Church Building Projects: Purpose, Planning, Procurement

Norwich – 15 May 2017 St Edmundsbury & Ipswich – 16 May 2017 Ely – 22 May 2017

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Acknowledgements

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Particular thanks to Nigel Walter and Jim Hammett, for the material from their excellent website www.churchbuildingprojects.co.uk and to Nigel Walter & Andrew Mottram for the material used from their book *Buildings for Mission*.

Thanks too for their detailed and constructive criticism to Dr David Knight and Dr Joseph Elders (Cathedral and Church Buildings, Church of England), Michael Murray (National Churches Trust), Robert Bowles (Cathedrals Fabric Commission for England, Southwark DAC), Ven. Michael Everitt (Archdeacon of Lancaster, Church Buildings Council), Geoffrey Hunter (Church Building Consultant, Ely, Church Buildings Council), and Robert Kennett (Eric Parry Architects), and to those who attend the workshop like you

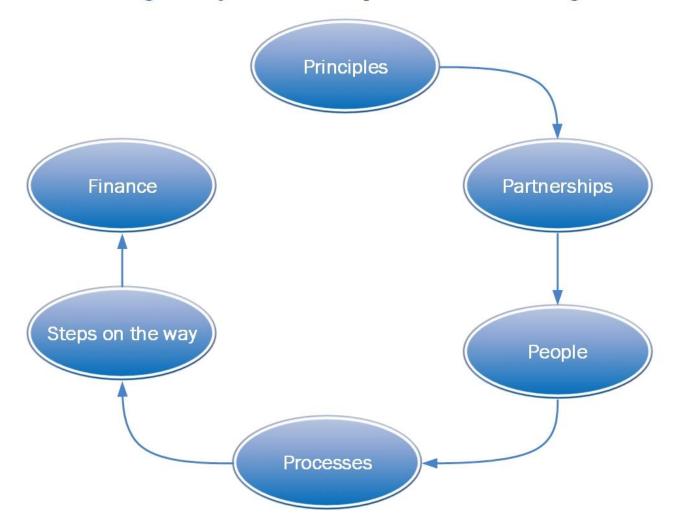
Presentation and handouts will be made available on www.parishresources.org.uk and an email will be sent to you when it is published







Church Building Projects: Purpose, Planning, Procurement



What to expect from this workshop

It will help identify the steps to consider in planning and undertaking a church building project, the jobs which need to be done, the responsibilities taken on and how to be a good client for the people who design and build the project.

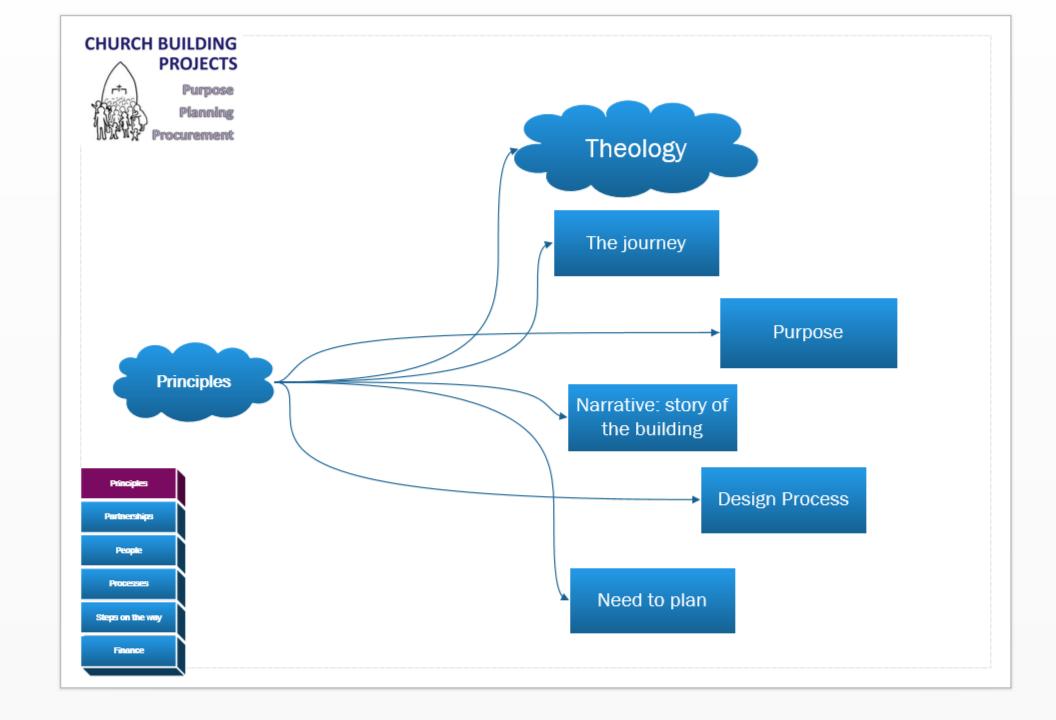


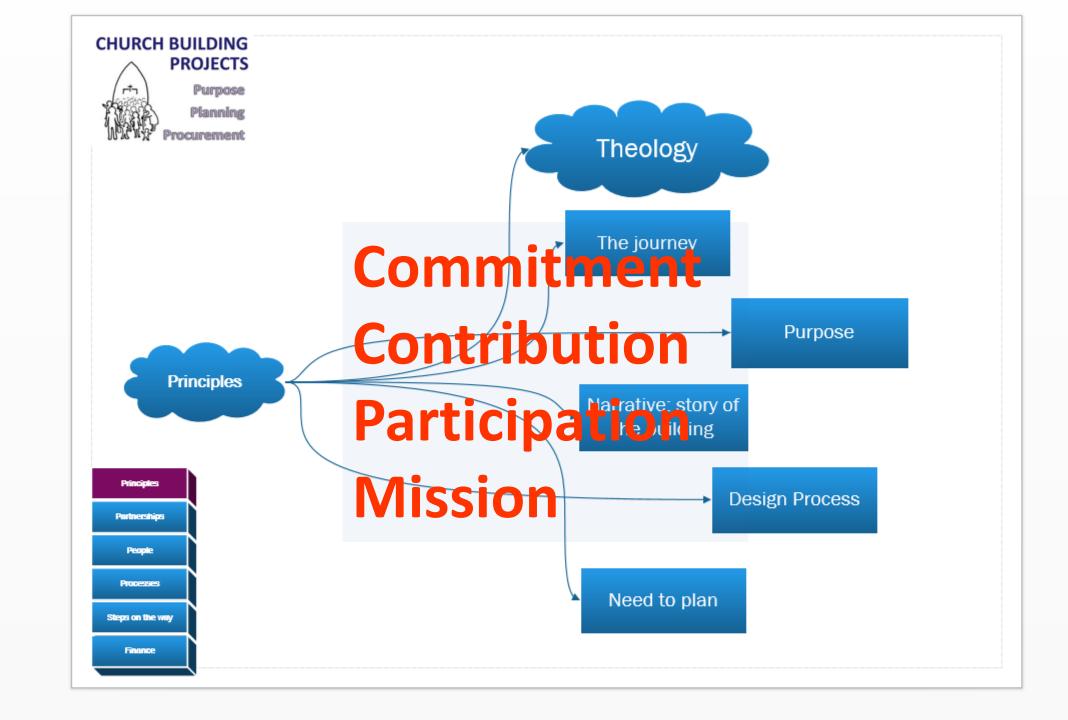


Objectives

- Establishing the importance of community engagement in defining the purpose and scope of your project
- Understanding the need to plan, organise and budget to achieve good governance and sustainability after opening
- Accepting that good communication with your stakeholders is vital to a successful project.
- Recruiting, contracting and procuring the right team members, professionals and contractors is key to your success and in getting value for the funds you spend
- What are your objectives?









The Journey

- Preparing for change teaching
- Impact on church's ministry
- Preparing for the new
- Fundraising

www.parishresources.org.uk/buildingprojects







....and afterwards



Using the handout, score your church on 10 criteria

– after you have your design





Purpose

- . What does the project seek to achieve?
- . Who for?
- . Does it respond to a need?
- . Who says they need it?
- . How do you know they need it or want it?
- . Are all building users involved in the change?
- . Is this building work planned as a response to this vocation?





Church Building Projects -

Where to Begin...?

Start Here...

This sheet provides a playful way of grappling with some of the serious issues that need to be considered before launching into a building project - the things you need to think about before you appoint an architect and other professionals.

The aim is to achieve at the outset the clarity you will need for a successful outcome. How you use this sheet does not matter - the key thing is to focus on the important issues, so that you can define the problem you want to address.

So use this sheet in whatever way suits you. Doodle! Brainstorm! Make a Mess!

How Well Do You Know Your Existing Building?

Do you know what you are dealing with? If the building has any historic value, have you prepared a Statement of Significance?

What are the known limitations? Consider archaeology, conservation, planning, trees, legal etc

Current Constraints

In what ways do your existing buildings prevent you realising your vision? Download the Springboard or Millstone Health Check from ChurchBuild to help people explore their perceptions. This can be a great tool for building consensus around the need for change.

The Art of Compromise

You will never achieve everything you want, and the act of choosing helps define the point of the project - always compare this with your vision.

With that in mind-

Yes Please! What are the key things to

achieve...? No Thankal What are the key things to

What on Earth Do You

Who are you as a church, and what are your core values? How does what you do relate to those values? What 2 or 3 things make you distinctive in your local community?

Think You're Doing?

Feeling (Dis)Connected?

How does your community see you? Who thinks the church is important? Are there people who feel excluded? Are there people who feel they own the church?

We shape our buildings, and afterwards

our buildings shape us." Winston Churchill

Where Do You Think You're Going?

Do you have an overall vision of what God is calling you to be and do in this place? Leaving building projects to one side, what are you hoping to achieve as a church - what is your dream?

Who Are You, Anyway?

Think about how you are going to organise yourselves. What skills do you already have within the church, and what might you need to buy in from outside? Who has ultimate responsibility for decisions and how do you reach agreement? Which one person will be given the authority to represent the church within the project team?

What Does Success Look Like?

Imagine you have completed your project how will things be different? How will you recognise success when you see it? What does it feel like? What can you do now that you couldn't do before?

How To Use This

Print this out at A3 for use by a small group the central section can then be copied at A4 if needed. Or contact us and we will happily print this for you at A1 size for putting up in the wall, or for a larger round table discussion. 01223 474817 mail@archangelic.com

Don't worry! At this stage you don't need to have all of the answers - in fact you don't want them, as better

answers will unfold as you better define what you want. What is important is to have a clear focus and a sense of purpose, so that you can formulate the best possible

Where To Next...?

