needs.

[Appendix 1](#) shows a flow chart of the process and details of regulators you may need to register with, depending upon your decisions in Section 4 – Structure and a Governing Document.

- 1** Check if something similar already exists and provides a service in your area.
- 2** Find trustees, management committee members, and/or directors (others to help share the load).
- 3** Decide your aims (write mission, vision and values statements). This will help you understand what structure will be best to achieve these.
- 4** Choose a name for your organisation (check on the charity commission and companies house websites to see if the name or something very similar is already in use).
- 5** Choose a structure for your organisation.
- 6** Create a governing document (templates are available for all structures).

If you are forming a charity (registered or unregistered) ensure the charity has charitable purposes for the public benefit. An organisation that has entirely charitable purposes is a charity in law even if you do not call that and so will be subject to the need to register with the charity commission should you reach the income threshold.
- 7** If appropriate, register with the appropriate regulatory body, or bodies (Charity Commission, Companies House, CIC Regulator, HMRC).

1. What sort of group?

You probably know at this point that you want to set up something like a charity or voluntary organisation to help the community or another group of people.

The first question you must ask yourself is **What is a voluntary organisation and will we be one?**

Voluntary organisations have a number of common threads which help identify them. These include the following.

Organised

The organisation needs to have some form of structure, either formal or informal. You may have a governing document, or a set of rules that you adhere to. If your rules are unwritten, you need to think about formalising them sooner rather than later.

Private and self-governing

The organisation is independent from any other, with its own internal procedures for deciding matters. This does not mean that voluntary organisations cannot be helped by other organisations, such as Hunts Forum.

Not-for-profit

This is a misleading term. Voluntary organisations can make profits, but these are simply called a surplus. The surplus must be reinvested back into the work of the group, and not given to members or trustees. A better term might be *not-for-private-profit*.

Voluntary

The organisation involves some meaningful voluntary activity in its actual activities or in the management of the organisation. This does not mean that all the income of an organisation must come from voluntary contributions, or that everyone involved must be a volunteer. The minimum level of voluntary activity is that the management committee or trustee board, who have a legal responsibility to put the organisation's interest ahead of their own, must all be volunteers.

What is the general aim of the group?

You need to think about the overall aim of your group or community organisation.

This could be

- providing a service to others
- providing a self-help group
- delivering a club
- campaigning on issues of local concern
- providing a service to the community, or
- something specific not covered by the above suggestions.

If we are not a voluntary organisation, what are we?

Many people want to provide services that are both socially aware but also provide an income for the founders.

A voluntary sector structure is inappropriate for these types of organisations, because those with the legal control and responsibility for the organisation are volunteers and the voluntary principle extends to carrying out work for the organisation.

If this is the case for you, there are alternatives. The first is that if you are happy to not be a trustee and to cede control to a trustee board, then being employed is possible even if you help to set up the charity.

Secondly, if you wish to keep control and also to earn an income from the organisation setting up a social enterprise or a Community Interest Company (CIC), (a form of social enterprise that can also apply for some grants as well as make an income from trading) may be a way forward.

If generating an income from some form of trade is central to your ideas, then a form of social enterprise may be the better option. However, charities can also trade as part of their activities and indeed can be tax-exempt on profits under certain conditions.

See www.gov.uk/guidance/charities-and-trading for more information on charities and trading.

This guide does not deal with organisations known as *Mutuals* although much in this guide is pertinent to forming such organisations. The Financial Conduct Authority provides guidance for registering co-operatives and community benefit societies.

www.fca.org.uk/firms/mutual-societies

If you would like to discuss forming a CIC or a Mutual contact [Hunts Forum](#) to speak one of our development officers who will be able to help guide you along this path.

 **See our guide**
[Why form a community group? →](#)

It is beneficial to have others help you form a new community group or charity. Not only does it help ensure that other people share your belief in the need for the new group, but it will also share the load and help create a better organisation. The document above will give you ideas for getting others involved if you don't have them yet.

