

# Organising Successful Meetings



Whatever your group does, good meetings are vital to working together well. Meetings make all the difference between a motivated and dynamic group or one feeling lethargic and lost.

Meetings that work for everyone who is involved will make your group more effective and more fun. Below are some basic steps that you can take to make your meetings work well and be enjoyable. For more ideas and an in-depth discussion of the issues involved in holding meetings take a look at our briefing *Facilitating Meetings* available on our website [www.seedsforchange.org.uk](http://www.seedsforchange.org.uk)

## Before the meeting

There are many different kinds of meeting – your meeting could be a one-off event to provide information on climate change; to start a campaign or to plan an action. It might be a regular meeting of a well-established group, discussing day-to-business, or a specially called meeting to deal with a conflict within the group.

Whatever the meeting it will benefit hugely from a little bit of planning and preparation.

You need to be clear what the purpose of the

meeting is. Writing down and displaying the purpose (eg: on flipchart paper) in a clear and concrete sentence at the beginning of the meeting can help to keep people focussed.

There may of course, be several purposes for the meeting, e.g.: planning an action; attracting new members to the group and day to day tasks such as discussing finance.

The next step is to think about what this particular meeting requires to work well.

## When will it happen?

Try to find a time that most people can make. But remember, always holding the meeting at times which work for the majority, but not for a few others will probably lead to those few dropping out of your group. To avoid this you may need to vary the time of the meeting occasionally. Think about patterns of daily activity, such as parenting, work, dinner time.

## Find a venue

The venue needs to be big enough to accommodate everyone comfortably, but not too big. It can be very disempowering when you have hired a huge hall and only twenty people turn up.

Ensure the venue for your meeting is accessible – can someone in a wheelchair, or with hearing difficulties participate as easily as possible? Does the venue itself put some people off (pubs and venues with religious affiliations can have this effect) and finally, have you put clear directions on your publicity? For more information on accessibility take a look at our guide *Access Issues at Events*.

## Letting people know about the meeting

You will need to invite people to the meeting. In a closed group it might be enough to tell all members of the group. If you want to attract new people then you need to get thinking about publicity (see also our guide on *Good Publicity and Outreach*). The following are some tips to think about when advertising a meeting.



- ★ **Think about who you are aiming to invite** and how best to tell them about it. The publicity needs to be placed where they can see it. For a meeting about new cycle paths you could put up posters in bike shops and on lampposts along cycle routes as well as trying to get articles in the local newspaper and local radio.
- ★ **Is your publicity explicitly welcoming people?** Does it encourage people to get involved, to offer their own ideas? Think about the image you are presenting – work on being friendly, interesting and active.
- ★ Make sure to **include all the important details**: where, when, what the purpose of the meeting is, who is organising it and contact details including a telephone number.
- ★ **Don't rely on email** to send out invites unless you are certain that everyone has internet access and checks it regularly.
- ★ Many groups decide the time and place of the next meeting at the end of the current one. If that's all the publicity you normally do, at the very least remember to **contact the 'regulars'** that couldn't make that meeting.

## Planning the meeting

It's a good idea to think in advance about the agenda, facilitation and decision making processes you could use in the meeting, especially when organising a large public meeting, or one dealing with difficult issues or conflict. It may be useful to prepare a rough agenda and think about the order in which to proceed. Remember that this is only a rough proposal – do let people participate by adding to the agenda and prioritising it before or at the start of the meeting. This will help them feel more involved with the meeting.

An important role that needs to be filled in all but very small meetings is that of the **facilitator**. The facilitator helps the group to have an efficient and inclusive meeting by getting everyone to decide on and keep to a structure and process for the meeting. She/he keeps the meeting focussed and regulates the discussion. For more about this role please read our briefing *Facilitating Meetings*.

You could decide who will facilitate at the start of the meeting. However finding a facilitator a few days before or at the previous meeting allows the facilitator time to prepare themselves. This can be especially useful if it's an important or big meeting.

All this might sound like a lot of work, but if you share out jobs and work jointly with someone else it will reduce stress levels. You'll probably be able to learn something from the other organisers and have fun too.

## During the meeting

- ★ **Arrange seating** in an inclusive way, so that everyone can see one another – circles are best for this, but aren't suitable for all groups.
- ★ **Welcome everyone** as they arrive and find out who they are. Introduce yourselves. Some groups designate a welcomer or doorkeeper for newcomers. This ensures that everyone is greeted by a friendly face, knows where the toilets, refreshments and fire exits are, as well as being brought up to speed with the meeting progress if they arrive late.
- ★ **Start the meeting by asking everyone to introduce themselves**: to say a bit about themselves or why they are here, not just give their names. Try an icebreaker appropriate to the group. This can be as simple as telling the group your name and using an alliterative adjective to describe yourself, e.g.: “I'm mighty Muzammal”, “I'm happy Huw” and so on.
- ★ **Make sure people know how the meeting works** – how are decisions made: by consensus or voting? What kind of behaviour is acceptable in this meeting and what isn't? It can be helpful to make this 'formal' by using a group agreement. See our briefing on *Group Agreements* for more on this.
- ★ **Agree on an agenda**. You might have prepared a rough proposal, if so, ask everyone to check and add to it. Then, as a group, decide on priorities. You could tackle difficult issues in the middle so people have had a chance to warm up, but are not yet tired. Maybe some of the points can be discussed in smaller working groups.

