Innovative Church Design in Small Town Mid-America

An Honors Thesis (HONR 499)

by

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Signed

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Abstract

Church design plays a major role in the ability of a congregation to grow and thrive within a community. The overall design sets a tone for the way a congregation will function and be able to reach out to new people. If a church is lacking in appeal from a design standpoint, this can have a negative effect on the ability of the church to bring in new members. Designing a space that promotes itself while keeping with its rural roots creates another challenge in terms of design. Through discussion, observation, and a literature review on church design and aspects, I analyze the needs of Colfax Christian Church and utilize this information for the design of a new “main” building for the church. The design process is demonstrated through a design program and construction documents and renderings of the final design for Colfax Christian Church in Colfax, Indiana.

**Full documents can be found on CD in Bracken Library or at armsbel.wix.com/cccsanctuaryproject**

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my thesis advisor, Thomas Panzica, for giving me encouragement and being extremely helpful with any help I needed on my thesis. Your design help and support have been a huge blessing for me while working through the constant struggles of design. I would also like to thank Dr. John Emert for being a great advisor on campus and getting excited with me when I first proposed the idea for my thesis to him in the spring of 2014.

Thanks also go to the congregation at Colfax Christian Church for becoming my church family at home over the past four years and for allowing me to give something back. Thank you to Dan Lloyd and Scott Nydegger for being the elders overseeing this project and for answering any questions I had about the church.

Finally, thank you to my wonderful parents, Stan and Tina Little, for their unwavering love and support during the ups and downs of my four years at Ball State. You have helped me become the woman I am today, and I am ever grateful for everything you’ve done. Without your support, I don’t know if I could have made it this far.
Table of Contents

Introduction ........................................................................................................................................... 1

Artist's Statement ................................................................................................................................. 2-5

Design Program ............................................. 6-59(numbered by pages in program)

Construction Documents ............................................. 60-69(numbered by pages in documents)

Conclusion ............................................................................................................................................ 70

Works Cited ......................................................................................................................................... 71-72
Introduction

The design of a church can be seen as a direct reflection of the congregation. By entering a church building, one can begin to understand what things the church values and how it welcomes visitors. This reflection can either help or hinder the ability of a church to grow and thrive. The nature of the church building being a reflection of the church is why the design of a church is a high priority for any church looking to grow in today’s world.

Through attending Colfax Christian Church, I learned of past ideas for an addition of a sanctuary onto the existing building. I became interested in what a new building would look like and the effect it would have on the congregation. With no past experience in church design, but a thirst for growing my knowledge of different design fields, I have decided to design an addition to the existing building at Colfax Christian Church. The design will be a reflection of the rural church with a focus on bringing it to the forefront of the community.
Artist’s Statement

For this project, the client was Colfax Christian Church, with my direct contacts being elders Dan Lloyd and Scott Nydegger. The ideas behind the project were to create a new sanctuary facility integrated with the existing space. The design needed to encapsulate the views of the congregation while updating and transforming the image of the church to the surrounding communities.

To gain the understanding needed to take on this project, I went through the process of understanding the space and the client and looking at information on church design through a design program. The initial steps in programming were to talk to the client and assess the wants and needs for design. Through meetings with Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Nydegger, the initial needs for a new building were established, as well as an understanding of what the plan had been for building when the existing structure was built. These meetings created a dialogue between myself and the elders in case any issues with design were to come up. We also established what areas were already set in place in the existing design for the integration of a new building.

After these initial talks, I created a questionnaire to ask a focus group from the congregation about the wants and needs for a new space. The questionnaire focused on specific ideas for church design and areas of design that are not currently available in the existing building. This information was compiled into Excel pie charts for ease of understanding the information. The answers to the questionnaire would go on to inform particular design decisions that would become the essence of the design.

From these initial design specific discussions, I was able to start looking at the site itself. During this portion of the program, I created the geographic map (which informed many of the
decisions on entry and lighting), the space matrix (which gave way to information on space allocation), and the bubble diagram (which gave the first idea of a layout of the space). I was also able to start pulling inspirational images to fuel ideas for design. For this particular project, I brought in inspiration from nature. The church is located in a small, rural town in the western part of Central Indiana. Many of the church members are farmers, so pulling inspiration from images of crops and creeks was important for me in the design. These images brought a sense of the congregation’s personality to the design.

A literature review also took place after the initial design discussions. This literature review took a turn from a more focused approach on design itself, to one focused on the design and the future needs of the congregation should the proposed design be implemented. The literature reviewed took the form of church specific magazine articles that discussed design, lighting and sound elements, and different ways to fundraise to support the construction of a new facility. This review helped me in understanding the many facets of design at play within a church and the work it will take moving forward with construction.

When the programming process was complete, I began work on the design. The information gathered during this first phase helped to inform many of the decisions made during the design process and create the overall feel of the new facility.

Utilizing information on space allocation within a church from the National Association for Church Design Builders (NACDB), I was able to figure out the square footage needed for each space within the new design. The guidelines given by the NACDB were used to highlight what space was already available and what was still needed within a new building. This information also took into account the estimation by the focus group that plans should be made
for a congregation of 350 members. With these figures in mind, and the help of the previously made space matrix and bubble diagram, spaces were laid out within the design. During initial discussions with the elders, it had been decided that the existing building's footprint should be used as a basis for design of the new building. This footprint was then used as spaces were allocated according to the specifications by the NACDB.

From the questionnaire, a majority requested that the seating pattern within the sanctuary be on a diagonal axis. This request spawned the creation of a mostly diagonal entry into the new sanctuary. To create a more evenly distributed seating pattern, the diagonal entry was created from a forty-five degree angle from the stage. This path was then used to create a change in carpet pattern to designate the main aisle of the sanctuary and separate pews. The entry into the sanctuary has a slight jog to the carpet pattern in order to maintain the angle of the path and to create the idea of a winding path. The carpet used within the space reflects the inspirational images selected during programming. The main aisle is made up of a carpet tile that mimics pebbles while the rest of the space is made of a teal colored carpet tile to mimic the color of water. The use of these finishes creates imagery of walking along a stone path over a body of water. Curved pews were within the sanctuary to mimic the use of a round baptismal. The baptismal specified for the space was selected for its double entry and corner placement. Its round shape was chosen to reflect the pebble style of the carpet aisle.