2. Who will run your organisation?

It is really important to think about who will be running your organisation. This is usually a volunteer-led trustee board or management committee.

Any member of the public can volunteer as a trustee or a committee member, but they will need to possess certain skills and attributes.

It is always helpful to consider what you need from your trustees or committee is an excellent starting point. Possible skills and experience might include

- financial and or budget management abilities
- legal or human resources related skills
- project management
- community development
- organisational management
- logistics, or
- accountancy.

You can advertise for trustees and committee members, but such volunteers may be available within your local community, so always look there first.

You can also advertise locally through retail outlets, or your local paper may be prepared to place an advert for little or no charge, if you explain your community credentials.

Remember, the best trustees are those who are passionate about what you want to achieve. These are often local people or people directly affected by whatever it is that you seek to make a difference to or to change. Don't get distracted by wanting to fill all these other skills straight away. If you plan to stay small you are unlikely to require all of these in any case.



See our guides

[Who is running your organisation? →](#)

[Brief guide to what it means to be a charity trustee →](#)

[Who is in control? →](#)

3. Start planning

Before looking at the type of organisation you could set up for your project in detail it is advisable to spend some time creating greater clarity about what it will do.

Consider what the values are that it will seek to be guided by, how it will change things for people and how you will run the organisation. Getting these written down and discussed amongst those who wish to start the new organisation not only helps ensure that everyone is on the same path and wants the same thing, but knowing these will make you ready to find the best structure for your organisation that will help you to achieve this.

What you write at this stage is highly likely to change as you learn more and understand your ideas better as you follow this process. That is part of the process, be prepared to come back to these later make alterations or even completely change them. Thinking about these at the start will help guide you to choose the right type of organisational structure to best achieve what you want the new organisation to achieve and to make the difference you want to make.

Think about the aim of the organisation?

Your aim should describe the people that you want to help and what you hope will change as a result of your group existing. It should be possible to achieve, but also broad enough to deliver every item that the group wants to.

All the members setting up the organisation need to discuss and agree the aim. Consensus is vital. You should move forward only when you have found it.

Think about who will benefit?

Your organisation will probably be set up to support a group of people in need. To make your service effective, you need to know about these people. How many are there, what problems are they facing, where do they live, or what different types of people are in the group (for instance, different genders, cultures or religions). You also need to think about where you will provide services, and what are the challenges in so doing?

You may need to research the target group, and talk to members from it, before deciding what services to offer.

It is very important when looking for funding that you are able to prove that there is a need for the work, and that it can truly benefit people (often known as beneficiaries).



See our guide

[Putting your aims on paper](#) →

Think about what will change?

Now consider what will change in the lives of your beneficiaries as a result of the organisation you plan to establish. Putting together your description of the beneficiaries and the change you want to achieve will give you your aim.

Do not just list the activities you plan to undertake. Think what it is that will be different as a result of the activities you pursue.

Example

If you want the organisation to provide advice on welfare services to members of your community who are normally unable to access such information your aim might be:

To ensure every community member has access to the information and advice they need to receive their full welfare entitlements.



See our guides

[Developing a mission statement](#) →

[Developing a vision statement](#) →

[Developing organisational values](#) →

4. Deciding on a structure and a governing document for your organisation

The structure of your organisation is very important.

Voluntary organisations need a structure to manage themselves, receive funding and achieve their aims. This is written down into a document often referred to as a *governing document* or a *constitution*.

Most funding bodies will only provide funds to an organisation with a written and formally agreed governing document. Some will only fund organisations that are registered with a regulatory body such as the Charity Commission.

Each type of structure carries with it certain funding, legal responsibilities and implications.

 **See our guide**
[Structure can affect your funding potential](#) →

A small voluntary/community group or a small unregistered charity is quick to set up and does not require any registration. If you think that this may be the right structure for you, we would suggest that you still look at the various options before making a final decision. Although one structure may seem appropriate in the short-term, you may need a different structure if you are to go on to achieve medium and long-term aims.

