

**OUR  
LADY**

**OF**

**THE**

**VALLEY**

**CATHOLIC**

**CHURCH**



Our Lady of the Valley Catholic Church  
El Paso, Texas

Presented to  
Professor A. D. Thompson  
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE  
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

In Partial Fulfillment  
Of the Requirements of the  
Bachelor of Architecture Degree

By  
Samuel Navarro  
May 8, 1982

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## DEDICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I dedicate this program to my parents. Both have been very understandable towards my college education and have given me an immeasurable amount of moral and financial support the past five years. I thank them for helping me reach this high point of my life.

Specific thanks to Rev. James W. Hall, who with his help and support made my thesis proposal a reality, and to Sister Maria Elena Lopez and Hilda Tirrez for providing me with pertinent information. Special thanks to my best friend, Ramon Mendoza, for providing me with information I was not able to obtain in El Paso while here at the University.



## THESIS STATEMENT

I propose to design Our Lady of the Valley Catholic Church, located in El Paso's lower valley area. Its purpose will be to design significant articulation of liturgical spaces in unity to form a whole. Its use of public worship to be enhanced to promote active participation together with the priest-celebrant.



## HOMILY

We believe in one God,  
the Father, the Almighty,  
maker of heaven and earth,  
of all that is seen and unseen.

We believe in one Lord, Jesus Christ,  
the only Son of God,  
eternally begotten of the Father,  
God from God, Light from Light,  
true God from true God,  
begotten, not made, one in Being with the Father.  
Through him all things were made.  
For us men and for our salvation  
he came down from heaven:

by the power of the Holy Spirit  
he was born of the Virgin Mary, and became man.

For our sake he was crucified under Pontius Pilate;  
he suffered, died, and was buried.  
On the third day he rose again  
in fulfillment of the Scriptures;  
he ascended into heaven  
and is seated at the right hand of the Father.  
He will come again in glory  
to judge the living and the dead,  
and his kingdom will have no end.

We believe in the Holy Spirit, the Lord, the giver of life,  
who proceeds from the Father and the Son.  
With the Father and the Son he is worshiped and glorified.  
He has spoken through the Prophets.  
We believe in one holy catholic and apostolic Church.  
We acknowledge one baptism for the forgiveness of sin.  
We look for the resurrection of the dead,  
and the life of the world to come. Amen.



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# BACKGROUND

## INTRODUCTION

The design of Our Lady Of The Valley Catholic Church in El Paso, Texas is theoretical in nature. The parish does see a need for a new building, but unfortunately lacks the funds for establishing a new parish. To envision this reality lies years ahead of the present.

I have selected this project upon acknowledging the spiritual and educational needs of the parish. I hope that in both programming and designing the edifice, it will be beneficial in the years to come. It is not intended as a blueprint to follow but as a guideline, to formulate and expand new ideas from what I have introduced.

In both programming and designing the edifice, I will be oblivious to the existing buildings and use the present site. The site is significant in that it is large enough to permit freedom of design to its fullest extent. It is situated within the nucleus of the community and because of its locality, is easily accessible to the people. Furthermore, the parish has established its roots there and by maintaining the site and recreating a "House Of God" it will offer the people a place to venerate and be proud of.

Upon proclamation of this theoretical project, I hope both the clergy and parishers will formulate ideas to find ways of making this project become a reality. In all sincerity

I would like this to become true. It would offer me the joy in knowing that I had a small part in contributing to its embryonic stage.

## CHRISTIANITY

Since the beginning man has been a great builder of many things. Through his curiosity and ambitions, he invented implements to help provide for his ever lasting quest for food and shelter. He learned to make fires to cook his food and warm his place of habitat. He eventually made a transition from land to sea and began to discover the great wonders that lay beyond. Within this long course man has built roads, invented engines, built bridges, invaded the sky and has established commercial activity world wide.<sup>1</sup>

Man is also a builder of culture. With the invention of language, man has been able to communicate with one another. From generation to generation, he has been able to exchange his knowledge verbally, by means of written documentation or symbolic interpretation imprinted in his architecture. The advance of civilization has been by the emergence in society of philosophers, scientists, poets, educators, painters, musicians, sculpturers, architects; all of who proved themselves of clear thinking and quick action. In essence, the past ages would merely be a gloomy stretch of time without the triumphs of the human mind.<sup>2</sup>

Within every culture, religion has always had its place. Here again is an example of man being a great builder. "In his efforts to bring the mysterious forces of the universe into the service of needy mortals he has devised elaborate

rituals, fashioned innumerable creeds and established formidable religious institutions."<sup>3</sup> Priests, teachers, and prophets among a few have dedicated themselves to the establishment of one or another religion.<sup>4</sup>

Of the ancient religions of mankind, the Hebrews brought prominence in leadership. Abraham, the father of all nations, brought forth generations of descendants that have obtained blessings with an everlasting covenant with God. Moses was the leader who brought forth The Ten Commandments to the chosen people. Judges and kings were representatives of God to administer governmental affairs. Prophets were called by God to impend upon sinners so that they may repent to escape their impending judgement. Priests were appointed to temple rituals and guardians of the holy vessels. People were being educated by scribes and rabbis. In essence, the history of Hebrew and Jewish religion is essentially the life story of God's chosen leaders in making throughout the centuries.<sup>5</sup>

From Judaism, Christianity learned of the great importance for the human agent in the operations of religion. If religion was to be worthwhile, capable persons were demanded to carry out its making. What is revealed in the history of religion is how well or how poorly these makers of Christianity initiated their task in terms of the activities of the individuals whom the church drew into its service. Launched by eager preachers, the new religious movement commenced in Palestine about nineteen hundred years ago. Missionary evangelists

followed on and carried their teachings to populated areas around the Mediterranean world. As congregations multiplied, adding a people of diversified heritages and tastes, leaders acknowledged a need for an efficient organization and government of Christian societies. Divergent tendencies within several churches threatened the perpetuity of Christendom. During the second and third centuries are those persons who diligently devoted themselves to bring out Christendom into an established institution.<sup>6</sup>

For the Christian leaders, various skills were needed to tackle their everlasting task. Within their cultural environment of their new religion existed a people of hostility and rivalry that they had to deal with. As a consequence of their prudent skills, they were able to become successful champions of the Christian cause by being able to attract many converts who had been schooled in different contemporary civilizations. Their presence contributed significantly to the new religion as well as their apologetic warfare that proved to be an invaluable tool to Christianity in its conflicts with rival religions, philosophies and political ideologies.<sup>7</sup> Again with the devoted service of these Christian leaders, "Christianity's social triumph was ultimately accomplished and the once despised cult became in time the only legal religion for the entire Roman world."<sup>8</sup>

At the period of the Roman emperor Augustus, the structure of the Roman Empire began to crumble, and the leaders of

Christianity were compelled to face many new tasks. In the east, the imperial regime remained in tack for several centuries and the demand for Christian leadership was at a standstill by the notion that the social order was undisturbed and fairly well established. A very different situation confronted the church in the west. Italy, Gaul, Spain and North Africa were confronted by northern invaders early in the fifth century. Separate kingdoms were established by Barbarian rulers in territories that had been unified under Roman rule. Christian leadership was not wanted in these new established kingdoms and hence were forced into new frontiers.<sup>9</sup>

The church now had to assume many new responsibilities. Bishops had to take on secular tasks such as supervising repairs on aqueducts, political negotiations and other non-ecclesiastical duties. Christian leaders both served church and state when compelled to the demand. Thus Christianity served as guardianship over the concerns that faced the community.<sup>10</sup>

It is worthwhile to mention that the makers of Christianity lived and worked in close touch with their fellow-men. They shared their ideas, thoughts, participated in their activities and acknowledged their hopes.<sup>11</sup> They were not simply passive channels through which the common life of the past flowed with concentrated power into the present. They were also creators, whose initiative, originality and aggressiveness gave momentum

to the stream and kept society's expanding life from growing stagnant. They were the agitating spirits that troubled the face of the waters."<sup>12</sup>

In reviewing the past centuries to the present, Christianity has successfully built its way into an ecclesiastical institution. There were many hardships Christian leaders faced in the past, but these innovators proved to be more than competent and overtook many obstacles. At the present, Christianity has spread worldwide and has perpetuated by devotion of "creative individuals who, in religion as in any other sphere, keep mankind moving forward to the better things that are yet to be."<sup>13</sup>

## El Paso, Texas

El Paso is located on the far west corner of the state of Texas. It is situated on the International Boundary between the United States and Mexico, and is the largest city on the U.S.--Mexican border. The southern center edge of the state of New Mexico lies directly above the city. El Paso is well known for its year round abundance of sunshine and is characterized by hot-dry summer months, yet not extreme, and relatively mild winter temperatures typical to its arid region.<sup>14</sup>

El Paso was first visited in 1851 by Spanish explorers called "Conquistadors" and crossed the Rio Grande near the El Paso Del Norte (The Pass of the North). Referred to as the pass through the mountains, this is how El Paso (The Pass) eventually obtained its name. In 1659, the first settlement was permanently established in the El Paso valley by European immigrants. The Mission of Guadalupe was established at this time, and today still stands as a historical monument in what is now Juarez, Mexico. In 1681, the Tigua Indians settled in Ysleta, Texas, which has now been annexed by the city.<sup>15</sup> In 1848, a military post was established, and later was to be known as Fort Bliss. Fort Bliss today is known as the "Air Defense Center of the Free World," has played a vital role in El Paso's economy and has contributed to the city's

ever increasing growth.<sup>16</sup>

Presently, El Paso county has 1,058 square miles and the city of El Paso, 240 square miles. The soils of the region vary from desert upland to fertile irrigated bottomland by virtue of the Rio Grande. El Paso's elevation is 3,762 feet above sea level. The Franklin Mountains extend northward from the city for about 16 miles, and the highest peaks range from 4,687 to 7,167 feet above sea level.<sup>17</sup>

In recent years El Paso's population has been growing at a more rapid rate than the State of Texas. The El Paso SMSA grew by 5.4 percent between 1970 and 1975, while the State Grew only 9.3 percent during the same period. Migration into the city during the period increased its population by 5.1 percent; net migration into Texas increased the State population at less than 3.7 percent.\* The United States Bureau of Cenus reported a 1970 population of 359,291 for the County of El Paso and 322,261 for the City of El Paso.\*\*

In 1980 the census population for the City of El Paso indicated the city ranked fourth in the State of Texas. In 1970 it ranked fifth.

El Paso city-county is fast becoming a mtroplex by itself. If the population of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico (estimated at 900,000), is added to El Paso County, the metroplex population is estimated at 1,379,483. The nearest metroplex would be the Dallas-Fort Worth area. Following are population characteristics for the City of El Paso:\*\*

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

	<u>City of El Paso</u>	<u>El Paso County (SMSA)</u>	<u>State of Texas</u>
1900	15,906	24,886	3,048,710
1910	39,279	52,599	3,896,542
1920	77,560	101,877	4,663,228
1930	102,421	131,597	5,824,715
1940	96,810	131,067	6,414,824
1950	130,485	194,968	7,711,194
1960	276,687	314,070	9,579,667
1970	322,261	359,291	11,198,655
1975	*360,725	*400,971	**12,237,000
1978	*382,754	*431,826	**13,014,000
1980	425,259	479,899	14,228,333
1981	*431,462	*486,702	. . .

SOURCE: Census of Population & Housing, \*El Paso Chamber of Commerce estimates, \*\*U.S. Bureau of Census estimates

AGE TRENDS OF POPULATION:

	<u>City of El Paso</u>		<u>El Paso County</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Median Age	22.7	23.0	22.6	22.7

SOURCE: 1960 and 1970 Census of Population and Housing

Age Groups by Percentage 1979:

	<u>0-17</u>	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-34</u>	<u>35-49</u>	<u>50 &amp; Over</u>
City of El Paso	37.0	13.2	15.4	16.8	17.6
El Paso County	36.5	15.0	15.6	16.3	16.6

SOURCE: Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power

AGE TRENDS OF POPULATION: (CONT.)

Age & Sex Distribution by Planning Area 1980: (Percent)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Lower Valley</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Northwest</u>	<u>Total City</u>
0 - 5	8.6	8.3	6.2	5.9	6.8	7.4
5 - 9	7.5	6.6	9.6	8.1	10.6	8.1
10 - 14	11.5	10.9	11.0	11.1	9.8	11.0
15 - 19	13.4	14.4	12.8	13.4	10.6	13.4
20 - 24	8.8	15.3	6.7	10.7	12.8	11.3
25 - 34	16.1	14.4	18.6	13.0	16.2	15.5
35 - 44	12.1	9.2	14.2	13.8	12.8	12.0
45 - 54	8.6	10.0	10.6	10.7	10.2	10.2
55 - 64	6.7	7.0	6.7	8.5	6.4	7.1
65 or over	6.7	3.9	3.7	4.9	3.8	4.6
Median age	25.1	23.2	27.0	25.6	24.9	24.9

Female

0 - 5	9.3	5.7	8.4	7.0	6.8	7.3
5 - 9	12.3	9.6	7.4	7.9	9.5	9.5
10 - 14	12.3	6.1	6.4	12.1	8.6	9.5
15 - 19	12.3	12.7	12.5	11.7	12.3	12.4
20 - 24	6.2	17.0	16.2	8.9	6.8	12.1
25 - 34	16.5	14.8	17.0	12.6	22.7	16.0
35 - 44	13.0	9.6	15.0	16.4	13.2	13.0
45 - 54	8.6	12.7	8.1	13.6	10.9	11.0
55 - 64	6.9	6.6	6.1	4.7	6.4	6.2
65 or over	2.5	5.2	2.9	5.1	2.7	4.0
Median age	23.1	24.7	24.9	26.9	27.6	24.7

SOURCE: 1980 El Paso Market Survey, Thomas F. Lee and Associates

FAMILY INCOME - CENSUS OF POPULATION - 1969:

	<u>Total Population</u>		<u>Persons of Spanish Language or Surname % of Total</u>			
	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>
Median Annual Income	\$7,963	\$7,792	\$6,619	\$6,496	83.1	83.4
Mean Annual Income	\$9,469	\$9,261	...	...	..	..

FAMILY INCOME: (CONT.)

Household Monthly Income by Planning Area, All Sources 1980: (Percent)

	<u>Lower Valley</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Northwest</u>	<u>Total City</u>
Under \$500	10.4	9.6	1.8	11.5	1.6	7.9
\$500 - \$750	17.0	17.4	5.5	17.7	6.6	14.1
\$751 - \$1000	18.1	16.5	4.9	12.4	12.3	13.2
\$1001 - \$1250	14.4	12.1	18.3	10.5	4.9	12.7
\$1251 - \$1500	15.6	17.4	11.6	10.5	5.7	13.5
\$1501 - \$1750	11.5	8.7	11.0	10.5	13.9	10.6
\$1751 - \$2000	5.2	5.2	11.6	8.1	6.6	7.1
\$2001 - \$2250	5.2	4.3	12.2	4.3	4.1	5.9
\$2251 - \$2500	0.0	2.6	6.1	3.8	3.3	3.0
\$2501 - \$2700	2.6	2.6	3.0	5.3	1.6	3.1
\$2751 - \$3000	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.0	1.6	1.4
Over \$3000	0.0	3.5	13.4	4.3	37.7	8.1
Median Income	\$1080	\$1134	\$1680	\$1200	\$1939	\$1282

SOURCE: 1980 El Paso Market Survey, Thomas F. Lee and Associates

EDUCATION LEVELS:

The median school level for residents 25 years of age and older are as follows:

	<u>City of El Paso</u>		<u>El Paso County</u>	
	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Persons of Spanish Language or Surname</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Persons of Spanish Language or Surname</u>
1960	11.4 yrs.	6.8 yrs.	11.7 yrs.	6.6 yrs.
1970	12.1 yrs.	8.6 yrs.	12.0 yrs.	8.5 yrs.

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population and Housing

Education Level of Chief Wage Earner by Planning Area - 1980: (Percent)

	<u>Lower Valley</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Northwest</u>	<u>Total City</u>
Less than high school	27.3	21.7	4.0	9.3	3.8	13.2
High school graduate	31.6	29.7	25.8	30.8	16.1	28.7

EDUCATION LEVELS: (CONT.)

	<u>Lower Valley</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Northwest</u>	<u>Total City</u>
Some college	22.6	27.5	33.9	38.0	25.4	26.8
college graduage	14.1	12.3	24.6	11.8	25.4	18.8
Some graduate work	1.0	3.6	1.6	4.7	6.9	3.2
Graduage degree	3.4	5.1	10.0	5.4	22.3	9.2
Median years of education	10.2	11.7	13.4	12.8	14.4	12.7

SOURCE: 1980 El Paso Market Survey, Thomas F. Lee and Associates

POPULATION BY RACE - 1980:

	<u>City of El Paso</u>		<u>El Paso County</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
White	249,214	58.6	281,031	58.6
Black	13,466	3.2	18,151	3.8
American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	1,251	.3	1,515	.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	3,544	.8	4,053	.8
Other	157,784	37.1	175,149	36.5

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population and Housing

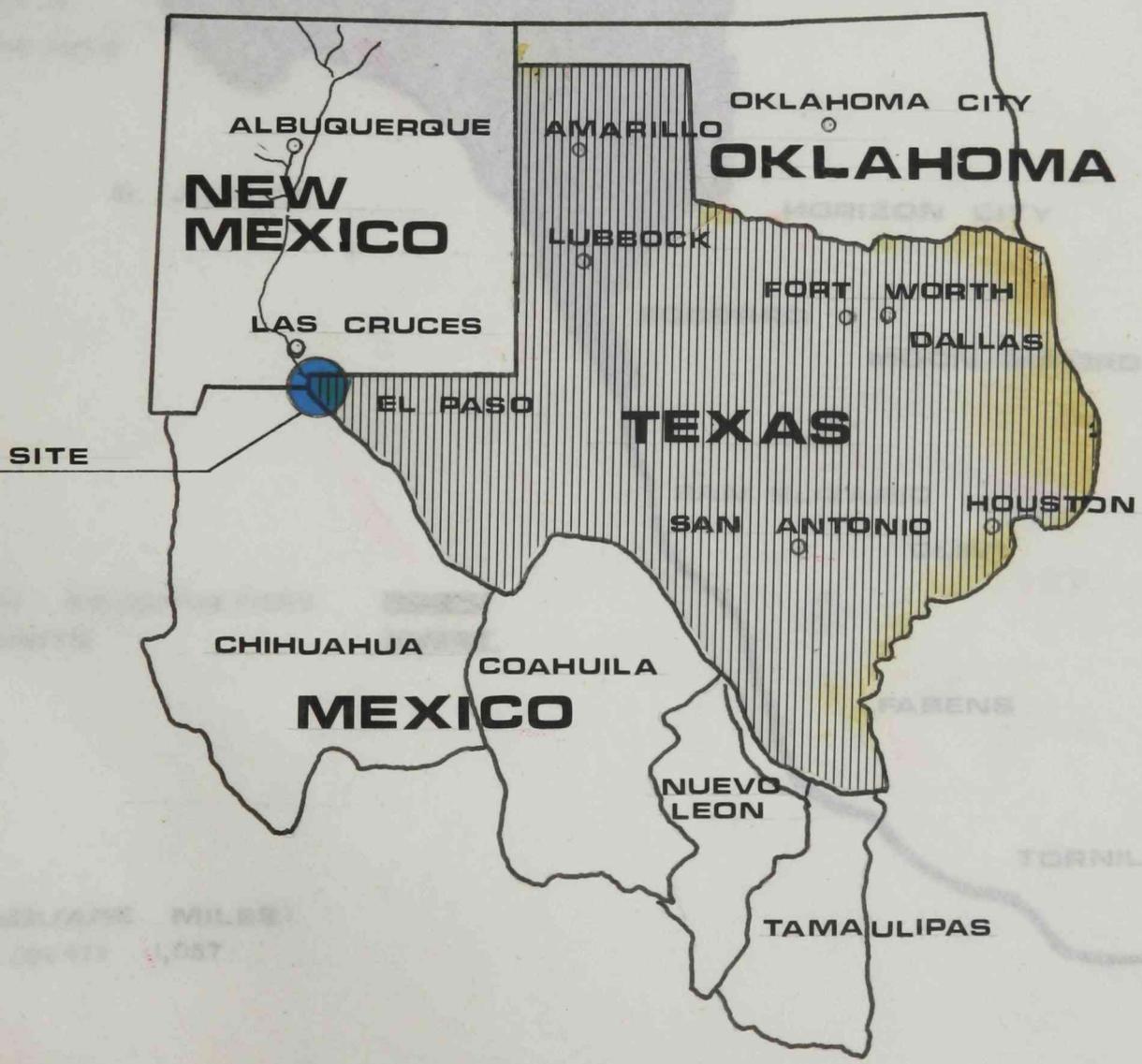
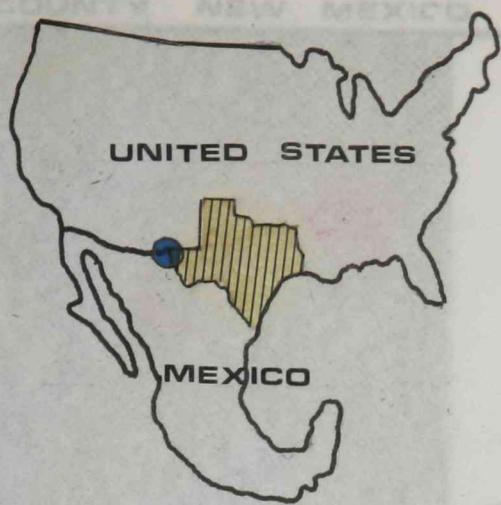
SPANISH ORIGIN POPULATION:

	<u>City of El Paso</u>		<u>El Paso County</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1980	265,819	62.5	197,001	61.9

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population and Housing

\*"El Paso Economic Profile" - Texas Metropolitan Area Profiles, Bureau of Business Research, the University of Texas at Austin, 1979

\*\*Population and Housing Trends 1970 - 1979: Department of Planning, Research and Development, El Paso, Texas, April 1980.



