ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

The Backdrop

Review

The role of the leader in evangelism:

- Connect.
- Model.
- Order.
- Mobilise.

LEADERSHIP
IS
ORDERING and MOBILISING
A COMMUNITY
AROUND
THE PERSON OF JESUS
and THE PRIORITIES OF HIS KINGDOM

Overview of Residential 3 and 4

Four things to order and mobilise a community around evangelism:

- Nurture a faith-sharing culture.
- Discern an appropriate plan.
- Equip ordinary people to play their part.
- Engage evangelists and pioneers.

KEY QUOTES AND INSIGHTS

'...keep your head in all situations, endure hardship, do the work of an evangelist, discharge all the duties of your ministry.'

2 Timothy 4:5

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)
The Biblical Backdrop

Mission – The Backbone of the Scriptures

GENESIS 12:1-3 – ALL PEOPLES BLESSED THROUGH ABRAM
The Lord had said to Abram, 'Go from your country, your people and your father's household to the land I will show you. 'I will make you into a great nation, and I will bless you; I will make your name great, and you will be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you I will curse; and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you.'

EXODUS 19:5-6 – ISRAEL'S CALLING
Now if you obey me fully and keep my covenant, then out of all nations you will be my treasured possession. Although the whole earth is mine, you will be for me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.

PSALM 67:1-2 – BLESSED TO BE A BLESSING
May God be gracious to us and bless us and make his face shine on us– so that your ways may be known on earth, your salvation among all nations.

ISAIAH 49:6 – A LIGHT FOR THE NATIONS
It is too small a thing for you to be my servant to restore the tribes of Jacob and bring back those of Israel I have kept. I will also make you a light for the Gentiles, that my salvation may reach to the ends of the earth.

LUKE 2:29-32 – SALVATION IN THE SIGHT OF ALL PEOPLE
Sovereign Lord, as you have promised, you may now dismiss your servant in peace. For my eyes have seen your salvation, which you have prepared in the sight of all nations: a light for revelation to the Gentiles, and the glory of your people Israel.'

MATTHEW 28:19-20 – THE CHURCH'S REASON FOR EXISTENCE
Therefore go and make disciples for all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey everything I have commanded you. And surely I am with you always, to the very end of the age.

ACTS 1:8 – POWER TO GET THE JOB DONE
You will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be my witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth.

MATTHEW 24:14 – AN ACHIEVABLE TASK
And this gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the whole world as a testimony to all nations, and then the end will come.

REVELATION 7:9 – THE VISION SET BEFORE US
After this I looked and there before me was a great multitude that no one could count, from every nation, tribe, people and language, standing before the throne and before the Lamb. They were wearing white robes and were holding palm branches in their hands.

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

Brakes on Evangelism

EXERCISE

What are the brakes on evangelism in your context?

FOR REFLECTION

- Which is the main brake in your context?
- How could you release this brake?

KEY QUOTES AND INSIGHTS

'The study also shows that Christianity is extremely bad at either making converts or retaining cradle believers. The two big denominations, the Catholics and the Church of England, lose at least 10 members for every one they convert... "Evangelism" turns out to be a game that Christians play with each other, and not with the outside world.'

The Guardian

'What this study reveals is that people are far more open than we might realise. After we've had conversations with non-Christians about Jesus, one in three of them is open to finding out more about him... So we need to talk about him: to more people, more often and more relevantly.'

Talking Jesus Report

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

1. Nurturing a Faith-Sharing Culture

Why is Shaping Culture Important?

CHURCH MATHS

WHAT IT REQUIRES

- Clear thinking.
- Concerted effort.
- Enormous courage.
- Creative consistency.

What is Culture?

- Dictionary – sum of attitudes, customs and beliefs that distinguish one group from another.
- 'Organisational culture is the personality of the church.' (Chand)
- 'Culture consists of group norms of behaviour and the underlying shared values that help keep those norms in place.' (Kotter)
- 'Culture is… the basic assumptions and beliefs that are shared by members of the church and operate unconsciously, defining the church's view of itself.' (Schein, adapted)

Culture is how we live out our beliefs and values in our context: 'the way we do things around here.'