How do you move on from here? The point of this stage was to get all of the issues out onto the table if possible into the middle space on this sheet. Out of this you can develop a formal Brief, which defines the key questions you want answered - an architect can help you to refine and improve this.

With a Brief defined, you may then commission a Feasibility Study, which would look at whether the vision can be achieved within the practical limitations, and give a broad indication of cost. The Feasibility Study may well help revise the Brief.

Only once you know the project is a) feasible, b) in line with your overall vision, and c) necessary to achieving that vision, should you appoint an architect to begin designing you a building.

... scribble away!

Other Resources

Church Building Seminars - from time to time we help organise regional seminars for churches - a great place to come for ideas and information. Details from www.churchbuild.co.uk

The Gate of Heaven - How Church Buildings Speak of God, by Nigel Walter. This booklet examines the principles of what is a key relationship for any church and suggests practical means of forging a better partnership. Equally relevant whether you are struggling to maintain a historic building, considering a substantial reordering or contemplating a new building. www.grovebooks.co.uk

Re-Pitching the Tent, by Richard Giles. Subtitled

The definitive guide to re-ordering church buildings for worship and mission' it does what it says on the tin. Includes appendices with good practical guidance.

Archangel & ChurchBuild

ChurchBuild is an initiative of Archangel Architects to help the church make better use of its buildings to further God's kingdom. You can find other resources and further information at www.churchbuild.co.uk

If this exercise has raised issues or you would like to speak to me or one of the team please call - there is no obligation Nigel Calle and we will be delighted to help.

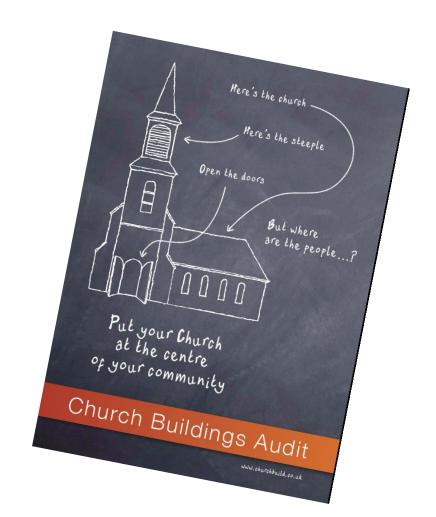
Nigel Walte

01223 474817 mail@archangelic.com



Narrative: story of the building

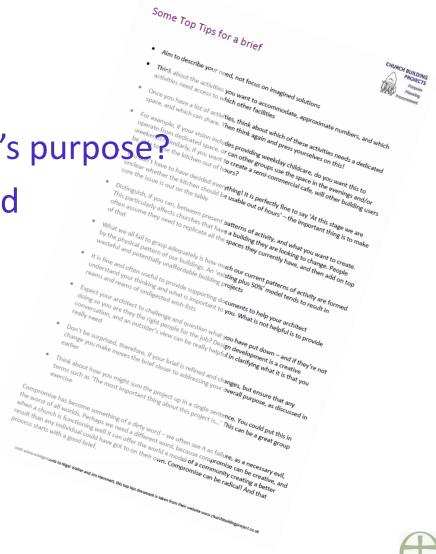
- Is your church building just a museum or work of art?
- Is you church building just a worship centre?
- Story is way people come to terms with change
- Using church building audit to build narrative





Design Process

- The brief is a question not an answer
- Needs not solutions does it answer God's purpose;
- Present use, future use: Statement of need
- Collaboration is key
- Design is a response to brief
- Final design must reflect purpose
- Compromise is not a dirty word



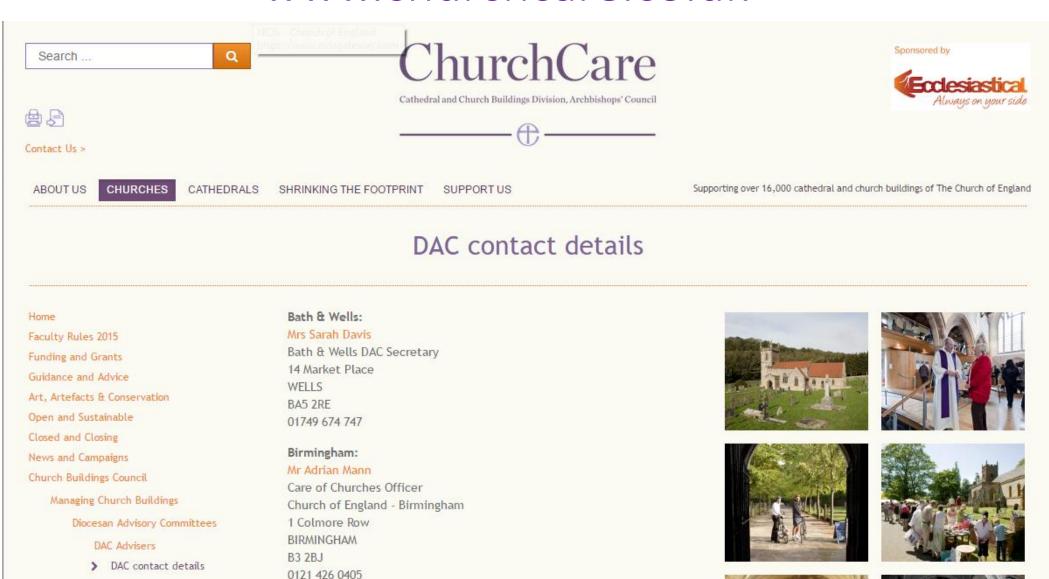


Purpose

Short sharp exercise to discuss the bullet points for a design brief –15 minutes



www.churchcare.co.uk



Diocesan Environmental Officers

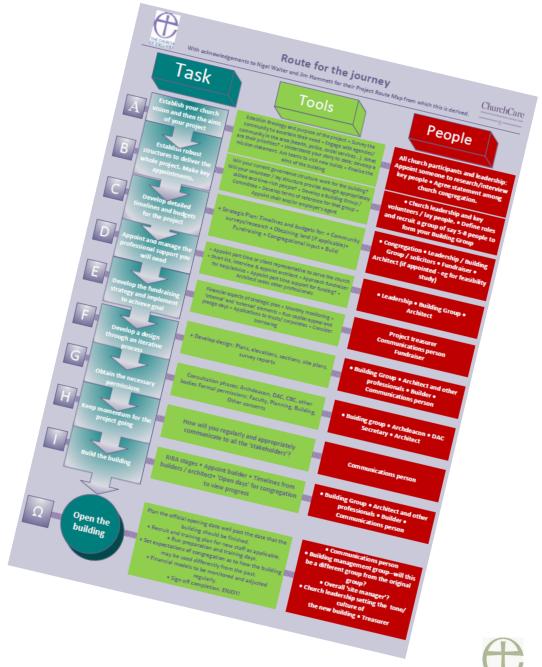
Churches Conservation Trust

Blackburn:



Need to plan

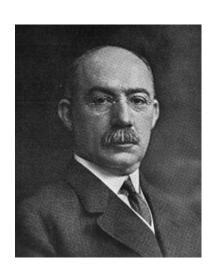
- Project route map
- Planning means a project management approach
- The time it all takes
- Grant application need to reach RIBA stage 2, other conditions
- Various ways GANTT chart





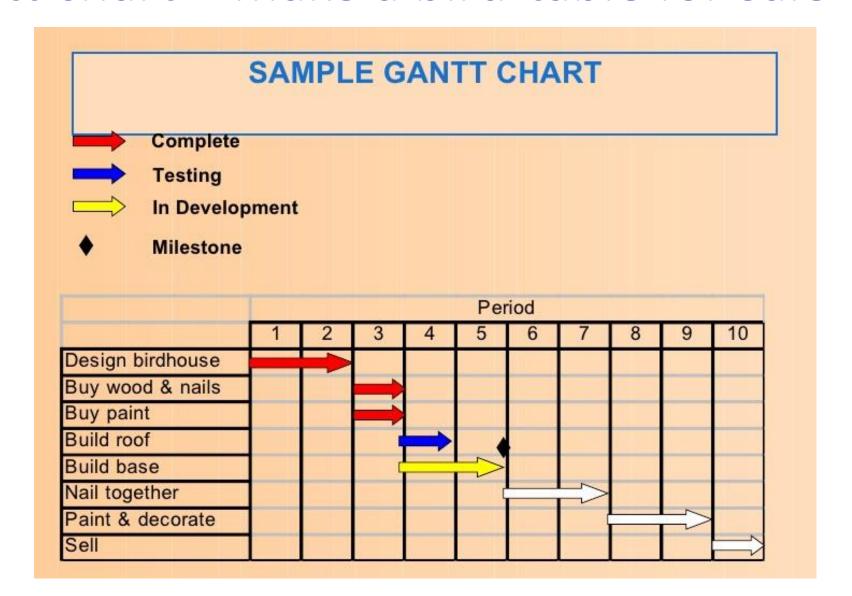
Planning - Gantt chart

- List of tasks
- Who has to do them
- How long each task takes
- What has to happen first
- What resources you need