A governing body will detail how the organisation can make changes to its governing document, but for registered organisations, such as registered charities this will also require the approval of the

regulator so it is worthwhile spending time getting this exactly how you want it.

Certain structures will require you to register with a regulatory body. See the flow chart in the [appendix](#). With some structures, your organisation cannot operate until it has registered.

With structures that require registration with a regulatory body, the process can take a number of months. Each structure will require a different form of governing document. Templates are provided for each of these.

You will need to write your governing document for your organisation. This will take time and isn't something to rush as it will set the powers and the limits of your organisation. For a charity, you will also have to spend time putting your charitable purposes for public benefit into charitable language.

We are happy to talk with you about your aims and help you find the best structure to achieve these. We will also work with you to complete your chosen governing document. You can find contact details for [Hunts Forum](#) on our website.

Will your organisation be charitable?

Charities are for public benefit (whereas clubs are for the members benefit) and are not-for-profit organisations.

- You can't set up a charity that benefits only one person.
- You must have clear aims (charitable purposes) to set up a charity.
- The people in overall charge of charities (the trustee board) cannot be paid.
- Charities cannot carry out any political activity.
- You can form an unregistered charity if the charity has less than £5,000 income. The situation for most new organisations.
- You cannot register with the Charity Commission or receive a charity number, until you reach the threshold of having £5,000 income in one year.

It helps with some funders if you are a registered charity.

Once a charity reaches this threshold, it should register in the following financial year. (If this is exceptional and you do not expect that situation to continue in future years you should inform the Charity Commission, but it is unlikely that you will have to register). You will need to prove your income level.

If you don't wish to be a charity use the small voluntary organisation constitution template from our guide below. Please be aware that if all your organisation's objects are entirely charitable, then in law you will be a charity and will be expected to register with the Charity Commission when you reach the £5,000 threshold.



See our guides

[Is an unregistered charity right? →](#)

This guide includes a constitution template for a small charity.

[A step-by-step guide to writing a constitution for a small community group →](#)

This guide includes a constitution template for a small community group.

[Template for community association constitution →](#)

Please note, a community association can also be an unregistered or registered charity.

What type will your organisation be?

Associations and trusts

Associations and trusts are groups of individuals.

Trustees are personally responsible for its liabilities.

It cannot enter into contracts or own property in its own right. If the group enters into a contract, individual committee members/trustees need to sign the contract on behalf of the organisation.

Associations have general meetings of members each year, where the management committee is elected.

Associations are very simple to establish.

Trusts do not have members or elections, instead the people who establish the organisation continue to run it until they appoint successors and retire.



See our guides

[GD4 small unregistered charity constitution](#) →

[GD3 charitable associations model constitution](#) →

Charitable companies

Companies have *legal personalities* and can enter into contracts in their own name.

Companies have limited liability. This means if the company ends up in debt, then the individual members only have to pay a limited sum (usually £1).

Companies have to be registered with Companies House.

You will have to register as both a company and a charity. You will also need to file accounts to both Companies House and the Charity Commission and fulfil regulatory obligations under law to each.

Charitable companies can never be the same as commercial companies. Unlike commercial companies, a charitable company

- can't distribute its surpluses to its members or shareholders. A charitable company is limited by guarantee, not shares
- can only apply its assets to carry out its charitable purposes, and
- must operate in a way which is in the best interests of the charity.



See our guide

[GD1 charitable companies: model articles of association](#) →

Charitable Incorporated Organisations (CIO)

There are two forms of CIOs.

- Association (voting members other than its trustees).
- Foundation (voting members are its charity trustees) model.

These have the benefits of a charitable company of being a legal personality and offering limited liability but are regulated by and registered only with the Charity Commission.

A CIO must register with the Charity Commission when it is formed and not, like an unregistered charity, when it reaches the income threshold.

The organisation does not come into existence until it is registered. This process can take six months or more to complete.