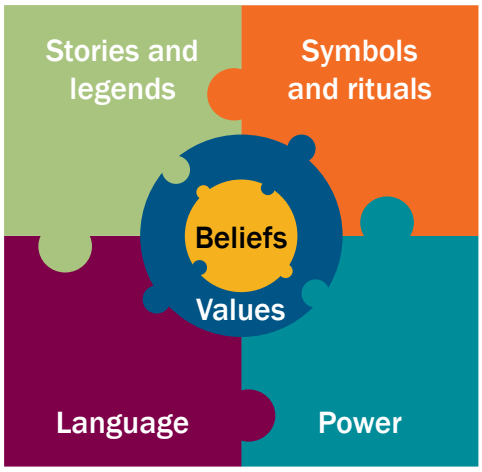
KEY QUOTES AND INSIGHTS

'Changing a culture requires clear thinking, concerted effort, enormous courage and creative consistency.'
Sam Chand

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

1. Nurturing a Faith-Sharing Culture

Identifying Our Existing Culture



- **Identify core beliefs** Beliefs are things which we hold to be true. Form basis of things we value.
- **Recognise values** Values are key principles which act as templates and inspiration for all our actions, against which all we do is measured.
- **Listen to the stories and legends that are told** What stories do we tell? Who are the heroes? What do we look back on with fondness? What jokes are told?
- **Read the symbols and rituals** Ask yourself 'what do we always do...' and you are probably identifying rituals.
- **Listen to language** Language shapes culture: what words do people use when talking about evangelism, mission, discipleship?
- **Map the power** What makes decisions and why? What do the structures, posts and titles say?

FOR REFLECTION

What is the culture of your context? Use the different elements above to map it. Or alternatively use the approach on page 6.

KEY QUOTES AND INSIGHTS

Beliefs and values influence our **assumptions** (a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, often without proof) and **attitudes** (a settled way of thinking or feeling about something).

'Words have the power to shape lives and organisation – the problem is that for most of us the words that we use are second nature – they need to be examined / fashioned to produce the desired outcome'

Sam Chand

A Way of Mapping Culture

THE CULTURAL WEB

Here is one approach developed by Johnson and Scholes used in organisations to map the culture of an organisation. It is a way of seeing and understating the different influences that affect organisational culture. It can be used to map existing culture, and it can also used to map future culture based on the question: 'what does the culture need to look like to make this change happen?' The two maps can then be compared in order to promote discussion and highlight what, where and how change can be implemented.

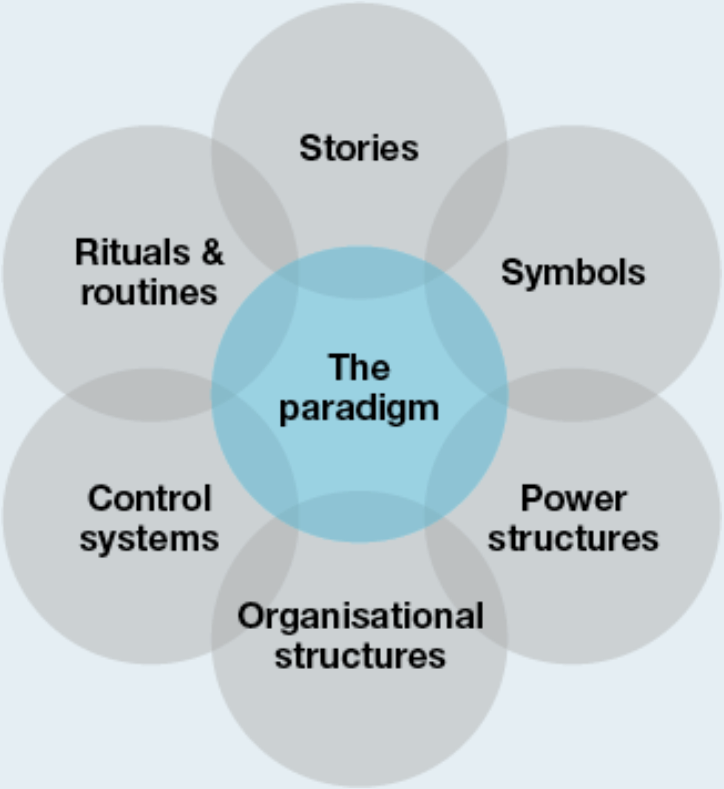
Mapping culture is useful in three ways:

- **Surfacing** How and why things are done.
- **Barriers and alignment** Highlighting sticking points and supporting factors.
- **Planning changes** Planning future actions and changes.

CREATING THE WEB

The paradigm is the core of the web, and is the core beliefs and motivations of the organisation. It is supported by the following six cultural influences.

- **Stories** How an organisation understands and explains itself.
- **Rituals and routines** The accepted norms and practices.
- **Symbols and physical artefacts** The unofficial and official representations of culture.
- **Organisational structures** Formal structures and hierarchy, as well as the informal routes of power and influence.
- **Power structures** The people and the systems who have the power to get things done.
- **Control systems** How an organisation controls how things are done.



ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

1. Nurturing a Faith-Sharing Culture

EXERCISE

Imagine you moved area and joined a church with a healthy, vibrant faith-sharing culture, what behaviours would you observe in the 'way they did things'?

- Core beliefs.

- Values.

- Stories and legends.

- Symbols and rituals.

- Language.

- Power.

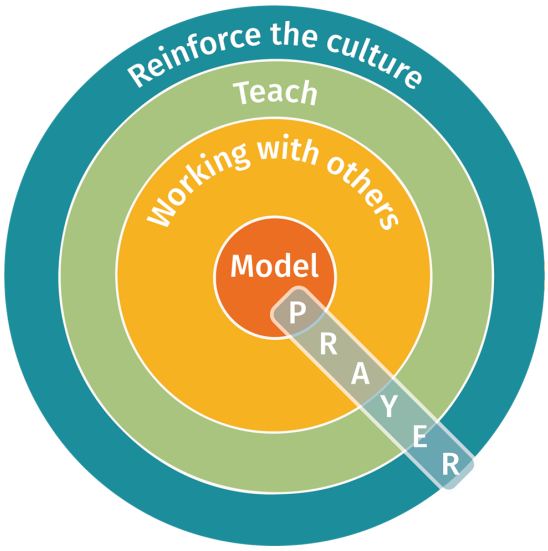
ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

1. Nurturing a Faith-Sharing Culture

How to Nurture a Faith-Sharing Culture?

A faith-sharing culture is nurtured when leaders **model** in their own lives the change they want to see in others (which is why sessions 3-4 focused on this), they **work with others** to bring about the desired culture, they **teach** about the beliefs, values and practices that are at the heart of a faith sharing culture, they **reinforce that culture** through stories, celebration and embedded practices, and they **pray** throughout, because ultimately only God can bring about the change we long to see.

> 'In a sense, culture-creation encapsulates what leaders need to do: it is by far the most important responsibility of leaders.'
>
> Church leader

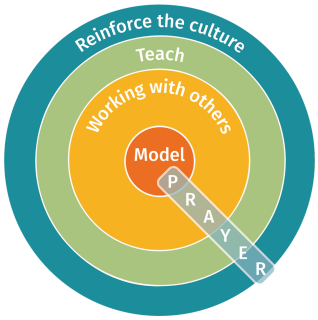


FOR MORE ON THIS

Watch the video using the QR code, or read chapter 3 of How to Nurture a Faith-Sharing Culture, James Lawrence (CPAS).

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

1. Nurturing a Faith-Sharing Culture



PART 1 (15 MNIUTES)

As you reflect on nurturing a faith-sharing culture in your context, imagine it is the end of 2025 and you were making a video like Sue's about how you have nurtured a faith-sharing culture in your church(es). What is the story you would tell? Capture the various aspects of your story using the different parts of the framework below.

- Model.

- Work with others.

- Teach.

- Reinforce (stories, celebration, embedded practices).

- Pray.

PART 2 (5 MINUTES)

Be ready to present your 'story' to your peer group. You will have one minute 30 seconds each. Remember, you are telling a story about how you have nurtured a faith-sharing culture from now till the end of the year.

REFLECTING ON A CULTURE OF EVANGELISM

> 'A loving community committed to sharing the gospel as part of an ongoing way of life, not by the occasional evangelistic raid event.'
>
> J.Mack Stiles

WHAT MIGHT THAT LOOK LIKE?

Stiles suggests 11 characteristics of a church culture that has evangelism as an ongoing way of life – taken from Evangelism: How the Whole Church Speaks of Jesus (Crossway).

1. A culture motivated by love for Jesus and his gospel (2 Corinthians 5:14-15).
2. A culture that is confident in the gospel (Romans 1:16).
3. A culture that understands the danger of simple entertainment (Ezekiel 33:30-32).
4. A culture that sees people clearly (2 Corinthians 5:16a).
5. A culture that pulls together as one (Philippians 1:3-5).
6. A culture in which people teach one another (1 Peter 3:15b).
7. A culture that models evangelism (2 Timothy 2:2).
8. A culture in which people who are sharing their faith are celebrated (Philippians 9:19-22).
9. A culture that knows how to affirm and celebrate life (Colossians 1:3-4,7).
10. A culture doing ministry that feels risky and is dangerous (Philippians 1:12-13).
11. A culture that understands that the Church is the chosen and best method of evangelism (Acts 2:46-47).