The winding path from the sanctuary helped to inspire an organic tile layout in the foyer. The flooring used again mimics a stone path, this time in a linear fashion through the use of hexagonal tiles. The flooring helps to direct church goers to the welcome center and the sanctuary. The hardwood flooring used around the tile designates the area as a separate entity from the adjoining hallways and creates a warm and inviting feeling within the space. The
welcome center that was designed for this space also mimics this same flowing pattern through its curved design. The use of wood stained to look similar to the hardwood flooring for the main portion of the welcome center was used to bring continuity to the space and create a warm and welcoming spot for visitors to come to.

Throughout the design, colors inspired by nature were used. Most inspiration came from the images of rocks mixed with water sources. These images helped to create a sense of welcoming calm that is inherent to the church while the colors chosen were used in a way to bring a sense of new life to the space. Each color chosen was pulled from the images gathered during the programming phase.

Every design decision made during this process was informed by the program made before design began. The inspirational images and questionnaires provided the most help for design decisions during the project. As one decision was made, that decision, along with the information from the program, helped to inform the next decision with the space. The final design outcome is a plan with a cohesive appearance that blends with the existing facility as well.
Design Program

The following is the program established for design. The next fifty-three pages are numbered in terms of the program as a separate document. These pages are filled with the initial findings and analysis for the design of Colfax Christian Church. Included within its pages are appendices of the documents looked at for the literature review and of the questionnaires given to the congregation.
COLFAK CHRISTIAN CHURCH

[program for design]
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client &amp; the Project</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Space</td>
<td>6-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographics</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informational Analysis</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature Review</td>
<td>11-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspirational Images</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site &amp; User Analysis</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Needs</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questionnaires</td>
<td>17-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Mapping</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Matrix</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubble Diagram</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices</td>
<td>27-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibliography</td>
<td>52-53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I would like to thank Colfax Christian Church for allowing me the opportunity to design a new sanctuary and addition for the congregation. I would specifically like to thank Scott Nydegger and Dan Lloyd for being the elders in charge of helping me with this project. Thanks also goes to Trina Corbett for getting me the original plans to scan and use as reference, and to Keith Pugh for getting me the AutoCAD drawings to use on the project. Thank you also to the congregation of Colfax Christian Church and anyone who took time to fill out a questionnaire to help with the programming process. A final thanks goes to my advisor for this project, Tom Panzica, for being helpful during my design struggles, and teaching me a lot along the way.

Thank You
DIRECTORY

Colfax Christian Church
314 South Clark Street
Colfax, IN 46035
(765) 324-2484
colfaxchristianchurch.org

Senior Minister
Paul Del Valley

Youth Minister
Tim McCormick

Secretary
Trina Corbett

Project Website
armsbel.wix.com/cccsanctuaryproject
CLIENT & THE PROJECT

Located at 314 South Clark Street, Colfax, Indiana, Colfax Christian Church is one of three churches located in the small town of Colfax. Founded in 1852, Colfax Christian Church is a non-denominational congregation seeking to restore the principles of Christianity as founded in the New Testament of the Bible. The church seeks to spread the message of Jesus Christ and reach the local and surrounding community. The church offers Sunday morning services, Sunday School, Nursery services, Wednesday night youth groups, Vacation Bible School, mission projects, and space for events.

Currently, Colfax Christian Church does not have a designated sanctuary and is forced to use its multi-use facility for classes, Sunday services, a nursery, and anything else that the church needs it for. It is also available for rental to the community. The client is looking to create a new building to function as the sanctuary and house some more classrooms. The building will be attached to the multi-use facility and a cohesive design is to be accomplished through specification of new finishes for the existing building.
CURRENT SPACE
# Demographics

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<td><strong>Per Capita Income</strong></td>
<td>$21,160</td>
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METHODS

In order to obtain the information needed to provide a design for the client, the following methodologies have been used:

**Site Visit and Space Observation** - At the beginning of the project, an initial site visit was made with a general observation of the space and its issues taking place. Multiple site visits were made after this point in time to have a more comprehensive understanding of the space.

**Assessment of Client Needs** - The needs of the client were established within the first meeting with the client. These were then assessed for importance and relevance within the space. Other needs unseen by the client were added to the list for revision.

**Analysis of Issues and Goals** - The issues within the space were analyzed for a better understanding of the space. Goals for improvement were established off of the existing issues within the space.

**Literary Review** - To better understand the space, the client, and the issues at hand, a literature review of similar spaces and topics was performed. Literature on the topics of museum and retail design, traffic patterns, and Native American art were explored to enrich the design process.

**Inspirational Imagery** - A search for images for inspiration for the design took place to gain an understanding of what forms might appear within the design. The use of elements from these images can be implemented in multiple forms throughout the project.

**Questionnaires** - A questionnaire was developed to assess the needs of the client. The answers from the questionnaire will be used as reference during design.

**Geographic Mapping** - A geographical analysis of the site was performed to gain an understanding of the lighting and air patterns of the area. This will be used to make informed decisions on the design of entries and views.

**Space Matrix** - A space matrix was made to understand the adjacencies within the space. These adjacencies will help in determining the best flow of traffic throughout the space.

**Bubble Diagram** - Bubble diagrams were produced to understand the current and potential future floorplan and adjacencies within the space.
INFORMATIONAL ANALYSIS

This section is dedicated to the information gathering process outside of information gathered on the particulars of the church addition. The information gathered is all based on similar spaces and concepts that will be helpful in producing a well-rounded product for the client. The information contained within this section is as follows:

Literature Review
Inspirational Images
Overview of the Literature Review

For my particular project, I'm looking at information on church design, space planning, and ways to help a church. While most of the information found is on ways to fundraise and help a church with certain portions of design (i.e. sound, lighting, etc.), this information is important for the client going into the future with plans for adding the new building to the existing structure. By providing information now on these particular subjects, when the design comes to fruition, it will be better able to provide for the church community.

*All materials used in the literature review are available in the Appendix at the end of this Program.
LITERATURE REVIEW


This article discusses the process one church took in designing their facilities. It focuses on the design of an addition to the facility and the integrative approach taken with the design. The multi-use abilities of the new space are also discussed, as well as the importance of looking to the future when designing a church facility.


This article discusses the decisions made and challenges faced by a megachurch in Dallas, Texas during a major fundraising effort. The article describes the reason for initial fundraising and the ways that the church was able to raise $130 million dollars during the recession in 2009. The ideas used to raise this large sum of money can be implemented on a smaller scale to help bring funding for a smaller church build.