See our guides

[Association model constitution CIO](#) →

[Foundation model constitution CIO](#) →

For more detailed information about the structures see

[Legal forms](#) →

[Legal structures table](#) →

[Legal structures of VCOs advantages and disadvantages](#) →

[Legal structures](#) →

Charitable objects

Writing your charitable objects is about being clear regarding what you are going to be doing and difference, or impact, you will make. To register as a charity, you must only have charitable objects.

If an object is not charitable, for instance, if it is political, you will not be able to register as a charity. You can still be a voluntary community organisation although many funding bodies will not fund certain non-charitable activities.

Using the information that you have put together during stages 2, 3 and 4, you now need to write your charitable objectives.

If you are forming a charity of any form, you will need to write your charitable objects in charitable language. This process will help you.

The Charity Commission recognises 13 Charitable Objects.



See our guides

[Description of charitable purposes](#) →

A charity requires *charitable objects* setting out its aims and purposes and a statement of its public benefit



The following documents will help you through this process. Work through them in this order.

[Ten questions to answer before forming a charity](#) →

[Charity purposes top language tips](#) →

[Turning your purposes into the language of charitable objects](#) →

[Charitable purposes exercise 1](#) →

[Charitable purposes exercise 2](#) →

If you are planning on forming a registered charity either now or in the near future, we recommend that you read the *example objects* provided by the Charity Commission and stay as close to the example as possible.

If these do not seem a good fit for your charity, then you can write your own using the appropriate language in our guides, but expect the Charity Commission to seek clarification, or seek alterations to, your *objects*.

The Charity Commission provides further guidance on how to write charitable objects at www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-write-charitable-purposes#where-to-write-your-purposes-the-objects-clause

Charity Commission example objects can be found at www.gov.uk/government/publications/example-charitable-objects

Public benefit

All charities must now demonstrate the benefit to the public which flows from their purposes.

The Charity Commission England and Wales defines the public benefit requirement as:

Your charity's purpose is what it is set up to achieve. For an organisation to be a charity, each of its purposes must be for the public benefit. The Charities Act 2011 calls this the public benefit requirement.

The public benefit requirement has two aspects.

The benefit aspect

To satisfy this aspect:

- a purpose must be beneficial, this must be in a way that is identifiable and capable of being proved by evidence where necessary and which is not based on personal views, and
- any detriment or harm that results from the purpose (to people, property or the environment) must not outweigh the benefit, this is also based on evidence and not on personal views.

The public aspect

To satisfy this aspect the purpose must:

- benefit the public in general, or a sufficient section of the public, what is a *sufficient section of the public* varies from purpose to purpose, and
- not give rise to more than incidental personal benefit. Personal benefit is *incidental* where (having regard both to its nature and to its amount) it is a necessary result or by-product of carrying out the purpose.



See our guides

[Public benefit guidance](#) →

[Framework to help create a public benefit statement](#) →

[PB1 the public benefit requirement, by the Charity Commission](#) →

5. What are your group's service/project objectives for year one?

You are now ready to begin to make plans for the delivery of the services or project.

Your objectives

These are not to be confused with *charitable objects*, they are actions you plan to achieve within a specific time period. In this case, the first year or year 1. All the objectives should lead to achieving the overall aim you have set for the organisation.

Useful advice

There are two different types of objectives.

Firstly, what you need to achieve to run your service or project (or *service objectives*). A service objective might be *to run a seminar on employment challenges within the community for 30 people in July*.

Secondly, what you need to achieve to run the organisation (or *organisational objectives*). For example *To have a constitution agreed by all members by April*.

Service/project objectives

You need to think about your activities and ask the following questions.

- How often will your activities be run. For example daily, once a week or twice a month.
- When will they be run. What time is most convenient for those you are trying to help?
- Where will they be run. Do you need premises? Acquiring them is an objective in itself.
- How many people will use the service. For example 30 people attend each session, 300 people attend over twelve months, receive 400 calls to the helpline.
- When will you start the service?
- How long will the service run?
- Who will run the service?
- What will change as a result of the service?



