

Option A / more room for people

SMC02 develops the earlier study. 100 congregation positions and the S01 architectural identity remain fixed requirements.

A promising combination to review

Six broader fan rows provide a larger gap behind deployed kneelers. A freestanding tabernacle pedestal is tested with the altar moved 0.90 m forward from P03. Three clergy chairs move forward and face the congregation, with clear service and front-approach zones.

The important trade-off

Continuous side aisles require moving the two 3 x 3 m toilet-room study boxes 1.00 m outward and 1.50 m toward the sanctuary. The circular enclosure, roof, substantial mast and main/side exit locations stay fixed. Room relocation is an unapproved option, not an instruction to alter the building.

What the model demonstrates

92 standard seats + 4 companion seats + 4 wheelchair positions = 100. For the base assumed furniture, the calculated minimum inter-row gap is 0.495 m. No overlap is found among the tested occupied objects, proposed route reserves and moved toilet-room boxes. These are floor-plane results only.

What remains unresolved

Actual kneeler and armchair dimensions; wheelchair turning and rear sightlines; toilet fit-out, plumbing and wall thickness; tabernacle use with its door open; a shorter clergy route; and professional access/fire review. The new layout must also be checked against S01 in elevation before any acceptance.

PREFERRED TEST COMBINATION

A2 seating + moved WC study boxes + T1 freestanding pedestal + C1 clergy loop. Test this package as a whole; its parts depend on each other.

ALTERNATIVES RETAINED

T2: mast-integrated pedestal with a smaller altar move, only if engineers can accommodate it. A3: keep WC boxes and change doors; this loses the continuous outer aisles and is not the lead option.

NOT A NEW APPROVAL

All new dimensions and furniture placements are proposals. No roof, glazing, lighting appearance, mast size or published source drawing has been changed.

The diagram is a circular floor plan for a sanctuary. At the top, it is labeled "SANCTUARY UP / NORTH UNKNOWN". The plan features a central altar area with a "MAST" and "ALTAR T1". To the right of the altar is a music area with a "KEYBOARD", "PLAYER", and "CANTOR", with a "3.60 music" dimension. The main seating area is divided by a central aisle labeled "1.80 aisle". There are four side aisles, with one labeled "1.50 side". The plan includes various rooms and service areas: "SACRISTY / P03", "STORE / P03", "WC / MOVED", "D02", "D03", "D01 / P03 opening", and "25.00 P03 enclosure / retained". There are also several small rooms labeled "W1", "C1", "C2", "W2", "C3", "W3", "W4", and "C4". The plan is enclosed by a circular wall with a dashed line indicating the "25.00 P03 enclosure / retained".

C02 brief P03 reference Open source decisions

02 / 10

12 + 16 + 16 + 16 + 16 + 16 = 92 standard seats. W1-W4 each remain beside C1-C4. Three clergy and two music roles are separate from the congregation-position schedule.

Assumed 1.65 m radial row pitch and 0.66 m spacing along each curve. Standard occupied/kneeler footprint: 0.55 x 1.15 m. The trial still needs real linked chairs and a full-size occupied mock-up.

Reserve 1.80 m centrally and 1.50 m along both sides. Front wheelchair bays test 0.90 x 1.40 m with 1.80 m turning squares ahead; the left square shifts 0.40 m outward to clear the ambo. Rear bays remain 1.50 m square side-entry trials, moved 0.20 m toward the entrance. Turning movements still need testing.

Dashed red boxes locate the earlier WC studies. New boxes move outward 1.00 m and forward 1.50 m. The 3.60 x 3.00 m music box moves 0.40 m right, giving a 1.90 m strip beside the sanctuary. This does not select new furniture or services.

Keep the open fan-seating character, central axis, substantial mast, roof silhouette, ivory/wood/gold direction and L09 appearance. No new steps or contrasting floor border are introduced. T1 extends the conceptual level sanctuary zone 0.50 m forward; this is zoning, not a physical platform.

Kneeler spacing / three tests

Use the deployed state as the base test. Do not make safe passage depend on everyone folding a kneeler away.

K0 / original SMC01 spacing

Eight rows at 1.25 m pitch leave only about 0.09 m between the tested envelopes. Chair symbols do not collide, but there is very little usable passing space. Do not carry this arrangement forward as resolved.

K1 / widen the same eight rows

Increasing the same rows to 1.65 m pitch improves the local gap, but 12 standard-seat envelopes cross the 12.30 m graphic inner radius and 12 intersections occur with the rear wheelchair/companion trials. Reject this as a whole-floor solution.