This article gives a list of some of the biggest mistakes made by churches in terms of audio, visual, and lighting decisions during the design process. The article discusses the importance of hiring professionals to determine the correct systems to be used within a worship facility. It also brings to light the importance of having people on a design team to help with acoustics and electrical needs, so that the best decisions can be made for the church.
LITERATURE REVIEW


These are rules of thumb used for designing and allocating space within the new church plan. The guidelines discuss the square foot needed per person within spaces such as the sanctuary and restrooms. These sizes are based off of an initial square footage per person multiplied by the maximum number of people within the entire facility.


This article focuses on lighting decisions for a sanctuary setting. It discusses the ways lighting is used to create effects within the worship space and lighting controls can be used. There is also discussion on the effects lighting can have on wall colors and the ability this has to drastically change a space.


This article discusses a few fundraising ideas that work well in church settings. This brief article is a good starting point for any church fundraising needs.


This article discusses the ways churches can embrace automated technologies to improve energy efficiency. Steps are given to improve efficiency in large congregations as well as small ones. It shows how all churches can improve the function of their space with a little time and effort.
INSPIRATIONAL IMAGES
SITE & USER ANALYSIS

This section is dedicated to the information gathering process that took place at the museum shop. The information gathered comes from the client and the existing space. Also included is information on what the space is to become. The information contained within this section is as follows:

Client Needs
Questionnaires
Criteria Matrix
Bubble Diagram
CLIENT NEEDS

The needs of the client focus on the creation of a new building to hold the sanctuary. The client would like both the new building and the existing building to merge well with each other and create a sense of identity for the church. Some new classrooms, restrooms, a welcome center, and possibly new offices are also needed within the new building.
Questionnaires were distributed to members of the congregation to gain an understanding of the wants and needs of a larger body of people. Questionnaires were divided into those for the congregation and those for the elders. The congregation “focus group” questionnaire was made up of 11 questions about basic needs within a church setting. The questionnaire for the elders was comprised of 25 questions, some of which were part of the congregational questionnaire, and others that were more comprehensive. The findings of these questionnaires will be put to use during the design of the new building. The questions posed to both groups were compiled into pie charts which are shown on the following pages.
Seating Pattern

Max Capacity
**QUESTIONNAIRES**

### Designated Pulpit

- No: 4.00
- Centered: 9.00
- Off-Centered: 0.00
- Other: 0.00

### Baptistry Location

- Centered: 7.00
- Off-Centered: 5.00
- Other: 1.00
# Space Matrix

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<tr>
<th>Worship</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Mechanical</th>
<th>Foyer</th>
<th>Restrooms</th>
<th>Offices</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Prayer Room</th>
<th>Communion Prep</th>
<th>Changing Rooms</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>adjacency not needed</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Legend:
- **adjacency**
- **possible adjacency**
- **adjacency not needed**
- **blank**
CONCLUSION

After extensive analysis of the needs and issues at Colfax Christian Church, the need for a new building containing a sanctuary has been verified. The new space will help to create an image for the church that it is currently lacking. The new space will provide for the needs of the congregation and the community.

Creating an updated and user-friendly space will revitalize the church and its use by the community. By creating a space that mixes the essence of nature with contemporary elements, the building will become an uplifting fixture within the small community.

Reflection: After going through the programming process, a better understanding of the space has been achieved. This understanding will help to create a functional and pleasing space for the client that should exceed any plan accomplished without the same amount of analysis of the space.
Know the driving ministry focus specific to each client church:

- liturgical?
- educational?
- missional?
- relational?
- sacramental?
APPENDIX B

General Facility Requirements – Design Relevancy

Think about what is appropriate for:
- the site
- the budget
- the long-range vision
- the ministry of the church

Fire Safety and Handicap-Access laws mean it’s no longer “cheaper to go up”!

Single Story vs Multi-Story

TWO STORY EDUCATION BUILDING
2,700 sq.ft. Education Space
2,700 sq.ft. Service Area
4,900 sq.ft. TOTAL BUILDING

ONE STORY EDUCATION BUILDING
2,700 sq.ft. Education Space
900 sq.ft. Service Area
3,600 sq.ft. TOTAL BUILDING
How to raise megabucks

By Rez Gopez-Sindac

When Dr. Robert Jeffress became the senior pastor of First Baptist Dallas in Dallas, TX, one of the things he set out to do was reinvent the 145-year-old downtown church.

First Baptist had amassed a hodgepodge of buildings that didn’t fit with one another, or with the aggressive revitalization of downtown Dallas. Jeffress says he knew immediately what needed to be done: Rebuild the church architecturally, as well as spiritually.

So, in November 2009 — in the midst of the country’s worst economic recession since the Great Depression — Jeffress announced a grand vision for what would become the largest church building program in modern history: a $130-million new campus in the heart of Dallas. The new 500,000-square-foot facility opened its doors to the public last Easter Sunday.

Jeffress is quick to admit that the mammoth undertaking wouldn’t have been possible without the “supernatural working of God.” Still, he says he can’t emphasize enough the importance of planning and leadership in the success of any building project.

In an interview with Church Executive, Jeffress shares some of the lessons he learned leading this church makeover:

Just do it. When people asked Jeffress if he prayed about whether or not to reconstruct the campus, his answer was a resounding “No.” Jeffress says he looked at the Old Testament book of Nehemiah and found that Nehemiah never prayed to God about whether or not he ought to return to Jerusalem to rebuild the walls of the city.

Jeffress reminds church leaders that there are some things they don’t need to pray about because God already put those things in their hearts to do. “What you need to pray for,” he says, “is that you do it in God’s way and on God’s timing.”

Be fully involved in fundraising. Jeffress maintains that only God can stir the hearts of people to give, but that as a leader he needed to be totally dedicated to the task of asking people to give. Jeffress says one of the things he realized early on was that if he was to successfully raise $130 million, he must give 100 percent of himself to the fundraising aspect of the building project. And that’s what he did. Jeffress gave one year of his time to raising funds — no book writing, no outside speaking engagements. The only other thing he did was preach at his church.

Secure the investment of those who can give the most. As soon as the church committee approved the possibility of building a new campus, Jeffress picked 100 church members who he felt had the ability to give the largest amount of money and personally met with each one of them. In total, those 100 people made a commitment to give $65 million — one-half of the cost of the project.

