

Home Page

E-mail FSF Architects

The Firm

Religious Buildings

Financial Buildings

Other Buildings

Master Planning

Church Design Resources

Selecting an Architect

Services of an Architect

Why do Master Planning

Importance of Planning

Why Not to Build

Steps in a Building Project

Steering Committees

Preparing a Budget

Site Selection Criteria

Relocating a Church

Exterior Design Guidelines

A Church Building Steering Committee

By Robert C. Foreman, Architect

Suggestions on committees and sizes

An ideal committee size is no less than seven people and no more than 10. The committee should have both men and women, younger people as well as older. The committee people need to be visionary leaders who represent the entire congregation. It is not necessary for the committee to be made up of contractors, developers, tradesmen or subcontractors such as plumbers, masons, carpenters, etc. Some of these people should be on the construction subcommittee.

A small committee (steering committee) would be organized as follows:

1. Chairman (A leader)
2. Secretary (an organized record keeper) (may be non voting member)
3. Construction Subcommittee (vice chairman) 3 person subcommittee
4. Financial
5. Publicity
6. Program / Plan Subcommittee (large subcommittee) consists of a chairman with several key subcommittee members:
 - a. Nursery Preschool
 - b. Children / Youth
 - c. Adult Education
 - d. Worship / Worship

Foreman • Seeley • Fountain

Interior Design Guidelines

Sunday School Spaces

Conditioning Your Building

Insurance

Recommended Reading

Newsletters

e. Fellowship / Kitchen

f. Administration & Media Center

g. Sound & Lighting

h. Site / Grounds / Landscaping

7. Fund Raising - (Capitol Stewardship Campaign)

Additional subcommittees may include:

8. Interior Design (may be part of program subcommittee)

9. Church Growth

10. Property / Land / Acquisition

The more people you have on the main steering committee the less work you will get done. The more people you involve on subcommittees, the more real work will get accomplished in less time.

The chairman should be a key church leader who can work well with a diverse group of people, and who will guide them both organizationally and spiritually. The chairman must look at the "big picture" and be willing to leave the details to others. He must be committed to what the church is doing.

Foreman • Seeley • Fountain