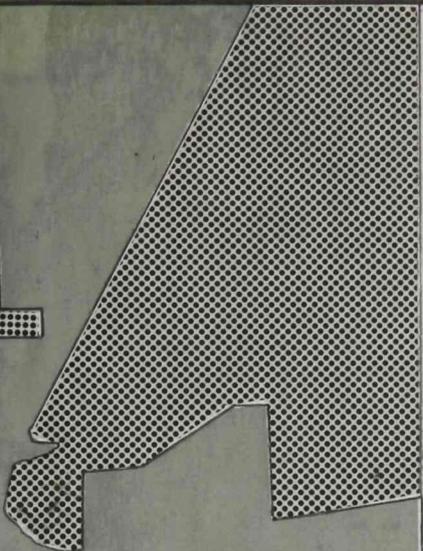
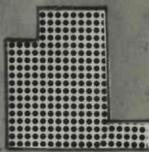
CITY & COUNTY LIMITS MAP

LOCATION MAP

DOÑA ANA COUNTY NEW MEXICO OTERO COUNTY

ANTHONY  
VINTON  
MONTROYA  
CANUTILLO

2703  
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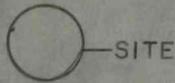


NEW MEXICO

REMAINDER OF COUNTY

U.S.A.  
MEXICO

C. JUAREZ



HORIZON CITY

SOCORRO

MOON/BUFORD

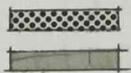
SAN ELIZARIO

CLINT

FABENS

TORNILLO

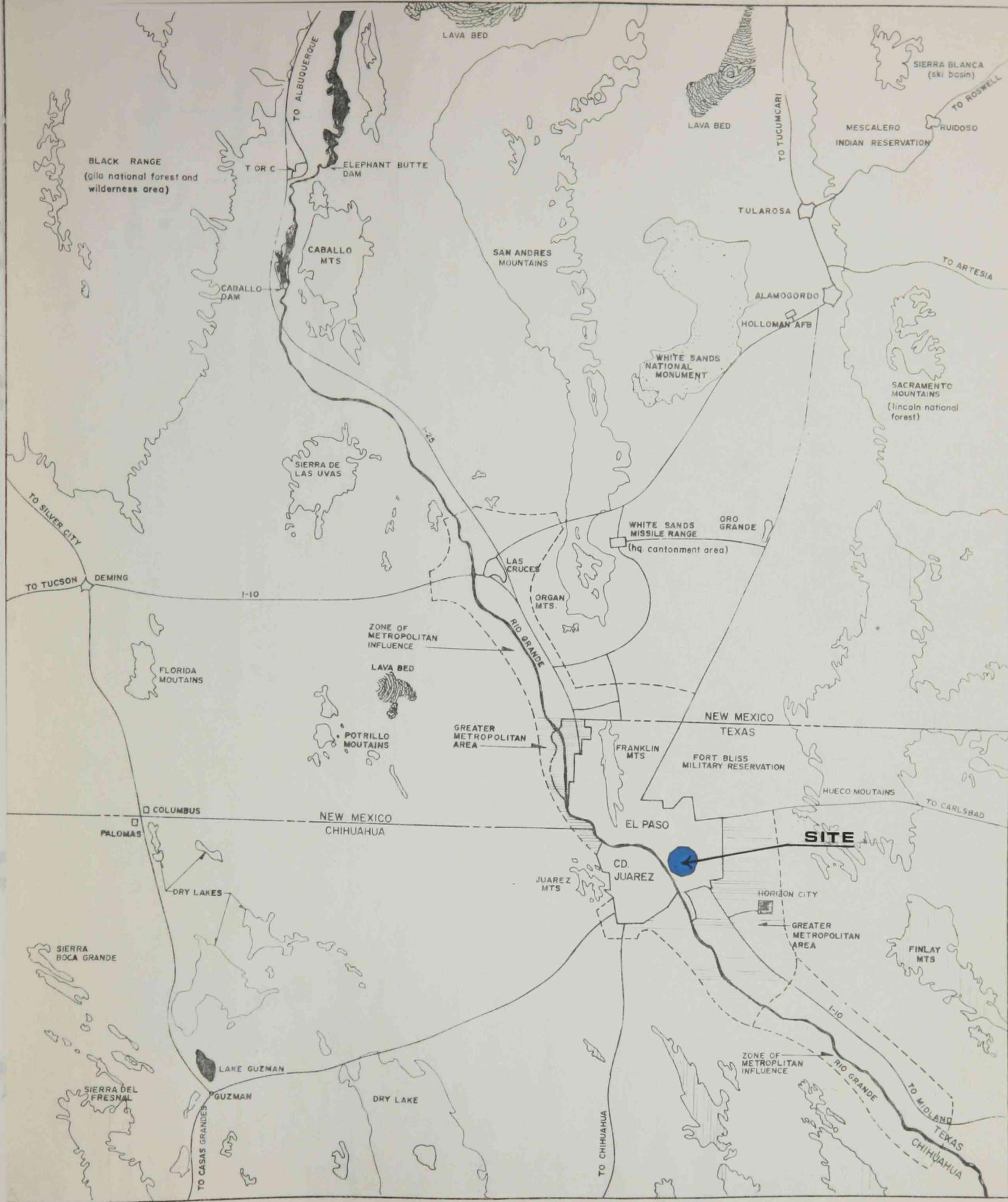
MILITARY RESERVATION  
CITY LIMITS



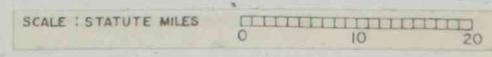
EL PASO COUNTY  
HUD PETH COUNTY

AREA SQUARE MILES:  
EL PASO COUNTY 1,057

CITY & COUNTY LIMITS MAP



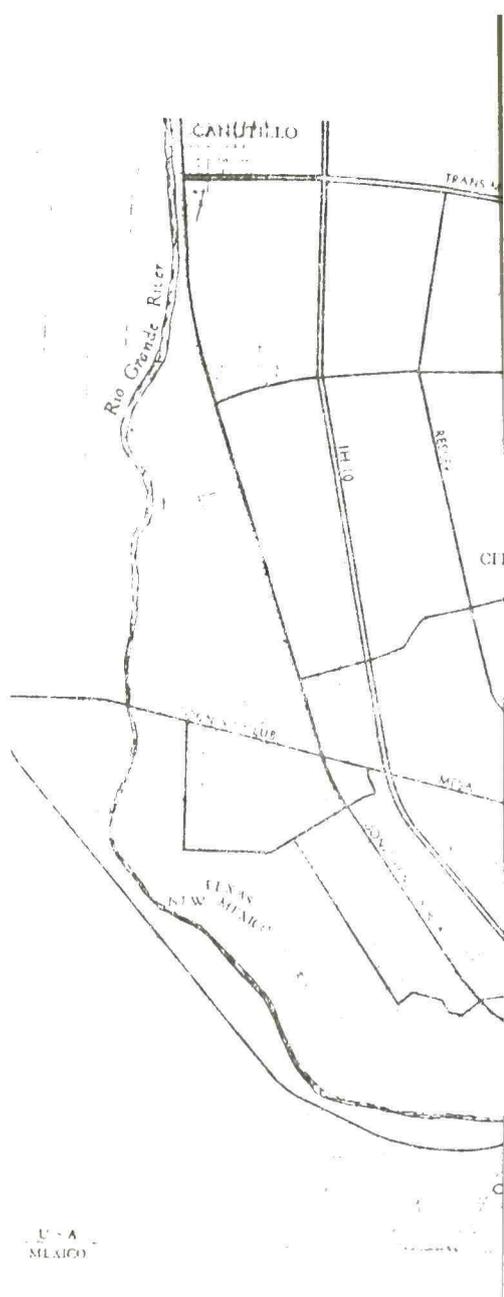
# EL PASO REGIONAL AREA MAP





**MAJOR THOROUGHFARE MAP**

**SITE**



**MAJOR  
FARE M**

## PARISH BACKGROUND

Presently, Our Lady Of The Valley parish is predominantly spanish. In the beginning, the parish consisted primarily of a white Anglo Saxon community. Soon immigrant families from Mexico began to settle within the surrounding community and now the church is bound with a rich diverse culture of parishers.

The first building to be erected on the present acre site was the parish hall. Presently, it is 80 years old and at its conception was used as a dance hall. It was purchased by the diocese of El Paso in 1945, and was utilized as a temporary church. The hall is constructed of adobe and additions have been added since.

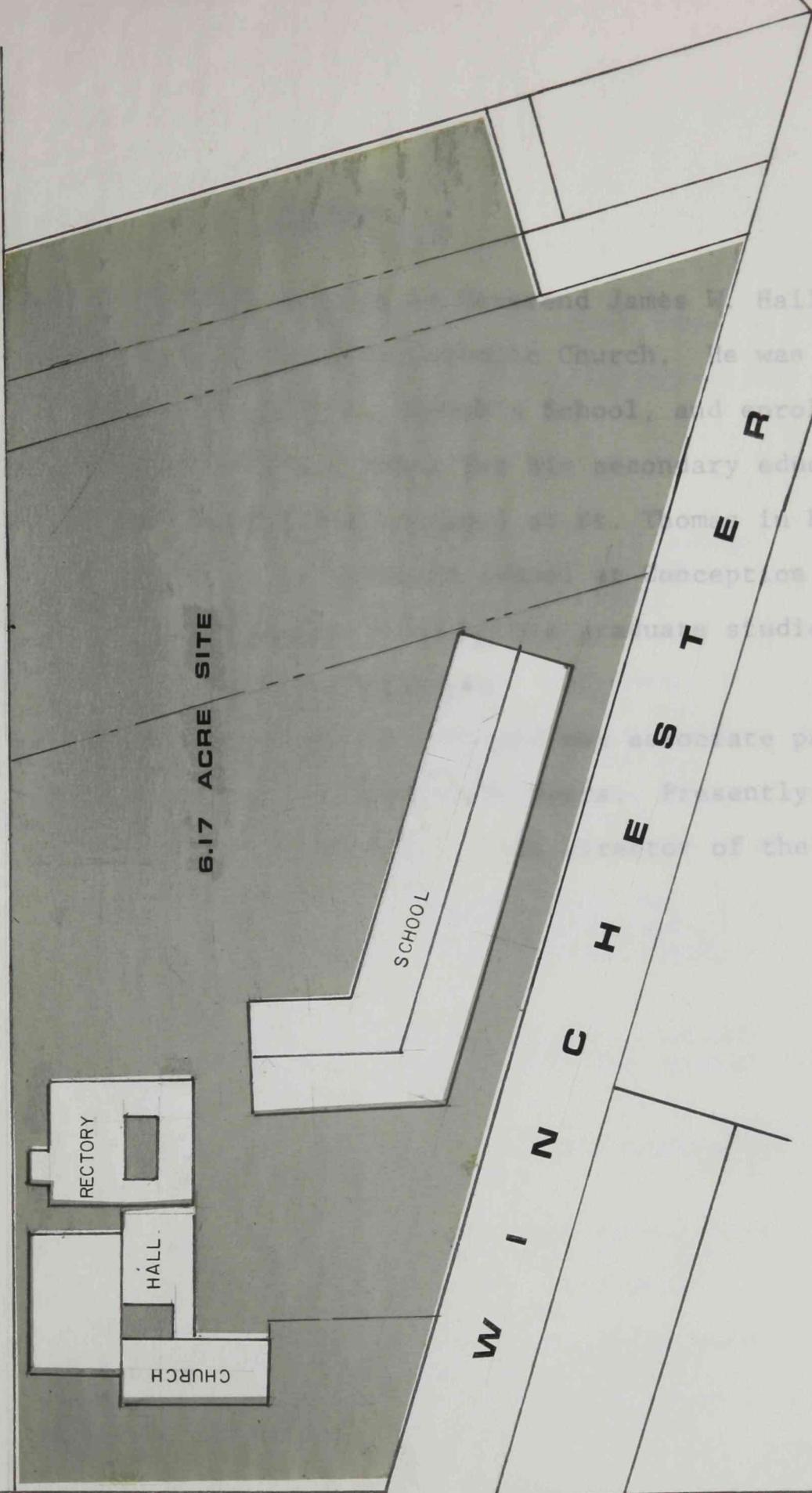
The church was then added and was first used in 1949. The recotry, which is adjacent to the hall, was built at the same time.

The parochial school was established in the late 1940's, and one wing of the school was built in 1949. Another wing was added in the mid 1950's and the parish plant was complete by the late 1950's.

The parish now has 1000 registered members and its membership is growing due to new housing development around the local area. The school provides education for grades k-1 to 8 and consists of pupils from the community, as well as from outside the community.

F R A N K L I N C A N A L

D A V I S



6.17 ACRE SITE

SCHOOL

RECTORY

HALL

CHURCH

W I N C H E S T E R



SITE

and James W. Hall.  
 Church. He was  
 school, and pro- led  
 by his secondary educa-  
 at St. Thomas in Denver.  
 Reception Sem-  
 studies, he  
 are pastor  
 Presently, he is  
 of the

## CLIENT

The client for this project is Reverend James W. Hall, pastor of Our Lady Of The Valley Catholic Church. He was raised in El Paso, attended St. Joseph's School, and enrolled at a seminary in San Antonio, Texas for his secondary education. He attended undergraduate school at St. Thomas in Denver, and completed four years of graduate school at Conception Seminary in Northwestern Missouri. During his graduate studies, he specialized in liturgical architecture.

Father Hall was ordained in 1970 and was associate pastor for three parishes for four consecutive years. Presently, he is pastor of two parishes and is Family Life Director of the diocese.

## CLIENT'S GOALS

During a personal interview with Reverend James W. Hall, goals were formulated for the design and planning of the church edifice. Among his goals are namely:

The church should be aesthetically pleasing both on the exterior and interior of the building. It should encourage worship during the ceremonies.

The community consists of new immigrant families from Mexico and has its old and well established families. It is difficult to express a diverse culture that exists within a community; the edifice should reflect the community here, it should establish its roots.

The overall building complex should be kept simple, be functional and not overdone. It should reflect the income level of the community.

The building complex should have an overall continuity with the church being the center of focus.

The landscaping should express the vegetation character of the lower valley.

What we don't have in history we should make up in art, something to be proud of. Have original art commissioned by a sculptor.

Design the facility to rally people to come to this parish from the local community. Half of the congregation come for worship from the community, the other half from outside the community.

## BACKGROUND, THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In order to understand the basic spiritual needs of the catholic people, the architect, in order to render architectural expression, must familiarize himself with the background of Catholicism. Following is a brief history of the Roman Catholic Church.

### LITURGY

Liturgy has a special meaning in the Christian faith. Each Christian community (church) gathers to offer common prayer and to praise and thank God for his great deeds. This assembly of the church is liturgy. Cultural transmissions have made the liturgy a unique local and universal experience of the church. Its roots as well as the liturgical celebrations are biblical and ecclesial. The rites have been refined through centuries and gives the old meaning a new life in our time. In essence, this liturgical celebration is that of a church at a given place and time, utilizing its present ideologies in retrospect of our past.<sup>18</sup>

### BACKGROUND

The Roman Catholic Church believes and teaches in one God being the almighty above all mortal men. Within this one God, there are three heavenly persons, (Holy Trinity) "God

the Father who created us, God the Son who saves us, and God the Holy Spirit who sanctifies us." "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth" (Genesis 1:1) and through the first person of the Holy Trinity, "God created man in his own image."(Genesis 1:27) He placed him, Adam, in the Garden of Eden and set him free to harvest the garden. God commanded Adam to eat off any tree except the tree of knowledge. If he was to disobey his order, then he was sure to die. Prompted by the cunning serpent, Adam disobeyed his creator's command and thus was the fall of man; man committed his first original sin.<sup>19</sup>

Through the second person of the Holy Spirit, God sent his son Jesus Christ, born of the Virgin Mary, to earth. "For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have eternal life. For God did not send his son into the world to condemn the world, but to save the world through him."(John 2:16-17)

Christ walked upon the earth for 33 years fulfilling his mission. Christ inaugurated seven sacraments, namely:<sup>20</sup>

BAPTISM - The sacrament of initiation by which a man is born again of water and the Holy Spirit. "Jesus answered, amen, amen, I say to thee unless a man be born again of water and the holy ghost he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." (John 3:5)

CONFIRMATION - The sacrament of adulthood in the Christian life. It emanates from Pentecost when the Holy Spirit descended upon the apostles in the form of tongues of fire to make them Holy Christians.

HOLY EUCHARIST - The sacrament--sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ. (Mass)

PENANCE - The sacrament by which the priest, as the representative of God, forgives the sins committed after Baptism of those who sincerely confess their sins and are truly penitent.

EXTREME UNCTION - The sacrament administered to a person in danger of death from sickness or accident. It gives health to the soul and sometimes to the body. Extreme Unction is an immediate preparation for entrance into eternal glory.

HOLY ORDERS - The sacrament by which Christ's priesthood is continued on earth. It is that sacrament whereby the priestly power to offer sacrifice and forgive sins, etc.

MATRIMONY - The sacrament by which a man and woman bind themselves for life in the lawful marriage for the propagation of the human race.

#### CALENDER

The most important basic elements must be kept in mind when designing the church edifice. Baptism, Penance and Holy Eucharist, of the seven sacraments, form the basic functions for planning the edifice. One must also be aware of the Catholic church's Liturgical year or church year. The church year unfolds itself within the astronomical cycle of 365-366 days. However, there is a slight discrepancy between the civil year and church year. The church year begins with the advent where the former starts with January 1.<sup>21</sup>

TEMPORAL CYCLE CALENDAR

I Septuagesima (Jan.-Mar.) \_\_\_\_\_ Remote \_\_\_\_\_ V 18th Sunday after  
 Preparation Pentecost  
 Septuagesima Sunday to  
 Sexagesima Sunday Last Sunday after  
 Quinquagesima Sunday Pentecost

II Lent (Quadragesima) \_\_\_\_\_ Proximate \_\_\_\_\_ VI Advent (Nov.-Dec.)  
 (Feb.-April) Preparation  
 Ash Wednesday 1st Sunday  
 1st Sunday Violet Vestments  
 Ember Days (Spring) Penance 2nd Sunday  
 2nd Sunday  
 3rd Sunday  
 Laetare Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ Gaudete Sunday  
 Passion Sunday  
 Holy Week Ember Days (Winter)  
 Palm Sunday  
 Maundy  
 Thursday Sacred  
 Good Friday Triduum 4th Sunday  
 Holy Saturday

III Paschaltide (Mar.-June) \_\_\_\_\_ Celebration \_\_\_\_\_ VII Christmastide (Dec.-Jan.) Advent  
 Season  
 Fall &  
 Winter  
 Holy Saturday Vigil White and Red  
 Easter Sunday Vestments Christmas (Dec. 25)  
 Low Sunday  
 2nd Sunday Joy Sunday within Octave  
 3rd Sunday of Christmas  
 4th Sunday  
 5th Sunday Circumcision (Jan. 1)  
 Rogation Days  
 Ascension Thursday Climax  
 Sunday within Octave  
 of Ascension  
 Whitsunday (Pentecost) Epiphany (Jan. 6)  
 Ember Days (Summer) Octave Day

IV Time after Pentecost \_\_\_\_\_ Prolongation \_\_\_\_\_ VIII Time after Epiphany  
 (May-Nov.) (Jan.-Feb.)  
 Trinity Sunday Green Vestments 2nd Sunday  
 to Growth 3rd Sunday  
 17th Sunday after Pentecost Purification (Feb. 2)  
 Ember Days (Fall) (Presentation of  
 Our Lord)

SOURCE: Thiry, Paul; Bennett, Rich, Kamfhoefner, Henry. Churches And Temples.  
 New York: Reinhold Publishing Co., 1953.

The Periods of the Liturgical Year: <sup>22</sup>

ADVENT - Is a time of approach of coming of Christ.

CHRISTMAS (Christmas) - Celebrates the birth of Christ.

EPIPHANY - Commemorates the coming of the Magi to Jesus.

TIME AFTER EPIPHANY

SEPTUAGESIMA - Preparation for Lent.

LENT - Spring fast. Starts on Ash Wednesday, commemorating Christ's 40 days of fasting in the desert.

PASCHAL TIME (Easter) - Celebrates Christ's resurrection.

PENTECOST - Baptismal water is blessed. Commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles in the form of tongues of fire.

TIME AFTER PENTECOST - Feast of the Most Holy Trinity, Corpus Christi, Feast of the Sacred Heart, Feast of the Sacred Blood

SECOND VATICAN COUNCIL

In 1964, the Second Vatican Council was summoned by Pope John XXIII. The purpose of the meeting was to initiate a new concept of the liturgy for the purpose of Placing the Church in the Framework of our time. This "new liturgy", brought basic changes into the Roman Catholic Church (the priest facing the parishioners, the celebrants engaged in singing and responsive reading, and the Mass conducted in the language of the people) and was affecting worshipers throughout

the world. The reformation was not only to affect the celebrants, but also the architecture of the church; bringing a whole new concept of architectural solutions to meet the new reformed liturgy.<sup>23</sup> Upon the enactment of the Second Vatican Council, expressions were formulated in order to meet the "new liturgy," namely:<sup>24</sup>

The church must adapt to modern time and to the natural environment of individual countries.

The church does not adhere to one cultural expression.

To preach Christ, but not to impose European culture and behavior in these different lands.

The spirit of "Openness To The World".

The church should recognize the character and conceptions of different people and should evaluate them in their special needs with charitable care. This will generally be expressed in: liturgy, architecture-art, and missionary work.

The church, in being sensitive to local conditions, should employ native talents and enhance the liturgy and her role as teacher by the use of native forms in architecture, art, music, and dance.

Fulfillment of liturgical actions demands a shaping of the liturgical space(s). This demand is partly derived from man feeling the need to impart striking expression to spiritual experiences. Carrying over of European form to other countries nor taking old forms of their original native religions for the new cathedral cannot meet the demands of the people nor the liturgy. A successful architectural act must flow out of the demands of the liturgy.

The complex play of space and form to enhance human activity and re-establish architecture as an art with symbolic meaning.

When Pope Paul VI was Cardinal of Milan, he opened the door to creative church design, giving freedom in artistic and technological advancements. "You have been told to do what you wish." We will not oblige you to follow a given tradition. We ask only that your art serve a worthy manner, that it be functional, that we be able to understand it; and that your art be truthful, and be such as to inspire the faithful with its sacred character. It is a broad criteria, I know...I repeat that there be unity between your language and mine, between my liturgy and your expression of it, between that which I must pass on and that which you, masters of color, of the compass, of sound, paint, build or express..."<sup>25</sup>

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Case, Jackson Shirley, Makers of Christianity (Kennikat Press, Port Washington, 1971), p. vii.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid..

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. viii.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. viii, ix

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. ix.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. x.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. x, xi.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p. xi.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid.

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., p. xii

<sup>13</sup>Ibid..

<sup>14</sup>El Paso Area Fact Book, 1981, 1982: El Paso Chamber of Commerce, p. 1, Section I.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., p. 1, Section XI.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid., p. 1, Section I.

<sup>18</sup>Environment and Art in Catholic Worship. Bishop's committee on the liturgy, 1978, p. 10.

<sup>19</sup>Thiry, Paul, Bennett, Rich, Kamphoefner, Henry, Churches and Temples (New York: Reinhold Publishing Co., 1953), p. 3c.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid., p. 3c, 4c.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid., p. 7c.