Jeffress then made an announcement to the congregation: “I said, ‘Here’s what we propose to do: here’s what it’s going to look like — and, by the way, half the money has already been raised.’ People were ecstatic, he says, and voted unanimously to proceed in a public fundraising campaign.

Help your people visualize the project. Jeffress cites the example of the 12 Israelite leaders who were sent out by Moses to explore the Promised Land and came back with a visual picture: a cluster of grapes so large that it had to be put on a pole and took two men to carry.

In the case of First Baptist Dallas, Jeffress says the church used social media, technology and the “printed page” to give the people a picture of what the future could look like. “We spent a significant amount of money creating an animation [film],” he says. “I would also say not to spare any expense in the production of printed materials — make them full-color, on beautiful paper. Don’t use flimsy paper for commitment cards. People aren’t going to make a million-dollar commitment on a flimsy piece of paper. I really think attention to details like that help make for a successful project.”

Lead through the pulpit. “Use your preaching to carry the church to where you believe God wants it to go,” advises Jeffress, adding that it’s a principle he learned from Willow Creek Community Church pastor Bill Hybels. “There are a lot of pastors — and I used to be one of them — who believed they should never use the pulpit to try to get the church to do something; they ought to do that outside of their sermon,” explains Jeffress. But, Jeffress says he learned that if a leader’s vision is God-honoring and is in keeping with God’s will, he or she should use the Scripture to communicate to the people where and how God is leading the church to go.

Don’t underestimate the financially challenged. Knowing that many people at his church were struggling financially, Jeffress says he softened his appeal by excusing those who did not have jobs from giving to the building project. “I tried to show sensitivity,” he reasons. “But, he says, a couple approached him — the husband had been out of work for a year — and said, ‘Pastor, don’t rob us of the joy of being able to participate in this undertaking.’ The couple handed Jeffress a check for $5,000 — the last money they had in the bank.

“God has since blessed the husband with a wonderful job,” says Jeffress. “But I learned that, as pastors, we’re to put the challenge out there and let God speak to the hearts of those who need to give.”

Operate in your area of strength. Leading the team for the building project of First Baptist Church was executive pastor Walter A. Guillaume, Jr., who worked alongside a 12-member committee and a full-time construction supervisor. “They spared me from so
APPENDIX C

many details,” says Jeffress, who admits he doesn’t know a thing about construction, electrical outlets and building materials. “One thing I learned during this project — and I learned it from talking to other pastors — was that the pastor needs to concentrate on doing what he and only he can do, and let the committee build the building,” says Jeffress. He says what God has called and gifted him to do is to encourage the people to give and provide the overall vision for what the project ought to look like and its role in fulfilling the vision of the church.

You have to spend money to make money. When Jeffress came to First Baptist Dallas as senior pastor, the church was already $15.5 million in debt from a previous project. Imagine the shock of the deacons when, one evening, Jeffress told them they needed to borrow $5 million to get the architectural plans drawn up and to do all that was needed to be done to raise the funds. Some people left the church because of it, recalls Jeffress; but the deacons, by and large, stood by him. “It cost us $5 million to raise $130 million,” he says.

Six weeks is all you need. It takes a lot of time to sow the seeds, but, according to Jeffress, the actual campaign shouldn’t last more than six weeks. Otherwise, the people at large will grow weary of it, he says.

Don’t build any more than what people are willing to give. Jeffress says one thing that gave the members of First Baptist Dallas the confidence to give was the leadership’s commitment: “We’re only going to spend what you commit.” In other words, if the project was going to cost $130 million, and the church only raised $115 million, it wasn’t going to borrow the other $15 million. “It made people give generously — and, of course, it’s going to keep us out of debt,” says Jeffress.

Bathe everything in prayer. “We had in our church 300 men, called the Pastor’s Prayer Partners, who regularly prayed throughout this project that God would guide us and bless our efforts,” says Jeffress.

Cast the vision beyond the project’s completion. Jeffress believes the new campus is not an end unto itself, but simply a tool to use in ministering to the city of Dallas even more effectively. “This is a new beginning for us — to reach more diverse groups of people,” says Jeffress.

First Baptist is also getting ready to enter into mainland China with its broadcast, with the potential of reaching 1 billion people. “We always have a new goal — but, hopefully, no new buildings for a while,” Jeffress concludes.
APPENDIX D


How illuminating!

By RaeAnn Slaybaugh

It suffices to say that lighting the worship space isn’t an area of expertise for most pastors — yet, the final decision regarding what fixtures and elements to invest in often rests in their hands.

To help pastors navigate their choices, Church Executive spoke with a handful of church lighting experts: Duke DeJong, church relations director at Olympia, WA-based CCI Solutions; Douglas Hood, president of CSD Group Inc. in Fort Wayne, IN; and David Henry, Learnstaginglighting.com creator and blogger.

Church Executive: What kinds of lighting fixtures are particularly popular in worship spaces? What kind of mood does each one create? And, how much can a pastor expect to spend?

Henry: Depending on the church’s style of worship, it may have (or need) any combination of conventional lights, LED lights and moving lights.

Conventional lights are non-moving, non-color-changing lights that have one attribute. They turn on and illuminate the stage.

These can be colored and have patterns, or gobos, inside of them, but, their color or pattern can’t be changed without getting out a ladder! The price is generally $20 to $200 per light, but they require a dimmer (about $100 for four lights) if the church doesn’t already have a dimmer pack or rack.

LED lights are the newer version of conventional lights in the sense that they don’t move. These color-changing lights use little power and are able to change colors from the console, during a service. However, because these lights don’t move, the church needs to get out the ladder if it wants them pointed somewhere else. Price ranges from $100 to $1,000 per light. Also, cheaper LED lights don’t look good on videotape.

Moving lights move and change colors and patterns. A church doesn’t have to get out a ladder for any re-pointing or re-coloring of these lights; it can do cool movements and effects during its worship service using these lights. They’re priced anywhere from $500 to $20,000 per light, but most cost less than $7,000 each.

All these lights can create the same types of looks or moods. From soft and dampened to bright, colorful and vibrant, they can do it all. The more expensive LED and moving lights can serve more purposes during a worship service, while a conventional light can only light one specific area at a time.