See our guide

[Creating service and project objectives](#) →

6. Who is running your service or project?

You will need to think about whether your service or project can be run by paid staff, volunteers, or a mixture of both.

If your organisation will be entirely volunteer-run you will still need to consider how to will recruit, support and manage your volunteers.

You might want to think about

- a budget for paid staff
- what type of volunteers you need
- what will be your recruitment and selection process?
- how will you supervise staff or volunteers and appraise their performance?
- if you have recruited staff or volunteers working with children how will you run background checks on them through the DBS system? These checks are compulsory for people working with children and adults at risk, and
- how will you provide staff or volunteer development and training? Your staff and volunteers will need support to undertake their work/role, and will want to develop their own skills in order to improve. All training has costs associated with it both in terms of finances and the time involved.

Remember, volunteers are not a free resource for your organisation. You have obligations and

commitments to them that will incur costs. In addition to costs associated with some of the points such as training and DBS checks, there will be volunteer expenses to consider. It is good practice to always cover the expenses of your volunteers. There are certain rules around the type of training for volunteers.

The Disclosure and Barring Service has written a number of useful guidance leaflets which can help you decide if trustees, staff and volunteers will require DBS checks. www.gov.uk/government/publications/dbs-guidance-leaflets

To find out if and at what level a role may need a DBS check you can use this government online tool. www.gov.uk/find-out-dbs-check. Remember it is always the role (paid or unpaid) that dictates the requirement for a DBS check, not the individual.

Student Community Action in Cambridge is a DBS umbrella body providing affordable DBS checks for organisations and individuals. www.cambridgesca.org.uk/dbs-services

Hunts Forum and other infrastructure support organisations will run training and networking events for staff and volunteers of member organisations. Common sessions are safeguarding, duties of trustees, funding, fundraising, accounts and budgeting. Look at your local organisations website or contact them for details. Hunts Forum training and networking information can be found on [our website](#).

7. Develop a budget

You will need to consider what insurances you will need for events and activities to run, for instance, Public Liability Insurance.

Other insurances to consider are trustee liability insurance, employers liability insurance (you may need this even if everyone is a volunteer). Consider if you will need to apply for licenses, such as for running a fundraising raffle.

Useful advice

Decide on your financial year. Most organisations keep the year 1 April to 31 March. When you produce annual accounts, they will cover all transactions in the financial year.

Decide roughly how much you will spend in the first year on different activities. Consider what your objectives are for year one. How much will it cost to meet these objectives? If you have planned to recruit staff, how much will you need to budget for their salaries and associated costs?

If you do not know, then research your ideas and always be accurate and realistic.

Ensure that you are aware of the type of accounts you must keep, for example, income and expenditure or accrual accounts.

Small Charity Finance has a variety of guides and resources that will help you plan your budget. www.smallcharityfinance.org.uk/resources.

8. Think about funding

You will need to think about the following.

- When you need the money by?
- How much do you need?
- Who will research the information on potential funders?
- Who will write funding applications and letters?
- Decide how much money you need, and from which sources?

Useful advice

Before you can start running your service you need to know how much money you need and when it will arrive. Fundraising can take a great deal of time and effort so the people responsible need to have the free time and skills to spend on this task.

You might want to consider selling some of your services to raise money but always take advice on the tax implications of this.

A good starting point to find funding is through Support Cambridgeshire 4 Community, a self-help funding portal which can be found at www.idoxopen4community.co.uk/supportcambs.

Additional local help

Contact your town and parish council. These usually have a small community grant scheme and are keen to help new groups.

Cambridgeshire Community Foundation.
www.cambscf.org.uk

Huntingdonshire District Council Community Chest Fund. www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/communitychestfund

Cambridgeshire County Council Innovate & Cultivate Fund. www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/council/communities-localism/innovate-and-cultivate-fund

Funding opportunities in Cambridgeshire.
www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/council/communities-localism/funding-opportunities-in-cambridgeshire

Hunts Forum can help you search for potential funding streams and provide guidance on funding applications. You can find contact details for [Hunts Forum](#) on our website.