FOOTNOTES (Continued)

<sup>22</sup>Ibid., p. 7c-10c.

<sup>23</sup>"The New Liturgy" - St. Jude Catholic Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Progressive Design Associates, Progressive Architecture, March 1965, p. 135

<sup>24</sup>Justus Dahinden, New Trends in Church Architecture (Universe Books, New York, 1967).

<sup>25</sup>Ibid.

# **GOALS & OBJECTIVES**

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## GOALS

"Planning is a natural human act, an extension of perceptions into predictions, active intervention, selection among alternative choices, construction of positive choices, and an expression of human will."<sup>1</sup>

Within planning, goals are an important essential element. They are long-range aims to be accomplished with planning. On the basis of background analysis the following goals were formulated for guiding the development of the church complex:

- \*To incorporate the sacraments of the Catholic Church.
- \*To promote an atmosphere for the parishers to worship and give thanks to God.
- \*To promote an atmosphere for people to be able to fellowship with one another.
- \*To promote an atmosphere of prayer.
- \*To promote the opportunity for each member and non-member of the parish to exercise his or her spiritual gift.
- \*To combine religious and educational activities so that interaction among them will be maximized.
- \*To provide specific facilities so as to allow each member of the church an identifiable area that he or she can relate to as an individual.
- \*To create spaces which allow for educational, recreational, and religious uses by the school, church, and community.
- \*To enhance the learning process of the students; strengthen their sense of identity within the Catholic faith.

\*To strengthen the community with ties with the Catholic school; to make it grow.

\*To provide spaces that will allow for the various activities of the church complex to be performed with little or no disturbance from outside forces.

\*To combine administrative functions of the church and school so that interaction among them and community use of them will be maximized.

\*To create a place for the neighborhood, a place the people can identify as theirs and a place that will give an identity to the Ysleta community.

\*To achieve the most economical operation of the facility through the most modern design technology.

\*To achieve the most efficiency in the facilities operation through good planning problems.

\*To retain the history and culture of the area.

#### OBJECTIVES

The following objectives suggest standards in order that the final design proposal can be evaluated and are used to guide the design proposal can be evaluated and are used to guide the design process in a directional manner:

\*Promote good spiritual health in the community through the services offered by the church complex.

\*To provide an image search for the church complex to harmoniously fit within the physical, social, economic, political, and cultural elements of the urban context.

\*To make the facility an architectural statement and a positive urban element.

\*To create a harmonious relationship between the church complex interior and exterior.

\*To create a sense of pride in the community towards the church complex in order for it to be frequented by the population.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Professor Arthur D. Thompson, Assistant Chairman, Division of Architecture, Texas Tech University.



# **ACTIVITY ANALYSIS**

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**ENVIRONMENTAL  
ANALYSIS**

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**SPIRITUAL**

## THE CELEBRATING TEAM OF THE MASS

**PRIEST:** The priest is the leader of the celebration. He leads the congregation in prayer and holds their attention during celebration. He makes sure ministerial roles are carried out.

**HOW MANY:** There are three priests in the parish. Each has a designated Mass to conduct.

**TIME:** See anticipated Mass schedule.

**WHERE:** The priest's position is where the Sacrifice of the Mass is celebrated.

**READER:** The ministry of reader as instituted by the church is a "people ministry" not a clergy ministry. They earn this title because of their baptism.

**HOW MANY:** There are two readers.

**TIME:** During The Liturgy of the Word. The first reader reads a scripture from the Old Testament. The second reader reads a scripture from the New Testament.

**WHERE:** The readers are seated with the rest of the people during Mass.

**SERVER:** The church has had a custom of having young boys as Mass servers. They are referred to as Acolytes. The primary role of the Acolyte is to help prepare for worship service, lead the people in prayer and assist as a minister of communion.

HOW MANY: There are four servers.

TIME: They are there to assist in all worship services.

WHERE: The server's position is within the area of The Sacrifice of the Mass.

MUSIC MINISTERS: The name is used to designate on all those who make music for worship; the choir, the guitarists, the organists, etc.. The music ministers lead the people in prayer.

HOW MANY: There are four to five music ministers on the average. The peak is during special celebrations, like for Easter and Christmas. They range to a maximum of twenty-five.

WHERE: They are located in front of the assembly near The Sacrifice of the Mass.

TIME: The music ministers assist in the celebration during morning Sunday Masses most of the time.

EUCCHARISTIC MINISTERS: The eucharistic ministers assist the priest during communion. The eucharistic ministry is also a people ministry.

HOW MANY: There are five eucharistic ministers.

TIME: They are there to assist in all worship services.

WHERE: The eucharistic ministers's position is within the area of The Sacrifice of the Mass.

USHERS: This is the first ministry to encounter by the people coming to the Mass. Ushers show people their seats and take up collection.

HOW MANY: There are seven ushers.

TIME: They are there to assist in all worship services.

WHERE: The ushers are generally standing at the entry to the assembly.

PEOPLE: Are the community of believers. They come to worship and make good the celebration of the liturgy to enhance the work of Jesus.

HOW MANY: The parish has a total of one thousand members registered. Usually a total of seven hundred and fifty to eight hundred people attend the early Sunday services per Mass.

TIME: The peak peak periods are the 8:30 A.M., 10:00 A.M., and 11:30 A.M. Masses. They are all in English. The people vary in all age groups from adults to children. Fewer people attend the evening Masses and the majority consist of adults.

WHERE: The people seat in the assembly area facing The Sacrifice of the Mass.

## THE ORDER OF THE MASS

### Anticipated Masses

Saturday 7:00 P.M. (English)

Sunday 7:00 A.M. (Spanish)

8:30 A.M. (English)

10:00 A.M. (English)

11:30 A.M. (English)

1:00 P.M. (Spanish)

5:00 P.M. (English)

Sacrament of Reconciliation (Confession)

Saturday 4:00-6:00 P.M. (English or Spanish)

THE ENTRANCE RITE<sup>1</sup>: Its purpose is to suggest a good beginning. The Entrance Rite consists of:

Procession with Entrance Song

Greeting

Penitential Rite

Lord Have Mercy

Glory to God

Procedure: When the Mass begins, the leader makes a formal announcement that the mass is about to begin. He asks the people to stand and join the opening song. The procession now begins. The order of the procession will generally go in this order:

One of the leaders holding the book aloft heads the procession. (Book comes first all the time.)

Servers bearing processional cross and candles follow (if they are used).

Priest-Celebrant (with deacon closes the procession).

The procession then terminates at the altar. The reader places the book closed on the lectern, the priest goes and sits in his chair, the servers proceed to their places off to the side and all others to their respective places.

The Entrance Song is now concluded. The priest pauses, stands and steps forward, makes the sign of the cross, greets the community and engages them in worship and prayer. He then invites the congregation to silence, offers petitions of the Penitential Rite or invites the deacon or other minister to offer these petitions.

The Glory to God in the Highest is then next. Rather than being spoken it is sung. A brief prayer by the priest is next, and after the prayer, the server places the sacramentary on the nearby table.

THE LITURGY OF THE WORD: Its purpose is to proclaim the word of God. The liturgy of the Word consists of:

The First Reading from the Old Testament

The Responsorial Psalm

The Second Reading from the New Testament

The Gospel Reading, with Preceding Acclamation

The Homily

The Creed

The Prayers of Petition

Procedure: After the prayer, all are seated. The first reader then takes his place at the lectern, opens the lectionary, picks up the book and reads a scripture from the Old Testament. At the conclusion, the lectionary is placed on the lectern, the reader places his hands on the book, bows his head and remains silent for a period.

A Responsorial Psalm is now commenced by the leader of song. The reader now returns to his place. When the psalm is finished, the second reader then comes forward to the lectern, reads a scripture from the New Testament, and returns to his place.

The Gospel Proclamation is next and all stand. The priest makes his way to the lectern and proclaims the gospel. When the gospel is concluded, the Alleluia Acclamation is sung and when terminated, the congregation is seated. The priest gives his homily and is then seated, remains silent for a period, stand and invites the congregation to profess their faith by proclaiming the Creed. At the end of the Creed, the priest then invites all to the prayer of petition.

PREPARATION OF THE GIFTS: In this rite, the people share in

the eucharistic action through the sign of bringing bread and wine to the altar. The preparation of gifts consists of:

Presentation and accepting the gifts with accompanying procession and music

The prayer of the celebrant as he prepares the gifts of the altar

The prayer over the gifts

Procedure: After the prayer of petition, all are seated. Instrumental music is then played and is terminated until the priest is ready to say, "my brothers and sisters, pray..." The ushers now begin to take up the collection of money starting from the front of the church making their way towards the back. At the gift table, are several persons who are waiting to bring the gifts forward upon completion. The ushers put the offerings in a basket and the bearers proceed toward the altar with collection first, then the bread and wine.

The priest then makes his way to the front of the altar, ready to receive the gifts. One server joins the priest in order to assist him. Meanwhile, another server brings the chalice and water to the altar. The priest now makes his way to the altar to prepare the gifts. The server brings the chalice and water to the altar, and the priest washes his hands. When ready, the priest invites the congregation to prayer and all stand.

THE LITURGY OF THE EUCHARIST: The Liturgy of the Eucharist is broken down into two parts: the Eucharist Prayer and the Communion Rite. The Eucharist Prayer consists of:

Preface

First Acclamation

Invocation to the Holy Spirit

Second Acclamation: Memorial

Memorial Prayer (offering)

Intercessions

Third Acclamation: Doxology and Amen

Procedure: After the prayer, the priest begins the invitation dialogue of the preface, the acclamation holy holy is next and is sung by all. The people remain standing and the Eucharistic is next. For the Memorial Acclamation and Doxology Acclamation, the same principles are applied as in the first acclamation.

THE RITE OF COMMUNION: The Communion Rite consist of:

The Lord's Prayer

The Sign of Peace

The Breaking of Bread with its accompanying  
Litany: Lamb of God

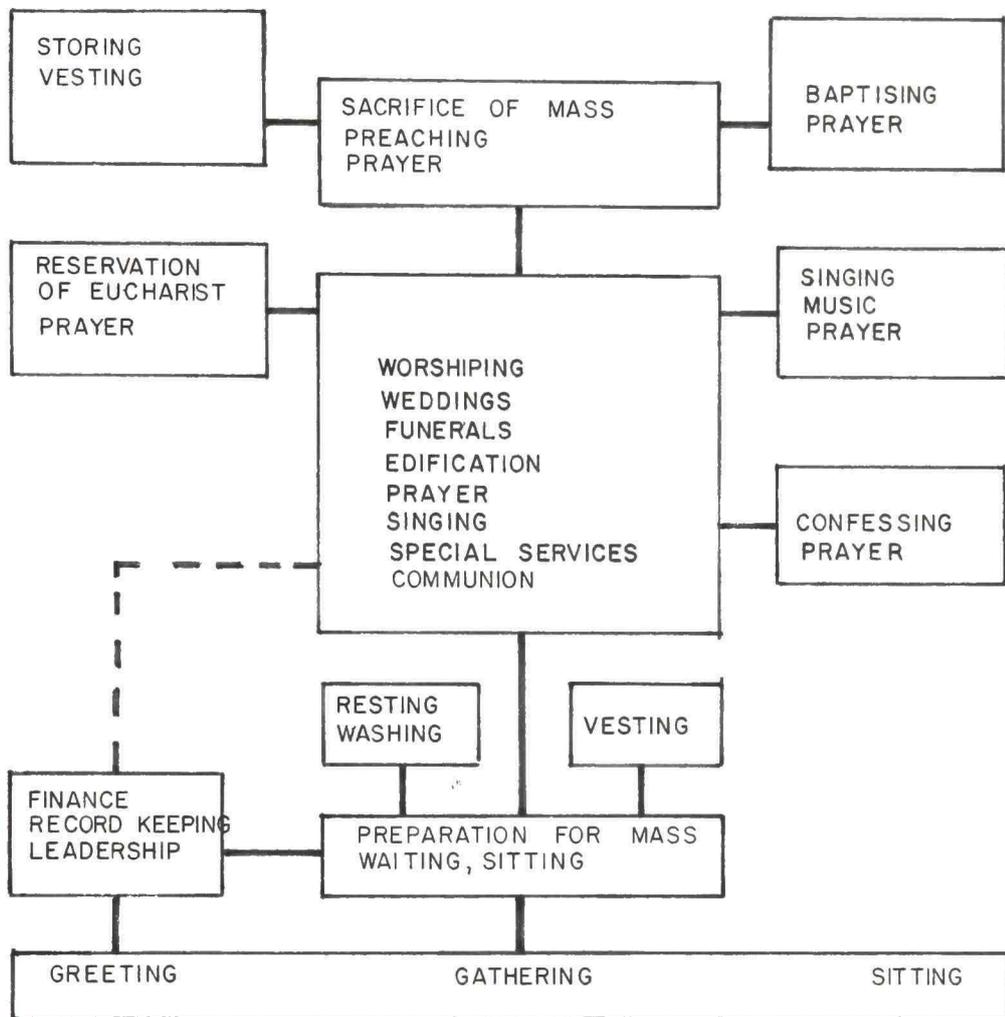
Rite of Communion (with accompanying processing  
and song)

The Concluding Prayer

Procedure: After the Doxology and Acclamation of the Eucharistic Prayer, all stand and the priest recites the Lord's Prayer. The sign of peace now follows. All offer a handshake of welcome to express love, peace, and joy. The breaking of bread is next and proceeds communion. The Lamb of God accompanies the breaking of bread. At the end of Lamb of God, the priest and ministers receive the bread. People then come up to the altar in procession to receive communion. After communion is over, the prayer of thanksgiving is next and brings the communion to a close.

DISMISSAL RITE: The Dismissal Rite comes after the blessing and is brief. Announcements are made at this time to the people. The priest and the ministers then proceed to the front altar and process to the rear of the church. This is where they greet the people as they depart.

The Mass may be of different types. These include High Mass, Low Mass, Solemn Mass, Sung Mass, or the Conventional Mass that is celebrated daily; Votive Masses of the Lord, Our Lady, Angels, Saints, Beautified, Special occasions or needs.



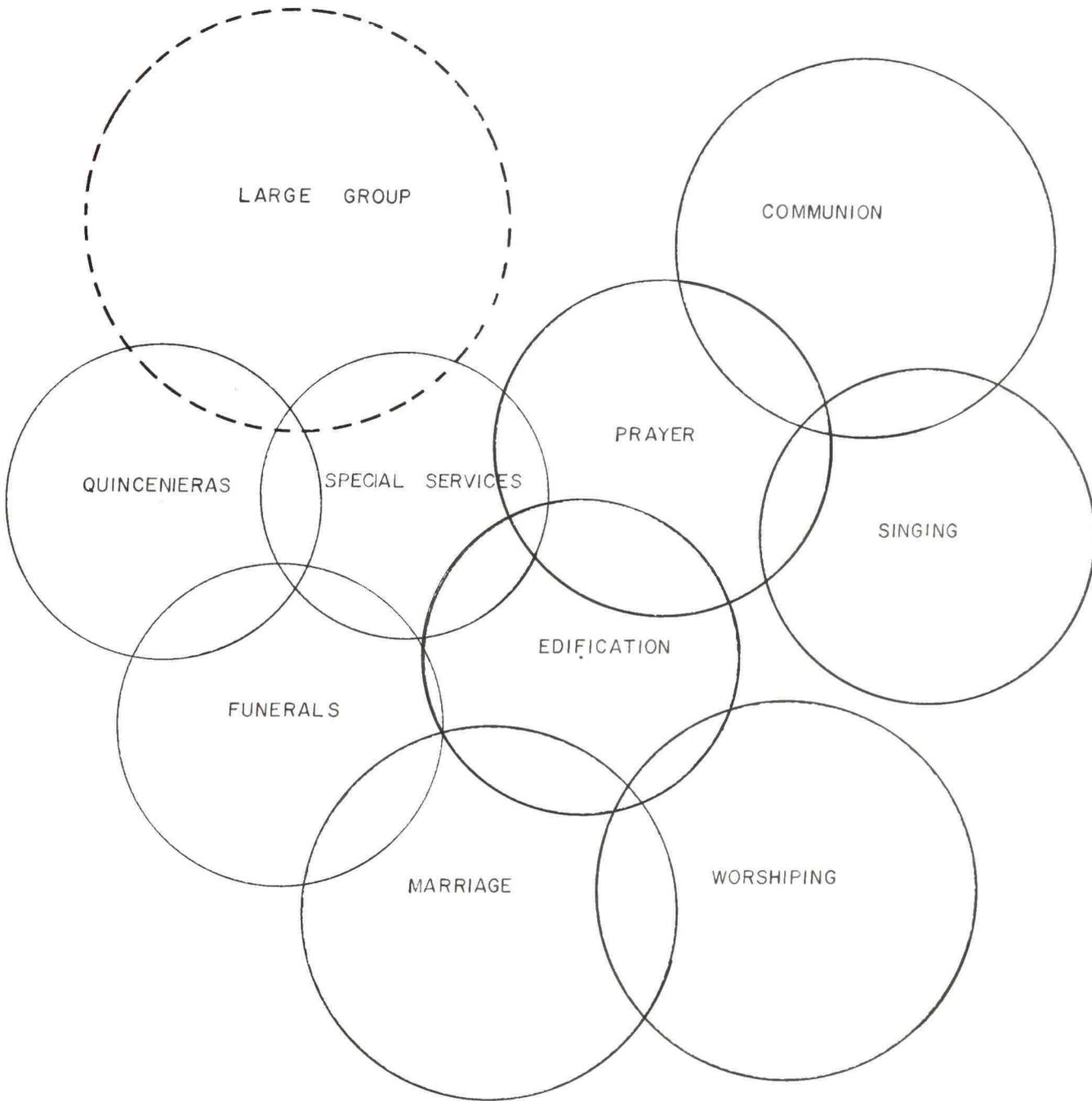
--- NECESSITY FOR EASY ACCESS FROM ONE ACTIVITY TO ANOTHER

— NEED OF ADJACENCY OF ACTIVITIES

### PARTICIPANTS:

- PRIESTS
- CLERGY
- COMMUNITY
- PUBLIC
- VISITORS
- STUDENTS
- TEACHERS

## ACTIVITY INTERRELATIONSHIPS AND ADJACENCIES



----- REPRESENTS FOCAL POINT FOR EACH SPATIAL SET

**ASSEMBLY SPATIAL SET**

## ADMINISTRATIVE

The purpose of the administrative services section of the church is to direct all functions of the church in keeping with the policies of the governing diocese. By keeping with these policies the objectives of service to the parishers, the advancement of spiritual knowledge and the overall contribution to the welfare of the community are achieved in a more efficient manner.

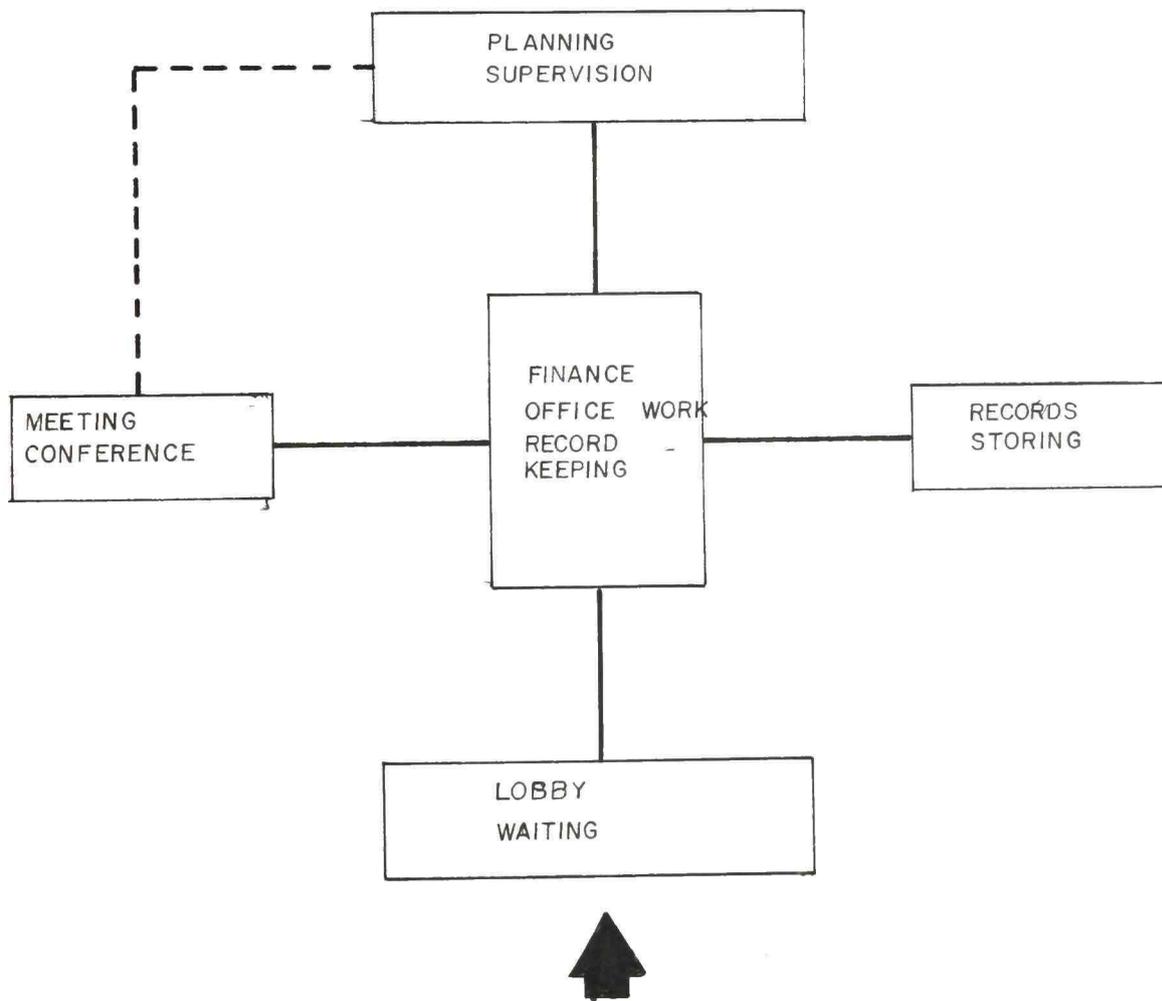
PARTICIPANTS: -One full time secretary.  
-One part-time secretary.  
-One bookkeeper.  
-Three priests.

SECRETARY: Performs general office work, takes dictation, transcribes material using typewriter. Receives, opens mail and may answer routine correspondence. Answers telephone and may perform variety of clerical duties. Sits at desk most of the day.