DeJong: Traditionally, the most common types of lights we see go into a house of worship are par cans and ellipsoidal and house lights. See page 16. Catalina Church North installation photos. [House lights come in all shapes, styles and power ratings, of course, but, the pendant-style fixture — which hangs down from a cord — has been more popular lately. What’s especially nice about pendant-style fixtures is, even if your ceiling has angles or is open-truss, you can drop all the pendant lights to any given level and whatever’s above them just sort of “disappears.”]

For stage lighting, the norm in churches has been par can and ellipsoidal fixtures. Par cans create a softer, more diffused and even wash over any given field. Ellipsoidal fixtures are more of a spot type light, giving the ability to light more strategically over a specific field. Par cans used to be the standard just about everywhere, but, with the rise of projection, creative stage design and color washing backdrops, we’ve found that par cans don’t always give us the amount of control we want over our lighting. When light is needed in one area, but not in another, an ellipsoidal fixture offers the best control with a tighter beam, as well as the ability to shutter off part of the beam.

In the last five to 10 years, LED fixtures have become increasingly popular as their prices have dropped. Trusted models range from $189 to $2,500 depending on brightness, size and so on. With their low power draw, low heat creation, increasing intensity — and with many having the ability to change to whatever color you want from a control surface — LED lights provide both energy savings and flexibility.

Intelligent lights — in other words, fixtures that move (-priced between $2,000 and $20,000 each) — are also gaining popularity as they become more affordable. With most intelligent fixtures being incredibly flexible and feature-rich, on top of being amiable from a control surface, more and more churches are incorporating intelligent lights into their systems.
APPENDIX E

Pastors might evaluate their lighting options in terms of longevity and versatility versus what might be the “flashiest” choices. What lighting elements would you recommend, with that criteria in mind — but that also offer some “flash”?

Hood: When talking about longevity and versatility, LED quickly pops up in any conversation. We’ve all heard of it, and we’ve all seen 3 LEDs in one of churches, retail environments and outdoor lighting.

I love to include LEDs in our church designs because their colors can easily be changed — which is almost always on a church’s wish list, but which used to be complicated. At one time, it involved putting a gel frame holder on a theatrical light, and then putting a gel on that fixture. And even if you did all that, you still only had one color on that light. Beyond that, if you wanted to move the light, you had to get out a ladder, scaffolding or a motorized lift.

Now, churches can consider not only a LED light, but a moving-head LED light, so the process is way easier. And, by using LED fixtures, the church doesn’t need a dimmer rack — no six-foot-tall racks of dimmers creating a big heat source in a back room, somewhere, and no special cooling system to cool that big dimmer rack.

Dejong: For many reasons, LED house and stage lighting is making more sense than ever — especially for new facilities. While they’re definitely a bigger upfront investment, LED lighting pays for itself in power and cooling savings. Plus, a church isn’t replacing lamps in its fixtures every year, which saves lamp cost and man hours. And, with many fixtures’ color flexibility, churches not only get a highly efficient and effective fixture, but they have flexibility to create ambience and mood with color.

How does a pastor or business administrator know it’s time to upgrade the church’s lighting?

Henry: It’s time to upgrade when (a) you want it to do more than it can handle, or (b) it’s in a state of disrepair, and the cost of fixing it doesn’t make sense.

Pastors shouldn’t make major decisions without weighing the costs and work involved. And, they should keep in mind that upgrading to the latest technology is by no means required.

Dejong: It’s time to upgrade when the church is replacing lamps more often than it wants to. It’s looking to decrease its power consumption and cooling costs; see an existing dimming system is beginning to fail; needs increased control of its lighting coverage; wants to add significant color to its lighting; wants to add effects lighting; and/or realizes its lighting controller no longer meets its needs.

Hood: If a pastor looks at his church’s platform stage and would describe it as “underwhelming,” it might be time for an upgrade.

Ironically, it might also be time to upgrade if the worship environment is characterized by lots of plain white or beige walls. While those elements might be pretty boring to look at, adding a new LED lighting system really brings them to life. Imagine: if you shine a red light at a black surface, you’ll see red, to some degree. But, if you shine a red light at a plain white wall, the light really pops. That simple example helps paint the picture of what a professionally designed lighting system can do for even the most “blah” stage.

Are there certain types of fixtures that stand the test of time and could be integrated into a (partially) new lighting scheme?

Henry: Yes! In fact, anything that’s in good, working condition and uses modern DMX protocol to communicate can become a part of a new system. The great thing about lighting is that the data and power standards have been in place for more than 25 years. So, many pieces of older equipment will seamlessly integrate with a new setup.

Dejong: Because most LED lighting fixtures last tens and even hundreds of thousands of hours, a church can feel pretty good about investing in LED fixtures. Although fans and dimmers built into those fixtures can fail, I believe LED fixtures offer the most bang for the buck, long-term. (Also, they’re incredibly flexible. So, if you no longer need them in one facility, you can always redeploy them to another venue.)

Par cans have also stood the test of time and are a great, basic lighting fixture. Ellipsoidal fixtures, too, have been a long-time standard in theatrical venues.

Hood: For most of our church clients, we still use a balance of incandescent (standard dimmable lights) and LED lights.

Typically, an incandescent system gives us the best general wash for the stage. We then supplement that base system with LED lights and intelligent lights for key light, back light, uplight, stage accents and architectural accents.

For most church clients, if the house lights are currently “doing the job” in terms of light output, we can reuse those. A new control system might be needed just so the overall system can be controlled easily, but a church can most likely keep the house fixtures. Many times, a church replaces its house fixtures because they’re dated, not because they don’t work.
APPENDIX F

Finding a fundraiser fit

By RaeAnn Slaybaugh

A Google search for "church fundraiser" is enough to make your head spin — there are literally hundreds of options to choose from. To help readers decide, Church Executive consulted with a few "in-the-trenches" fundraising experts.

Tried-and-true ideas

Some fundraising ideas are "tried-and-true" for a reason: They work. And doggone it, people like them.

According to Matt Fass, owner of Mission Viejo, CA-based ABC Fundraising, cookie dough falls into this category, as do two other popular options: flower bulbs and candles.

"First, cookies. flowers and candles are always welcome additions to the home," Fass says. "Almost all people enjoy them, and they brighten up peoples’ lives. They’re uplifting — which is in line with the values of a church." Second, he contends familiar products are easier sells. Last but not least, he points out that these ideas don’t require a startup cost.