FOR REFLECTION

What do you make of these characteristics?

What would you add?

What might such a culture look like, sound like, feel like in your church(es)?

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

2. Discerning an Appropriate Plan

Nehemiah – a Good Example

> 'When I heard these things, I sat down and wept. For some days I mourned and fasted and prayed before the God of heaven.'
>
> Nehemiah 1:4

- He prays.

- He thinks.

FOUR QUESTIONS TO ASK

1. Are there clear pathways that help people find faith in Christ?
2. Are decisions made favourable to evangelism?
3. Are resources allocated to further evangelism?
4. Are people equipped to engage / play their part in evangelism?

How do People Come to Faith Today?

STORY TIME

Think of a person who has come to faith within the last two years. What were the key stages on the path as they have come to faith in Christ? For example:

- People they met?
- Conversations they had?
- Circumstances they were going through?
- Experiences they had?
- Interactions with church/organisation?
- Background?

What can we learn from this? What is surprising, unsurprising?

KEY QUOTES AND INSIGHTS

'Without careful attention, faith-based organisations will inevitably drift from their founding mission. It's that simple. It will happen.'

Peter Greer and Chris Horst

'This is not a quick-fix strategy, but a long-term commitment to changing the story in our nation, so that people might meet Jesus, love him and follow him.'

Talking Jesus Report

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

2. Discerning an Appropriate Plan

A Map

- God is at work wherever people are on the map.

- Journey made up of appropriate next steps.

- It is normally an accompanied journey.

- It generally takes time.

- It is rarely linear.

KEY QUOTES AND INSIGHTS

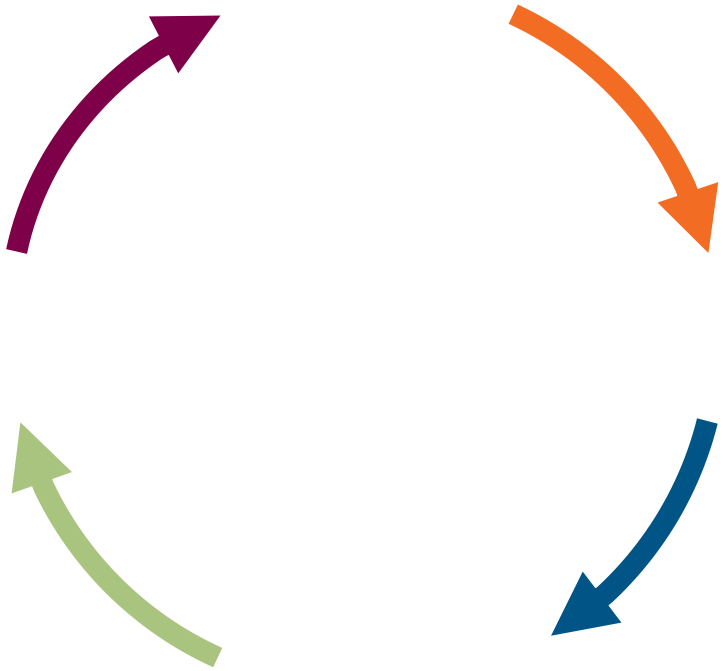
'Many of the 'tried-and tested' models of evangelism have been honed on university campuses. Among students and graduates, they have proved effective. But transport these same methods to working-class and deprived areas, and you may find yourself answering questions that no one is asking.'

Tim Chester

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

2. Discerning an Appropriate Plan

Growth Spiral



A suggestion of some stages in the process (cf. Keller):

- **Awareness** 'Oh, I see...'
- **Connection** 'I need this...'
- **Realisation** 'I need this because it's true...'
- **Acceptance** 'I accept this...'
- **Reinforcement** 'This is what it means in my life...'

Or see Five Thresholds to Faith handout from residential 2.

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

2. Discerning an Appropriate Plan

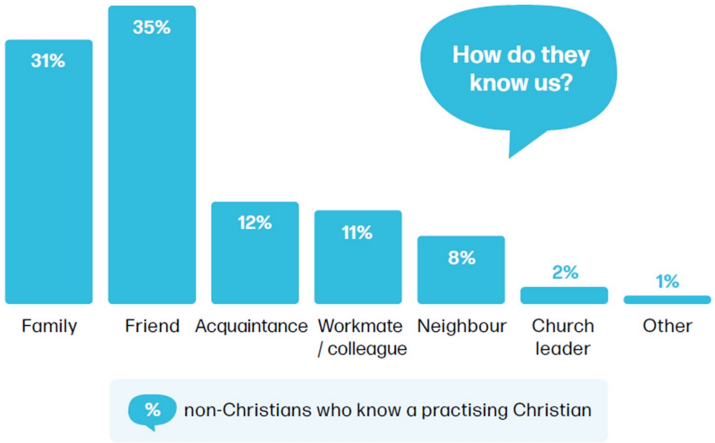
So What is the Role of the Church?