BOOKKEEPER: Maintains a complete set of records of all financial transactions of the church. Balances books and prepares reports. Sits behind desk most of the day. Handles books, office equipment and supplies.

PRIEST: Primarily plans the operations of the church. Carries on study activities which promote general welfare of the church and community. Visits with people, confers with clergy and students.

### ADMINISTRATION



----- NECESSITY FOR EASY ACCESS FROM ONE ACTIVITY TO ANOTHER

————— NEED OF ADJACENCY OF ACTIVITIES

## ACTIVITY INTERRELATIONSHIPS AND ADJACENCIES

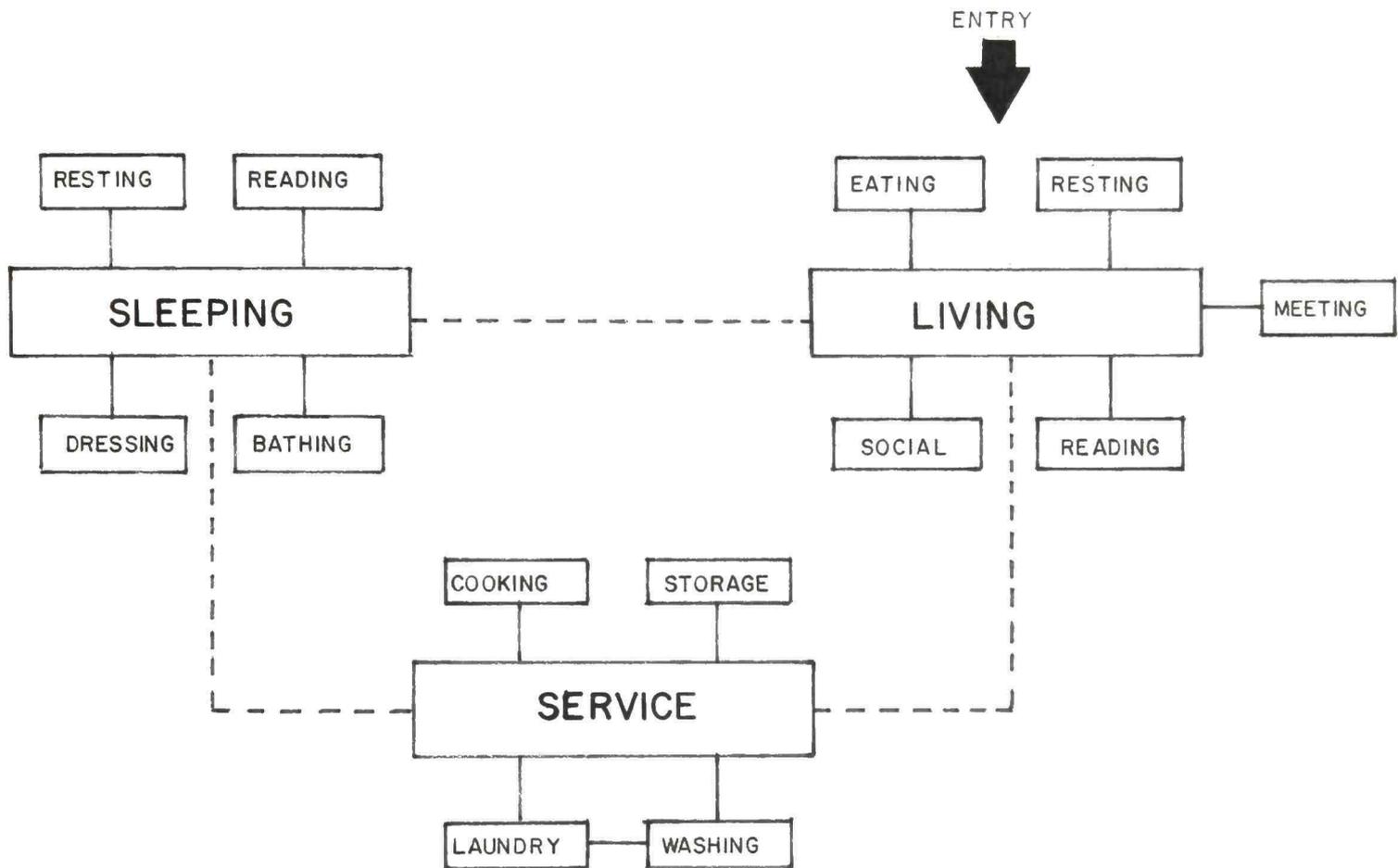
**RESIDENTIAL**

## RESIDENTIAL

The residence of the church complex is the private quarters for the three priests. Here they perform all functions of their private lives. Typical activities are sleeping, eating, personal hygiene, study, entertainment, social, etc.. They prepare their own meals most of the time and may hire or seek a volunteer maid to clean house.

At times they entertain guests or may have private personal interviews in their residence. For overnight guests they provide sleeping facilities. The priests care for the facility at all hours of the day. They supervise the overall operation of the facility to make sure everything is within policy. They inspect the building for maintenance repairs. Overall the priests are there to contribute to the people of the community when in time of crises or need of counseling.

PARTICIPANTS: - Three live-in priests.  
- Guests.  
- Volunteer maid.



----- NECESSITY FOR EASY ACCESS FROM ONE ACTIVITY TO ANOTHER

————— NEED OF ADJACENCY OF ACTIVITIES

### PARTICIPANTS:

- PRIESTS
- GUESTS
- VISITORS

## ACTIVITY INTERRELATIONSHIPS AND ADJACENCIES

# FRATERNAL

## FRATERNAL

An area where all parishers, students, visitors, interest groups, etc..., can come together at one time for large group activities such as dancing, watching films, play, etc..., is essential to the parish. Other secondary activities also take place such as preparing meals for school lunch, dressing up for physical education and small group meetings. Flexibility is an important characteristic for these activities.

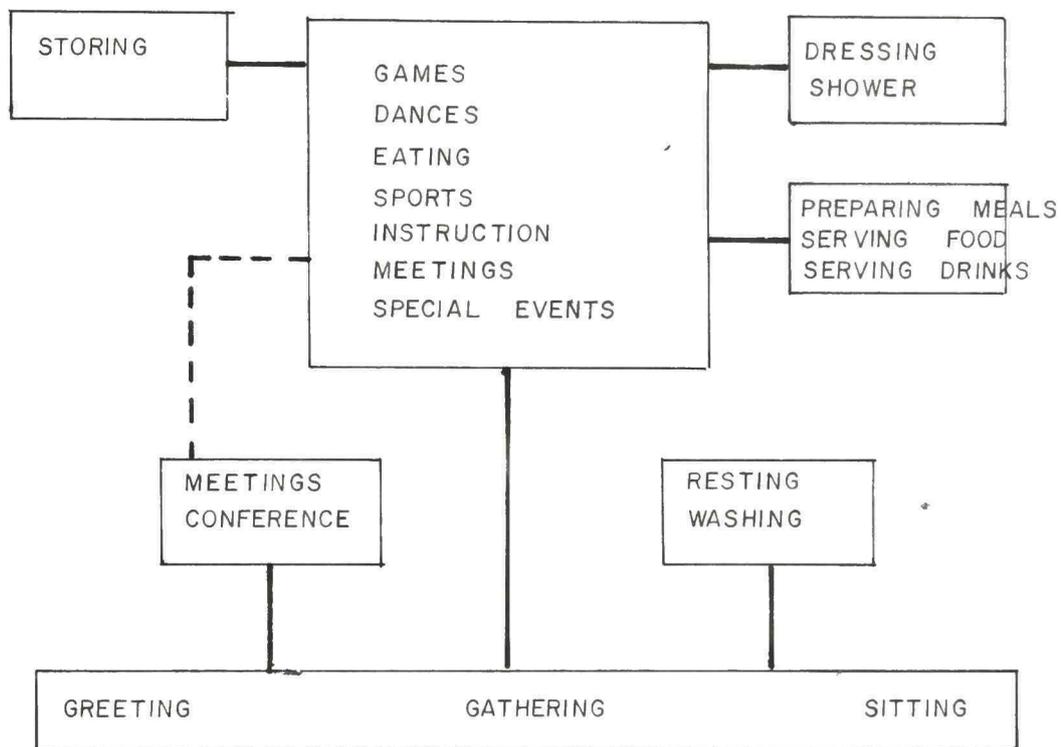
PARTICIPANTS: -Three cooks.

Time: Are there during morning hours during school days to prepare meals for lunch for students. After lunch they clean up kitchen and eating area and are done for the day.

- Students.
- Teachers.
- Priests.
- Public.
- Community.
- Interest groups

GROUP ACTIVITIES

GROUP	NO. PEOPLE	TIME
Wedding dances	600-1200	Weekends, preferably at night.
Quincenieras	500-800	Weekends, preferably at night.
Bingo games	100-300	Weeknights.
School dances	100-300	Weekends, preferably at night.
Community meetings	15-100	Weekdays, preferably at nights.
Sunday meals	25-100	Sunday mornings.
School lunch	50- 194	Weekdays, preferably at noon.
Physical education	32-194	Weekdays, preferably during school hours.



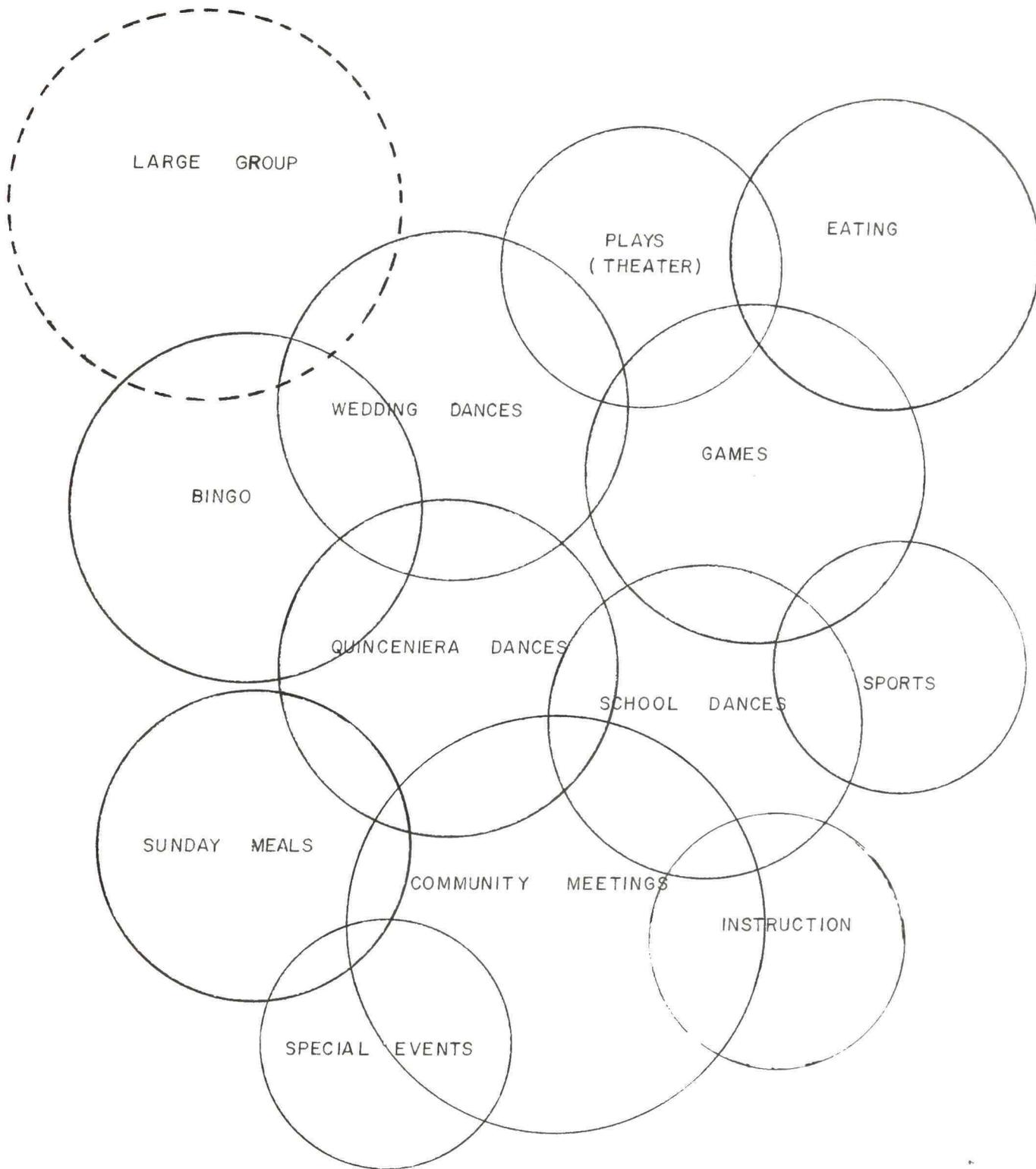
- - - - - NECESSITY FOR EASY ACCESS FROM ONE ACTIVITY  
 TO ANOTHER  
 \_\_\_\_\_ NEED OF ADJACENCY OF ACTIVITIES

**PARTICIPANTS:**

- PRIESTS
- CLERGY
- COMMUNITY
- PUBLIC
- VISITORS
- STUDENTS
- TEACHERS

**ACTIVITY INTERRELATIONSHIPS  
AND ADJACENCIES**

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----- REPRESENTS FOCAL POINT FOR EACH SPATIAL SET

**FRATERNAL SPATIAL SET**

**EDUCATIONAL**

## EDUCATION

"The schools of the Catholic Church share in the antiquity of Christianity. Ever since that eventful day when the "eleven disciples went into Galilee unto the mountain where Jesus had appointed them" (Matt. 28.16), and received the command of the Risen Savior, "going therefore, teach all ye nations," the church has essentially been a teaching organization. By virtue of the divine commission received by Christ before His ascension into heaven, teaching has had a pre-eminent role in the age old struggle for the salvation of souls."<sup>2</sup>

The modern parochial school may be traced back as early as A.D. 592. This is when the Council of Vaison then ordered priests to take children into their homes and teach them to read "the Psalms and the Holy Scriptures and to instruct them in the law of God"<sup>3</sup> In essence, the catholic schools were set up to save the morals of boys and girls, and still remains a dominating end. Under the modern parochial school certain principles are taught in the education of the student; they are as follow:

**WILL TRAINING:** Moral training or the education of the will is one of the fundamental things the Christian school stands for.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE: The Christian school stands for the principle that religious knowledge possesses a direct and important educative value for the pupil. Common school subjects are also an essential element in keeping with the teaching of religion.

RELIGIOUS ATMOSPHERE: The Christian school stands for a religious atmosphere. By the atmosphere of the school is meant the sum of all the educative influences of the schoolroom, outside the formal instruction.

Presently the parochial school of the church complex teaches grades K-1 to Six. Total pupil enrollment at present is 194, and will continue to grow at a small rate. Most of the pupils and their families are members of the parish, with a few non-member being from outside the community. The normal class size is 35. The students arrive to school either by a school bus operated by the church or driven to by their parents.

HOURS OF OPERATION: The school is open Monday through Friday. A normal school day is from 8:15 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., and consists of 8 regular periods of instruction; including lunch.

PARTICIPANTS: -Fourteen full-time teachers.

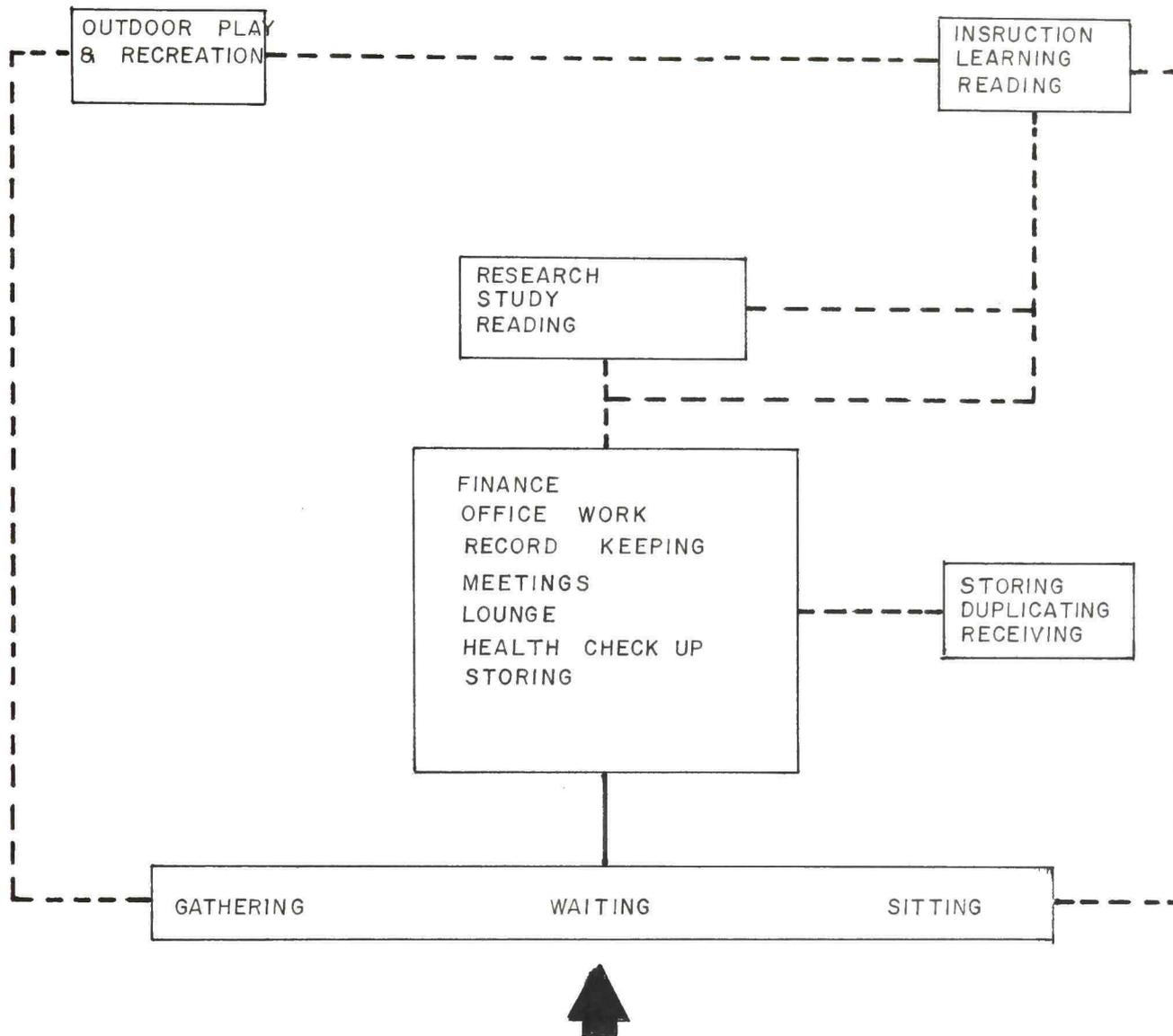
-One volunteer physical education teacher.

- Students.

TEACHER: Instructs students religious education as well as basic subjects like math, reading, spelling, english, science, etc.. Has direct supervision over students.

VOLUNTEER PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER: Programs and organizes recreational activities both indoor and outdoor for the students. Teaches health and personal hygiene. Instructs physical exercises and teaches rules and procedures for both individual and group sports.

STUDENTS: Are those who attend to learn about the catholic faith, learn leadership and to contribute their spiritual knowledge to society as a whole.



----- NECESSITY FOR EASY ACCESS FROM ONE ACTIVITY TO ANOTHER

————— NEED OF ADJACENCY OF ACTIVITIES

**PARTICIPANTS:**

- STUDENTS
- TEACHERS
- ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

**ACTIVITY INTERRELATIONSHIPS AND ADJACENCIES**

## ADMINISTRATIVE

The purpose of the administrative services of the school is to direct all functions of the school in keeping with the policies of the governing board. By keeping these policies , proper planning and programming of school activities can be assured in perpetuating the spiritual education of the students.

PARTICIPANTS: -One secretary.  
-One clerical worker.  
-One volunteer helper.  
-One principal.  
-One volunteer nurse.

SECRETARY: Performs general office work. Takes dictation, transcribes material using typewriter. Receives, opens mail and may answer routine correspondence. Answers telephone and may perform as receptionist. May perform a variety of clerical duties. Sits at desk most of the day.

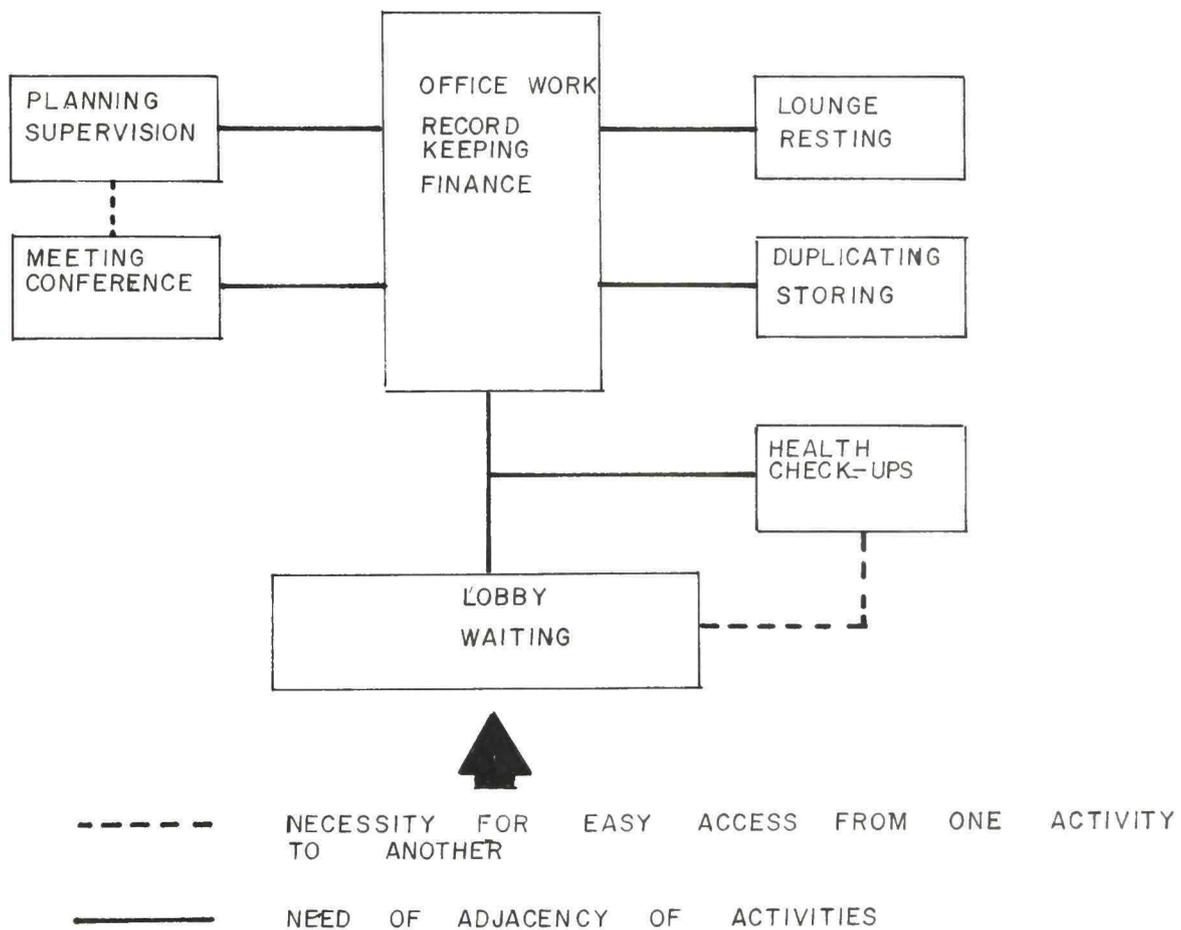
GENERAL OFFICE CLERK: Files correspondence and reports, keeps records, types, prepares correspondence and answers telephone. Directs visitors and delivers messages. May take dictation and type statements. Sits behind desk most of the day.