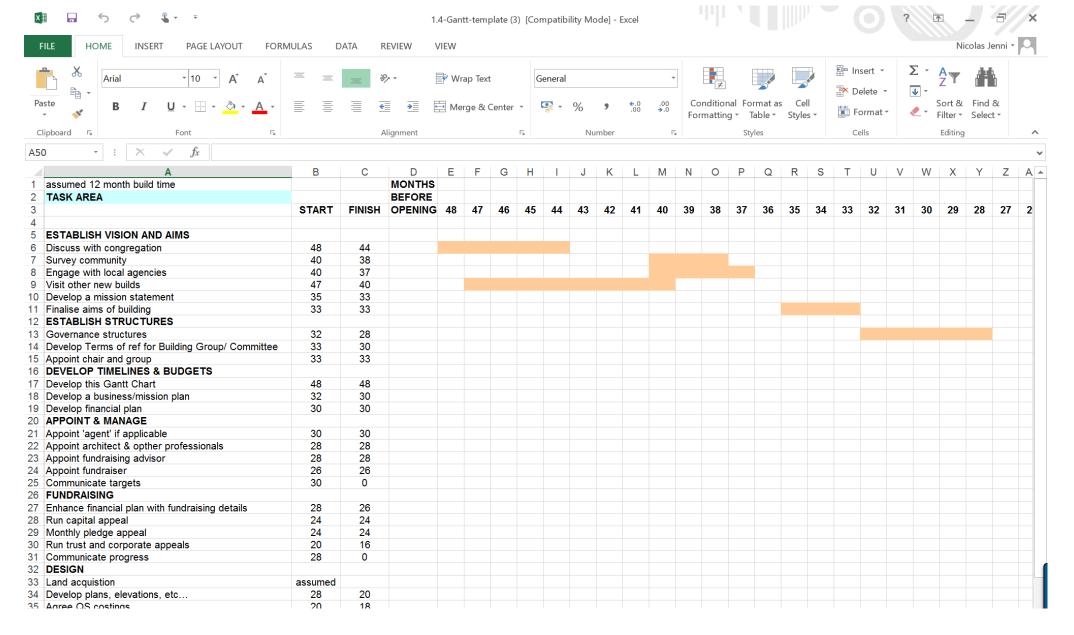




Gantt chart – make a bird-table for sale



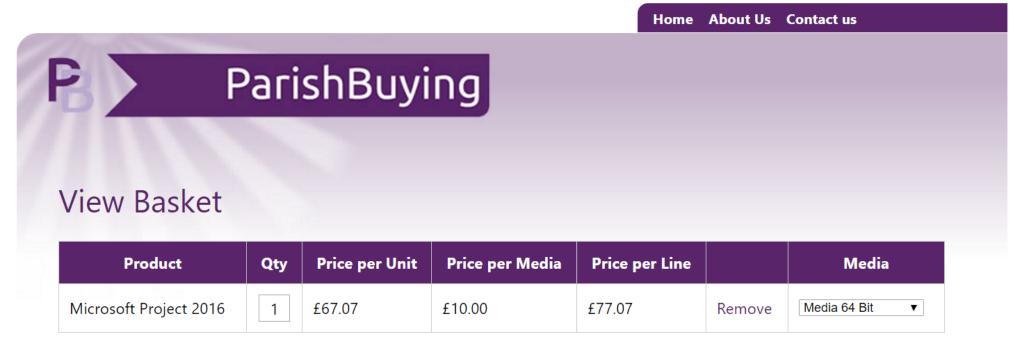




http://www.parishresources.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Gantt-Chart.xls



Parish Buying



^{*} Media (DVD/CD) will need to be purchased to enable you to install your first product licence. Further media purchases are not required for further licences of the same product.

Continue Shopping

Go to Checkout

16 minute tutorial: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sPwURRG9 Gs



Sign up for Parish Buying and newsletters



Email List

Register your contact details below for our monthly email newsletters.

First Name: * Last Name: *

Upon submitting this form, you will receive an email inviting you to register on the Parish Buying website. If you then sign up, you will receive the Parish Buying newsletter automatically and access to our nationally negotiated contracts.

E-mail: *

If you would also like to receive updates from other services, please click on the appropriate boxes below. You may choose more than one category:

Tick the newsletters you would like to receive:

- Parish Resources Newsletter (quarterly resources for churchwardens, treasurers, PCC secretaries and incumbents)
- Churchcare newsletter (the Church Building) Council's Regular Message - mainly about maintenance, repairs, funding, re-ordering projects)
- Shrinking the Footprint newsletter (quarterly the Church's environmental campaign)

Submit





To All DAC Secretaries and CBC

Energy brokers



May Newsletter 2017

2017 Energy

d on electricity or gas last n your behalf. needs across thousands y in bulk, direct from

Dear Nick

Welcome to the second instalment of the Parish Resources Newsletter for 2017. With most churches fresh from their APCM, we're highlighting several resources which should be useful for those stepping into new roles.

Please do remember to ask new church wardens or parish treasurers to subscribe to this newsletter. They can do that

here: http://bit.ly/2p9CiUb Or you can forward them this newsletter by clicking here.



1. HLF Changes

2. Gift Aid Small Donations

3. Legacy Materials

4. New Treasurers Handbook

5. Insurance Renewals

6. Thy Kingdom Come -ebruary -

Basket is 1st



The Heritage Lottery Fund has announced major changes to the way in which churches apply for funding, including the closure of the Grants for Places of Worship scheme later this year.

on these changes and suggested next steps. They will update this

The Church and Cathedrals Building Division has produced a briefing document to guide dioceses and parishes as to our position





Existing applications should not be affected and the next 2 terms of the scheme will run for 2017

Sign up for Parish Buying and newsletters



Email List

Register your contact details below for our monthly email newsletters.

First Name: * Last Name: *

Upon submitting this form, you will receive an email inviting you to register on the Parish Buying website. If you then sign up, you will receive the Parish Buying newsletter automatically and access to our nationally negotiated contracts.

E-mail: *

If you would also like to receive updates from other services, please click on the appropriate boxes below. You may choose more than one category:

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To All DAC Secretaries and CBC

Energy brokers we have become aware these brokers are now targeti

Parish Resources

2017 Energy

d on electricity or gas last n your behalf. needs across thousands y in bulk, direct from

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Changes to Grants for Places of Worship

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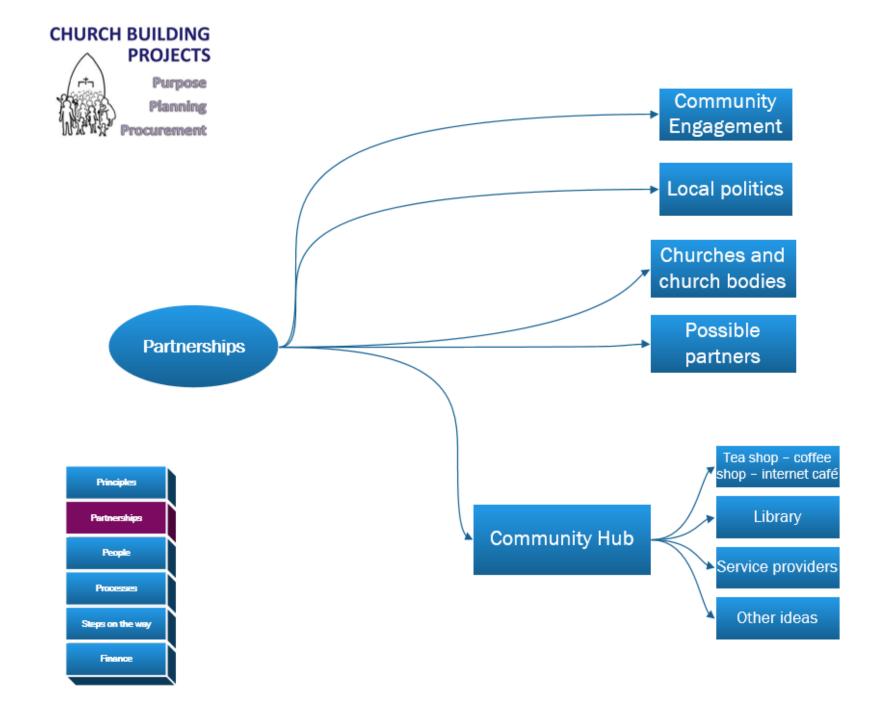


Purpose

Sharing

Short discussion on planning – have you experience at your church (or elsewhere) – some tips or questions you would like to share?







Community Engagement

- Community Survey and Audit
- Community Consultation
- Public meeting
- Focus groups
- Schools
- Social atlas of your parish or area
- Draw up an influence/stakeholder map and meet them

Guidance note Church Development Plan





The CDP can be broken down into three stages:

1. Local Audit

Scoping the perceived needs (in a draft Statement of Need) against what exists locally in term of resources including gaps in provision.

Ints involves talking to potential users/partners and the wider community, to recruit strategic partners and support. It will identify the "drivers" of change (Mission, Community, Commercial, Cultural) and all appropriate legal models.

For some larger churches, this will be the time to begin compiling a Conservation Management Plan.

2. An Options Appraisal

Deciding how best to satisfy the identified needs given the constraints and potential of the building or site.

This stage includes the production of a draft statement of Significance (if one doesn't already exist) and a feasibility study of the options, drawing on the information provided by the Audit and developing ideas for how the church might be used.

Pre-application discussions with curatorial bodies should also be initiated at this stage.

3. The Delivery Phase

Drawing together the information gathered in stages 1 and 2 and developing the chosen option.

This stage includes the creation of a timetable and fund-raising strategy alongside a brief for the tendering process.

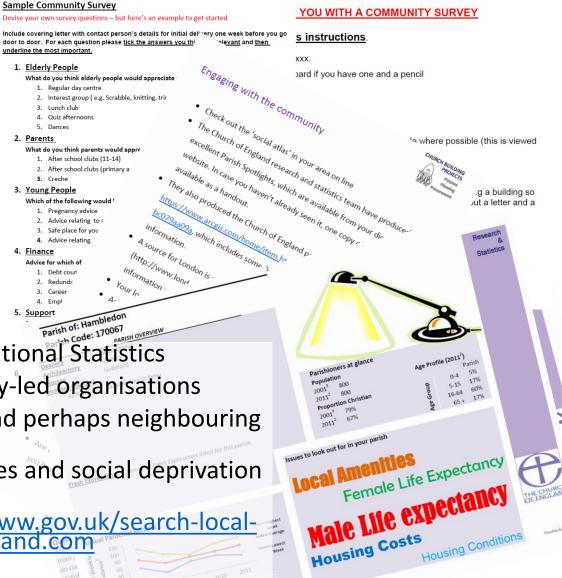
Having scoped the needs and the resources and partners needed to satisfy them, this ite point when the Statements (and CMP if it exists) can be finalised, ready for the Faculty application.





How much do you know about your community?