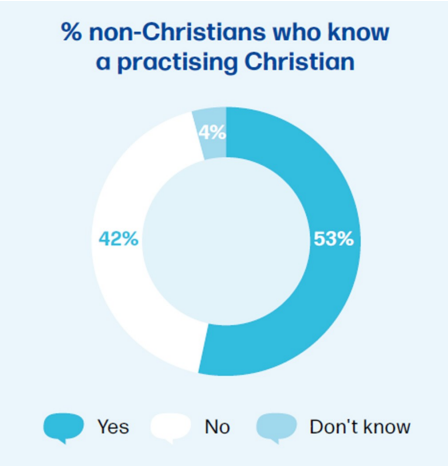
1. DEVELOP CONTACTS

Raising awareness of the faith and engaging in initial contact..

- Raise awareness in **our community** through distributing a magazine, leaflet, Christmas card round the whole area or developing a really good social media presence, or placing great leaflets in the doctor's surgery, or creating an engaging website.
- We also develop the contacts we already have in **our gathered life as church**, be that through occasional offices, fresh expressions, Sunday services, ways in which we serve in the community.
- And most importantly we develop contacts in **our scattered life as church**, on our frontlines, both onsite and online, where our people are ambassadors in their occupation, neighbourhood, networks and homes. The good news is that Talking Jesus research shows that 53% of non Christians know a practicing Christian, the bad news is that it is down from 68% in 2015 (see below).

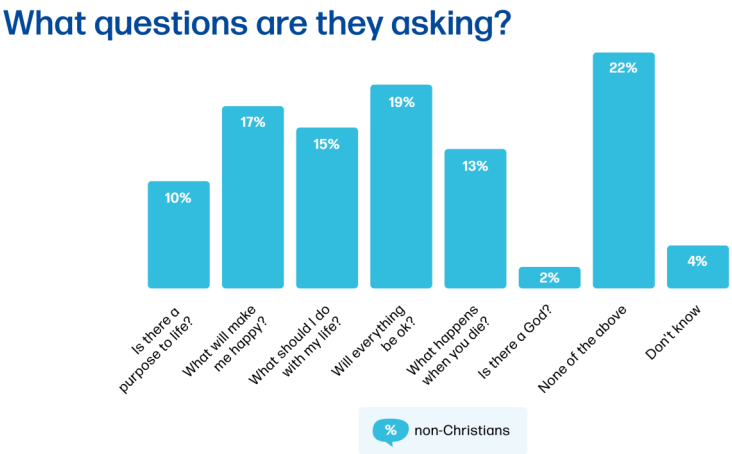
How well do they know us?





The majority of our contacts are:

- **On our people's frontlines**, in their Monday to Saturday lives.
- **Unsure about Church**. They may view the Church with benign indifference, passive antipathy or positive intrigue (often depending on their personal experience, which increasingly is either very limited or non existent).
- **Seeking to make sense of life**. One research project described this as looking for a 'happy midi-narrative'. See the next page for a description of what this may look like.
- **Open to a conversation about spiritual things *if* approached in the right way**. Talking Jesus identified that 33% of people when in a conversation about Christian things are open to knowing more about Jesus or having an encounter with him. Barna discovered that 52% of teens are 'very motivated' to learn about Jesus.



Things People are Looking For

> 'There is an abiding out-of-jointness to things, witnessed (but not exhausted) by the abiding disquietude of human hearts.'
> Miroslav Volf

There are four common things people are looking for in life (I think the first three are perhaps more dominant):

1. **Belonging** (love, intimacy, community, acceptance) – what is love, am I loveable, where do I belong, am I acceptable?
2. **Fulfilment** (purpose, meaning, adventure, contribution) – what is the meaning of life, why are we here, how can I make a difference?
3. **Understanding** (identity, suffering/struggle, death, God, regret) – how do I make sense of life, who am I, why do bad things happen to good people, what happens after we die, is there a God and if there is what is he like, how do I deal with my past?
4. **Justice** (wrongs righted, evil defeated, good prevailing) – how can we overcome evil and wrongdoing, will good prevail in the end, will bad/evil people be held to account?