PRINCIPAL: Plans the operation of the school and carries on study activities which promote the general welfare of the school and community. Visits with parents and patrons, confers with staff and students.

VOLUNTEER HELPER: Answers telephone and relays messages. Receives and directs visitors. Files and checks records. May act as receptionist or hostess. Uses typewriter, assorted office equipments. Sits and walks during work day.

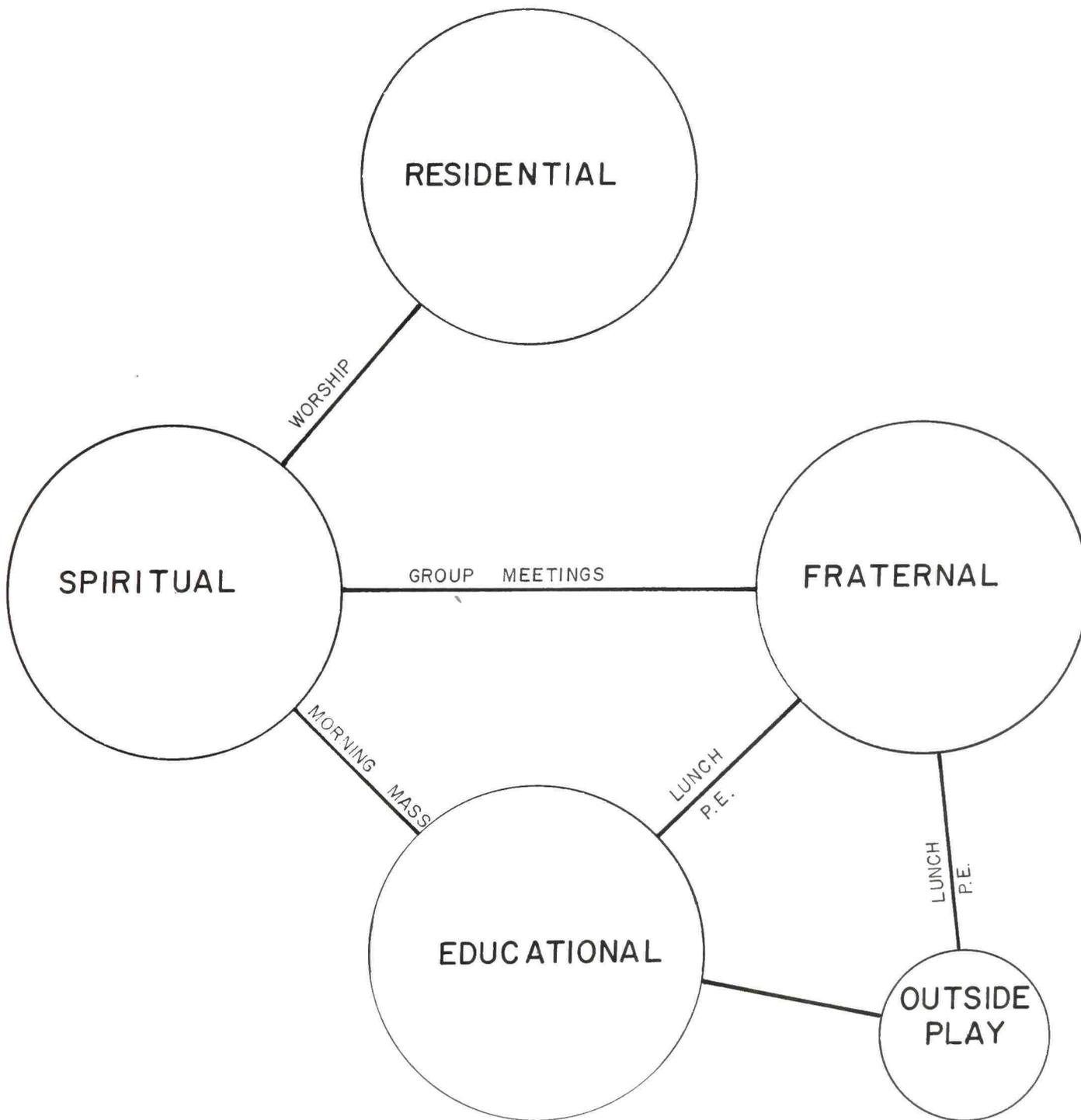
VOLUNTEER NURSE: Administers nursing service of a single medical student care unit. Maintains contact with and assists students in personal hygiene and health care. Manipulates range of equipment and instruments. Records and files health records of students.

## ADMINISTRATIVE



# ACTIVITY INTERRELATIONSHIPS AND ADJACENCIES

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**MAJOR ACTIVITY INTERRELATIONSHIPS**

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Walsh, A. Eugene, S.S., Practical Suggestions for Celebrating Sunday Mass, Pastorial Arts Associates of North America, Glendale, Arizona, 1978.

<sup>2</sup>Gabriel, Angelus, The Christian Brothers in the United States 1848-1948, The Deccan X. Mc-Mullen Co., Inc., 1948.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., P. 4.

<sup>4</sup>Burns, A. James, The Principles, Origins and Establishment of the Catholic School in the United States, Arno Press and The New York Times, New York, 1969.

**ENVIRONMENTAL  
ANALYSIS**

---

## THE LAND

The lower valley planning area is quite unique as compared with the rest of the city. It has a long history of agricultural and cultural background. Portions of the area date back 400 years and are heavily influenced by Mexican and Indian culture, both worth preserving.<sup>1</sup>

The character of the land can be described as having an abundance of water. As compared to the city, temperatures are cooler and the land is greener. Much of the lower valley is part of the floodplain formed by the Rio Grande over many thousands of years.<sup>2</sup>

"The natural features are grouped into two distinct regions: the Rio Grande Valley and the Rio Grande Valley escarpment. The Rio Grande Valley is quite low. In places it is ten feet below the river level. The valley soils, which make up the Harkley-Glendale Association, are loamy, fertile soils. However, the high water table and the high level of salts in the soil have reduced the fertility of the land and limit the types of crops which can be grown."<sup>3</sup>

Much of the urban development is subject to flooding. The Ysleta Community, (Census Tract 39, location of site) for instance, was built almost entirely within the floodplain. These areas were not a hazard during the time the land was used for agriculture. Since urban development has replaced much of

these agricultural areas, many problems have risen such as potential loss of life and property damage.<sup>4</sup>

The Rio Grande Valley escarpment is the natural feature which separates the floodplain from the Hueco Bolson. The escarpment or sand hills area is classified as the Bluepoint Soils Association. At one time, there were considerable stands of mesquite and other woody plants on the escarpment. This lead to the land being subdivided into long,narrow wood - gathering lots. The size and configuration of these lots has retarded urban development."<sup>5</sup>

The agricultural base of the valley's economy is still important although it no longer predominates. Many family gardens and orchards are common within the planning area and help to substantiate extra income to residents. The crops grown in the valley vary from vegetables and pecans to cereals, forage, cotton, and livestock in the outskirts.

#### CLIMATE

Mean January Temperature	43.6 Degrees
Mean July Temperature	82.3 Degrees
Annual Mean Temperature	63.4 Degrees
Annual Average Precipitation	7.77 Inches
Mean Relative Humidity	39.8%

## TEMPERATURE

Summer daytime temperatures are high, usually above 90 degrees. Nights are moderately comfortable with temperatures usually dropping down to the 60's.

Winter daytime temperatures are mild, ranging as high as 60 degrees on the average. In December and January, they usually drop below the freezing point.

## PRECIPITATION

Rainfall is relatively small throughout the year. Irrigation is usually necessary for crops, gardens and lawns.

## SNOW

Snowfall is relatively light throughout the winter months. It rarely exceeds a couple of inches on the ground and usually melts within hours.

## HUMIDITY

Humidity is low throughout this arid region. In the summer, temperatures are high and the humidity is very low. The average humidity ranges from 10% to 20%.

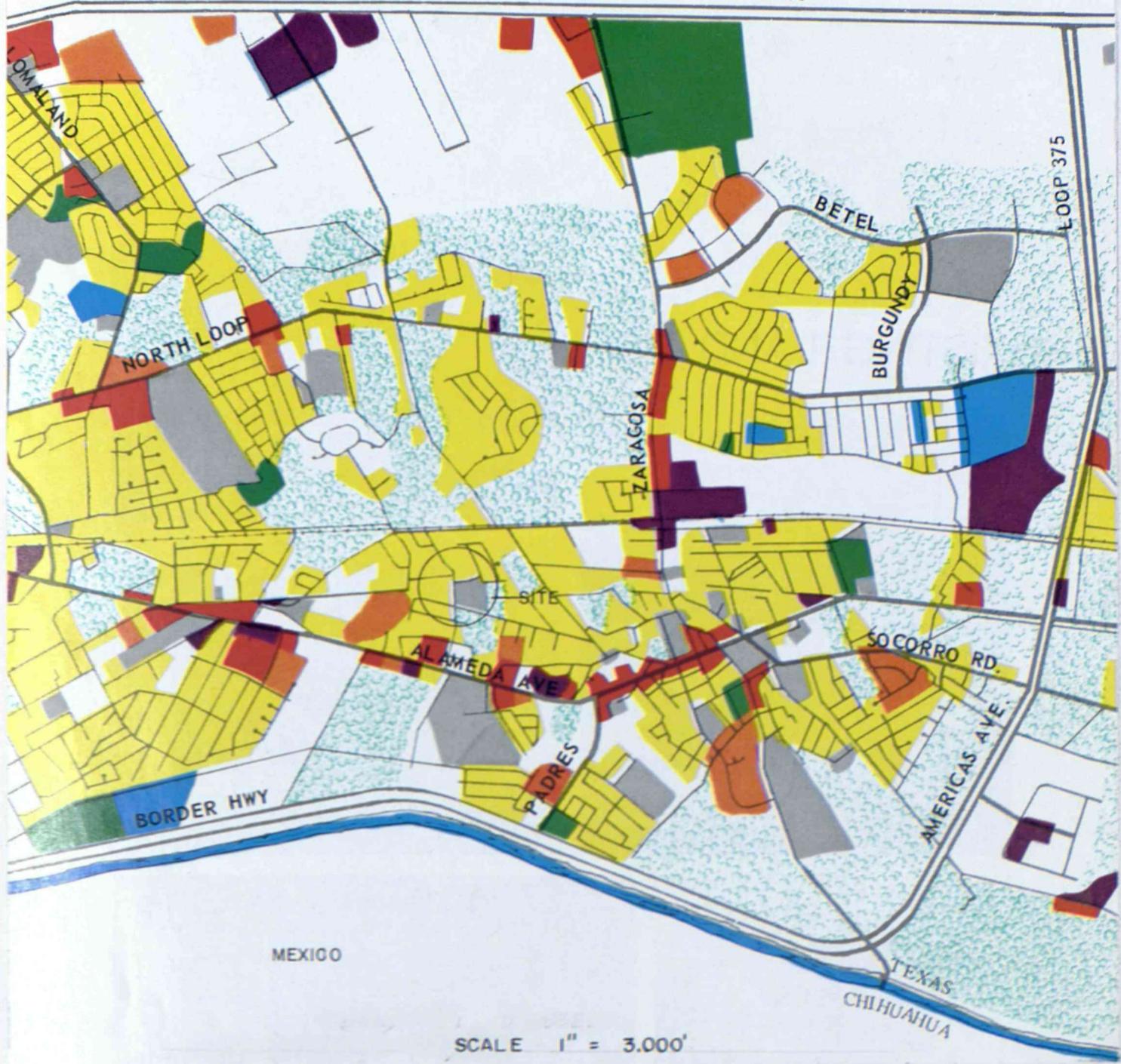
## WIND

Prevailing winds are from the north during the winter and south during summer. The average wind velocity is 9.5 miles per

hour with the highest velocity recorded at 70 miles per hour. Dust and sandstorms are adverse features to the area. Dust storms are most frequent during the months of March and April.

#### AIR QUALITY

The regional air is relatively thin. As a result, the daytime sunlight is strong, nights are clear and any impurities in the atmosphere are usually visible.



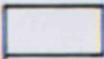
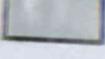
MEXICO

TEXAS  
CHIHUAHUA

SCALE 1" = 3,000'

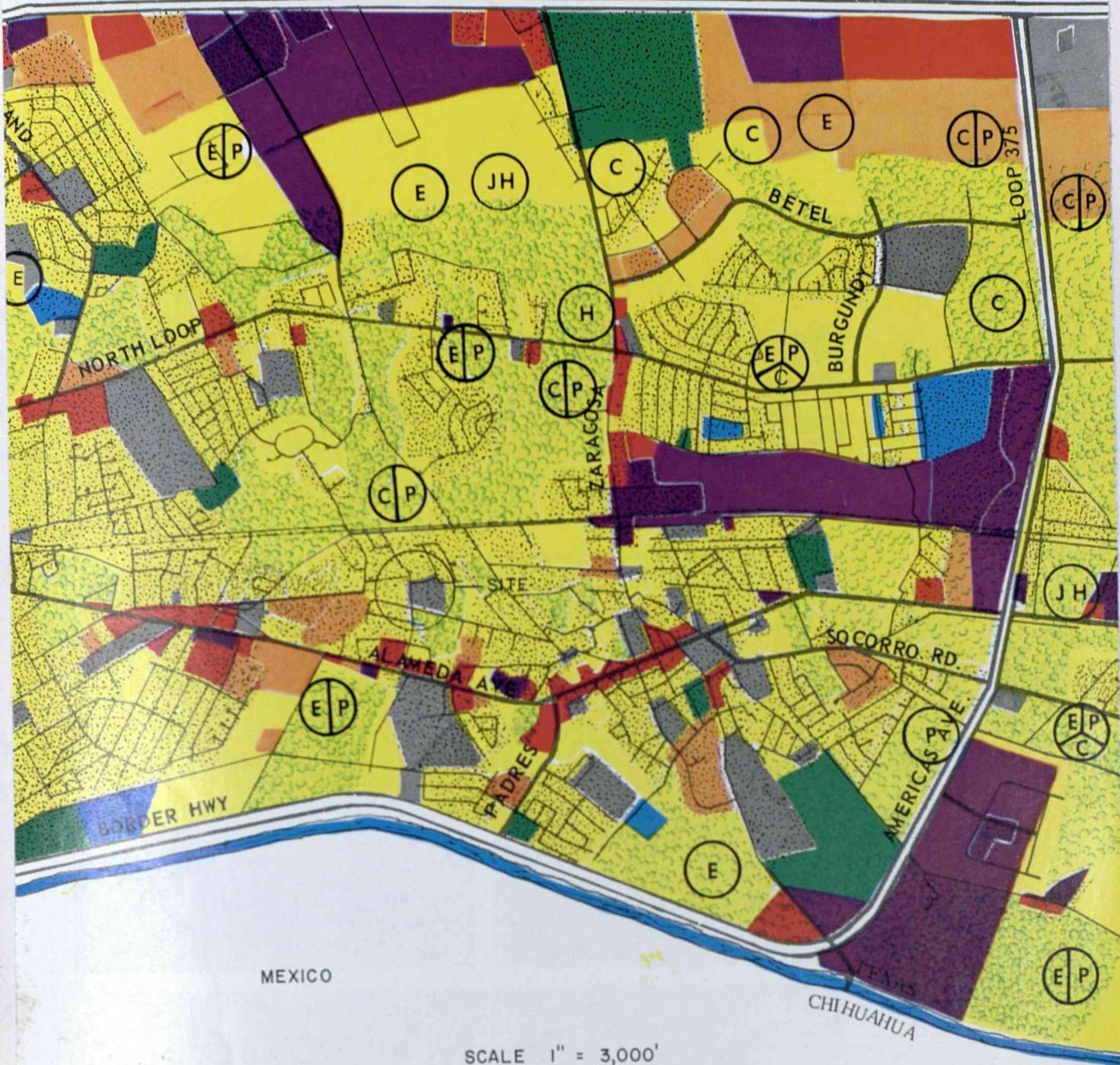
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT  
EL PASO, TEXAS

### LEGEND

- |   |                             |  |                     |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|
|  | RESIDENTIAL Low Density     |  | PONDING AREAS       |
|  | RESIDENTIAL Medium Density  |  | VACANT/ UNDEVELOPED |
|  | COMMERCIAL                  |  |                     |
|  | INDUSTRIAL                  |  |                     |
|  | PUBLIC & QUASI-PUBLIC       |  |                     |
|  | OPEN SPACE & RECREATION     |  |                     |
|  | AGRICULTURE & Rural Housing |  |                     |



### EXISTING LAND USE



MEXICO

CHIHUAHUA

SCALE 1" = 3,000'

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT  
EL PASO, TEXAS

**LEGEND**

existing      proposed

 RESIDENTIAL Low Density

 RESIDENTIAL Medium Density

 COMMERCIAL

 INDUSTRIAL

 PUBLIC & QUASI-PUBLIC

 OPEN SPACE & RECREATION

 AGRICULTURE & Rural Housing

 PONDING AREAS



PROPOSED FACILITIES

- E ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- JH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
- H HIGH SCHOOL
- P PARK
- C COMMERCIAL



**PROPOSED LAND USE  
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT**

## CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

### Average Temperature

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1960	42.4	46.3	59.7	66.3	73.7	85.0	81.9	82.5	75.6	63.5	52.9	38.8	64.0
1965	48.0	46.7	52.1	65.3	71.8	78.2	84.2	81.1	74.0	63.0	56.8	45.7	63.9
1970	46.9	52.3	55.6	63.5	72.2	79.7	82.8	81.4	74.2	59.5	51.9	48.0	64.0
1975	43.1	48.9	55.1	59.7	69.8	80.9	79.8	80.9	72.2	64.0	51.5	44.2	62.5
1980	46.8	50.6	54.1	60.6	70.5	86.3	87.2	82.4	75.6	60.3	49.2	48.5	64.3

### Heating Degree Days

Season	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
1960-61	0	0	0	86	357	806	735	473	266	97	1	0	2821
1965-66	0	0	4	107	240	592	769	612	264	59	4	0	2651
1970-71	0	0	39	180	388	519	625	457	254	110	6	0	2578
1975-76	0	0	20	66	399	640	696	351	278	91	26	0	2567
1980-81	0	0	2	203	467	503							

### Cooling Degree Days

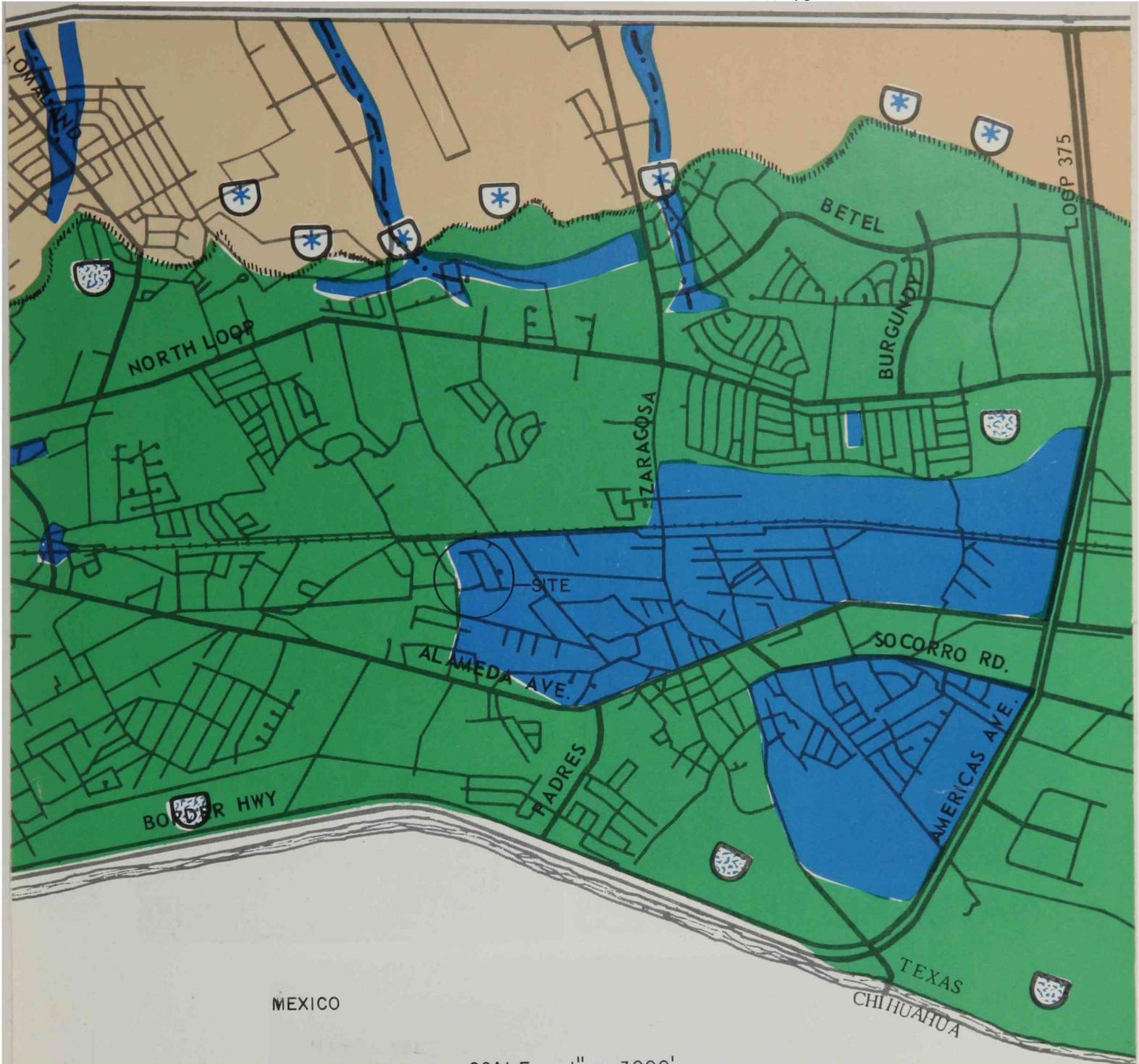
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1970	0	0	2	57	263	448	559	514	321	19	0	0	2183
1973	0	0	0	7	152	355	459	448	340	44	7	0	1812
1975	0	0	9	35	170	482	469	502	241	41	1	0	1950
1978	0	0	8	98	295	559	612	474	238	70	2	0	2356
1980	0	0	0	34	198	646	693	546	329	63	0	0	2509