K2 / six broader rows

Rearranging the same 92 standard positions into six rows produces a minimum corner-to-corner gap of 0.495 m between adjacent row envelopes. The protected central band remains 1.80 m; the calculated standard-envelope gap at its narrowest point is 2.24 m. The model uses 0.45 m as a comparison target for row passage, not as a code determination.

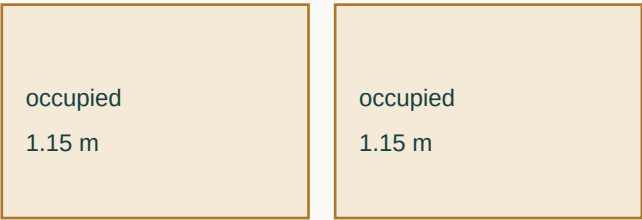
Sensitivity / a larger kneeler

Increasing occupied depth from 1.15 to 1.30 m reduces the smallest inter-row gap to 0.345 m. This fails the 0.45 m study target. A folding mechanism can help everyday movement, but deployed dimensions must still be checked.

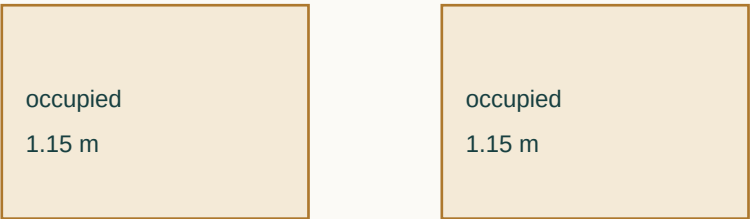
Sensitivity / wider chairs

Widening every occupied standard footprint from 0.55 to 0.65 m produces 80 intersecting pairs. Do not approve a whole-room armchair substitution. Four companion chairs are tested separately at 0.65 m width; any further armchairs require a new row schedule.