Interestingly, John Stott in his book Contemporary Christian spoke of:

- The quest for **transcendence**: a challenge to the quality of the Church's public worship.
- The quest for **significance**: a challenge to the quality of the Church's teaching.
- The quest for **community**: a challenge to the quality of the Church's fellowship.

> 'We may say that in looking for transcendence they are trying to find God, in looking for significance they are trying to find themselves, and in looking for community they are trying to find their neighbour (belonging).'
> John Stott

How people find fulfilment and purpose has also changed. People have shifted from being contributors (brought up in a culture of commitment) to being consumers (brought up in a culture of choice).

They no longer believe that fulfilment is found in serving others, but instead search for fulfilment by consuming, pursuing their own happiness (ultimately a futile search as it is in giving that we receive, in serving that we find fulfilment – not only offered to us in the biblical narrative but also discovered in the well-being research).

Approaches to Making Sense of Life

There is a shift across the generations around the fundamental approach to making sense of life:

- Is it true?
- Does it work?
- How does it make me feel?
- Where will I belong?

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

2. Discerning an Appropriate Plan

2. NURTURE INTEREST

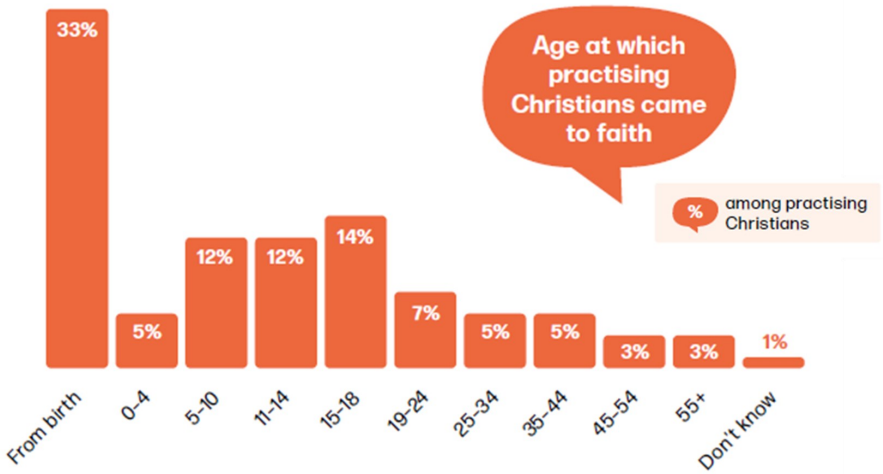
- **Stage 1** Nurture interest through prayer, love, service (blessing people, CAP, creating a more just society and so on), relationship, building connection with life interests and issues.
- **Stage 2** Nurture their experience of faith through 1-to-1 bible reading, nurture courses (Alpha, Christianity Explored, Start, Pilgrim), and contact with the wider church community.

3. ENCOURAGE COMMITMENT

The third thing we can do is to encourage commitment to following Jesus by:

- **Calling people to respond to Jesus**. If we don't invite them to do so then they may not do so. There are lots of creative ways of doing this when we gather as the people of God, for example when inviting people to receive communion, or at the end of a sermon, or in a creative act in public worship.
- **Being clear what this means**. It is not about becoming a convert but a disciple. It is not about finding the fullness of life through self discovery but self denial; Jesus says in Luke 9 'If anyone wants to become my disciple they must deny themselves, take up their cross and follow me.' It is not even primarily about our choosing God (consumerism) but his choosing of us (covenant).
- **Including people of all ages**. For some this committing to following Jesus is a slow process, for others a single moment, but it is appropriate for all ages and stages of life. Whilst more people may come a practicing faith under the age of 19, people still come to faith across all ages (see below).

At what age do practising Christians come to faith?



4. NOURISH GROWTH

Two aspects to ongoing growth in discipleship:

- **Stage 1** Early growth in faith as baptised and initiated into faith and the faith community. Historically this process of catechism took two years.
- **Stage 2** Ongoing growth (through normal times and through difficult times when struggling and needing support), and specific growth (involving training for serving/ministry as part of the body of Christ).

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

2. Discerning an Appropriate Plan

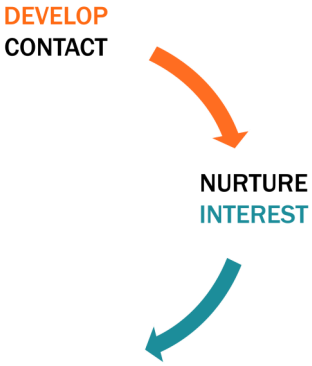
Four Principles for Creating Pathways to Faith

1. MAKE YOUR CONTACT POINTS ENGAGING

- Services.
- Buildings and surroundings.
- Publicity.
- Online presence.
- Christians in everyday lives.