### Precipitation

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1960	0.72	0.37	0.21	0.02	0.04	0.76	3.61	0.77	0.01	0.77	0.11	1.73	9.12
1965	0.19	0.59	0.03	0.01	0.11	0.66	0.17	0.49	2.12	0.18	0.12	0.74	5.41
1970	0.03	0.55	0.47	T	0.71	0.73	1.41	0.41	1.01	0.68	T	0.06	6.06
1975	0.70	0.59	0.19	T	0.03	T	1.11	0.45	2.18	0.25	T	0.71	6.21
1980	0.54	0.73	0.25	0.31	0.08	T	0.21	1.76	1.90	0.95	0.54	0.04	7.31

### Snowfall

Season	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
1960-61	0	0	0	0	0	10.1	T	0	T	0	0	0	10.1
1965-66	0	0	0	0	0	T	0.4	T	T	0	0	0	0.4
1970-71	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	T	0	T	0	0	3.8
1975-76	0	0	0	0	0	T	1.0	0	T	T	0	0	1.0
1980-91	0	0	0	1.0	4.0	0							



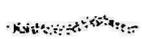
MEXICO

TEXAS  
CHIHUAHUA

SCALE 1" = 3000'

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT  
EL PASO, TEXAS

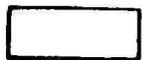
**LEGEND**



ESCARPMENT LINE



RIO GRANDE VALLEY



RIO GRANDE VALLEY  
ESCARPMENT/ TERRACE



DRAINAGE WAYS



**NATURAL**



100 YEAR FLOOD PRONE  
AREAS

**FEATURES**

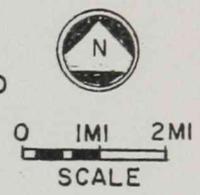
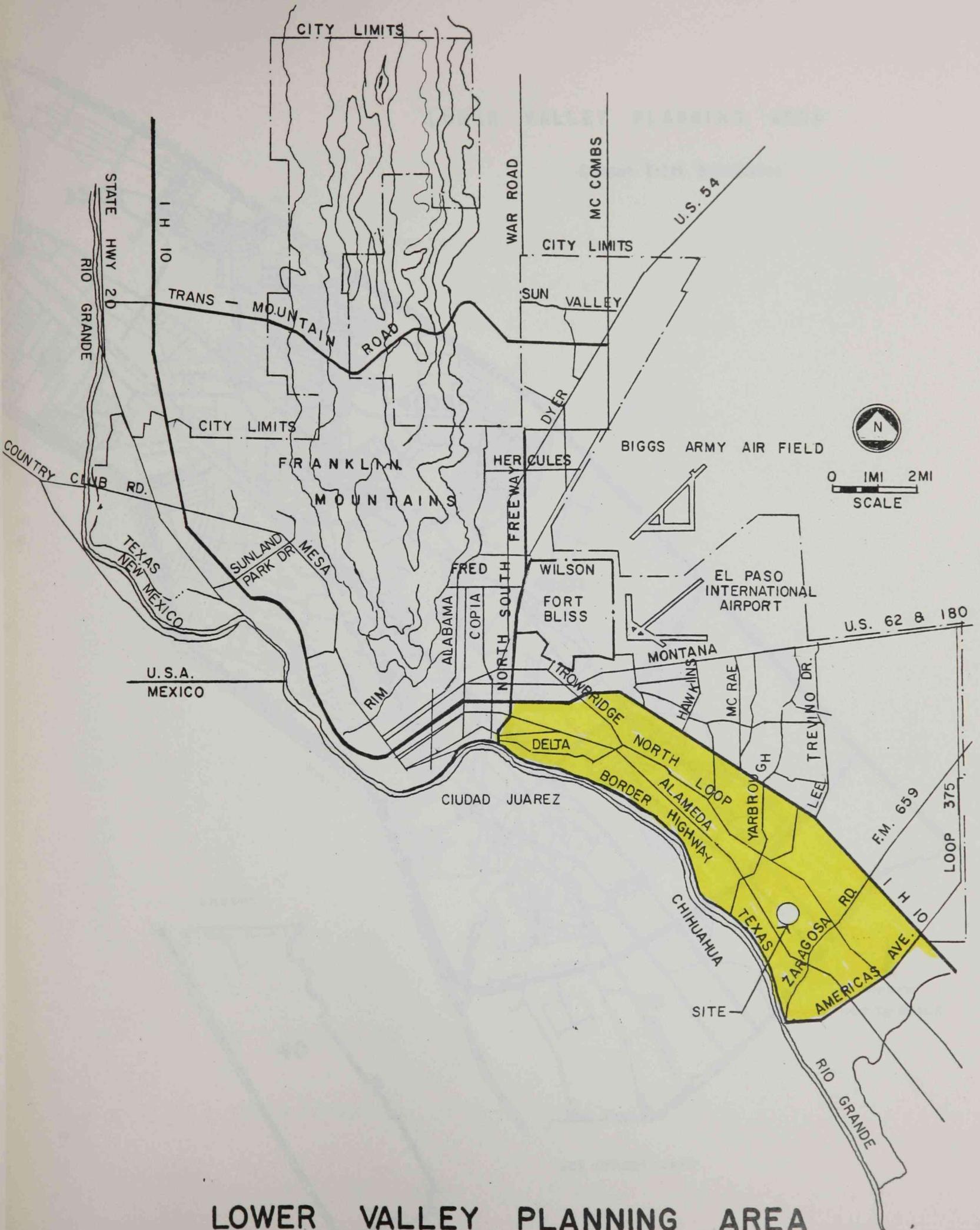
MAJOR PONDING AREAS



EXISTING



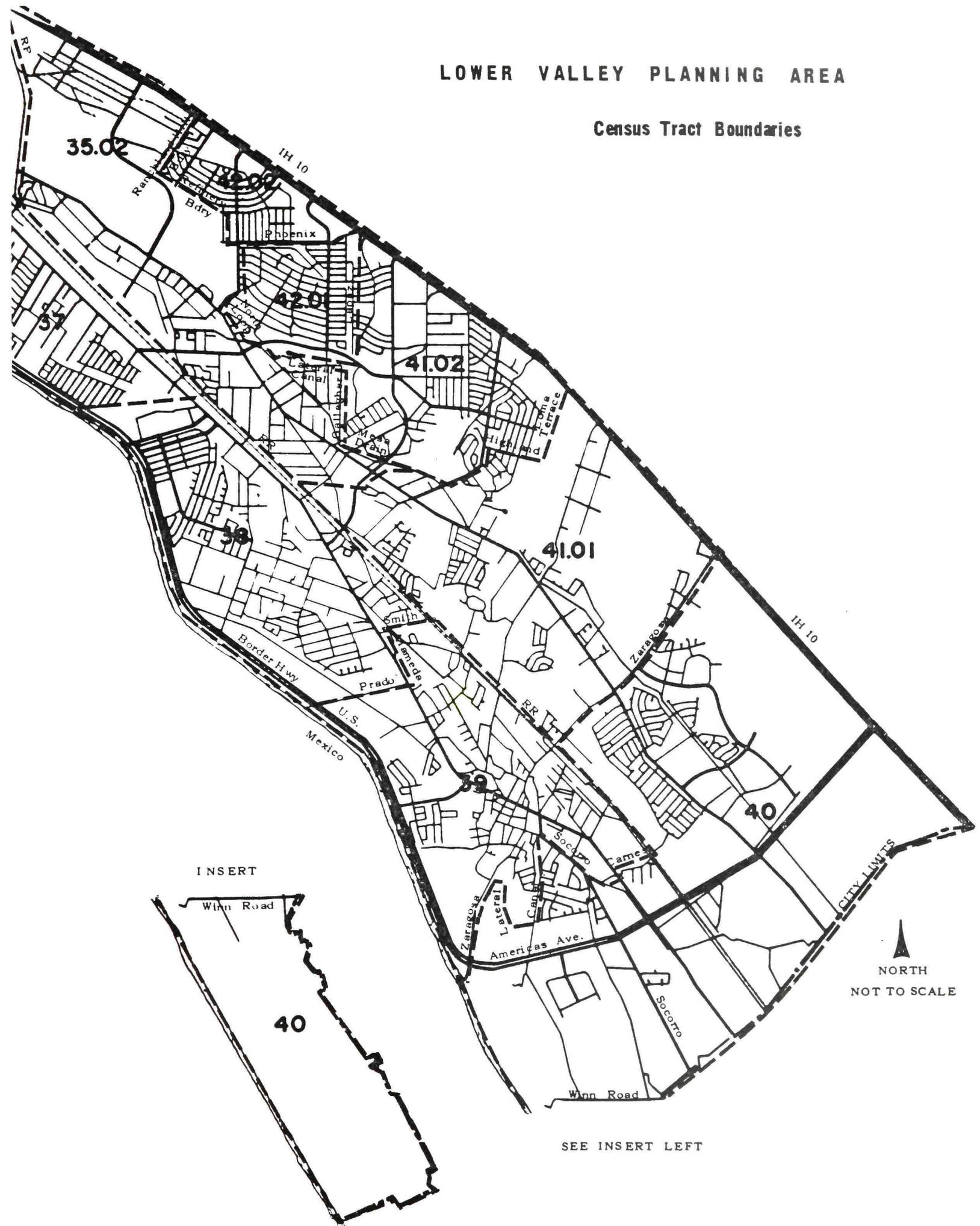
PROPOSED



**LOWER VALLEY PLANNING AREA**

# LOWER VALLEY PLANNING AREA

## Census Tract Boundaries



## POPULATION

Population growth in the lower valley was more rapid than the city-wide growth from 1960-1970 (23 percent versus 16.5 percent). In recent years, the population growth has slowed and is now comparable to the city's growth. Much of the population growth has been in the Ysleta Area (Census Tract 39, location of site) in recent years.<sup>6</sup>

### Population Change\* (Lower Valley)

Year	Population Lower Valley Planning area	Percentage Change	Population City	Percentage Change
1972	76,124		330,588	
1976	84,782	11	364,890	10

\*R. L. Polk population counts are approximately 5 percent below the Census counts.

Source: R. L. Polk, Profiles of Change, 1972-73, 1976-77.

### Population Characteristics by Census Tract (Lower Valley)

Census Tract	% of Households With Children	% Under 18	% of One-Person Households	% of Female Heads of Household With Children
35.02	52	40	16	06
37.00	66	44	08	08
38.00	73	49	08	08
39.00	70	50	10	11
40.00	71	49	08	09
41.01	73	50	08	08
41.02	73	49	08	09
42.01	67	44	06	10
42.02	70	45	09	09
Planning Area	68	47	09	08
City	55	40	15	07

Source: R. L. Polk, Profiles of Change, 1976-77.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS\* (LOWER VALLEY):

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>
Low	85,000	95,000	110,000	120,000	135,000
Mean	90,000	120,500	115,000	127,500	142,500
High	95,000	110,000	120,000	135,000	150,000

\*Population projections include land outside of the present city limits.

SOURCE: Department of Planning, Research and Development, Population and Housing Trends, April 1978.

Age and Sex Distribution - 1980: (Percent)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Lower Valley</u>	<u>Total City</u>
0 - 5	8.6	7.4
5 - 9	7.5	8.1
10 - 14	11.5	11.0
15 - 19	13.4	13.4
20 - 24	8.8	11.3
25 - 34	16.1	15.5
35 - 44	12.1	12.0
45 - 54	8.6	10.0
55 - 64	6.7	7.1
65 or over	6.7	4.6
Median age	25.1	24.9

<u>Female</u>		
0 - 5	9.3	7.3
5 - 9	12.3	9.5
10 - 14	12.3	9.5
15 - 19	12.3	12.4
20 - 24	6.2	12.1
25 - 34	16.5	16.0
35 - 44	13.0	13.0
45 - 54	8.6	11.0
55 - 64	6.9	6.2
65 or over	2.5	4.0
Median age	23.1	24.7

SOURCE: 1980 El Paso Market Survey, Thomas F. Lee and Associates

FAMILY INCOME:

Household Monthly Income All Sources 1980: (Percent)

	<u>Lower Valley</u>	<u>Total City</u>
Under \$500	10.4	7.9
\$500 - \$750	17.0	14.1
\$751 - \$1000	18.1	13.2
\$1001 - \$1250	14.4	12.7
\$1251 - \$1500	15.6	13.5
\$1501 - \$1750	11.5	10.6
\$1751 - \$2000	5.2	7.1
\$2001 - \$2250	5.2	5.9
\$2251 - \$2500	0.0	3.0
\$2501 - \$2700	2.6	3.1
\$2751 - \$3000	0.0	1.4
Over \$3000	0.0	8.1
Median Income	\$1080	\$1282

SOURCE: 1980 El Paso Market Survey, Thomas F. Lee and Associates

Education Level of Chief Wage Earner - 1980: (Percent)

	<u>Lower Valley</u>	<u>Total City</u>
Less than high school	27.3	13.2
High school graduate	31.6	28.7
Some college	22.6	26.8
College graduate	14.1	18.8
Some graduate work	1.0	3.2
Graduate degree	3.4	9.2
Median years of education	10.2	12.7

SOURCE: 1980 El Paso Market Survey, Thomas F. Lee and Associates

## OCCUPATION

The lower valley area has a low proportion of professional/managerial heads of household and a high proportion of non-professional/non-managerial personnel as compared to the city's average.<sup>7</sup>

An important factor to note of the occupational data is the population has a relatively low disposable income to spend on shopping and entertainment. This is substantiated by a study in 1975, indicating the average family income in the lower valley, was well below the city's average.<sup>8</sup>

Currently, new commercial areas and shopping centers are evolving, especially along Zaragoza Road, north of Alameda. These in due time will prosper to the lower valley area by providing more jobs and encouraging further development.

Occupational Characteristics by Census Tract

Census Tract	% Professional Managerial Heads of-Household*	%Non-Professional/ Non-Managerial Heads of-Household**	% Retired Heads-of-Household	% Military/ Student Heads-of-Household	% Jobless Heads-of-Household
35.02	14	47	18	2	19
37.00	12	59	13	1	16
38.00	13	59	12	1	15
39.00	8	57	15	1	19
40.00	8	57	7	3	25
41.01	13	62	11	1	13
41.02	19	63	13	2	12
42.01	8	61	16	2	13
42.02	9	63	13	3	12
Planning Area	10	59	13	2	16
CITY	18	43	18	6	15

\*Defined as doctors, lawyers and judges, engineers and scientists, teachers and librarians, other professionals; and managers, supervisors, proprietors, and foremen.

\*\*Defined as salesmen, skilled and semi-skilled, farmers and growers, operatives, office and store clerks, unskilled, service workers and others. Excludes persons retired, armed forces personnel, students and those not working.

Source: R. L. Polk, Profiles of Change, 1976-77.

## HOUSING

Within the lower valley planning area, approximately 22,100 housing units exist. Of the total number, about 5 percent were constructed prior to 1940, and 33 percent were constructed since 1965. The majority of the oldest houses are concentrated in the Ysleta Area (Census Tract 39, area where site is located) and are substandard.\* Reasons for the poor conditions are that of old age and the majority of the houses were built prior to the annexation by El Paso, and therefore were not subject to be in compliance with the city's housing code or building code; and the lower income characteristics of the population. The average family income in Ysleta is well below the city's average and is significantly below the average of the other census tracts in the lower valley planning area.<sup>9</sup>

There are 4.1 persons per household in the planning areas versus the city average of 3.4. The ratio of owner to renter households in the planning area is two to one. One thousand one hundred seventy-four public housing units have been constructed in the lower valley since 1973.<sup>10</sup>

## Housing Characteristics by Census Tract

Census Tract	Total Housing Units-1976	Housing Units Built Since 1965	Owner Households	Renter Households	Two-Canvass Vacancies
35.02	2470	414	1272	1062	63
37.00	2935	658	2083	747	40
38.00	3024	1116	2222	798	30
39.00	3091	1009	1652	1262	63
40.00	1546	1637	932	522	21
41.01	2269	1147	1607	576	29
41.02	2676	381	1781	833	22
42.01	1879	462	1507	351	2
42.02	1758	534	1368	375	2
Planning Area	21,648	7,358	14,424	6,426	272
CITY	114,044	41,026	65,023	43,086	1,715

\*Not in compliance with the City's Housing Code or Building Codes, or in a state deterioration.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970.  
 R. L. Polk, Profiles of Change, 1976-77.  
 Department of Planning, Research and Development. Population and Housing Trends, April 1978.

## MOBILITY

"Mobility rates represent the movement in or out of a housing unit during a one-year period. High mobility rates indicate areas of population instability or areas where there is considerable new construction on-going."<sup>11</sup>

The mobility rates for owner and renter households is well below city average in the lower valley area. This is indicative of the relative stability of the population and high degree of homeownership.<sup>12</sup>

### Mobility Rates by Census Tract

Census Tract	All Households	Owner Households	Renter Households
35.02	55	15	102
37.00	31	11	87
38.00	35	17	92
39.00	41	15	76
40.00	45	25	80
41.01	38	20	90
41.02	31	14	66
42.01	27	14	86
42.02	45	19	138
Planning Area	38	16	88
City	52	24	96

Source: R. L. Polk, Profiles of Change, 1976-77.

## TRANSPORATION

Because of the historic and agricultural background of the lower valley, the transportation pattern is heavily influenced. Most of the roads in the older sections are short, narrow and below city standards. These occur mostly in the Ysleta area (Census Tract 39, location of site) and the Tigua area. These roads reflect the past before the automobile era.<sup>13</sup>

The lower valley area is heavily dependent upon bus service. Bus service is provided by the city via Sun City Area Transit (SCAT). Bus service is hampered though, because of small streets, inadequate arterial and collector street network, and long distance of the area from downtown and other major employment and shopping centers.<sup>14</sup>

Housing developments have replaced agricultural uses in the lower valley. The roads were once adequate for access and circulation, but are now becoming more increasingly congested.<sup>15</sup>



## COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Commercial: There are 4.5 acres of commercial development per 1,000 persons in the lower valley. Some commercial areas are oriented toward the incoming traveler, than toward the local population. Due to the fact that the population is dispersed rather than concentrated, the average level of income per family is low, and circulation patterns are poor; a relatively small amount of community and neighborhood shopping facilities exist.<sup>16</sup>

Schools: Within the lower valley area, the Ysleta independent school district has 21 elementary, 6 junior high and high schools.<sup>17</sup>

Parks: There are 577 acres of parkland in the lower valley area. Much is undeveloped and contain no park facilities. The area contains about seven acres of parkland per 1,000 persons as compared to the city average of ten acres of parkland per 1,000 persons.<sup>18</sup>

Churches: El Paso has over 325 churches representing more than 40 denominations including:<sup>19</sup>

Assembly of God	7	Community	1
Baha'i	1	Congregational	2
Baptist	77	Eastern Orthodox	1
Bible Missionary	4	Episcopal	10
Catholic	43	Foursquare Gospel	2
Charismatic	11	Full Gospel	2
Christian	15	Interdenominational	2
Christian Science	2	Jehovah's Witnesses	11
Church of Christ	15	Jewish	3
Church of God	3	Lutheran	14
Church of God in Christ	3	Metaphysical	1
Church of Jesus Christ	14	Methodist	25
of Latter-Day Saints		Nazarene	7

Non-Denominational	8	Seventh Day Adventist	5
Pentecostal	11	Spiritual	3
Presbyterian	11	Syrian-Orthodox	1
Reorganized Church of	1	Unitarian	1
Latter Day Saints		United Church of Christ	3
Salvation Army	2	Unity	1



SCALE 1" = 3,000'

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT. EL PASO, TEXAS

**LEGEND**

-  MAJOR 120' R-O-W
-  MINOR 90' R-O-W
-  COLLECTOR 70' R-O-W
-  FREEWAY / EXPRESSWAY
-  EXISTING INTERCHANGE
-  PROPOSED INTERCHANGE
-  PROPOSED BRIDGE