RADIAL COMPARISON / NTS



K0 / 1.25 m pitch



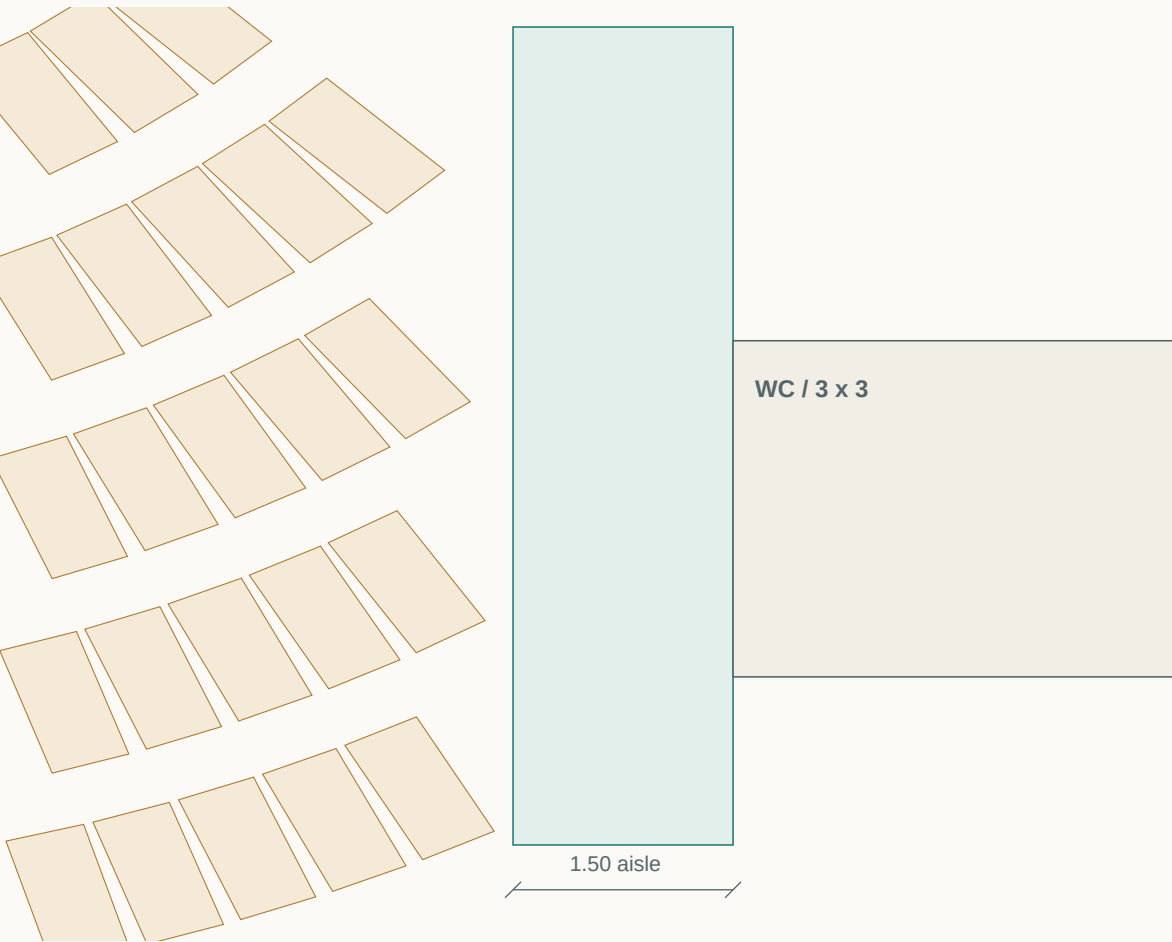
K2 / 1.65 m pitch

The actual test uses rotated chair polygons, so the narrowest gap is slightly below simple pitch minus depth. Both row ends connect to the aisle system in A2; the architect must verify row access length, clear width and chair linking.

Side aisles / the room-location choice

A2 resolves the plan overlap by moving room reserves. A3 retains the rooms but does not establish the same escape arrangement.

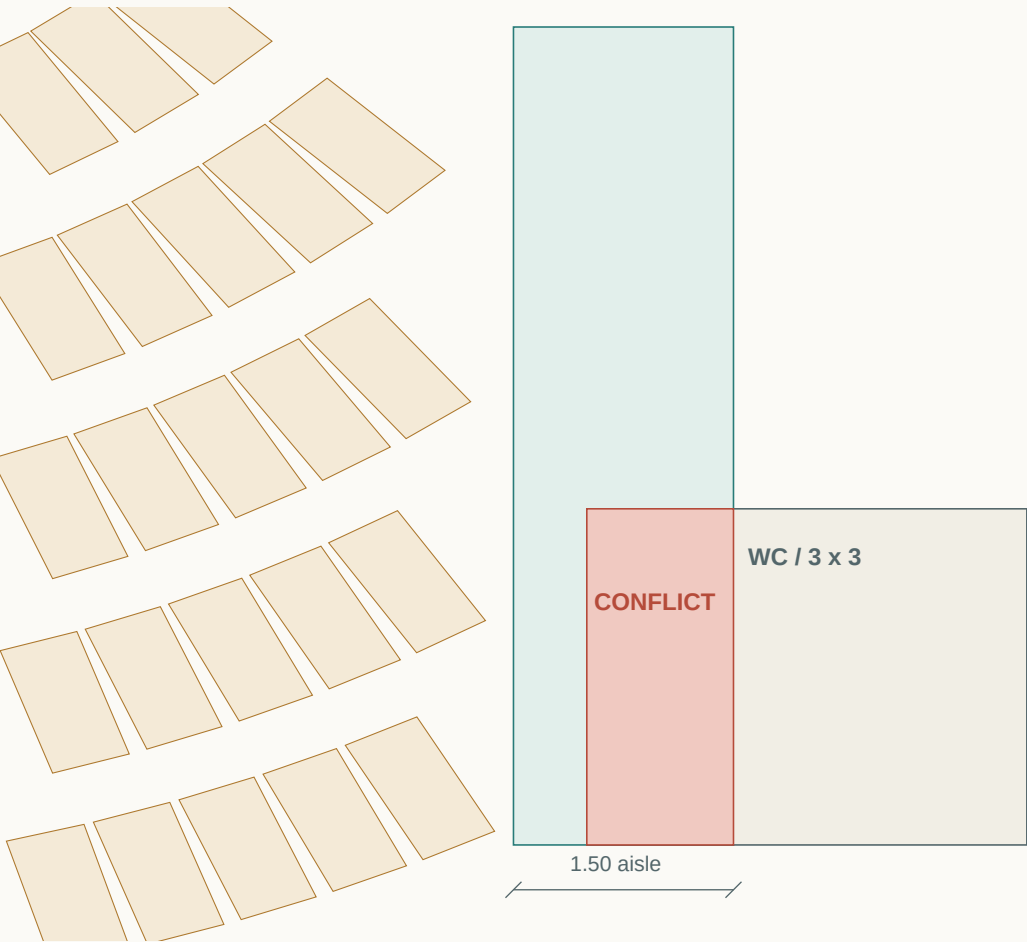
A2 / MOVE THE ROOM BOX



Room moves 1.00 m outward and 1.50 m toward the sanctuary. Its inner-side door remains a nominal 1.00 m study opening, with hardware and usable width unresolved. The new room corner sits about 0.22 m inside the old graphic inner circle.