Outside-the-box options

Churches looking for a more unique idea can sell flower and vegetable seeds, plant them in their church’s community garden, and host a farmer’s market once they bloom. To this end, selling pumpkin seeds is a good idea. Revenue is generated with the sale of the seeds and again, in the fall, when the pumpkins are grown and can be sold at a church pumpkin patch. (NOTE: At least one fundraising company will dispatch truckloads of pumpkins. And, Virginia Beach, VA-based Creative Displays offers a "pumpkin tree" that can be used in the fall at the patch, and again as a display/fundraiser — to sell sponsored poinsettias or remembrance candles during the holidays — a few months later.)

Another unique idea is to sell custom "church-opoly" board games — not just the games themselves, but sponsorships of the dozens of "properties" around the board and of the paper money.

Jay Abramson, owner of Pride Distributors, Inc., has been making these custom games for more than 30 years. He’s helped more than 1,500 organizations — many of them nonprofit — raise millions of dollars.

As Abramson points out, part of the fundraiser’s success is its lack of upfront cost. "You could sell all the ad spaces [properties] in one day, or it could take two years," he says. "But, the neat thing is, the game only gets produced once the ad spaces are sold." Then, he works with clients to determine how many games to produce.

Church clients can get pretty creative when selling the spaces/properties — hosting a "property auction," or even selling the spaces to church families. "What’s great about these [games] is that people actually talk while playing them," he points out. Often, those conversations revolve around the property sponsors.

Abramson suggests selling the 36 ad spaces/properties for about $280 each and individual board games for $25. At that rate, a nearly $13,000 profit is possible by selling just 500 games.
Don't Procrastinate, Automate

Worship Facilities Magazine, 30-32.


"Simplifying processes and training (time for new volunteers) has allowed the pastors and tech people to spend less time training new people," Harrison says. "Churches can become smoother and more efficient with automation.

Of course, there is a number of questions to ask any vendor, churches and other worship facilities need written guarantees regarding saving, routine maintenance, and training; referrals and information, backup, access, and control of the systems, among other questions. Says Andre Robinson, a project coordinator with the knecht Halstatt Engineering in Holyoke Park, Pa., which works with religious organizations throughout the Northeast and Ohio-Atlantic on energy-efficiency issues and improvements.

Small Church Concerns

For smaller churches, Robinson advocates a better focus on the basics like thermostats and building management and making sure the control room has access to a website. Robinson says, "All of these systems can cause headaches. We need to make sure we have a website with everything.

Many providers of automation systems deliver products and services tailored for the small church, as well as the megachurch. For example, Logos Management software offers a smaller church the same features that its larger customers use but may limit themselves.

"The small guys don't have to be left out," says Taro Ferraro, chief systems officer at Santa Paula, Calif.-based Logos. "There are a lot of companies out there that are mindful of ministry and have a heart for it.

Churches have to approach automation opportunities as a business. Ferraro says, and fully understand the scope of work, processes, and potential pitfalls. Understanding the organization's operational needs and where there are gaps, hiring and training, and maintenance of the system all play into the total cost of ownership, and 80% of all enterprise initiatives fail because of lack of user adoption. Ferraro says.

With proper training and utilization, automation systems can easily reduce costs and improve financial and physical security. Financial systems will provide a true audit trail while document management systems and scanners decrease costs and paper and administrative costs and receptional facility space. Along simple lines, check scanning decreases the chance for error, deposits funds quickly, and reduces costs.

"We want to change the culture," Ferraro says. "We don't believe the automation can manage everything. We train in applications to streamline and increase the integrity of mailing and people management and also to essential in managing volunteers and background checks. Not to mention compliance with human resources laws and regulations. Churches have great opportunity to improve energy efficiency and decrease costs. It's important, especially for those who are interested in providing comprehensive and consistent coverage for congregation and service recording.

More technology

Harrison Technologies

Technology Resources

Technology

Getting the biggest bang for your buck is a must for churches. "If you're thinking about implementing a system, you have to make sure it's the biggest bang for your buck," Ferraro says. "If you're thinking about implementing that system, it's the biggest bang for your buck."

More Technology Resources

Worship Order Tool for the Tech Team

-

Worship Order Tool for the Tech Team

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Worship Order Tool for the Tech Team

Getting the biggest bang for the buck is a must for churches. "If you're thinking about implementing a system, you have to make sure it's the biggest bang for your buck," Ferraro says. "If you're thinking about implementing that system, it's the biggest bang for your buck."

More Technology Resources

Worship Order Tool for the Tech Team

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Username: ____________________________

Password: __________________________

Keep me logged in.

Submit

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If you are not a member, register today (Back/register)
Appendix H

Coffax Christian Church

Questionnaire – Part One – For the Elders

1. What is the current worship attendance total? Average of 132

2. What is the attendance number in the nursery? 2 - 8

3. What is the attendance number in junior church? 10 - 20

4. What is the current capacity of the space when it is comfortably full? 180
   When it is packed to the maximum? 180 - 190

5. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? 300

6. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe

   ![Seating Patterns]

   ![Church Plans]

7. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes [ ] No [x]
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

8. Is there a specific Baptistry location? [Yes] [x]
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

9. What kind of Baptistry do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?
APPENDIX H

10. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes / No
   How many? __

11. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
    Circle Yes / No
    If so, what are some requirements for this space? Refrigerator, sink, cabinet

12. What all would be stored in a designated instrument storage room?
    Instrument, Sheet music, extra stage equipment, room for practice
    Would this space also be used for practices (band/chor)? Yes

13. Are there any special lighting requirements?
    Dimmable lights, flavum + spots for the stage area

14. How many classrooms are used regularly? __
    How many extra do you feel are needed in the new space? __

15. Do you have a day care or pre-school? No
    If so, how many attend? __

16. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes / No

17. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes / No

18. In the event that the office plans will change, who all needs an office?
    Secretary, Pastor & __
    Are there special needs in these spaces (i.e. extra countertop space, extra storage, etc.)?