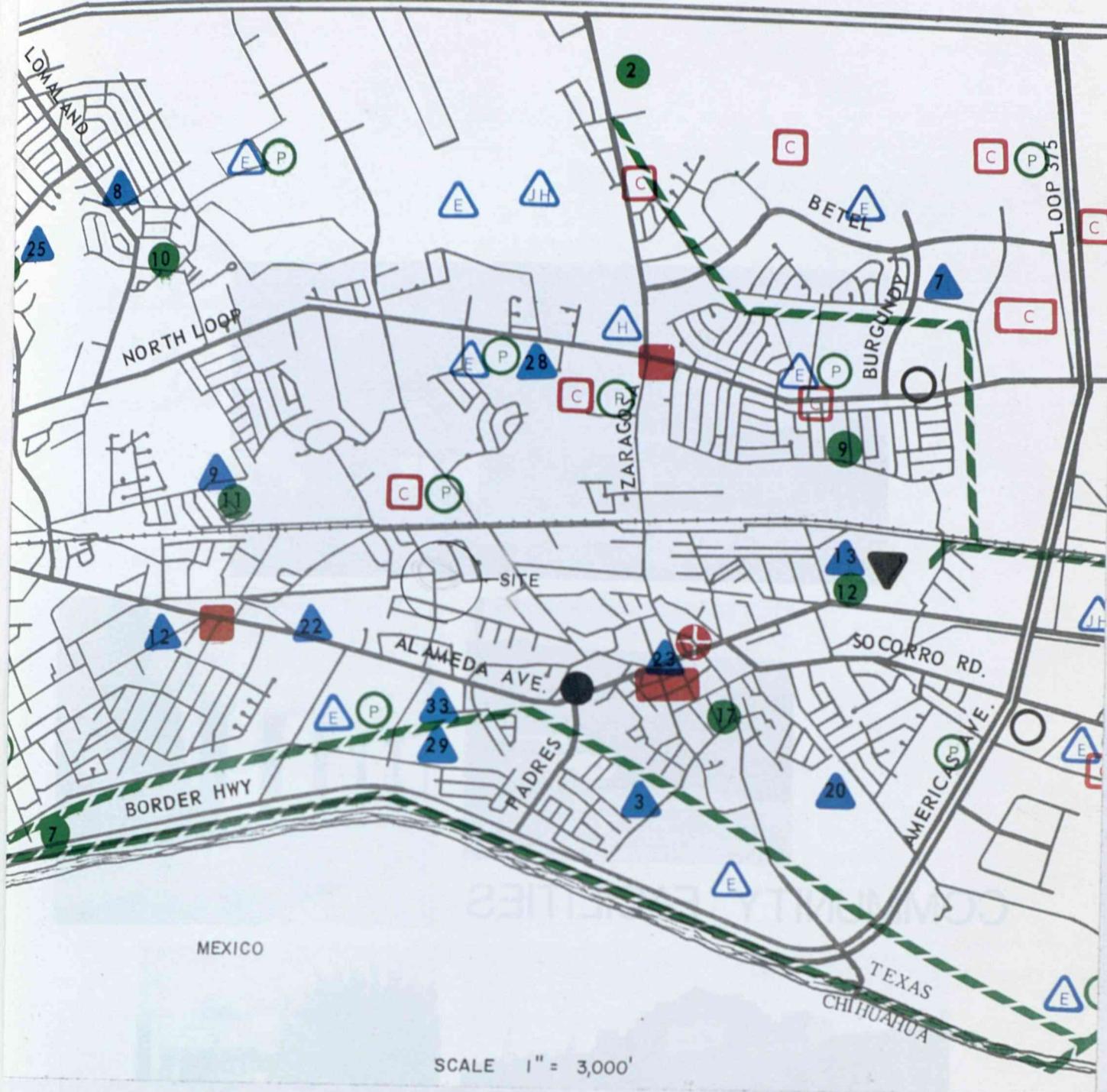


**MAJOR THOROUGHFARE SYSTEM**

## IRRIGATION SYSTEM

A survey conducted in 1977 determined 18 percent of the land (3,386 acres) in the lower valley area is used for agricultural purposes. A complicated system of canals, laterals, ditches and drains are present within the lower valley area. Irrigation water is released from reservoirs in New Mexico and is carried downstream by the Rio Grande. The water is then diverted into the Franklin Canal which incidentally runs directly behind the proposed site for the church complex. The Franklin Canal in turn diverts water into a system of laterals and ditches. Portions of the irrigation system have been existent for hundreds of years.<sup>20</sup>

Urban development has indeed replaced agriculture in the lower valley. Thus the irrigation system places an urban problem. Bridges are needed to avoid safety hazards to children; and maintenance of the waterways becomes a persistent problem.<sup>21</sup>



### LEGEND

-  FIRE STATIONS
-  HOSPITALS
-  COMMERCIAL (SHOPPING CENTERS)
-  LIBRARIES
-  PROPOSED TRAILS SYSTEM
-  COMMUNITY COLLEGE (VALLE VERDE CAMPUS)
-  SCHOOLS
-  PARKS & RECREATION



## COMMUNITY FACILITIES

## TOURISM

Within the lower valley, Ysleta has become a tourist attraction. The Ysleta mission and the Tigua Indian Reservation are a major attraction among various historical attractions within the area and in El Paso. Ysleta also offers tourists the opportunity to enjoy a variety of shops and restaurants, and also the closeness of the international border into Mexico.<sup>22</sup>

Ysleta's cultural heritage is enriched by celebration of local fiestas such as: St. Anthony's Day, End of Summer Celebration and Indian Thanksgiving. These events add to the color of the community and permit the tourists to experience and participate in the events.<sup>23</sup>

## SUMMARY

In summary the lower valley planning area is a distinct feature apart from the city of El Paso; it has a different pattern of development. These differences stem from the historic, agricultural, cultural, physical and social economic background of the valley. They affect the lower valley's existence and livelihood and determine much of the valley's future development within its present existence.

Urban development has been occurring at a moderate growth, and it is predicted by the year 2000 a substantial amount of residential development on either side of North Loop Road and Zaragoza Drive will take place. As the moderate population growth occurs, there will be a proportional increase demand for urban facilities. The present road network system will need to be more adequate to meet growth of vehicular circulation. Correction of major problems such as the drainage problems in Ysleta will be major challenges.

The climate is quite pleasant with a year round abundance of sunshine. The low humidity in the area aids in the efficiency of evaporative coolers, and are widely used in homes and public buildings. It is effective in cooling the air to comfortable temperatures.

Overall, the residents are proud of their cultural heritage in the area and efforts have been made to preserve buildings of

historical or architectural significance. The structures represent a rich cultural and historical background and they should be preserved to promote and enhance the local traditions of the population.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Land Use Plan, Lower Valley Planning Area: Department of Planning, Research and Development, City of El Paso, Texas, 1979.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 9.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p. 13.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., p. 16.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. 17.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 18

<sup>12</sup>Ibid.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., p. 19.

<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., p. 25.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid., p. 26.

<sup>19</sup>El Paso Area Fact Book, 1981-1982: El Paso Chamber of Commerce, p. 12, Section X.

<sup>20</sup>Land Use Plan, Lower Valley Planning Area: Department of Planning, Research and Development, City of El Paso, Texas, 1979, p. 37.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid., p. 43.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid.

# **SITE ANALYSIS**

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## SITE ANALYSIS

### THE SITE

The site is located in the southwest part of the city known as the Lower Valley. It is about 5 miles north of the U.S.-Mexican Border. The site is 1/4 of a mile north from Alameda Avenue, which is a major traffic artery of the city.

Major entry to the site is from Davis Drive which intersects Alameda Avenue to the south and Roseway Drive to the north, and runs parallel to the railroad. Secondary major entry to the site is from the east of Winchester which intersects Pendale Drive.

This section of the city was predominantly agricultural land but has now been urbanized. The site is located in a predominant residential district. Minor shopping centers are located along Alameda Avenue. New shopping centers are being developed on Zaragosa Street, east of the site.

### BUILDING CODES

The city of El Paso enforces current editions of the standard building, plumbing, gas, mechanical and housing codes (Southern Building Code Congress, International), the National Electrical Code, Model Code for energy conservation and fire prevention code.

## HOUSING

Most of the housing around the site is standard with a few being substandard. The substandard houses have been in existence before annexation of this area by the city; and therefore were not succceptable to any form of city codes.

## ROADS

Much of the roadway network predates the automobile area. The roads are generally short and narrow. Homes have a minimal setback, if any, from the roads. This makes road improvements and widening both disruptive and expensive.

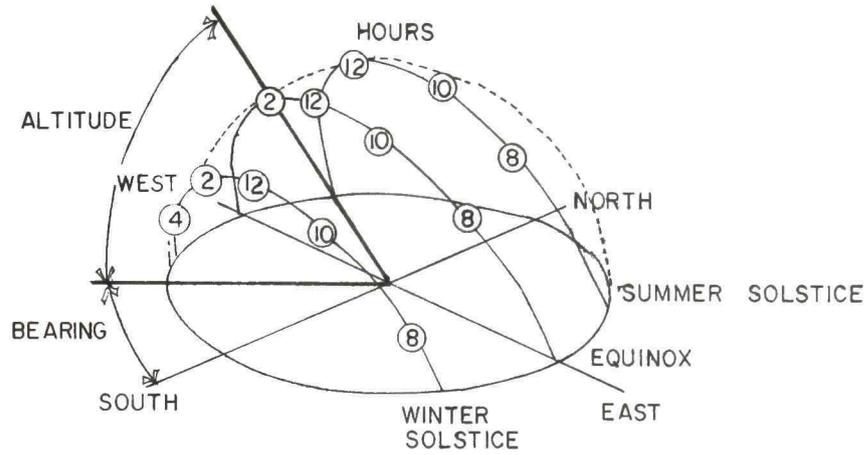
## VEGETATION

The surface of the site is characterized by the presence of grass. Decidious trees are placed on back of the site running parallel to the Franklin Canal and along the eastern portion of the site. To the west of the site where the present chapel is located, are conifers reaching a height of about 30 feet. A few evergreens are placed along side the school running parallel to Winchester Street. Much of the surrounding area may be described as being green with the abundance of grass and trees. See photographs for a clearer image of site and surrounding area vegetation.

## SOIL

The site is located in the flood plain of the Rio Grande. The soils in this area including the site is characterized

typically having a surface layer of pink, calcereous silty clay loam about 5 inches thick. The surface layer is underlain by stratified layers of silt loam, loamy very fine sand, very sandy loam and silty clay loam. This underlying material has an average texture of loam.



## SOLAR PATH DIAGRAM

32° N. LATITUDE

JUNE					
HOUR	8 A.M.	10 A.M.	12 NOON	2 P.M.	4 P.M.
BEARING	98° N.	78° E.	5° E.	79° W.	97° N
ALTITUDE	38°	62°	81°	63°	38°

32° N. LATITUDE

MARCH					
HOUR	8 A.M.	10 A.M.	12 NOON	2 P.M.	4 P.M.
BEARING	74° E.	49° E.	0° S.	48° W.	73° W.
ALTITUDE	25°	48°	58°	58°	25°

32° N. LATITUDE

DECEMBER					
HOUR	8 A.M.	10 A.M.	12 NOON	2 P.M.	4 P.M.
BEARING	57° E.	33° E.	0° S.	32° W.	57° W.
ALTITUDE	12°	30°	38°	30°	12°

## SOLAR ANGLES



**SITE LOCATION**



**THE SITE**

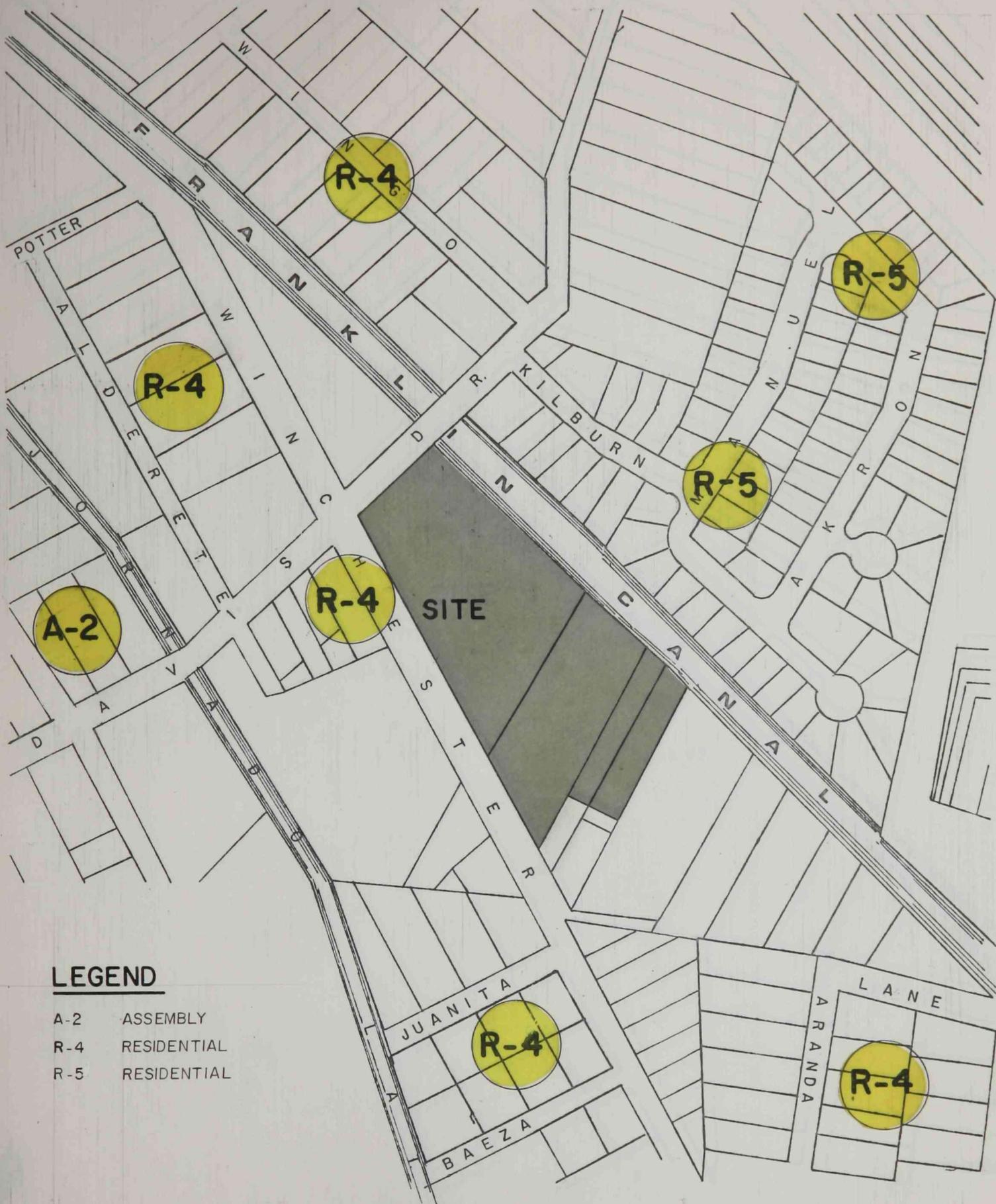


**LEGEND**

- SITE
- RESIDENTIAL
- UNDEVELOPED



**LAND USE**

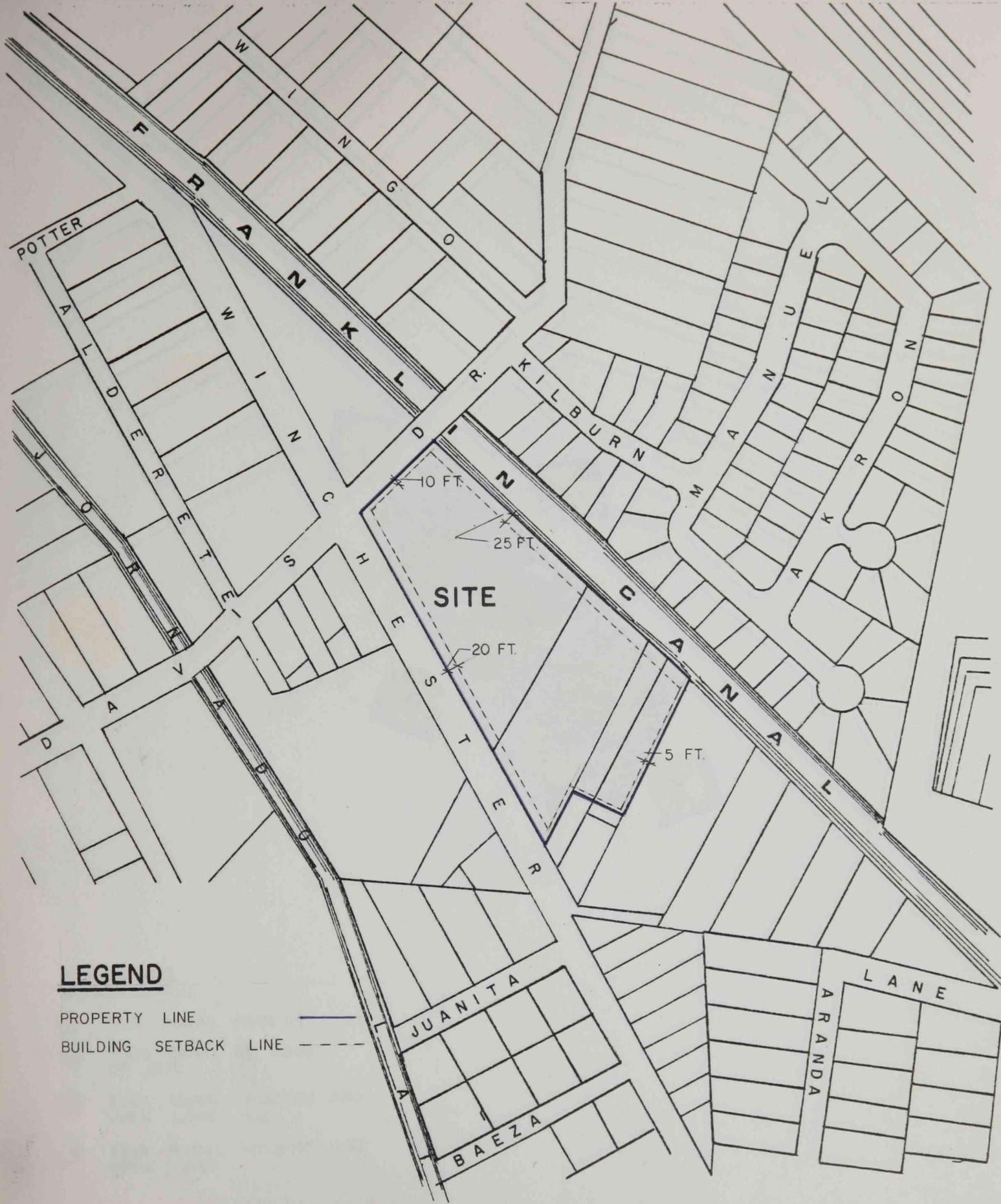


**LEGEND**

- A-2 ASSEMBLY
- R-4 RESIDENTIAL
- R-5 RESIDENTIAL



**ZONING**

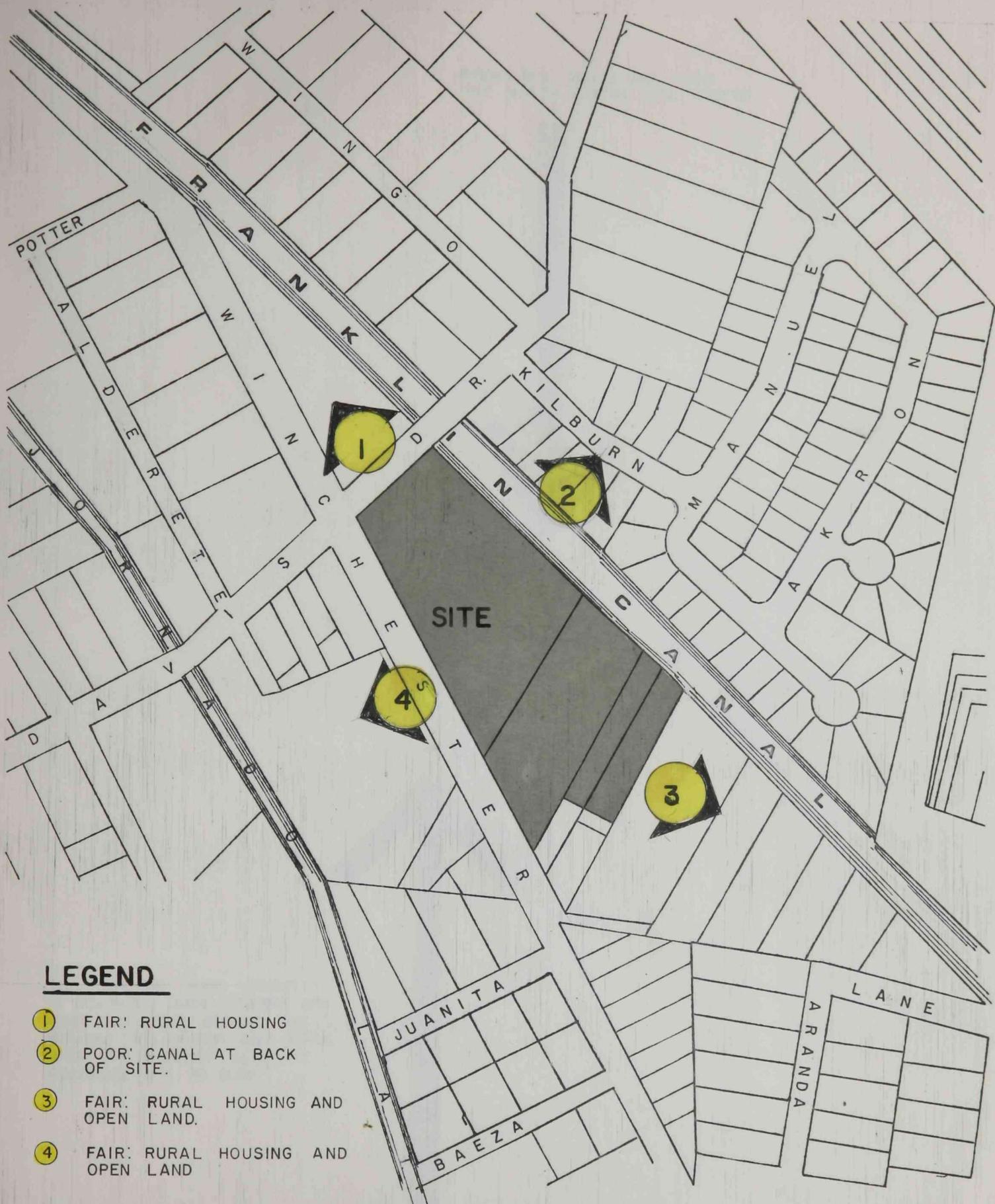


**LEGEND**

- PROPERTY LINE ————
- BUILDING SETBACK LINE - - - -



**BUILDING SETBACKS**



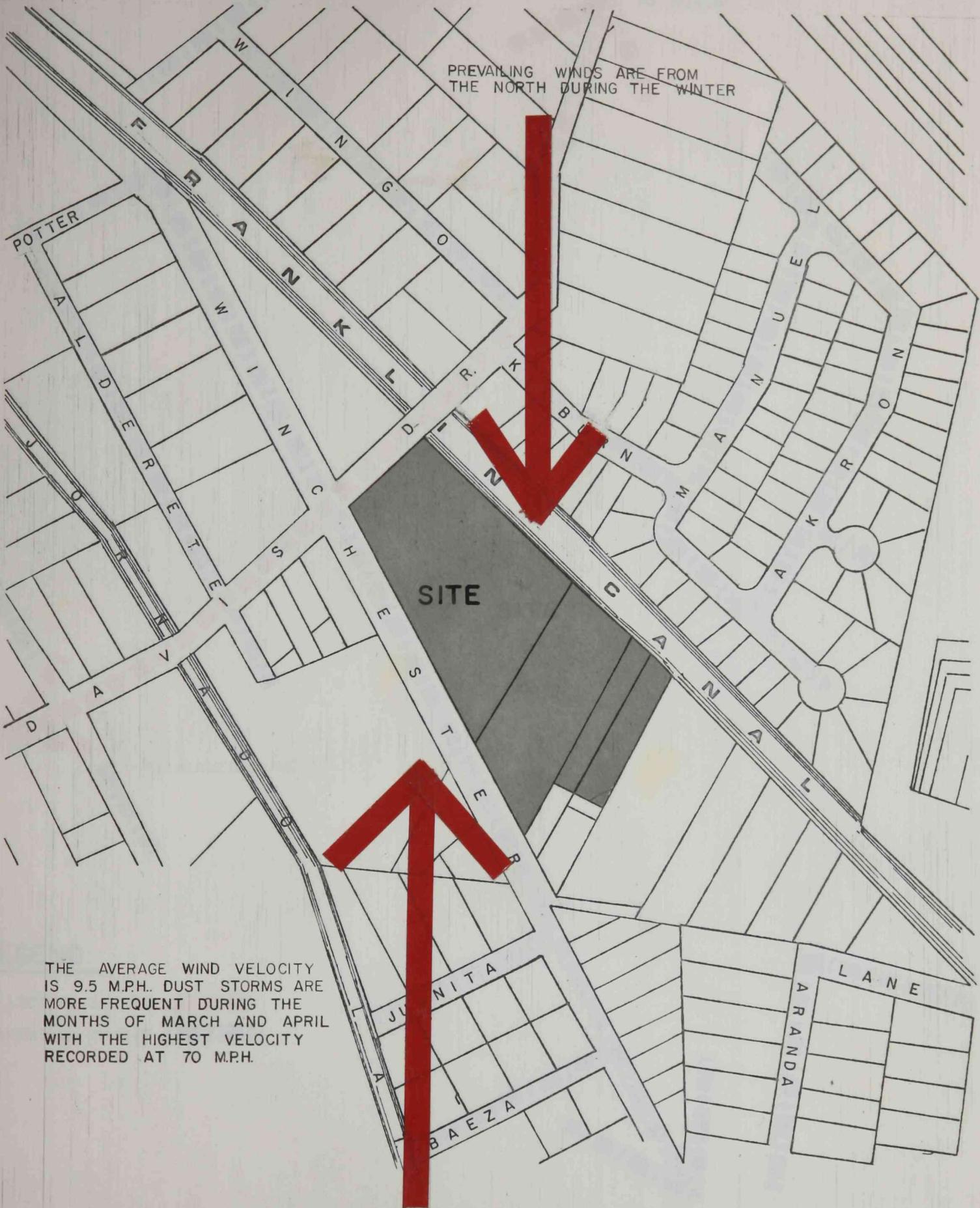
**LEGEND**

- ① FAIR: RURAL HOUSING
- ② POOR: CANAL AT BACK OF SITE.
- ③ FAIR: RURAL HOUSING AND OPEN LAND.
- ④ FAIR: RURAL HOUSING AND OPEN LAND.