The 3 x 3 m box is a spatial reserve, not verified net clear WC space. Wall build-ups, toilet transfer/turning spaces, plumbing, privacy, windows, overhead fixtures and ventilation may change this result.

A3 / RETAIN THE ROOM BOX

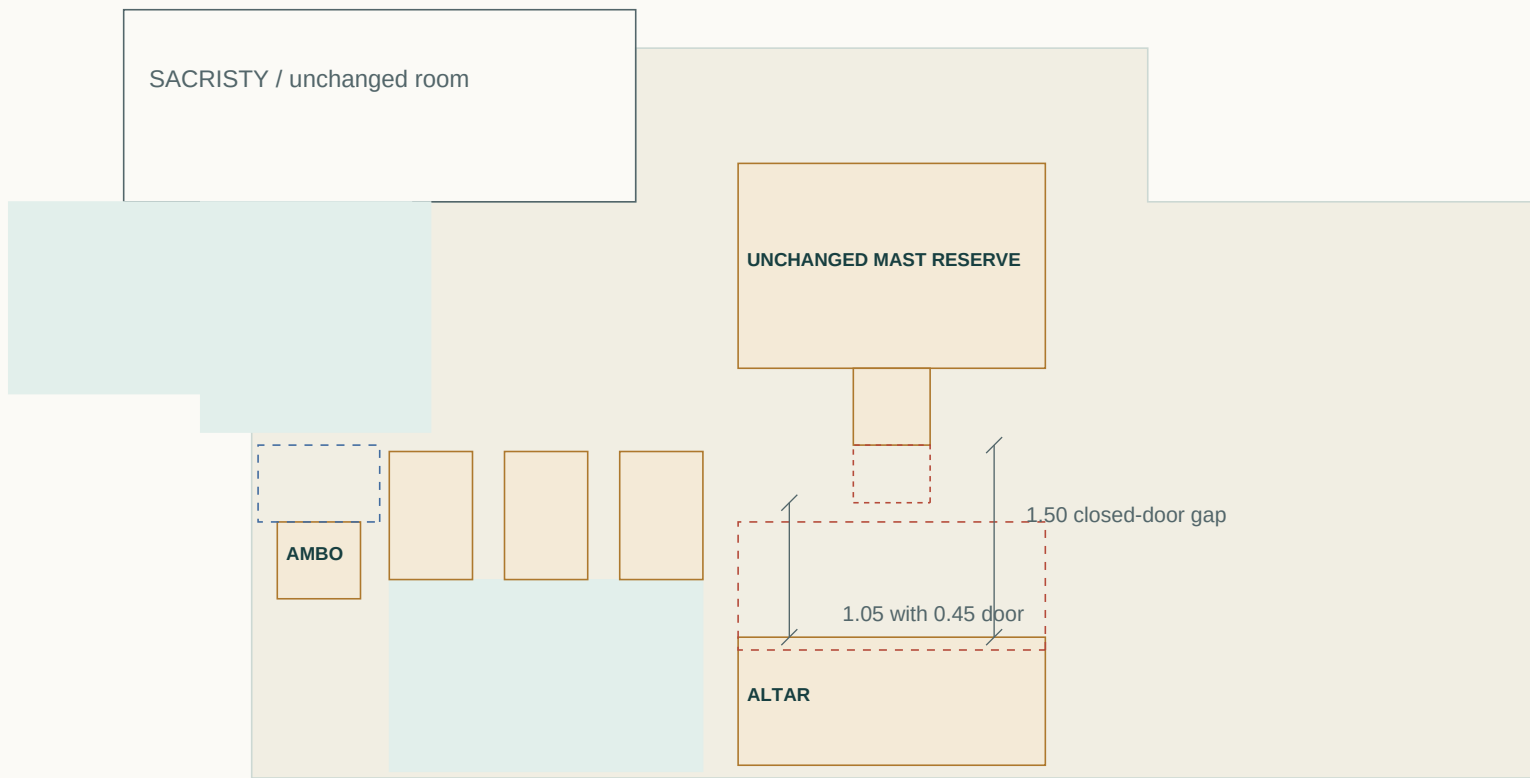


A top-wall door could be studied while retaining this footprint, but the room still blocks the continuous outer aisle. Do not count an open row end as a second route unless its onward path is established. Eight-seat half-rows need specific professional review.