- www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk Office for National Statistics
- <u>www.locality.org.uk</u> national network of community-led organisations
- Church of England Parish Spotlight for your parish and perhaps neighbouring parishes – see your diocesan website
- http://arcg.is/2jg2x8J with Church of England parishes and social deprivation information
- Communities of interest: www.local-history.co.uk www.gov.uk/search-localarchives www.nationalarchives.gov.uk www.visitengland.com





Closer to home



http://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/

https://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/tasks/planning-policy/view-the-current-local-plan/

https://www.south-norfolk.gov.uk/adopted-south-norfolk-local-plan

http://www.suffolkobservatory.info/

http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/

http://www.parishresources.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/FG-5-Template-Community-Audit-Survey.docx

http://www.parishresources.org.uk/resources-for-treasurers/funding/funding-guides-capitalfundraising/



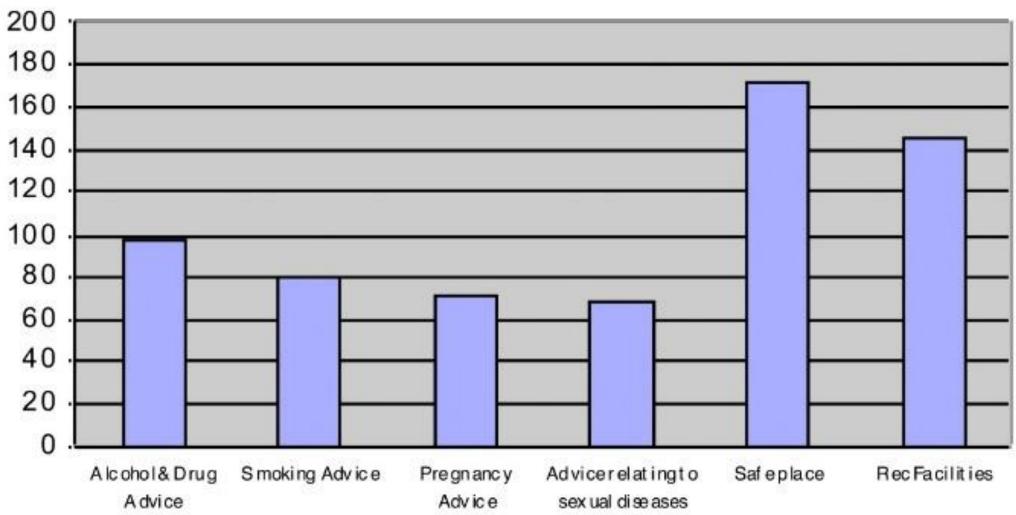
Purpose

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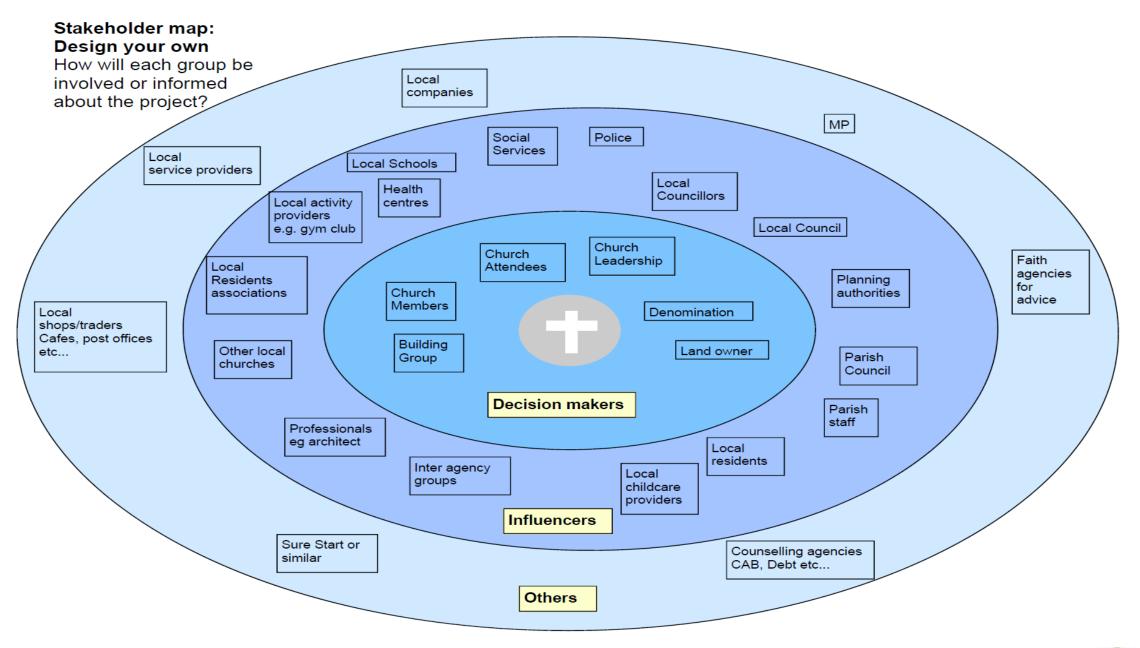
Open forum on your experience of finding out what the needs are in your parish or area



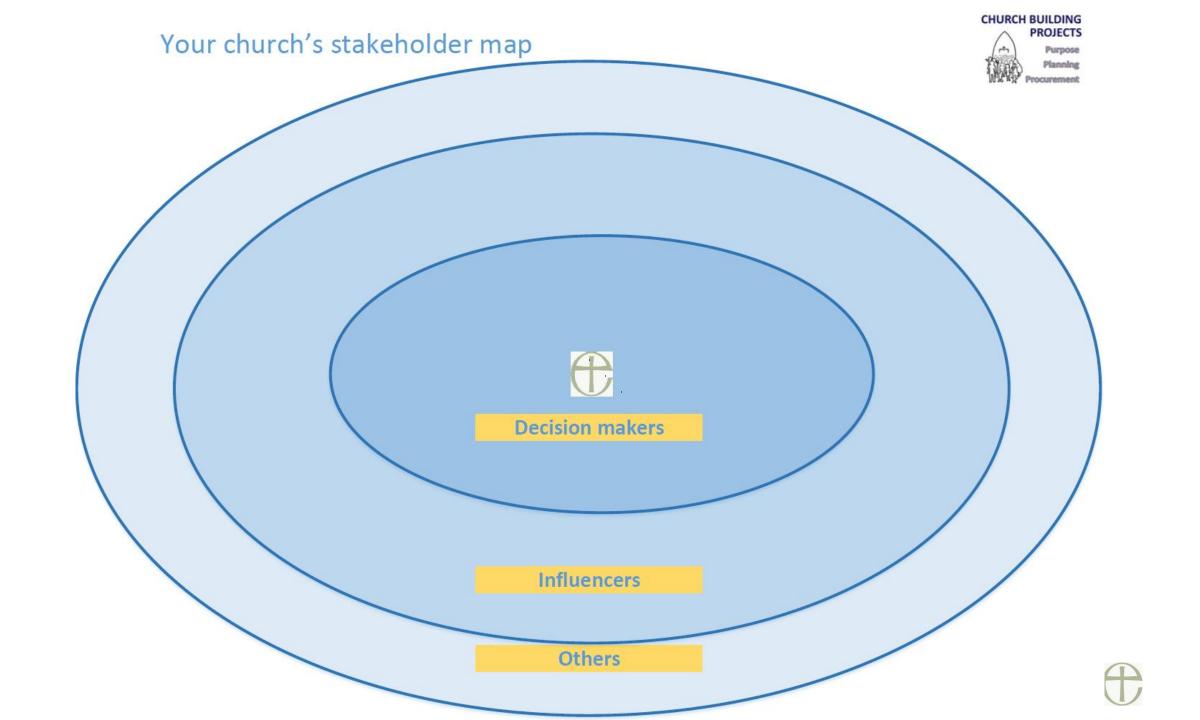
People saying "Yes" to Young People Issues











Local Government & Politics





Churches & Church Bodies

- Diocese, deanery
- Team, Benefice
- Local churches
- Churches Together





Possible Partners

- History of your church building
- Define desired outcomes
- Possible partners: childcare, café, local services, community shop, training providers
- Some principles: hospitality, key people, clarity on terms, clarity on agreement





Community Hub

- Market
- Mission
- Be alive to the consequences
- Layout and other space needs
- Other opportunities
- Define desired outcomes



Some ideas

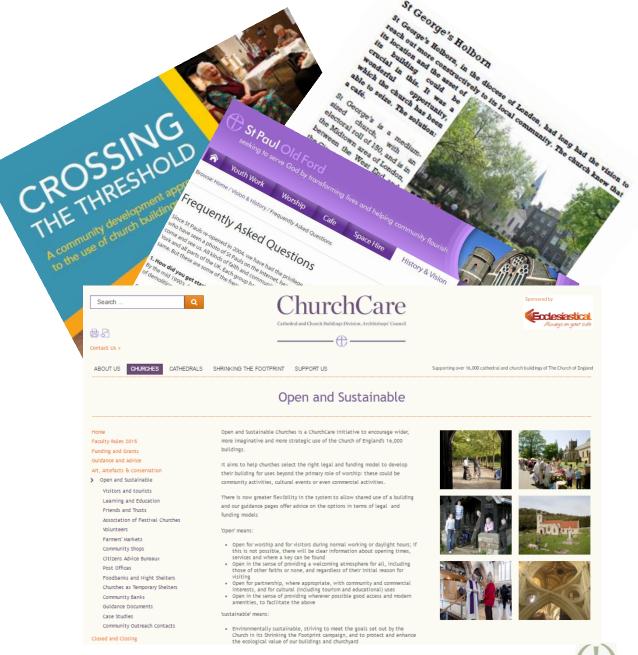
http://www.churchbuildingprojects.co.uk/how -to/2-partnerships/2-4-cafes/

http://www.churchcare.co.uk/churches/opensustainable

http://www.stpauloldford.com/vision/frequen
tly-asked-questions/

https://cofehereford.contentfiles.net/media/assets/file/Crossing the Threshold - 2014.pdf

http://www.inspirednortheast.org.uk/usefulinformation/







Principles

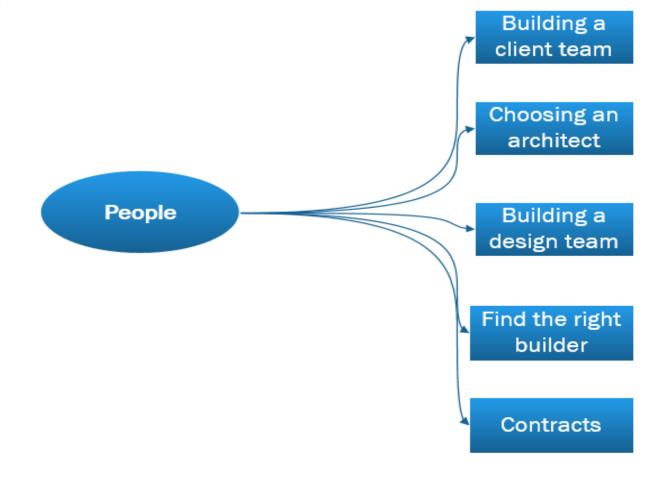
Partnerships

People

Processes

Steps on the way

Finance





Building a client team

- □ Chair
- ☐ Finance
- □ Communications
- ☐ Prayer & Mission
- ☐ Employer's Agent
- **□**Community
- □ Administrator
- ☐ Project Manager

The Client Team



Chair person — coordinating the meetings and overseeing the elements of the project.