19. Do you need a custodial office? Circle Yes / No

20. Do you have any specific storage space requirements?
    Area for chairs + tables

21. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes / No

22. Are there any special design goals for the space? No

23. Do you want a covered entrance? Circle Yes / No

24. Do you have a logo for the church with designated parameters that you would like used? Circle Yes / No
    If not, would you like a logo design made and used within the space?
    Circle Yes / No

25. Do you have a ball park budget for the space? About __
    This can be an estimated figure from past projects or current knowledge. If not, would you estimate the budget to be low-range, mid-range, or high?
    Circle One: Low Mid-Range High
Colfax Christian Church

Questionnaire – Part One – For the Elders

1. What is the current worship attendance total? 125-140 Weekly

2. What is the attendance number in the nursery? 8-10

3. What is the attendance number in junior church? 30-35

4. What is the current capacity of the space when it is comfortably full? 180
   When it is packed to the maximum? 260

5. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? 275-300

6. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe.

7. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes  No
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

8. Is there a specific Baptistery location?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

9. What kind of Baptistery do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?
10. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes / No

11. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes / No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space? NOT MAIN SPACE NEEDED

12. What all would be stored in a designated instrument storage room?
   Circle Yes / No
   This would need to be removed all to be usable.
   Would this space also be used for practices (band/choir)?

13. Would the space also be used for practices (band/choir)?
   Circle Yes / No

14. Are there any special lighting requirements?
   Would it be nice to have dimmable/Bluetooth lighting?
   As well as some lights that are permanently on for windows?

15. How many classrooms are used regularly?
   How many extra do you feel are needed in the new space?

16. Do you have a day care or pre-school?
   Circle Yes / No
   If so, how many attend?

17. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes / No

18. In the event that the office plans will change, who all needs an office?
   MINISTER, YOUR MINISTER'S SECRETARY
   Are there special needs in these spaces (i.e., extra countertop space, extra)
   storage, etc. in the secretary office so you could have any mixing in there?

19. Do you need a custodial office? Circle Yes / No

20. Do you have any specific storage space requirements?
   This need an area to keep tables/chairs
   and removable items like decorations, etc.

21. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes / No

22. Are there any special design goals for the space?
   Would it be nice if it had a 150% access to
   doors and away from any classroom that might be used when the door is used?

23. Do you want a covered entrance? Circle Yes / No

24. Do you have a logo for the church with designated parameters that you would
   like used? Circle Yes / No
   If not, would you like a logo design made and used within the space?
   Circle Yes / No

25. Do you have a ball park budget for the space? About ___
   This can be an estimated figure from past projects or current knowledge. If not,
   would you estimate the budget to be low-range, mid-range, or high?
   Circle One: Low / Mid-Range / High
APPENDIX H

Questionnaire Part Two – Focus Group

1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? __________

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe.

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes / No

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other? ______

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable? ______

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes / No
   Number? ______

7. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes / No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space?

8. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes / No

9. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes / No

10. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes / No

11. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain.

   I prefer large stage area and large welcome area.
Questionnaire Part Two – Focus Group

1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? 

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe.

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes / No
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes / No
   Number? ___

7. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes / No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space?

8. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes / No

9. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes / No

10. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes / No

11. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain.
APPENDIX H

Questionnaire Part Two – Focus Group
1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? 

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe.

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes/No. If so, is there a specific area where you would want it? Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes/No
   Number?

7. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes/No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space?

8. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes/No

9. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes/No

10. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes/No

11. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain.
Questionnaire Part Two – Focus Group

1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? [ ]

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe. [ ]

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes [No]
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other? [ ]

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location? Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other? [ ]

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable? [ ]

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes/No Number? [ ]

7. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes/No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space? [ ]

8. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes/No [ ]

9. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes/No [ ]

10. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes/No [ ]

11. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain.
APPENDIX H

Questignnaire Part Two – Focus Group

1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? 350

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe. 6, 2

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes / No - Yes
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other? Center

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other? Center

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want? Double entry
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes / No - Yes
   Number? 2

7. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes / No - No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space?

8. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes / No - Yes

9. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes / No - No

10. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes / No - Yes

11. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain.

   Has to be designed by BEL III
APPENDIX H

Questionnaire Part Two – Focus Group

1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? ___350____

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe. #6

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes / No – Yes
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other? ______Centered

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location? Off-center
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other? ______

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want? Double entry
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes / No – Yes
   Number? ___2
   Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes / No – Yes
   If so, what are some requirements for this space?

7. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes / No - Yes

8. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes / No – Yes

9. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes / No - Yes

10. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain.
    Light and bright – windows for natural light

   ___VARIATIONS IN CHURCH PLAN FORMS___
APPENDIX H

Questionnaire Part Two – Focus Group

1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? __300____

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe.

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes / No
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One. Centered? Off-Center? Other? ____________

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other? behind stage but visible

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes / No
   Number? __2_____

7. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes / No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space?

8. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes / No

9. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes / No

10. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes / No

11. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain.
APPENDIX H

Questionnaire Part Two – Focus Group

1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full?  350

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe.

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes / No
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other? to allow separate areas for pulpit, and baptism working hand in hand.

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes / No
   Number?

7. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes / No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space?

8. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes / No

9. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes / No near/in kitchen area

10. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes / No

11. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain. People visiting Colfax past and present have always noted how friendly the church is. Any design should build on some of those ideals. It should be welcoming.
Questionnaire Part Two - Focus Group

1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? 30

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe.

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes / No
   Number?

7. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes / No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space?

8. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes / No

9. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes / No

10. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes / No

11. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain.
    Make sure the Nursery can't be heard from the Sanctuary. Handicap accessible for all areas.

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes / No
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

50
APPENDIX H

Questionnaire Part Two – Focus Group

1. What would be the desired maximum capacity of the new space when comfortably full? 500

2. Do you have a preferred seating pattern? Name the number below or describe.

3. Would you prefer a designated pulpit? Circle Yes/No
   If so, is there a specific area where you would want it?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

4. Is there a specific Baptistry location?
   Circle One: Centered? Off-Center? Other?

5. What kind of Baptistry do you want?
   Circle One: Single Entry? Double Entry? Portable?

6. Do you want Baptistry changing rooms? Circle Yes/No
   Number?

7. Do you want a Communion preparation area separate from the kitchen?
   Circle Yes/No
   If so, what are some requirements for this space?
   Storage, Sink, Small refrigerator, Counter Top

8. Do you want a designated welcome area? Circle Yes/No

9. Do you want a small coffee area? Circle Yes/No

10. Would you like a designated prayer room? Circle Yes/No

11. Are there any special design goals for the space? Explain.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Construction Documents

The following pages contain the construction documents prepared for the design of Colfax Christian Church. They are numbered in terms of the construction documents being a separate entity from the thesis itself. They contain a cover sheet, demolition plan, construction plan, enlarged views of specific areas, elevations, reflected ceiling plan, finish plan, furniture plan, and three dimensional renderings of the design.