9. What are your organisational objectives for year one?

Using all the information that you have gathered so far, it is time to plan how you will go about making the plans a reality.

Together with the objectives for the service or project you wish to establish, you need objectives for setting and establishing the organisation. These will be broadly similar for all new groups, although there may be unique differences depending upon type and location.

You may need to think about the following.

- Obtaining a group of three to six people together to form the management committee or trustee board.
- Formally agreeing aims and objectives.
- Formally agreeing a *constitution* (for an association or CIO), *memorandum and articles* (for a company) or a *trust deed* (for a trust). This is usually done at the first Annual General Meeting (AGM) organised for the group.
- Holding regular committee or board meetings, with agendas circulated in advance and written minutes of decisions circulated to all committee and trustee members.
- Setting up a bank account with at least two

signatories who are members of the committee or trustee board (most local banks have community accounts).

- Agreeing financial procedures (how the organisation will record and account for money) and setting up cashbooks and petty cash books to record all income and expenditure.
- If you are a company, make sure you register with Companies House.
- If you have charitable aims and are starting with an income greater than £5,000 or if your organisation will be a CIO (regardless of income) apply to the Charity Commission to register your charity using their online portal.

Useful advice

Without achieving these organisational objectives your chances of securing funding and successfully delivering services to your beneficiaries are greatly reduced. Many of these objectives also have legal or financial implications that your management committee or trustees need to be aware of.

10. Policies

Before you start operating you will need to have certain policies in place

As a bare minimum you will need a:

- health and safety policy, including a risk assessment
- diversity and inclusion policy
- safeguarding children (child protection) and/or adults at risk policy
- confidentiality policy
- GDPR (Data Protection) policy, and
- reserves policy.

Talk to one of our develop team for additional help and guidance with developing your policies. If you have chosen to be a small charity or voluntary organisation we can help you with polices written for small groups. You can find contact details for [Hunts Forum](#) on our website.

Useful advice

These policies should be living documents with a process to ensure they are followed. They should not be a paper exercise and should be revisited periodically or when things change in the organisation or society.



See our guide

[Policy and procedure checklist](#) →

11. Getting started

Getting started is perhaps the most exciting phase in any new community organisation's journey because this will realise your ambitions.