Finance and fundraising – someone who will oversee the finances and fundraising and work

Communications – this is a vital role to ensure that people on your 'stakeholder map' (see Communications – this is a vital role to ensure that people on your stakeholder map (see handouts) are kept in regular contact with the project, from local dignatories to church nandouts) are kept in regular contact with the project, from local dignatories to church members, from the local media to local residents. This therefore needs to be someone who are available to the contact within a process of the contact with those cheatings withing materials. members, from the local media to local residents. This therefore needs to be someone who has experience of writing press releases, web blogs, speaking at meetings, writing materials

Prayer and mission - to keep a prayerful focus on the mission of the church is not always easy during all stages of such a project, but it helps if someone takes on this role within the

Employers' Agent – someone who dedicates on average a day a week to the project – the comployers Agent – someone who dedicates on average a day a week to the project – the dedicated link with the architect, dealing with day to day matters. Possibly someone who is a project – the dedicated link with the architect, dealing with day to day matters. Possibly someone who is gealcated link with the architect, dealing with day to day matters. Possibly someone who per the church for 2-3 years to see through the project. They will need to have

Community – a person who develops the 'stakeholder map', organises community surveys, Community — a person who develops the "stakeholder map", organises community surveys, keeps an ear to the ground with regards planning permission objections, develops links to a residents association where applicable, etc.

Administrator – takes the minutes, puts together papers and spreadsheets where needed.

This may also he the same nerson who arts as Draiert Manager (see handout on Design Administrator – takes the minutes, puts together papers and spreadsheets where needed reads hit this could be a congrate needed.

Page 1 August 1997 - Takes the minutes, puts together papers and spreadsheets where needed readship this could be a congrate needed.

Project Manager (see handout on Design

It is helpful to write down what is involved in each role, and the time expected to take for each person. That 'role description' will help clarify what the expectations are and avoid each person. Inat role description will help clarify what the expectations are and avoid confusion. Encourage people to see their time on the group as a commitment of at least 3

Generally it is better not to have the vicar on this group but to copy them in to the minutes Generally It is Detter not to have the vicar on this group but to copy them in to the minute of the church to run through the life of the

Ensure people in the church know who is on your Building Group and give them a profile, so Ensure people in the church know who is on your Building Group and give them a profile, so that members of the congregation know who to talk to about issues relating to the project.



Other essential roles

- ☐ Health & Safety
- ☐ Point of contact for professionals, builders etc

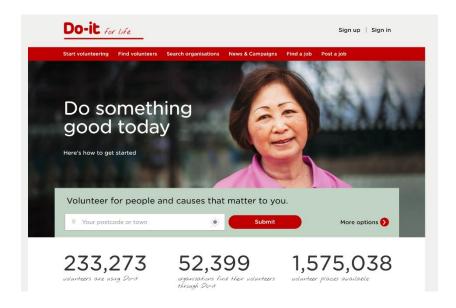


Group share

Share

How to find the volunteers

Worth a try: https://do-it.org/





Choosing an architect

Obvious things

- ✓ Technical skills
- ✓ Ability to manage
- ✓ Relevant experience/accreditati on
- ✓ Practice of the right size

Not so obvious things

- ✓ Good relationship
- ✓ Imagination
- ✓ Keep to scope
- ✓ Good value
- ✓ Dialogue for design to achieve mission objectives

How to find one: depends on size of project, may be special requirements from funder

Choosing an Architect



The architect is usually your first professional appointment. Aside from the obvious work of The arcnitect is usually your nist professional appointment. Aside from the obvious work or designing the building, the Architect has an important role in helping the client define their brief, designing the ounging, the Architect has an important role in helping the client define their brief, in providing the church with the means to spread their vision for the project, and to advise on the

Of course, good pr

Procurem

disposal is an esse

But funnily enoug

defining what yo

Really, really, no

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It is then m sometime

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Being clear about what you are buying is crucial, and primarily that is not a technical service but a Being crear about what you are buying is crucial, and primarily that is not a technical service but a pivotal strategic relationship through and around which the rest of the project will revolve. The pivotal strategic relationship through and around which the rest of the project will revolve. The core skill of an architect—the technical part of designing a building and translating that design for the control of t core skill or an architect – the technical part or designing a building and translating that design a builder to build – should be a given. Once you are satisfied that your shortlist is technically a bunder to bund — should be a given. Unce you are satisfied that your shortlist is technically competent, what you are really trying to decide is what each of these people would be like to the competent of the same of the competent, what you are really trying to decide is what each or these people would be like to work with. Trust and personality fit are very important. You should think of your Architect as your

It takes a long time to become a competent architect, because the role involves such a broad It takes a long time to become a competent architect, because the role involves such a broad range of skills. The ideal is to find someone who has been practising long enough to anticipate the range or skins. The local is to rino someone who has been practising long enough to entirelyses the pitfalls on the journey, while being young enough (or young enough of mind) to bring energy and a state of the st pittalis on the journey, while being young enough for young enough or minut to bring energy of imagination to the design, it is certainly good to ask to see examples of similar work, but the imagination to the design. It is certainly good to ask to see examples or similar work, but the danger here is that you will get a 'Blue Peter' solution ('Here's one I prepared earlier'); for that the solution is the solution of the solut canger nere is that you will get a life reter solution (nere 3 one i prepared earlier); for that reason, a designer's best building is sometimes the first one they do of that type. Think too about reason, a designer's destruding is sometimes the first one they do or that type. I fink too about the type of project – new buildings are relatively simple (!) and have much in common across the type of project – new buildings are relatively simple (1) and have much in common across building types, but if your church is a historic one then you most definitely need a designer who

SIZE MATEERS

Architects' practices come in many shapes and sizes, with lots of architects working on their own Architects practices come in many snapes and sizes, with lots or architects working on their own or with one or two others. At this end of the profession an individual may well have the skills to or with one or two others. At this end or the protession an individual may well have the skills to take on large projects, but you need to understand how available they will be, and what happens take on large projects, but you need to understand now available they will be, and what hay if they fall ill. With larger practices (say over 12) it is not uncommon to 'buy' the partner or 'buy' they have a say of the partner of the say of the say of the partner of the say o if they fall III. With larger practices (say over 14) it is not uncommon to buy the partner or director at interview, only to find all your dealings are with the office junior. Practices of 3-12 director at interview, only to ring an your dealings are with the ornice junior, Fractices or 3-14 offen combine the best of both worlds, the benefits of larger practice with the approachability of

Don't be afraid to ask how each practice is structured, who reports to whom etc, because that Don't be arrain to ask now each practice is structured, who reports to whom etc, because that feeds through into who you end up dealing with and how. The other related issues are what the reconstruction into who you and up dealing with and now, the other related issues are what the purpose and vision and mission of each practice is (a look of stunned surprise?), and even what purpose and vision and mission or each practice is (a look or stunned surpriser), and even what the succession plan is – it is important that you can be confident that the practice you buy into the succession pian is — it is important that you can be confident that the practice you buy into now will still be around in 5-10 years' time, because your project is likely to take that long to come

You need to understand the costs, but do not make this the sole criterion for selection. Why? Because you should not underestimate the power of design, whether good or bad – the potential Because you snoute not uncerestimate the power or design, whether good or Date — The potential value created (or missed out on) far exceeds the cost paid in fees. You should therefore look at

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Building a design team

- Basics: Architect, Principal Designer (CDM REGULATIONS 2015), Quantity Surveyor, Structural engineer, Services Engineer, Building inspector, builder
- Possibles: Project Manager (if architect not doing it), planning/heritage consultant, party wall surveyor, AV engineer, lighting designer, kitchen designer

Design Team – what do they do?



This is usually the first appointment, and is dealt with in a bit more detail in Architecty Asida from the chuicuse work of decianing the huildir This is usually the first appointment, and is dealt with in a bit more detail in Choosing an Architect'. Aside from the obvious work of designing the building, the Architect has an important role in helping the client define their brief, in the shurch with the means to correct their vicion for the project an providing the church with the means to spread their vision for the project, and providing the church with the means to spread their vision for the project, and to advise on the appointment of the professional team. Trust and personality fit are very important; think of them as your critical friend.

Deals with Health and Safety compliance, during design development, while on Site, and once the building is in operation (eg how easy is to clean the high level windows?). As client, you have some serious responsibilities under the rever windows rj. As crient, you have some serious responsibilities under the Construction Design and Management legislation, and the Principal Designer This appointment should be made as Construction vesign and management registation, and the rimidpal vesigner helps you fulfil these responsibilities. This appointment should be made as

A QS can help you with the financial management of the project. At the very least you should have an initial budget prepared on the basis of outline designs, and then refine this as more information becomes available; much designs, and then renne this as more information becomes available; much better to invest in this information at an early stage than to have a nasty shock and the stage of th further down the line when money has been spent on professional fees etc for something that may not be affordable. A QS can also prepare a full 'Bill of Quantities' at tender stage to describe the works in full financial detail for each tenderer to price against, but this can be decided further down the line.

Designs the structural elements, eg beams and columns, foundations, and Sometimes the underground drainage. If the design of the building is sometimes the underground dramage. If the design of the bullium is significantly affected by the structure (eg a particular design for the support of the su signincantly arrected by the structure (eg a particular design for the support of the roof) then the Structural Engineer should be involved in the early stages of the support of the supp the root) then the Structural Engineer should be involved in the early stages of planning parmicsion.

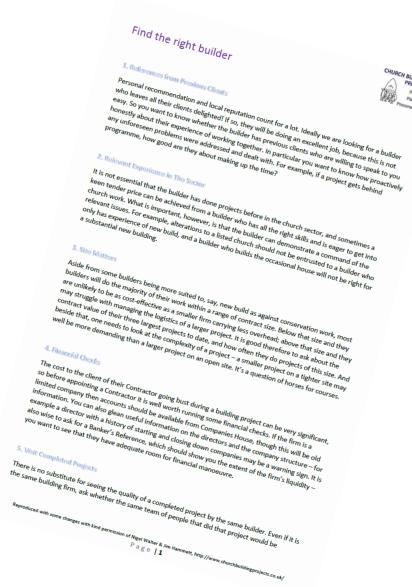
A position parmicsion. Services Engineer

Designs the right heating system for the space and its occupancy pattern, the right lighting layels the right ventilation are Again this usually follows the Designs the right neating system for the space and its occupancy pattern, the right ventilation etc. Again this usually follows the