Looking at each of these areas, share ideas on how to make each of these areas a little more engaging. No idea is too small or simple.

2. START WHERE PEOPLE ARE AT



- **Stage 1** Nurture interest through prayer, love, service (blessing people, CAP, creating a more just society and so on), relationship, building connection with life interests and issues.
- **Stage 2** Nurture their experience of faith through 1-to-1 bible reading, nurture courses (Alpha, Christianity Explored, Start, Pilgrim), and contact with the wider church community.

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

2. Discerning an Appropriate Plan

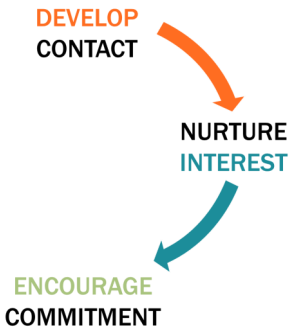
3. THINK NEXT STEPS

If someone wanted to explore further, what could we offer?

Take a scenario below (or come up with your own) and identify a range of possible next steps. Think small, simple and easy for you to offer, and them to take. Remember to think about where they are at, what might be an appropriate next step for them.

- Christingle service.
- Young person who comes to youth group. For the first time.
- Couple asking for child to be baptised.
- Child at school Open Book assembly expressing interest.
- Someone joined church Facebook group.
- Carol service.
- Neighbour who is lonely.
- Colleague at work going through a messy divorce.
- Family grieving loss of wife/mum.
- Couple after their wedding.
- People using the foodbank.
- Customers at church coffee shop (or equivalent).
- Someone attending livestreaming of a service.
- Family attending Messy Church.

4. KEEP THE FOCUS ON THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL



We want these pathways to be ones that lead people to faith in Christ. Our role as leaders is to:

- Constantly remind people of the why.

- Persistently pray for new births.

- Regularly invite people to follow Jesus.

What Makes a Good Plan

- **God inspired** We're trying to discern what God wants, which is why study of his word, prayer and fasting are so important (see Nehemiah 1).

- **Preferable future** A good plan is oriented to what might be, and inspires people to want to see that become a reality.

- **Kingdom honouring** This is so important, because sometimes a plan can be about the ego of the leader or the preferences of the congregation. Neither are appropriate. It is about what God wants, what is good for his people, and serves the community.

- **Clear and compelling** Clear so that people can understand it, they know exactly what is involved. Compelling so that people want it to happen.

- **Connected with reality** It is about an inspiring future, but it also needs to connect sufficiently with reality (our story, context and circumstances) for people to be able to see how it is possible to travel from here to there.

- **Broken down into implementable steps** With a clear and compelling destination in view, how do we actually get there? What is the next step we are going to take and how are we going to take it.?

> 'Strategic planning is the work a congregation does to (1) identify the activity of God (2) make the personal and congregational adjustments needed to join in that activity.'
>
> Herrington, Bonem and Furr

COMMON ERRORS

Remember the three common errors when making an action plan:

1. Trying to do too much too quickly.
2. Not being clear enough about what you are actually planning to do (what you are going to do, who is going to do it, when they are to be done by).
3. Being too fixed in the plan: not being able to adjust as new things become clear, new opportunities open up, lessons are learnt from things that don't go well.

WHEN STATEMENTS

A popular tool (as recommended by Chew and Ireland in their book on Mission Action Planning) is the 'when statement'. This will happen when...

It seeks to work backwards from a desired state to identify what needs to happen before you can get to that end state. It is a helpful exercise to do with a PCC/your planning group – we will be able to get to goal X WHEN... For example...

Goal: we will attract more young families to church – **when**:

- We start a toddler group – which we will do **when** we find a leader; we decorate the hall; we recruit helpers; we write policy and procedures; we advertise; we talk to baptism families.
- We have monthly family service – which we will do **when** we have more modern worship songs; we have a kids' worship leader; we find a suitable liturgy; we have more lay leaders.
- We improve our welcome – which we will do **when** we train sidespersons; we create a welcome pack; we decorate the porch; we improve the entrance lighting.
- We get advice from others – which we will do **when** we invite the children's' adviser to speak to the PCC; we visit the next door parish and look at what they do.
- And so on....

ORDERING A COMMUNITY AROUND EVANGELISM (1)

2. Discerning an Appropriate Plan

Exercise

Work on a plan for **accompanying people to faith in Christ** in your context.