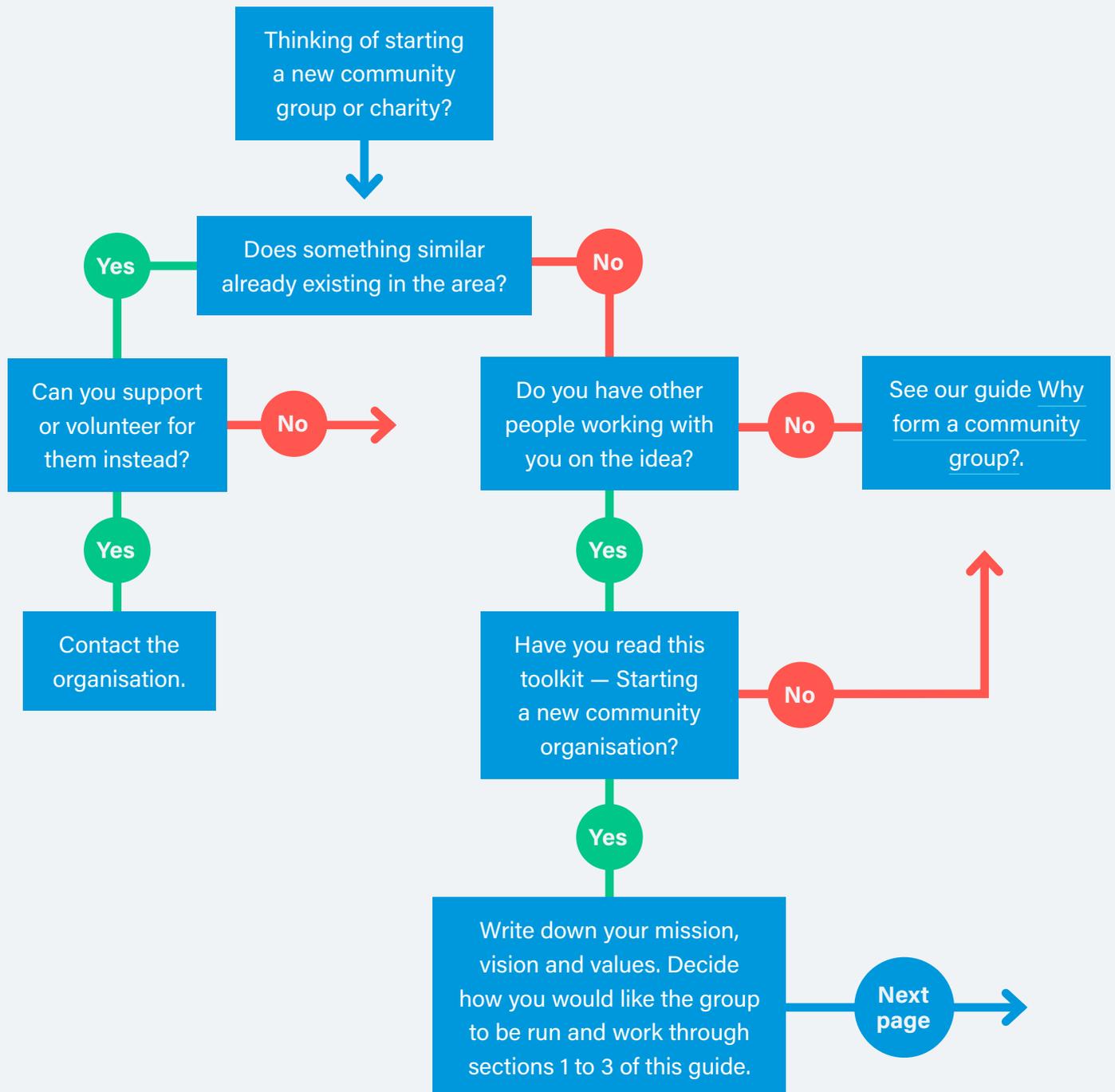
Start to achieve the objectives you have set for your service and organisation.

Useful advice

Good luck and remember the following.