The 3 x 3 m box is a spatial reserve, not verified net clear WC space. Wall build-ups, toilet transfer/turning spaces, plumbing, privacy, windows, overhead fixtures and ventilation may change this result.

T1 / freestanding tabernacle pedestal

Keep the mast reserve intact. Move the altar forward 0.90 m from P03, then test real liturgical use.



Dashed red altar outline = P03 position. Red rectangle = hypothetical open tabernacle door. No door size, sacred-furniture product or Church permission is assumed to be selected.

Geometry

Retain the 2.40 x 1.60 m mast reserve at y6.20-7.80. Test a 0.60 x 0.60 m pedestal at y5.60-6.20. Move the 2.40 x 1.00 m altar from y4.00-5.00 to y3.10-4.10. The clear closed-door gap becomes 1.50 m.

Open-door / occupied-use test

A hypothetical tabernacle door projecting 0.45 m into this gap leaves 1.05 m along that central line. A person standing at the tabernacle consumes further space. The 1.50 m figure does not prove simultaneous through-circulation and tabernacle use.

How to develop it

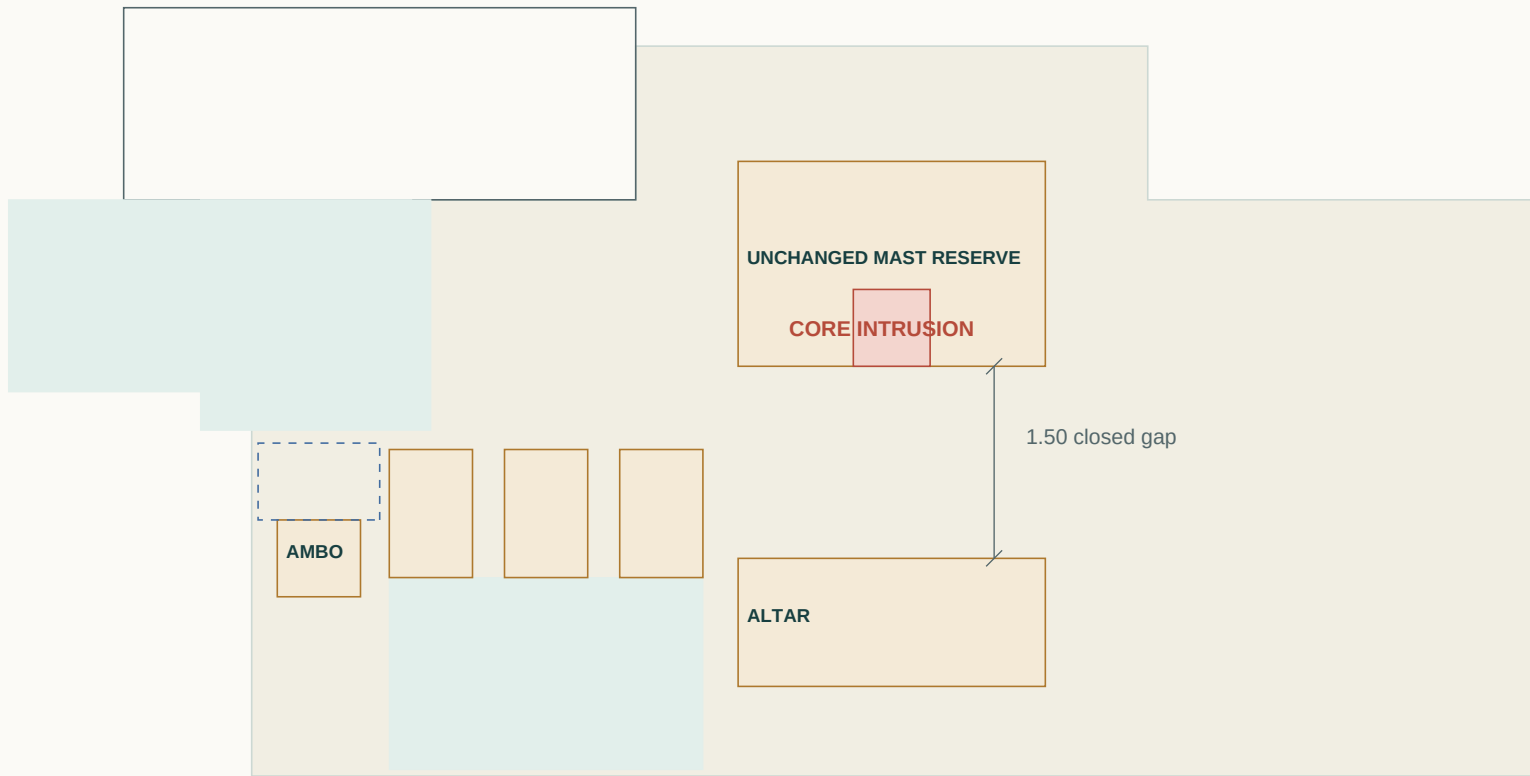
Measure the actual door, pedestal, user reach and ritual movements. Test access from the right and front of the pedestal without using the 0.80 m mast-to-room slot as a circulation route. Keep lamp and flowers out of the tested working space.