- ★ **Agree on a time to finish** and when to have breaks. Have breaks to revive people (for drinks, toilet, cigarettes) and for informal chatting, especially if the meeting lasts longer than 1½ hours.
- ★ **Make sure everyone can see the agenda** – display it on a large sheet of paper. Flipchart paper or the back of a roll of wallpaper are ideal for this. You can cross off points once they are dealt with as a visual reminder that the meeting is getting things done.
- ★ **Take one point at a time**, and make sure the group doesn't stray from that point until it has been dealt with. A common way of starting is to recap recent events or the last meeting. Summarise regularly and make clear decisions with action points (don't forget to note who's doing what, and by when) to be carried out by a variety of people.
- ★ **Don't let the same people take on all the work** – it can lead to tension and informal hierarchies within the group. Encourage everyone to feel able to volunteer for tasks and roles. It can help if the more experienced members of the group offer to share skills and experience.
- ★ **Encourage participation** at all times so that everyone can get involved and contribute to the meeting. This can be helped by using tools such as ideastorming, go-rounds, and small groups.
- ★ **Challenge put downs** and discriminatory remarks.
- ★ **Don't let the same few people do all the talking** or let everyone talk at the same time. Tools such as go-rounds and talking sticks can help to regulate the flow of discussion.
- ★ **Don't let the meeting get too heated** – have breaks for cooling off or split into pairs or small groups to diffuse tension.
- ★ Try to keep discussions positive, but don't ignore conflict – deal with it before it grows.

## Ending the meeting

- ★ Make sure the meeting finishes on time, or get everyone's agreement to continue.
- ★ Pass round a list for people to add their contact details so that you can send out minutes and inform people about future meetings.
- ★ Decide on a date, time and venue for the next meeting.
- ★ You might also want to decide on points to be discussed at the next meeting.
- ★ Remember to thank everyone for turning up and contributing.
- ★ It can be nice to follow the meeting with an informal social activity like sharing a meal or going to the pub or a café. Think about any special needs – not everyone drinks alcohol, you might have vegetarians or vegans in your group and so on, so try to choose an inclusive venue or activity.



## After the meeting

Send minutes to everyone who was at the meeting and don't forget those people who could not make it, but would like to be kept informed. In the minutes be sure to include any action points as well as thank people for their contributions.

Evaluating your meetings can help to constantly improve them. It's a good idea to leave a few minutes at the end of every agenda and ask the group what went well and what needs to be improved. You could also get together afterwards with the other organisers to evaluate the meeting. Remember to celebrate what you have achieved!

# Tools for involving people in meetings

Here are a few simple tools you can use to involve people more in the meeting. For more ideas please have a look at our briefing on *Tools For Meetings and Workshops*.

**Go-round** – everyone takes a turn to speak without interruption or comment from others. This tool can be used in many situations – for the initial gathering of opinions and ideas, to find out people's feelings or to slow down the discussion and help improve listening.

It helps to establish clearly what the purpose or question of the go-round is – it may help to write it on a large sheet of paper for everyone to see. If your aim is to give everyone an equal say you can set a time limit for each person. If your primary concern is to air the issue it may be better to let people speak for as long as they want.

**Ideastorm** – this tool helps to quickly gather a large number of ideas. It encourages creativity and can free energy. Start by stating the issue to be ideastormed then ask people to say whatever comes into their heads as fast as possible without censoring it – the crazier the ideas the better. This helps people to be inspired by each other's ideas. There should be one or two note takers to write all the ideas down where everyone can see them. Make sure there is no discussion or comment on others' ideas – be especially vigilant about put downs or other derogatory remarks: structured thinking and organising come afterwards.

Once you have your ideas then you can start looking through the results – you may need to prioritise from the many options generated by the ideastorm – you can get ideas on how to prioritise from our *Tools for Meetings and workshops* briefing.

**Mapping** – using large writing on flip chart paper where everyone can see it, arrange key words in groups or out on their own. Connecting arrows, colours, pictures make this a lot more organic and fun than a simple list and it can allow people to make new connections. The writing could be done by one person or everyone in the group.

**Splitting into smaller groups or pairs** – there are lots of reasons to split into a smaller group for a discussion or a task: it can sometimes become difficult to discuss emotionally charged

issues in a large group, or a large group may become dominated by a few people or ideas, stifling creativity and contributions from others.

Apart from these examples, many topics can be discussed more effectively in a smaller task group, and need not involve everyone – for example the details of laying out the newsletter or organising the benefit-gig. Smaller groups allow time for everyone to speak and to feel involved. They are a lot less intimidating and can provide a much more supportive atmosphere in which less assertive people feel more confident in expressing themselves. Think about the sort of group you need – a random split (e.g. numbering off) or specific interest groups? Explain clearly what you want groups to do. Write specific questions and topics on a flipchart beforehand and give them to each group. If you are going to have feedback at the end, you need to say clearly what each group needs to feed back. You could also ask people to split into pairs.

**Energisers** – when people stop concentrating or become irritable in a meeting it can simply mean they have been sitting and listening for too long. Simple things like a stretch, a game, or two minutes chatting to the next person can re-energise people. If you suggest a short game then do be sensitive about your participants – the aim is to get their attention focussed again afterwards, not to embarrass them or make them feel isolated. Never coerce people into playing games but respect their limits and boundaries.

**Talking sticks** – you can use a stick or a conch shell or almost any other distinctive object. The idea is that people may speak only when they hold the 'talking stick'. When finished the speaker passes the stick to next person who wants to speak. This tool makes people conscious of when they interrupt others and helps them to break the habit. It also allows people to consider and take their time in voicing their views as they don't have to be afraid that some one else might jump in.



For more briefings and training workshops see:  
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