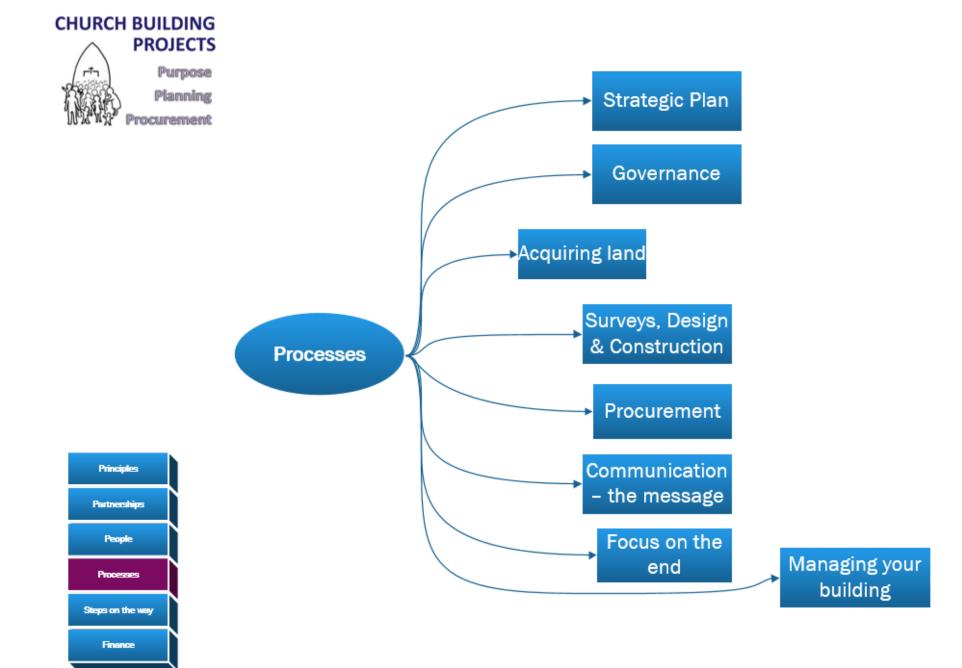


Find the right builder

- Use design team to make a tender list
- Seek references for similar work
- Due diligence (finance, labour, reference sites)
- Health & Safety plan
- Point of contact









Strategic Plan

- Vision statement
- Mission statement
- Governance and reporting
- SMART objectives
- 3-5 year financial plan
- Marketing plan
- Review mechanism



Strategic Plan for your church project

Here are some suggestions to help with developing the headings:

- Vision statement (about the wider church mission) a short statement that is inspirational as well as aspirational. It may use words like 'transforming' or improving. Try and let it cover the who, why, where and what of the church.
- 2. Mission statement describes what you want to achieve in a little more detail. Maybe highlighting certain target groups of people who the church is
- 3. Include a diagram of the reporting structure and governance structure for the project. How will decisions be made and who makes them. You may include terms of reference for your Building committee/group.
- 4. Strategy Explain the church's strategy and how the building development fits in with that. This might use specific SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timed) objectives. It can be helpful to summarise
 - Key result area eg 'Develop a costed plan for the build'
 - Who is responsible for this action e.g. 'Church Treasurer'



5. Develop a detailed financial spreadsheet to project future income and expenditure, cashflow and balances over at least 3-5 years. Include at least 12 months after the building development has fully opened so it shows how sustainable the project is. (You will want to know that and so will potential

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Governance

- How about VAT?
- Risk Management
- Where are all the documents everything kept?
- Think about your structure are trustees (PCC members) protected?
- Will you be having new staff on the premises when the build's complete?
- Are you going to be trading?

Free tools for organising and sharing online:

Meetings

www.doodle.com

Documents

- www.dropbox.com
- www.google.co.uk/docs/
- https://wetransfer.com/



Acquiring Land

- Location
- Planning Permission
- Valuation
- Ownership



The groundwork: Surveys, Design & Construction

Luke 14, 28-30

28 "If you wanted to build a building, you would first sit down and decide how much it would cost. You must see if you have enough money to finish the job. 29 If you don't do that, you might begin the work, but you would not be able to finish. And if you could not finish it, everyone would laugh at you. 30 They would say, 'This man began to build, but he was not able to finish.'



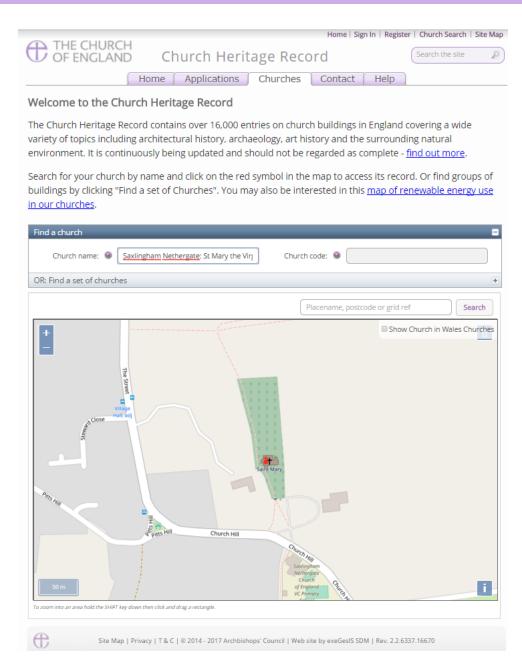
Surveys, Design & Construction

- Check who owns what
- Are buildings listed?
- Is the church in a conservation area?
- Are there any scheduled ancient monuments?
- Are there any individual tree preservation orders?
- Measured surveys; ground investigation; unmarked burials; archaeology;
- Contamination (including asbestos)
- Bat survey
- Available capacity of utilities (drains, gas, electricity)



https://facultyonline.churchofengland.org/churches

Surveys,
Design &
Construction





Project route map: 8 RIBA stages, 0-7

0	RIBA 🗚	\$	The RIBA Plan of Work 2013 organises the process of briefing, designing, constructing, maintaining, operating and using building projects into a number of key stages. The content of stages may vary or overlap to suit specific project requirements. The RIBA Plan of Work 2013 should be used solely as guidance for the preparation of detailed professional services contracts and building contracts.									
RIBA Plan of Work 2013	O Strategic Definition	1 Preparation and Brief	2 Concept Design	3 Developed Design	4 Technical Design	5 Construction	6 Handover and Close Out	7 In Use				
Tasks ▼ Core Objectives	Identify client's Business Case and Strategic Brief and other core project requirements.	Develop Project Objectives, including Quality Objectives and Project Outcomes, Sustainability Aspirations, Project Budget, other parameters or constraints and develop Initial Project Brief, Undertake Fassibility Studies and review of Site Information.	Prepare Concept Design, including outline proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications and preliminary Cost Information along with relevant Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme, Agree alterations to brief and issue Final Project Brief.	Prepare Developed Design, including coordinated and updated proposals for structural design, building services systems, outline specifications, Cost Information and Project Strategies in accordance with Design Programme.	Prepare Technical Design in accordance with Design Responsibility Matrix and Project Strategies to include all architectural, structural and building services information, specialist subcontractor design and specifications, in accordance with Design Programme.	Offsite manufacturing and onsite Construction in accordance with Construction Programme and resolution of Design Queries from site as they arise.	Handover of building and conclusion of Building Contract.	Undertake In Use services in accordance with Schedule of Services.				
Procurement *Variable task bar	Initial considerations for assembling the project team.	Prepare Project Roles Table and Contractual Tree and continue assembling the project team.	of the design or the linformation Excharation out the specific tend	strategy does not fundamentally a ne level of detail prepared at a give nges will vary depending on the s Contract. A bespoke RIBA Plan lering and procurement activities t I relation to the chosen procureme	en stage. However, selected procurement of Work 2013 will set that will occur at each	Administration of Building Contract , including regular site inspections and review of progress.	Conclude administration of Building Contract.					
Programme *Variable task bar	Establish Project Programme .	Review Project Programme.	Review Project Programme.	stages overlapping or bei 2013 will clarify the	ay dictate the Project Program ing undertaken concurrently. A be- e stage overlaps. The Project Pro stage dates and detailed program	spoke RIBA Plan of Work> gramme will set out						
(Town) Planning *Variable task bar	Pre-application discussions.	Pre-application discussions.		ations are typically made using the A Plan of Work 2013 will identify vapplication is to be made.								
Suggested Key Support Tasks	Review Feedback from previous projects.	Prepare Handover Strategy and Risk Assessments. Agree Schedule of Services, Design Responsibility Matrix and Information Exchanges and prepare Project Execution Plan including Technology and Communication Strategies and consideration of Common Standards to be used.	Prepare Sustainability Strategy, Maintenance and Operational Strategy and review Handover Strategy and Risk Assessments. Undertake third party consultations as required and any Research and Development aspects. Review and update Project Execution Plan. Consider Construction Strategy, including offsite fabrication, and develop Health and Safety Strategy.	Review and update Sustainability, Maintenance and Operational and Handover Strategies and Risk Assessments. Undertake third party consultations as required and conclude Research and Development aspects. Review and update Project Execution Plan, including Change Control Procedures. Review and update Construction and Health and Safety Strategies.	Review and update Sustainability, Maintenance and Operational and Handower Strategies and Risk Assessments. Propare and submit Building Regulations submission and any other third party submissions requiring consent. Review Canstruction Peview Construction Strategy, including sequencing, and update Health and Safety Strategy.	Review and update Sustainability Strategy and implement Handover Strategy, including agreement of information required for commissioning, training, handover, asset management, future monitoring and maintenance and ongoing completion of Mas- constructed' Information. Update Construction and Health and Safety Strategies.	Carry out activities listed in Handover Strategy including Feedback for use during the future life of the building or on future projects. Updating of Project Information as required.	Conclude activities listed in Handower Strategy including Post-occupancy Evaluation, review of Project Performance, Project Outcomes and Research and Development aspects. Updating of Project Information, as required, in response to ongoing client Feedback until the end of the building's life.				
Sustainability Checkpoints	Sustainability Checkpoint – 0	Sustainability Checkpoint – 1	Sustainability Checkpoint – 2	Sustainability Checkpoint — 3	Sustainability Checkpoint – 4	Sustainability Checkpoint – 5	Sustainability Checkpoint – 6	Sustainability Checkpoint – 7				
Information Exchanges (at stage completion)	Strategic Brief.	Initial Project Brief.	Concept Design including outline structural and building services design, associated Project Strategies, preliminary Cost Information and Final Project Brief.	Developed Design, including the coordinated architectural, structural and building services design and updated Cost Information.	Completed Technical Design of the project.	'As-constructed' Information.	Updated 'As-constructed' Information.	'As-constructed' Information updated in response to ongoing client Feedback and maintenance or operational developments.				
UK Government Information Exchanges	Not required. g a bespoke project or practice specific Rii	Required.	Required.	Required.	Not required.	Not required.	Required.	As required.				

So What Are The Stages?