OPTIONS

1. Take a blank piece of paper and give it a go.
2. Use the four aspirations and the questions on pages 21-23.
3. Use map on page 24 as a way of thinking about where your two people you are praying for are and how you could accompany them on their journey.
4. Use the additional handout of the Activities Grid to plot your activities, page 25.
5. Use the following questions:
   - What are the brakes on evangelism and what could release them?
   - What are the opportunities you have to help people come to faith?
   - What specific steps need to happen to create a clear plan? Who would I need to involve in this?
   - What action might you take next beyond this residential to move things forward?
6. Use the shifts from the book the Trellis and the Vine where they talk about vine work as the work of disciple making and trellis work as the work of supporting the work of disciple-making. They encourage a shift from...
   - Running programmes to building people.
   - Running events to training people.
   - Using people to growing people.
   - Filling gaps to training workers.
   - Solving problems to helping people make progress.
   - Solo leadership to team leadership.
   - Focusing on immediate pressures to long-term growth.
   - Focusing on trellis work to leadership.

Every Church a Pathway to Faith

Chose four people. Ideally choose some of your Pray for Five people who live in your area, or think of other people who live in your community. Briefly describe their profile (age, life stage, occupation, connection with church, interests and so on). How could your church be a pathway to faith for them? How would thinking about this person influence what you did in services? What you prayed? What you offer the community?

PERSON 1 **Profile** **Pathway**	**PERSON 2** **Profile** **Pathway**
PERSON 3 **Profile** **Pathway**	**PERSON 4** **Profile** **Pathway**

Every Child a Chance to Explore Jesus

Think of all the under 18s in your context, how will they get the chance to explore Jesus? In their homes, schools and colleges, and the gathered life of the church? What might this look like?

IN HOMES

Resource link: Faith at Home

IN SCHOOLS

Resource link: Schools Ventures

THROUGH THE GATHERED LIFE OF THE CHURCH

Resource link: Dr Sarah Holmes

Every Leader a Catalyst for Evangelism

Choose three leaders in your church(es), for example church wardens, elders, home group leaders, youth leaders, leader of the food bank team.

LEADER 1 _____

What would it look like for them to be a catalyst for evangelism?

How could you help them to be such a catalyst?

LEADER 2 _____

What would it look like for them to be a catalyst for evangelism?

How could you help them to be such a catalyst?

LEADER 3 _____

What would it look like for them to be a catalyst for evangelism?

How could you help them to be such a catalyst?

Think of people you know who aren't yet Christians, perhaps starting with the two people you are praying for. Mark where they are on the map. Which direction are they heading in? What could your church(es) put in place to accompany them on their journey to faith?

	Develop Contacts Gathered and scattered		Nurture Interest		Encourage Commitment	Nourish Growth			
Activities	**Raising awareness** Website, parish mag, social media, leaflet drop etc.	**Initial contact** On frontlines, through church plants, occasional offices etc	**Building connection** Food banks, CAP, social events, life interests and issues, 1-1 etc	**Sharing good news** 1-1 chats, Alpha, special services, 1-1 bible study etc	**Invite people to follow Jesus** Serving the poor, 1-1, services, special events, mission trips etc.	**Early growth** Initiate into faith and community over first two years.	**Ongoing growth** Continued general growth and in times when struggling	**Specific training** Developing gifts and identifying ministry	**Trellis work** Not an end in themselves, but supporting disciple making. For example, committees, fund raising, fabric, prayer meetings.
List all the activities (big and small) of your church(es). Be detailed and specific.	Shade the whole box where the purpose of the activity clearly fits, and shade part of the box where the fit is less clear. One activity may be shaded in a number of boxes.								

Mapping grid 2 – activities
Based on Mission Minded, Peter Bolt (Matthias Press); this version by James Lawrence © CPAS

List every activity you do as a church on the separate handout. If you are in a group of churches then either:

- List activities across all the churches with a name against which church is doing that activity.
- Or do one church at a time, each on a separate sheet of paper.

Think small activities (putting information on the church notice board) as well as big (running a Messy Church), and be specific and detailed in identifying the different aspects of some activities that might do different things (i.e. a Sunday service has many aspects to it). The category at the end of the grid (Trellis work, the name comes from a book called The Trellis and the Vine) is a catch all for the activities that support the disciple-making process, just as a vine needs to be supported by a trellis in order for it to grow healthily. When you have done the mapping, reflect on:

- Where are your strengths and how could you build on those?

- Where are the gaps, and what could be done about those?