Appearance / parish choice

This retains a freestanding central pedestal and the substantial S01 mast. The altar-to-mast relationship changes more than in T2. Family and parish must review the amount of forward movement, sightlines, processions and the sanctuary zone before acceptance.

T2 / mast-integrated alternative

A smaller altar move preserves more of the existing composition, but requires a new structural and furniture solution.



T2 is not combined with T1. Its shaded intrusion deliberately marks a dependency, not a solved construction detail. Open-door and occupied-use checks still apply.

Geometry to investigate

Move the altar only 0.30 m forward from P03, to y3.70-4.70. Put the pedestal/tabernacle support within a proposed recess at the mast front, y6.20-6.80. This gives 1.50 m to the mast-front line when closed.

Why this is conditional

The P03 mast is a structural reserve, not an empty cabinet. The red support volume overlaps that reserve by 0.36 m2 in plan. No cutting, hollowing or reduction of the mast is authorized. The structural engineer must first establish whether any such recess is possible.

Appearance boundary

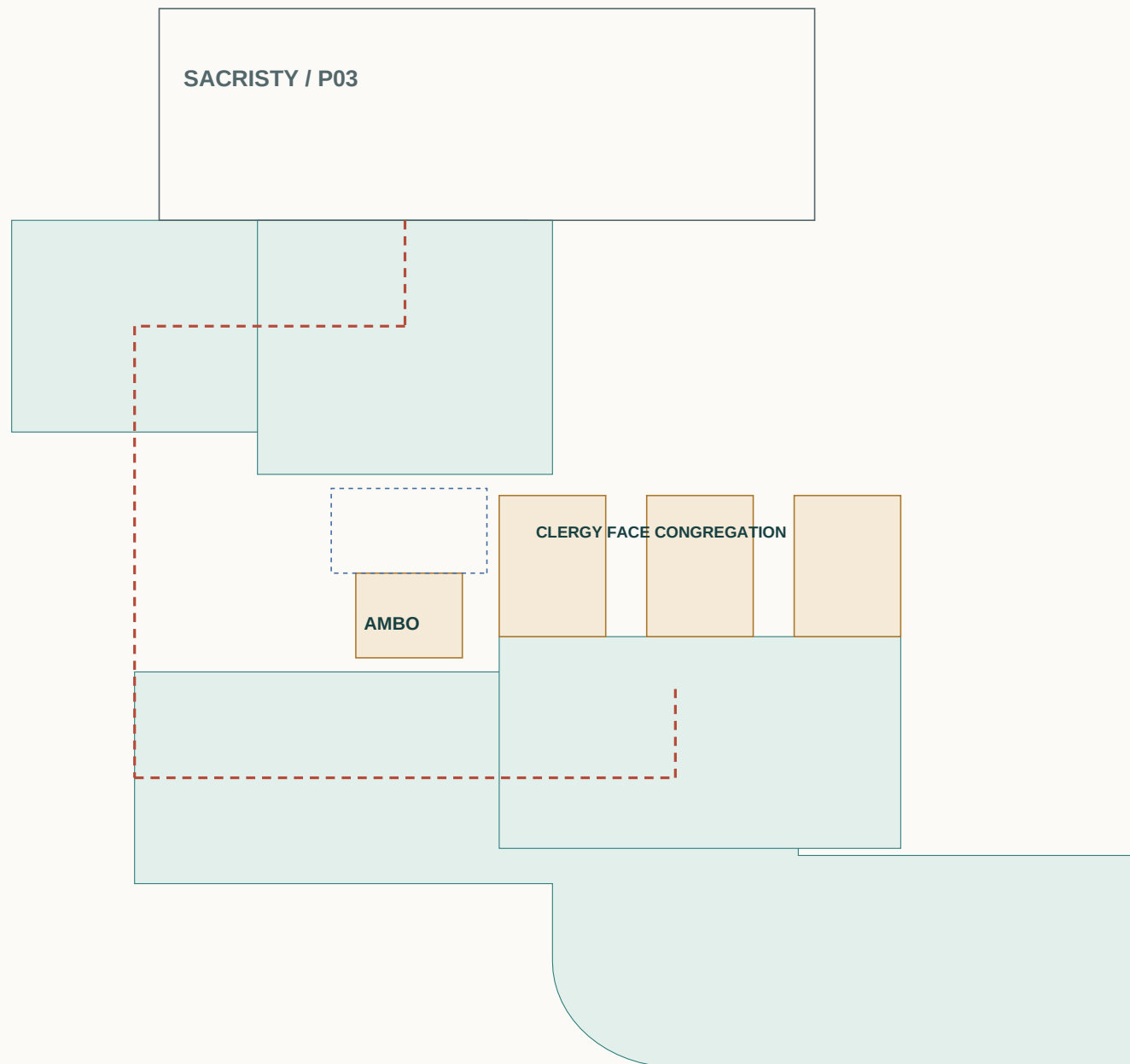
Preserve the substantial mast, central Guadalupe image and cross, material expression and roof connection. A flush or recessed solution must be developed behind that appearance; it must not turn the mast into a thin decorative panel.