The system comprises 8 stages, numbered from 0-7 (I). Briefly, this is what each

- Stage 0 Strategic Definition: This is the stage when you're deciding whether or not you have a project at all - it may involve a feasibility study to explore whether a building project is a good idea, and if so what the
- Stage 1 Preparation and Brief: Here you decide what you hope the project will achieve (the 'Brief' part), and commission any surveys, for example of an existing building or piece of land (the 'Preparation' part).
- Stage 2 Concept Design: Here you start seeing some proposals, initially in sketchy form, and later with more formal drawings. At the end of this stage you will have decided what product it is they are trying to buy - how big the building is, what it looks like, and what you will be able to do with it.
- Stage 3 Developed Design: The design is developed further and a planning application is submitted.
- Stage 4 Technical Design: At this stage other members of the design team input and co-ordinate design information - for example the structural and
- Stage 5 = Construction: The contractor gets ready to begin work and then
- Stage 6 Handover and Close Out: The builder hands the completed building over and after a period (typically a year) any subsequent defects related to the building work are addressed, and the building contract is
- Stage 7 In Use; This allows for post-occupancy evaluation and review of whether the project achieved what it set out to.

Comments

The programme shown is for a substantial project with typical timings assuming a fair wind; sometimes the stages may become more drawn out - for example there may be a pause while sufficient funds are raised to be confident making a start with the

Adapted from www.churchbuildingprojects.co.uk with kind permission of Nigel Walter & Jim



Procurement – the stages

- Scoping
- Supplier selection
 - Shortlisting & research
 - Supplier selection
- Pricing and terms
- Contracting







Of course, good procurement is part of good stewardship. Making good use of the resources at ou

But funnily enough that isn't about the buying or pricing or getting proposal. The first step is about defining what you need.

Scoping

Really, really, need. And that mean going back to purpose. In a buildin project as in many others, it is ge clarity of purpose or objective o that is the essential fruundatior



so of Construction cost is an arrangement that flexes with the size of Construction cost is an arrangement that flexes with the size of Construction cost is an arrangement that flexes with the size of Construction of Const

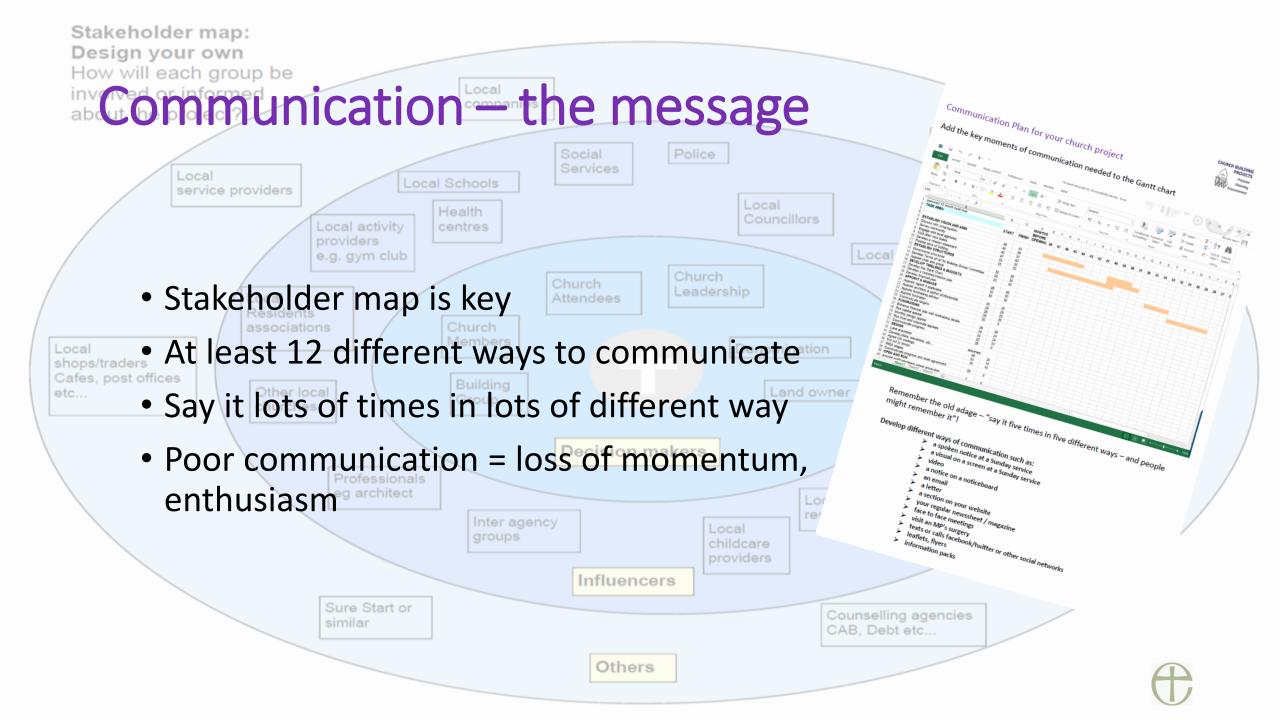
or more minor aspects where the work is one important item for discussion when interview.

It is one important item for discussion when interview of the the only criterion for discussion when interview.

It is one important item for discussion when interview of the the only criterion for discussion when interview.

there are more decisions to be made over all for your first works to listed buildings there is still be higher on work to and more people to listing with and get ago.





Focus on the end

- Plan the opening/rededication day
- Managing and staffing the new building
- Develop operating policy
- Planning and monitoring finances
- Keeping the vision





Managing your building

- Asset management plan, including budget
- Regular Maintenance
- Quinquennial inspection
- Capital repairs

EXAMPLE ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN (AMP)

By combining real tasks and costs of Regular Maintenance with projected tasks and costs of Capital Repairs, Improvements & New Works, the AMP produces annual and long term budgets for the building, enabling both preventative maintenance and saving fee large capital them.

THE PARTY HEITS	KNOWN	COST per	ANNUAL	Year Intervals						COST over		
	CYCLE	CYCLE	COST	2	5	10	15	20	25	30	other	30 YEARS
REGULAR MAINTENANCE		•	•		•			•	•			
Clean Gutters and Downpies	3 months	200	800									24,000
Clean Gullies and drains	3 months	50	200									6,000
Boiler Service	annual	200	200									6,000
Ventilation Service	annual	200	200									6,000
Portable Electric Appliances Test	annual	125	125									3,750
Vermin and Rodent Control	3 months	70	280									8,400
Cleaning window glass	2 yr	500	250	*								7,500
Lightning Conductor Test	2 yr	100	50	*								1,500
Fire Extinguisher Test/replacement	annual	150	150									4,500
Electrical Installation Test	5 yr	3,000	600		*	*	*	*	*	*		18,000
Painting Exterior metal/wood	5 yr	5,000	1,000		*	*	*	*	*	*		30,000
Churchyard Grass-mower service, fue	annual	300	300									9,000
Churchyard Landscape/Trees	annual	500	500									15,000
Churchyard walls pointing & clear ivy	5 yr	1,000	200		*	*	*	*	*	*		6,000
Repointing Various Areas	2 yr	3,000	1,500	*								45,000
Total			6,355									190,650

CAPITAL REPAIRS	When work will be required											
Churchyard Paths	10 yr	5,000	500		*		*		*			15,000
Felt roofs to boiler roof and organ loft	20 yr	10,000	666			*				*		20,000
Repair/replace window feramenta	as & when	3,000	300			*		*		*		9,000
North Aisle Mullions	100+ yr	25,000	834				*					25,000
Pinnacles to tower	100+ yr	60,000	2,000					*				60,000
High Level Internal Cleaning	10 yr	3,000	300		*		*		*			9,000
Lead Roofs patch repair	10 yr	3,000	300			*		*		*		9,000
Lead roof replace (100 years old)	150 yr	150,000	3,000								50	90,000
Electric Lighting upgrade	25 yr	25,000	833						*			25,000
Electric Power upgrade	25yr	15,000	500						*			15,000
Heating & Boiler upgrade	25 yr	35,000	1,166						*			35,000
Kitchen & Toilets upgrade	15 yr	12,000	800				*			*		24,000
Ventilation System Replace	20 yr	18,000	600					*				18,000
Total			11,799									354,000

IMPROVEMENTS & NEW WORKS	Project Target Completion											
Fire Alarm & Emergency lights install	one off	18,000	3,600		*							
Re-ordering, new rooms & office	one off	130,000	13,000			*						
New Mower	one off	500	100		*							
Total			16,700									

AMP annual total (£) to be raised: 34,854





Principles

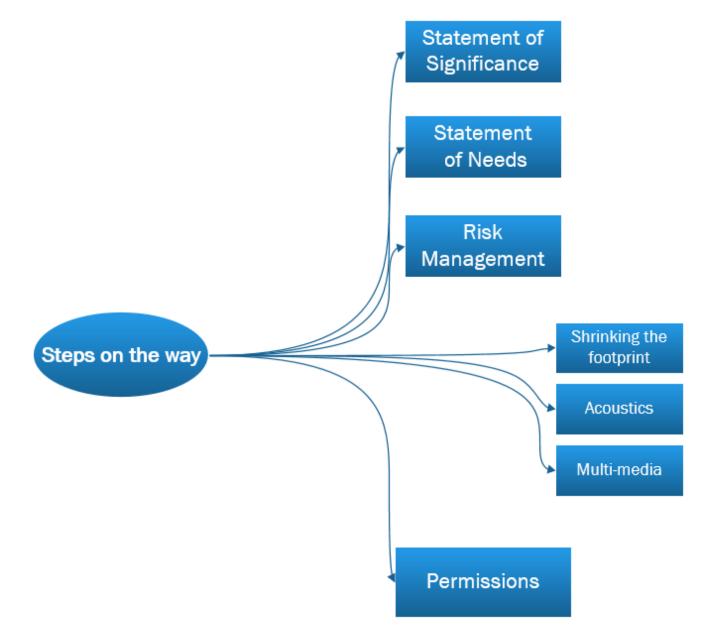
Partnerships

People

Processes

Steps on the way

Finance





Statement of Significance

- Applies to listed churches and churches within conservation area – check with your DAC. Useful in all cases.
- History, evolution and description of the building, and place in the community

Statement of Significance



Guidance on completing this form can be found on the ChurchCare website at is document must be accompanied by the Standard Information Form 1A

Section 1: Brief history and description of the church building(s),

Section 2: The significance of the church (including its contents and i) Its special architectural and historical interest i) Any significant features of artistic or archaeological interest

Please state if you have taken expert advice to help you define the significance, and



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CHURCHES

CATHEDRALS SHRINKING THE FOOTPRINT SUPPORT US

Supporting over 16,000 cathedral and church buildings of The Church of England

Statements of Significance and Need

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All Guidance Notes

Clergy Training - Getting the Best Out of

Your Building

Art, Artefacts & Conservation

Open and Sustainable

Closed and Closing

News and Campaigns

Church Buildings Council

Advertising for Professionals

100 Church Treasures

Heritage at Risk

Online Faculty System

ChurchCare has received feedback that a simplified form for the compilation of Statements of Significance and Needs for most works would be welcome, this is available by clicking here. Guidance on completing the form is available here. For major complex projects, i.e. the type of project which would normally require the compilation of a Conservation Management Plan (see below), an expanded version of the form should be used. This can be accessed by clicking here. Guidance on completing an expanded form is available here.