**For full sized construction documents, check the CD version of this thesis located in Bracken Library or visit armsbel.wix.com/cccsanctuaryproject**
DRAWING SHEET LIST

| A00  | COVER        |
| A100 | DEMOLITION PLAN |
| A101 | CONSTRUCTION PLAN |
| A102 | RESTROOMS & WELCOME CENTER |
| A103 | STAGE & PREP AREA |
| A104 | REFLECTED CEILING PLAN |
| A105 | FINISH PLAN |
| A106 | FURNITURE PLAN |
| A107 | 3D RENDERS |

DRAWING SYMBOLS

| WINDOWS | AA |
| DOORS   | AA |
| WALLS   |   |
| SECTIONS|   |
| INTERIOR ELEVATIONS |   |
| CALLOUTS |   |

CODE INFORMATION

PROJECT SQUARE FOOTAGE BEFORE: 10,560 square feet
PROJECT SQUARE FOOTAGE AFTER: 21,320 square feet
CONSTRUCTION TYPE: II B
OCCUPANCY: A-3

CONTACT INFORMATION

OWNER: 
Colfax Christian Church  : colfaxchristianchurch.org

CHURCH CONTACTS:
Dan Lloyd  : dlloyd@tds.net
Scott Nydegger : scotynydeggers@yahoo.com

DESIGNER:
Brianne Little : armsbel@yahoo.com

GENERAL NOTES

A. DIMENSIONS ARE FROM FACE OF FINISHED WALL TO FACE OF FINISHED WALL UNLESS THE WALL IS NEW CONSTRUCTION. NEW WALLS ARE DIMENSIONED FROM CENTERLINE TO CENTERLINE.
B. SEE PLAN NOTES AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN KEYS FOR WALL CONSTRUCTION AND WALL TYPES.
C. EXISTING DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES TO BE REUSED ARE TO BE CLEANED AND REINSTALLED AT COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
D. FLOOR SHALL BE CLEANED, SMOOTH, AND LEVEL FOR INSTALLATION OF NEW FLOOR FINISHES AS SCHEDULED.
E. ALL WALLS SCHEDULED TO REMAIN (I.E. CORE WALLS AND DEMISING WALLS) SHALL BE PATCHED, REPAIRED, AND Sanded SMOOTH IN PREPARATION FOR NEW
A. DIMENSIONS ARE FROM FACE OF FINISHED WALL TO FACE OF FINISHED WALL UNLESS THE WALLS ARE NEW CONSTRUCTION. NEW WALLS ARE DIMENSIONED FROM CENTERLINE TO CENTERLINE.

B. SEE PLAN NOTES AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN KEYS FOR WALL TYPES.

C. EXISTING DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES TO BE REUSED ARE TO BE CLEANED AND REINSTALLED AT COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

D. FLOOR SHALL BE CLEANED, SMOOTH, AND LEVEL FOR INSTALLATION OF NEW FLOOR FINISHES AS SCHEDULED.

E. ALL WALLS SCHEDULED TO REMAIN (I.E. CORE WALLS, AND DEMISING WALLS) SHALL BE PATCHED, REPAIRED, AND Sanded SMOOTH IN PREPARATION FOR NEW FINISHES.

F. DOORS FROM REMOVED WALLS WILL BE SAVED.

G. REFINISH EDGES OF WALLS WHERE DEMOLITION HAS TAKEN PLACE.

H. FRAME WALLS WHERE ENTRY TO ADDITION WILL BE PLACED.
FINISH SPECIFICATIONS

A. ALL FINISHES MATTED BEFORE INSTALLATION.

B. ALL WALLS AND CEILINGS TO BE FINISHED IN A MATTED FINISH.

C. ALL CEILINGS TO BE PAINTED MATTED WHITE.

D. ALL TRIM TO BE PAINTED MATTED

E. ALL BASEBOARDS TO BE PAINTED MATTED WHITE.

F. ALL TILE TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

G. ALL CARPET TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

H. ALL WOOD FLOORING TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

I. ALL PLUMBING TO BE INSTALLED PER CONTRACTOR'S SPECIFICATIONS.

J. ALL ELECTRICAL TO BE INSTALLED PER CONTRACTOR'S SPECIFICATIONS.

K. ALL MOUNTING TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

L. ALL CABINETRY TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

M. ALL MIRRORING TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

N. ALL LIGHTING TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

O. ALL SECURITY SYSTEM TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

P. ALL AUDIO-VIDEO SYSTEM TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

Q. ALL HVAC SYSTEM TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

R. ALL PLANTING TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

S. ALL LANDSCAPING TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

T. ALL INTERIOR DESIGN TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

U. ALL EXTERIOR DESIGN TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

V. ALL ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

W. ALL ENGINEERING DESIGN TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

X. ALL LAYOUT DESIGN TO BE INSTALLED PER DESIGNER'S SPECIFICATIONS.
A. Specifications for Sanctuary seating to come from Sauder Worship Seating. Seats shown in plan to be replaced with pews to Sauder specifications.

B. Furniture not specified is shown as reference for existing furniture to be moved from existing building. Any spaces without furniture have the ability to transition depending on what is needed.

C. Welcome Center station construction should be checked by designer before start.

### Furniture Specifications

**Furniture Type** | **Quantity** | **Size** | **Color** | **Mfg.** | **Target** | **Sauder Worship**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Dakota Adjustable Stool | 1 | 26'' X 10.25'' X 15.75'' | | | TBD | TBD
Radiance Curved Pews | 2 | | | | | TBD
Conclusion

Through the process of designing this church, I have been able to grow my understanding of multiple areas of design, as well as designing for a different demographic of people. By creating a design that is both contemporary and informed by the community, I have been able to create a product that is a reflection of the congregation while bringing it into a new and growing light. By going through the process of extensive programming before design, I have been able to make more informed decisions during the design process that have led to a comprehensive final product. The information I have gathered and knowledge I have gained through this process will help me in making decisions in my future career as a commercial interior designer.
Works Cited