Decision rule

Keep T1 as the option that avoids a deliberate core intrusion. Keep T2 as an engineer-dependent alternative if the smaller altar move is preferred. If neither accommodates the actual tabernacle and users, return to the sanctuary layout; do not certify the existing 0.60 m residual gap.

C1 / clergy access without the old overlap

Three coordinated chairs remain left of the altar. The ambo remains left and ahead of the clergy group.



New trial positions

Clergy centres: $x=-3.60, -2.70, -1.80$; $y=5.20$. Each tests a 0.65 m-wide chair and occupied depth of 1.00 m, facing toward the congregation. Ambo trial: $x=-4.80$ to -4.15 , $y=4.40$ to 5.00 ; an operator reserve sits behind it.

What is resolved in plan

The old occupied-chair/service-route intersection is removed. A 1.80 m square remains before the nominal sacristy doorway. The ambo/operator area and clergy footprints clear the tested route zones.

The cost of this arrangement

The demonstrated route loops around the left side and approaches the chairs from the front. Its centreline is about 9.55 m. It is discreet but longer than the preferred short connection. The plan does not treat the 0.25 m gaps between chairs as access routes.

Short-cut test / do not assume it works

A direct route through the chair row would depend on those narrow gaps. A shortcut between the ambo/operator and the left chair is also too tight for the reserved 1.50 m route. A different chair grouping, ambo position or preparation door could shorten the loop, but needs a new occupied mock-up.

Tolerance

The smallest tested separation from these furniture/operator reserves to the sacristy approach is 0.10 m. Actual chair backs, armrests, robes, door sweeps or a larger reader stance can consume it. Confirm the route with the people who will use it.

What can break this arrangement

Use these failure tests to choose measurements and mock-ups. A zero-overlap result is not a compliance finding.

Kneeler depth	1.15 m occupied depth gives about 0.49 m between rows. A 1.30 m depth reduces it to about 0.34 m.	Get the deployed and stowed dimensions, legs/linkage and occupied body space. Test standing, kneeling and passing.
Wider chairs	0.65 m occupied widths do not fit the standard-seat pattern everywhere.	Keep the four separate companion armchair trials; re-space any additional armchairs while retaining all 100 positions.
Side-aisle tolerance	The largest base seat envelope is only 0.088 m inside the side-aisle boundary.	A chair drifting sideways or a projecting kneeler can enter the aisle. Validate linking, set-out and real hardware.
Tabernacle use	T1 has 1.50 m closed clearance but 1.05 m on the central line with a 0.45 m door projection.	Measure door sweep, user stance, ritual approach and right-side movement; do not use an occupied work zone as a through-route.
Music equipment	The Option A box remains 3.60 x 3.00 m, shifted 0.40 m right. The prior bulky player/cantor test still leaves only 0.05 m between their work areas.	Measure stand, bench, pedals, monitor and cables. Keep leads inside the zone. Equipment movement remains a managed setup operation.
Wheelchair / companion access	Rear wheelchair bays enter from the central aisle. A separate 0.90 m companion-approach trial comes around the rear row.	That narrow companion path is not an accessible corridor claim. Test actual mobility needs, independent entry, turning and transfers.
S01 / room relocation	The shell and mast remain unchanged, but moving WC boxes can affect glazing, fixture projections and the apparent interior.	Architect must check the new room height, walls, windows, ventilation, ceiling and lighting against the unaltered S01/L09 references.