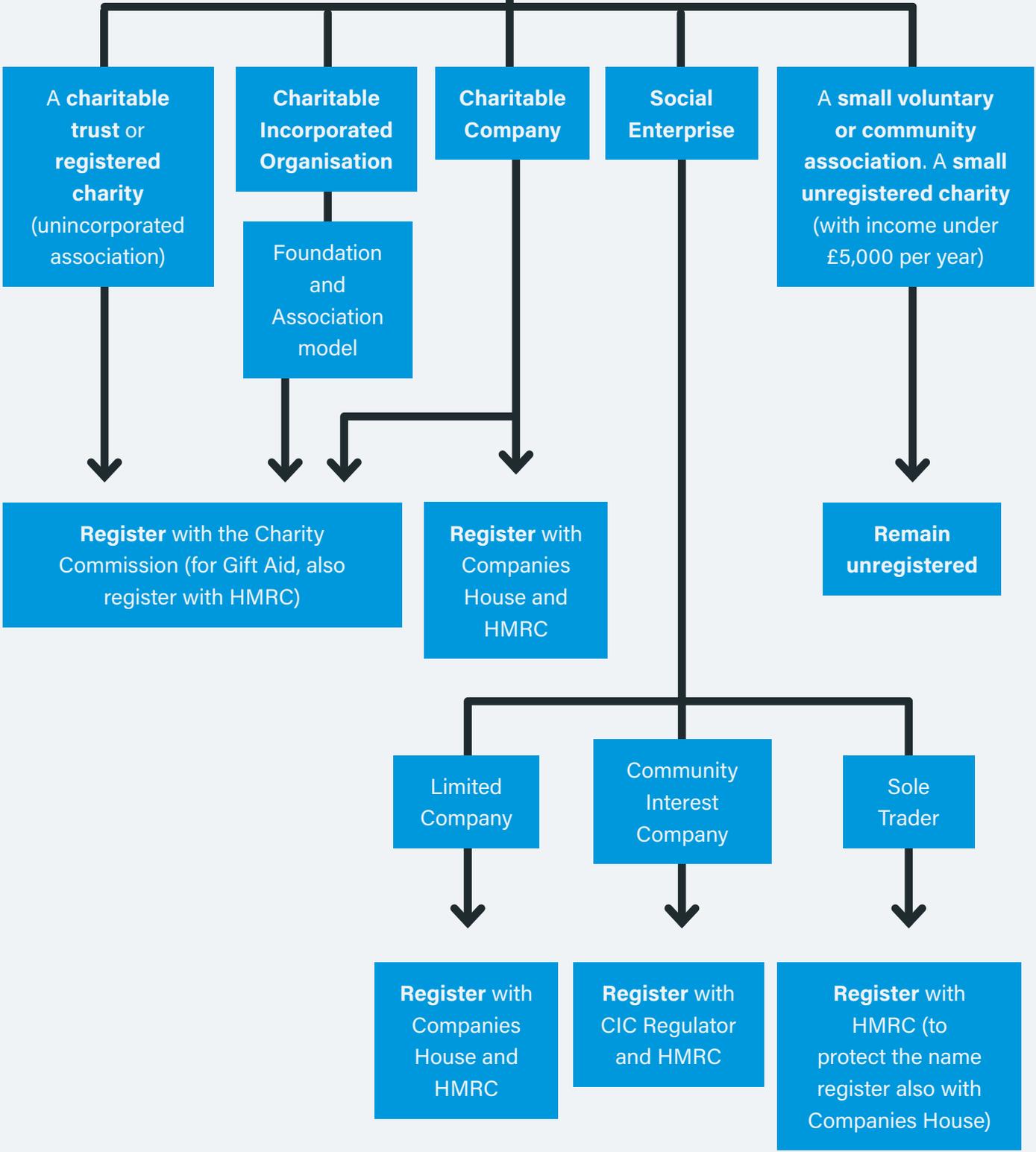
- Agree an *aim*.
- Research the need for the service, research the people who will use your service, and research other similar organisations.
- Get founder members to join your organisation.
- Agree a structure and a constitution for your organisation.
- Plan your service.
- Set a budget.
- Open relevant and appropriate bank accounts.
- Open cash and petty cash books.
- Start applying for funding or begin to fundraise.
- Run your service or project and constantly review.

Appendix 1. Flow chart for starting a new organisation



From previous page

Decide on the best structure to achieve your aims and write your governing document. See section 4 (except social enterprises).



Appendix 2. Become a member

Hunts Forum of Voluntary Organisations is here to help.

Although we are a membership organisation, we believe in the voluntary and community sector and will work with you to set up your organisation and to begin to make the impact that you want to make whether you choose to become a member or not. We hope that you will.

Benefits of membership include access to training, networking events and on-going support, information, advice and guidance and being part of a larger voice for the voluntary and community sector in Huntingdonshire.

Useful links

See the [Hunts Forum](#) website to find out more about what we do.

Sign up [here](#) to become a member of Hunts Forum.

[Subscribe](#) to our mailing list.

Follow us on twitter at www.twitter.com/huntsforum.

We hope that this toolkit and resources have been helpful and we welcome feedback to help us improve this service.

You can find contact details for [Hunts Forum](#) on our website for any help and support you need in forming your group, to give us feedback or to enquire further about membership.