The Council would strongly urge that these documents are prepared at an early stage of the faculty process so as to help inform decisions and identify areas of conflict.

Click here to see how the Church Development Plan shows you how these fit into the process. However, you do not need to have a scheme in mind for Statements to be useful, as they will help you understand the potential and constraints of your building and site.

Conservation Management Plans

Some major churches are of such complexity and significance, or the impact of the project so large and/or controversial, that Statements of Significance and Needs may not be sufficient.

Where this is the case, the PCC or other body responsible for a church should consider producing a Conservation Management Plan. Click the













Statement of Needs

- Good advice on available on http://www.churchcare.co.uk/churches/guida nce-advice/statements-of-significance-need
- Explain proposed changes to others
- Gives needs, benefits, vision, cost, timing, context and history
- Explains why need can be met only in the way proposed



Risk Management

Governance

Strategic Fit

Fundraising and income generation

Legals & Contractual

Programme/Timings

 Commercial risks (inflation/procurement)

• Financial issues (e.g. VAT, contingency)

Risk Management

This isn't a section to scare you. This is about trying to identify the things that might go wrong, and taking sensible steps to reduce the chances of their happening. It is <u>not</u> about eliminating risk: who, after all, really wants to wear a

Consider whether you give one person the role of devil's advocate (constructively!) to try and identify weaknesses and find ways to overcoming them. So here are where <u>some</u> of these risks may arise, and what

Much of what you will be doing during the period leading up to and including a Much or what you will be doing during the period reading up to and including a building project, and afterwards, will be unfamiliar. If you try and muddle along without accepting that you have to make some special roles and without accepting that you have to make some special roles and responsibilities clear, and be careful in choosing the right people for your responsibilities clear, and be careful in choosing the right people for your team, you run the risk of suffering some major impacts on your church.

Here we're talking about the strategic fit of your building project – does it rese we re taiking about the su ategic in or your bumung project – uoes it respond to the mission purpose(s), and have the mission purpose(s) been well Fundraising and income generation

There are some obvious and less obvious risks in this section – matching Inere are some opvious and less opvious risks in this section - matching fundraising to the scope of the building project - and the reverse - is the most

Careful scoping, shortlisting, supplier selection and clarity of contract are all Programme/timings

Are there some dependencies which might trip you up? A building project has Are there some dependencies which might dip you dpt A bullding project has lots of operations where one cannot start until a previous one is complete. Or Commercial risks (inflation, procurement)

Will costs vary against the estimate and what you fund-raised? Are your suppliers in good financial health? Financial issues (e.g. VAT, contingency)

Try and avoid surprises but plan for some!





Three important topics

Shrinking the footprint

Building form, Orientation, Construction, insulation Photovoltaic cells, Heat pumps, Bio-mass, Rainwater harvesting

Acoustics

Effect of new build, Reorganisation of space, Amplification for music or speech, Furnishings, carpeting, Separate spaces

Multi-media

Location of sound-desk, Flexibility, WiFi, Induction loop, Simple to control, Screens



The acoustic design and performance of a specialist may be require



Multi-Media

Sound Desk

Assuming



Shrinking the footprint

It is not difficult to make the theological argument that we all have a responsibility to care for the planet. Since the industrial revolution, we in Western societies have consistently lived way beyond our means. If Genesis 1-3 teaches us anything, it is that creation was made good and its spoiledness is down to mankind, not to the natural order of things. Of course some on the religious Right may disagree, but then

if that is you, you're unlikely to be reading this in the first place.

If we combine an understanding that we have a Christian duty to look after the world as best we can, with the plain fact that buildings are a major source of energy use and therefore greenhouse gas production, we should think hard about how we design and use our buildings. And more positively, church buildings present us with ample opportunity to put an environmental theology

'tradi

 Building form: The first and most basic opportunities for saving energy are in the orientation and form of the building. The more spread-out your building is the more wasteful of energy it will be, because it will have a higher ratio of

 Orientation: Something as simple as how your building is oriented has a significant impact on how much energy it uses. With windows in the right place it can gain benefit from the sun during the winter months, or if badly placed those windows can cause it to overheat in the summer.

Building Construction: The next place to look is the amount of heat loss through the building fabric. Building Regulations set a (gradually improving) minimum standard of insulation; if we want to be green, we should be aiming

Heat recovery: Any mechanical ventilation system should have a heat recovery mechanism, so that waste heat is not pumped outside but fed back

Photovoltaic cells (PVs): These generate electricity for use locally and

export back to the grid. This is a technology that still requires a subsidy from Government to make any financial sense, though this level of subsidy has come down a lot. With the subsidy this is effectively a simple investment, with a simple payback somewhere in the 9-13 year timescale. PVs can work very Well with a heat pump to maintain the building at a background temperature. Heat Pumps: These are electrically powered heat exchangers – It is the same technology as used in your fridge, but used to 'move' heat from outside to

inside. Heat pumps consume electricity, but for every KN used they produce





Principles

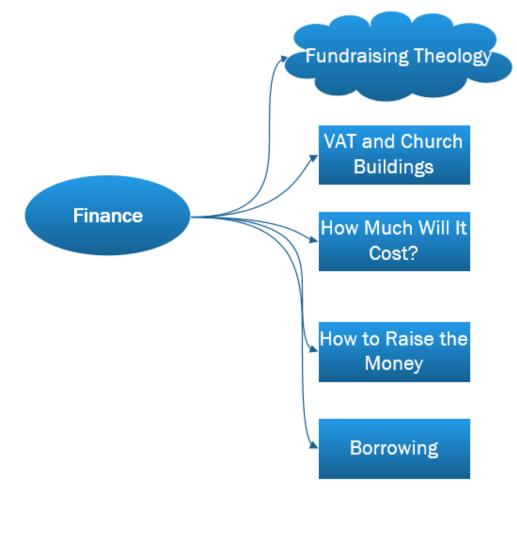
Partnerships

People

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Steps on the way

Finance





Fundraising

- Form of ministry
- Sharing of vision
- Shared need for community
- Opposite of begging



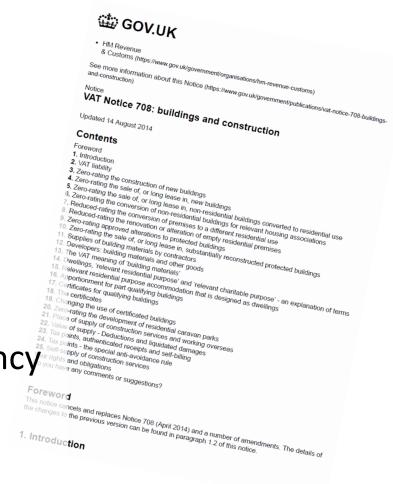






VAT and church buildings

- New church building zero-rated
- Listed Places of worship scheme
- Annexe to existing building zero rated
- Special rules for Equality Act and energy efficiency
- Subject to change



VAT Notice 708/6



How much will it cost?

Church Build Project

Template for 5 year period - 3 years before build, one year build and one year after opening

Alter this template to suit your own circumstances, adding lines and changing line names

Summary Project CAPITAL & OPERATIONAL Budget

				INCOME:				
Row	Code	Description	Year - 3	Year - 2	Year - 1	Build year	Year 1	Total:
		Capital Appeal						£0.0
		Monthly donors						£0.0
		Gift Aid reclaim						£0.0
		Internal Events						£0.0
		External Trusts						£0.0
		External Corporates						£0.0
		Gifts in Kind						£0.0
		Bank interest						£0.0
		Investment interest						£0.0 £0.0
		Ad Hoc events						
		Loans Rental Income						£0.0 £0.0
		Sales Income						£0.0
		Event Income						£0.0
		Evolit ilicollic						
			EXF	PENDITURE:				£0.0
Row	Code	Description	Year - 3	Year - 2	Year - 1	Build year	Year 1	Total:
		Fundraising: Materials						£0.0
		Fundraising: Advisor						£0.0
		Fundraising: Travel						£0.0
		Fundraising: Website						£0.0
		Fundraising: Video						£0.0
		Fundraising: Events Ad hoc events						£0.0 £0.0
								£0.0
		Land purchase Employer Agent						£0.0 £0.0
		Professional Fees						£0.0
		Legal Fees						£0.0
		Building costs						£0.0
		Land Costs						£0.0
		Fundraising Trust Applications						£0.0
		Corporates						£0.0
		BU Loan Repayment						£0.0
		Internal Furnishing						£0.0
		Catering						£0.0
		Staff Costs						£0.0
		Maintenance						£0.0
		Utility Bills						£0.0 £0.0
		Insurance						





Break it down

- Budget for raising the funds
- Budget for the preparing phases
- Budget for all costs related to construction
- Budget for operational costs
- Consider a separate trust



How to Raise the Money

- Internal: Capital Appeal, Congregational Pledges, Sponsored events, online
- External: Grants, Trusts & Foundations, Commercial Giving, S106 Money, National Lottery,
- Borrowing: Internal, community, Diocese, stakeholders, commercial
- Forward plan to avoid surprises (e.g. joint project with Methodists means no HLF)
- http://www.parishresources.org.uk/resources-fortreasurers/funding





How to Raise the Money

Indicative Campaign Timeline (Excerpt)

	Actions	J	Α	S	0	N	D	J
	1. Planning Phase							
	2. Private Phase							
	3. Public Phase							
	4. Consolidation Phase							
	Campaign Plan							
	Internal Preperation							
	PCC Meetings							
	Business Plan							
Attend 'Planning a Successful (Capitaly Campaign'							
workshop	Campaign Management							
This template available as a do	Campaign Budget							
inis tempiate available as a do	Wanka an development							
	Chair Recruitment							
	Campaign Volunteer Recruitment							
	Chair Recruitment for Sub Committees							
	Team Meetings							
	Identifying networks & contacts							
	Grant Makers Identification							
	Individual donor Identification							
	Internal Communications Plan							
	Campaign Materials Preperation							
	Private Phase Information & Events Preperation							
	Donor Acknowledgement & Stewardship Planning							
	Campaign Volunteer Ask Training							





Objectives

- Establishing the importance of communities
 engagement in defining the purpose and scope of your
 project
- Understanding the need to plan, organise and budget to achieve good governance and sustainability after opening
- Accepting that good communication with your stakeholders is vital to a successful project.
- Recruiting, contracting and procuring the right team members, professionals and contractors is key to your success and in getting value for the funds you spend
- Were your objectives met?





Discussion

Time for general discussion: your questions, your comments