Open review decisions

No new family, parish, professional or regulatory approval is recorded by this study.

- D01

Family + parish + architect
Review A2 as a coordinated option, including the moved toilet-room reserves.

Evidence to close: Written acceptance of room/route trade-offs and S01 appearance check; no change approved.
- D02

Furniture supplier + architect + users
Validate the six-row, deployed-kneeler arrangement with actual linked chairs.

Evidence to close: Full-size curved row, wider chair, kneeler states and measured minimum passage; keep 100 positions.
- D03

Parish / Diocese + architect
Choose T1 or develop T2; settle reservation, altar movement and occupied tabernacle use.

Evidence to close: Actual furniture, door sweep, ritual mock-up and Church review.
- D04

Structural engineer + architect
Assess T2 only if a mast-integrated solution is wanted.

Evidence to close: Engineered mast and approved support strategy; no cutting or hollowing from this study.
- D05

Parish + architect + accessibility specialist
Review the C1 clergy loop and test a shorter alternative if required.

Evidence to close: Clergy/reader occupied mock-up, robes, door operation, assistance needs and continuous route.
- D06

Philippine architect + accessibility specialist
Coordinate all routes, W1-W4, toilets and arrival.

Evidence to close: Measured door clearances, full WC fit-out, turn/transfer tests, floor levels and seated/standing sightline sections.
- D07

Architect + fire team / BFP
Determine row access, exit system and statutory occupant load.

Evidence to close: Actual seating fixing/linking, route lengths/widths, exit discharge and current applicable rule review.
- D08

Architect + services team + quantity surveyor
Check the moved rooms and music area against services, lighting and budget.

Evidence to close: Wall/ceiling/glazing coordination, plumbing/electrical plan, equipment swept path and cost delta.

Occupancy stays unresolved: 103 people if the two musicians are drawn from the 100-person brief and two congregation seats stay vacant; 105 if all 100 positions are occupied plus two musicians and three clergy. Add other concurrent users once. Neither figure is the statutory occupant-load determination.

Evidence / scope / next measured test

S01 and all published drawing sets remain unchanged. SMC01 is preserved as the earlier review.

- S1 / Current C02 catalogue, pp.6-15, 22-25; 54 pages at review
- S2 / P03 architectural coordination, A101; 10 October 2026
- S3 / P03 decision / professional-validation register, D01-D02, V02-V03
- S4 / Current project instructions / source hierarchy
- S5 / P02 drawings, A101-A102; 7 October 2026
- S6 / Current selected-directions register, 45 entries
- R1 / NCDA: 2024 revised BP 344 rules; assembly, corridors and floor hazards
- R2 / BFP 2019 Fire Code RIRR, section 10.2.8.1 (indexed extract)

How the tests were made

Seat centres and rotated occupied footprints were recalculated in metres. Separate tests check counts, furniture intersections, route intersections, room conflicts, enclosure bounds and inter-row distances. The sensitivity cases intentionally fail. All dimensions represent retained proposals or new assumptions, not field measurements.

Professional references

The current NCDA web text was rechecked for corridor and turning guidance. Official BFP indexed extracts distinguish seating/row conditions, but a complete current fire-code review was not possible from the extracts. The 0.45 m row-passage target is an independent comparison assumption; it is not a claimed legal minimum or approval.

What has not been proved

No complete swept-path, sightline, evacuation, plumbing, acoustic, structural or cost assessment. A route ending at a nominal 1.00 m room door does not establish its clear opening or approach compliance. Room boxes do not establish accessible toilet fit-out. T1 does not resolve simultaneous open-tabernacle use and through-circulation; C1 does not yet achieve the shortest clergy connection.

Next useful physical test

Tape out one full curved row, its passage, one paired wheelchair/companion location and the sanctuary furniture on a level floor. Use the real furniture and users before selecting dimensions. Have the architect check all local pinch points, including the 0.088 m seat-to-side-aisle tolerance and the 0.10 m service-approach tolerance.