**VIEWS**

PREVAILING WINDS ARE FROM  
THE NORTH DURING THE WINTER



THE AVERAGE WIND VELOCITY  
IS 9.5 M.P.H. DUST STORMS ARE  
MORE FREQUENT DURING THE  
MONTHS OF MARCH AND APRIL  
WITH THE HIGHEST VELOCITY  
RECORDED AT 70 M.P.H.

PREVAILING WINDS ARE FROM  
THE SOUTH DURING THE SUMMER



## DOMINANT WINDS



**LEGEND**

- COLLECTOR STREET 
- RESIDENTIAL STREET 



**CIRCULATION**

TO PENDALE ROAD



**UTILITIES**



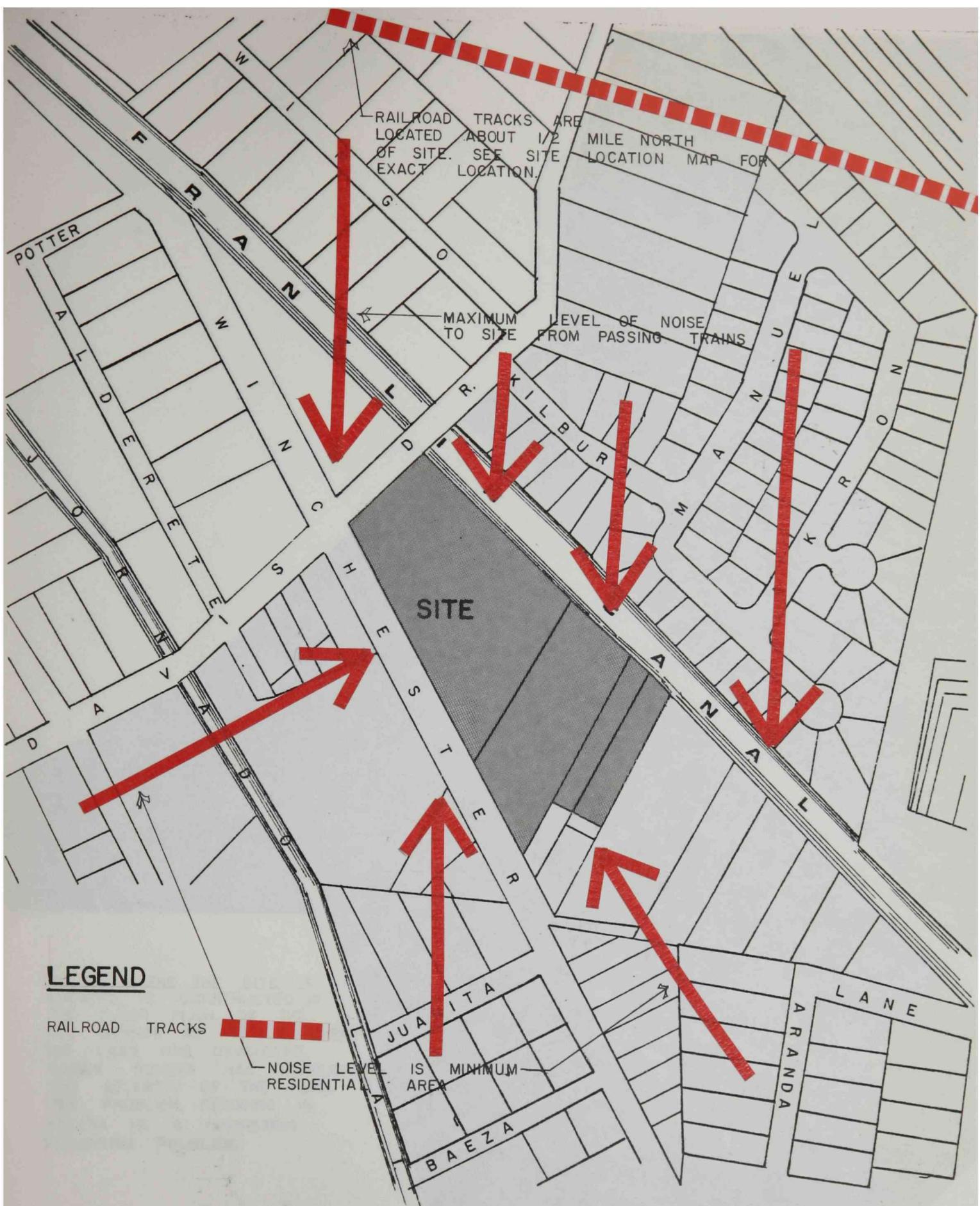
**LEGEND**

SEWAGE LINE

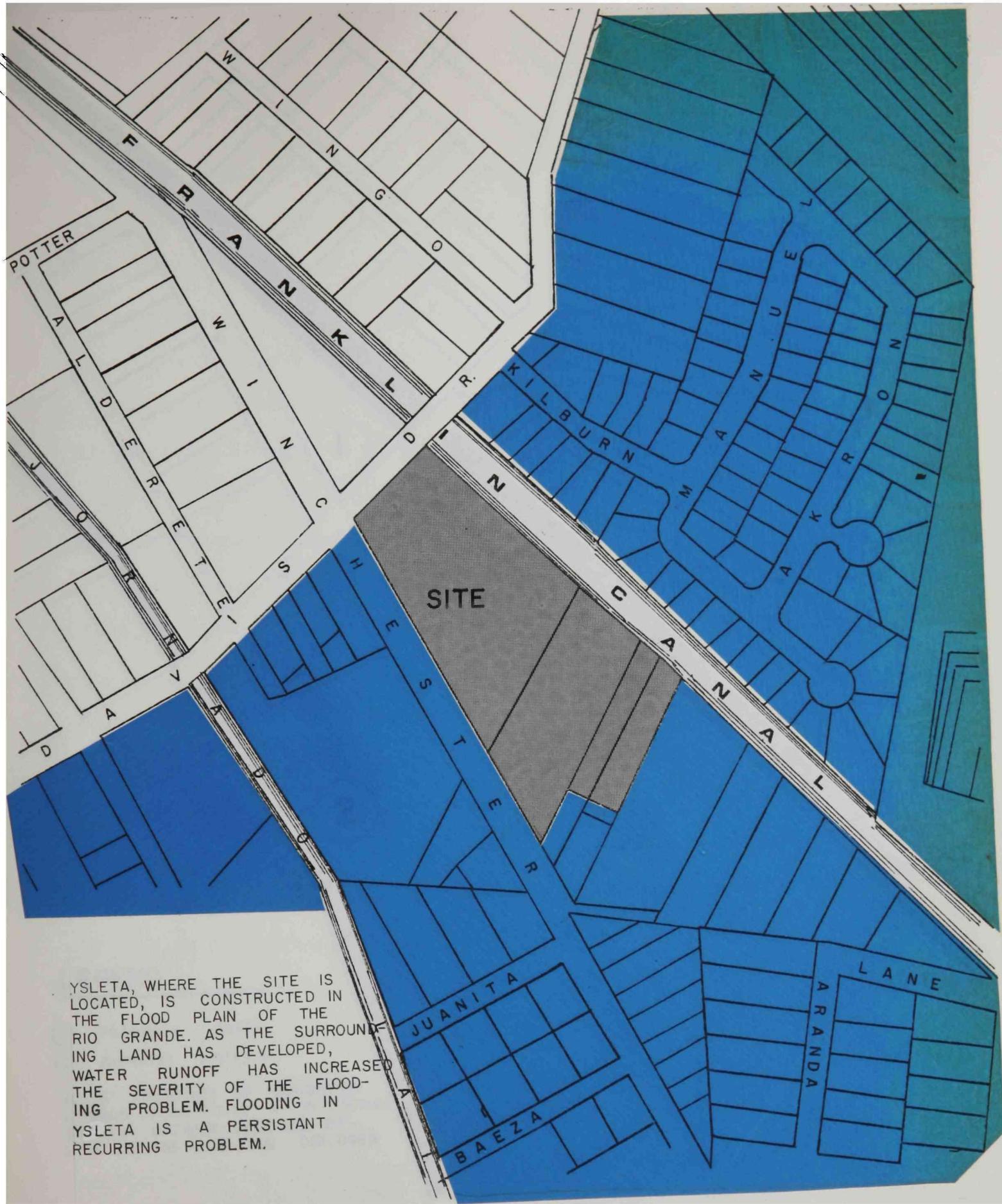
NOTE: WATER LINE RUNS BASIC PATTERN AS SEWAGE LINE.

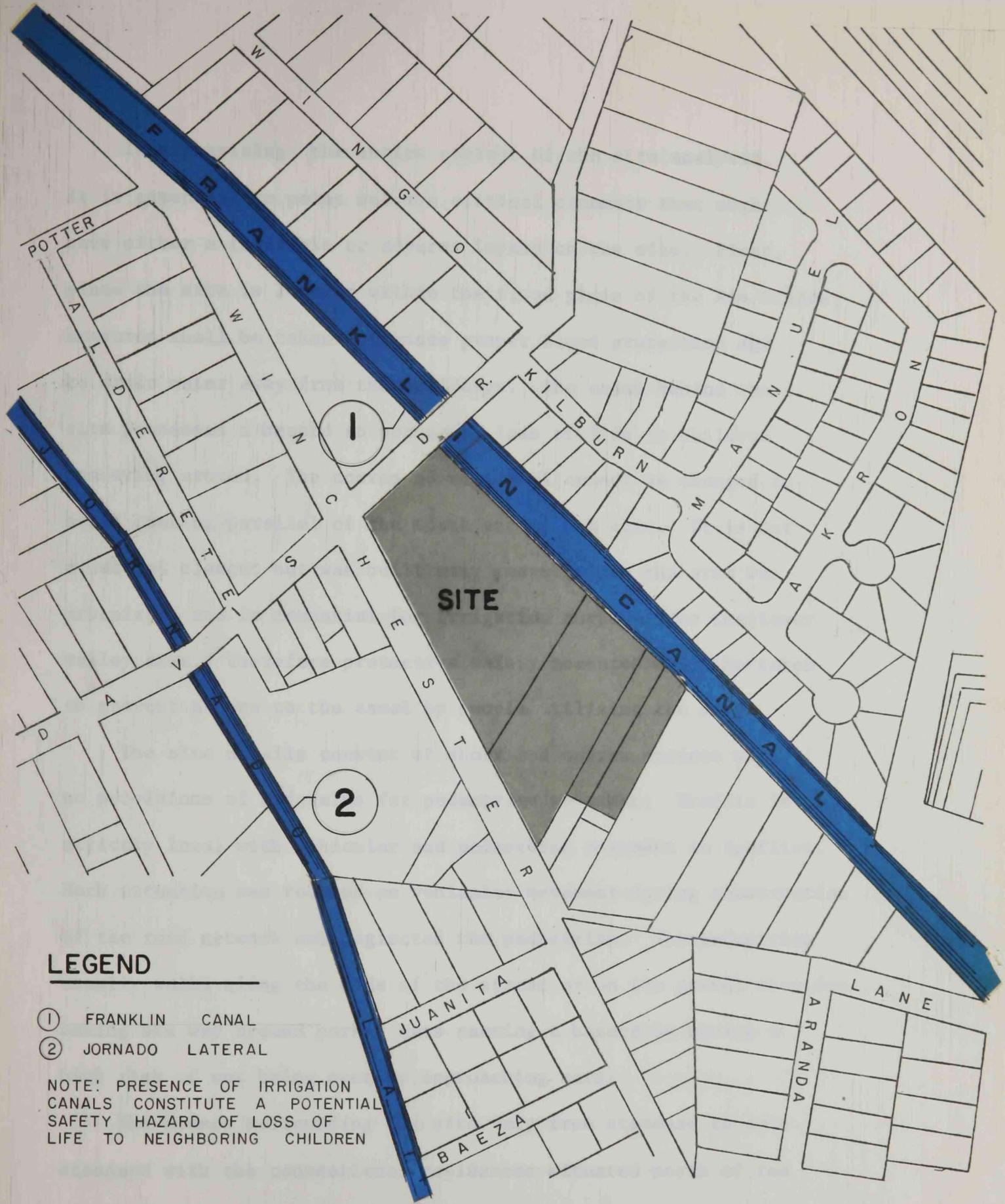


**SEWAGE**



NOISE LEVEL





**IRRIGATION SYSTEM**

In summarizing the entire content of the site analysis, it is essential to point out the critical elements that might have either a favorable or adverse impact on the site. First, since the site is located within the flood plain of the Rio Grande, measures shall be taken to insure proper flood protection and to drain water away from the buildings. The canal behind the site possesses a hazard to potential loss of life to children wandering around. The course of the canal cannot be changed to avoid running parallel of the north end of the site. It is not a natural element but was built many years before the area was urbanized, and is essential for irrigation purposes for the lower valley area. Therefore protective safety measures shall be taken to prevent access to the canal by people utilizing the site.

The site details consist of short and narrow streets with no provisions of sidewalks for pedestrian movement. Traffic is strictly local with vehicular and pedestrian movement in conflict. Much attention was focused on vehicular movement during construction of the road network and neglected the pedestrian. The pedestrian usually walks along the side of the street or on the gravel shoulder making his way around parked cars causing a hazard by having a high risk of not being seen by approaching cars.

The houses surrounding the site vary from standard to sub-standard with the conventional residences situated north of the site. Utility poles with service wires running over constitute a visual eyesore. Most are placed in front of residences running parallel to the streets.

The views from the site are not spectacular. The site is bordered by residences and small open lots. Effort shall be made though to obtain the best mediocre views to and from the site.

The vegetation is significant in that the site and surrounding areas do have a plentiful amount of trees and grass. Effort shall be made if possible to retain existing deciduous and coniferous trees within the site.

Overall, the site having been consecrated and consisting of 6.17 acres, is adequate for the design and construction of the church complex. Few critical elements exist but can be solved by proper planning and design. Because of the site's location in a hot-arid region, certain provisions are hereby recommended to ensure adequate performance of the facility.

#### HUMAN REQUIREMENTS FOR COMFORT<sup>1</sup>

For physiological comfort, the facility should be adapted to the summer conditions, as in general the winter requirements will be satisfied by the facility in which comfort is ensured for the summer.

Low humidity in the desert region allows an adequate sweat evaporation rate from the body even in still air, and thus air motion need not be great to prevent discomfort due to moist skin. Natural ventilation during the day is therefore unnecessary for evaporative cooling and undesirable for convective heat exchange.

In this desert region the problem of dust entering the buildings is considerable. The problem should be controlled through details

of design of the buildings.

Comfortable living can be assisted by restricting outdoor activities to the mornings, late afternoon and evening to avoid the intense midday heat.

#### PRINCIPLES OF BUILDING DESIGN IN DESERT REGIONS

In selecting suitable building orientation in hot dry areas, the object is to reduce the internal daytime temperatures, and thus minimization of solar heating is the primary concern. A north-south orientation is therefore preferable to one east-west. A 25° south-southeast orientation is generally best.

Amount and care should be taken in placing the building on the site with respect to open space and sun.

The south faces of buildings are important for collection of solar radiation, and are also important for outdoor spaces on sunny days.

The north side of the building is the coldest, darkest and usually the least used side because it receives no direct sunlight all winter. It is recommended to shape the building so that the north side slopes toward the ground. As the height of the north wall is reduced, the shadow cast by the building is shortened.

Orient active areas to the southeast to collect early morning sun.

Locate spaces in buildings that have small lighting and heating requirements to the north.

Locate openings to admit sunlight and provide for ventilation.

Glass areas should face south with properly designed overhangs.

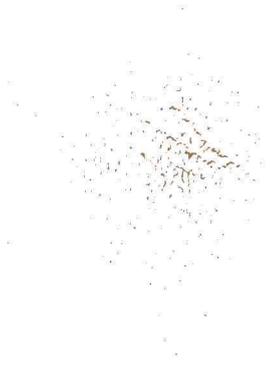
East and west windows should be avoided to minimize radiation with low sun angles.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Givoni, B. Man Climate and Architecture, Applied Science Publishers Ltd., England, 1976.

# **SPACE SUMMARY**

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BUILDING SPACE REQUIREMENTS  
(GROSS AREA IN SQUARE FEET)

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>BUILDING</u>	<u>SQ. FT.</u>
A	Church	13,869
B	Rectory	2,612
C	Hall	16,905
D	School	<u>22,342</u>
	Total Square Feet	55,728

GROUP AREAS BREAKDOWN

CHURCH				
GROUP A	No. of People	Sq.Ft./Occu.	Total Sq.Ft.	Source
<u>10A Church Proper</u>				
10.1A Sanctuary	7	100	700	* U.B.C.
10.2A Baptistry	3	100	300	U.B.C.
10.3A Choir	0-25	7	175	U.B.C.
10.4A Nave	0-750	7	5,250	U.B.C.
<u>20A Support</u>				
20.1A Work Sacristy	2	100	200	** U.B.C.
20.2A Toilet	1	60	60	A.G.S.
<u>30A Chapel</u>				
30.1A Reservation of Eucharist	2-22	7	154	U.B.C.
<u>40A Chapel</u>				
40.1A Reconciliation	2-40	7	280	U.B.C.
<u>50A Narthex</u>				
50.1A Vestibule	0-40	7	280	U.B.C.
50.2A Priest's Sacristy	2	100	200	U.B.C.
50.3A Cry Room	0-25	7	175	U.B.C.
50.4A Restrooms	0-6	50	300	A.G.S.
<u>60A Administration</u>				
60.1A Lobby	0-115	7	805	U.B.C.
60.2A General Office	4	100	400	U.B.C.
60.3A Bookkeeping	1	100	100	U.B.C.
60.4A Office	3	100	300	U.B.C.
60.5A Restroom	1	50	50	A.G.S.
60.6A Conference	0-20	15	300	U.B.C.
60.7A File Room	1	100	100	U.B.C.
60.8A Storage	1	100	100	U.B.C.
<u>70A Ancillary</u>				
70.1A Maintenance	1	100	100	U.B.C.
Total Net Area: 10274 ***				
Net to Gross 35%: 3595				
Total: 13869				

\* Uniform Building Code  
 \*\* Architectural Graphic Standards  
 \*\*\* Dodge Manual for Building Construction, 1976.

RECTORY				
GROUP B	No. of People	Sq.Ft./Occu.	Total Sq.Ft.	Source
<u>10B Entrance</u>				
10.1B Entry	1	50	50	* A.G.S.
<u>20B Living</u>				
20.1B Community Room	3	125	375	A.G.S.
20.2B Dining	3	50	150	A.G.S.
20.3B Bath	1	50	50	A.G.S.
<u>30B Sleeping</u>				
30.1B Bedroom	3	125	375	A.G.S.
30.2B Bath	3	50	150	A.G.S.
30.3B Living Room	3	120	360	A.G.S.
<u>40B Guest</u>				
40.1B Bedroom	1	125	125	A.G.S.
40.2B Bath	1	50	50	A.G.S.
<u>50B Service</u>				
50.1B Kitchen	3	50	150	A.G.S.
50.2B Laundry	1	50	50	A.G.S.
50.3B Storage	1	50	50	A.G.S.
Total Net Area:			1935	
Net to Gross 35%:			**677	
Total:			2612 Sq.Ft.	

\* Architectural Graphic Standards

\*\* Dodge Manual for Building Construction, 1976.

HALL				
GROUP C	No. of People	Sq.Ft./Occu.	Total Sq.Ft.	Source
<u>10C Entry</u>				
10.1C Lobby	0-143	7	1000	*U.B.C.
<u>20C Hall Proper</u>				
20.1C Multi-Purpose	0-1200	7	8400	U.B.C.
<u>30C Service</u>				
30.1C Kitchen	3	200	600	U.B.C.
30.2C Concession	2	75	150	U.B.C.
30.3C Storage	1	100	100	U.B.C.
<u>40C Meeting</u>				
40.1C Conference	50	15	750	U.B.C.
40.2C Conference	30	15	450	U.B.C.
40.3C Conference	10	15	150	U.B.C.
<u>50C Locker Room</u>				
50.1C Dressing Room	32	50	1600	U.B.C.
50.2C Restrooms	12	50	600	**A.G.S.
<u>60C Ancillary</u>				
60.1C Storage	2	100	200	U.B.C.
60.2C Maintenance	1	100	100	U.B.C.
60.3C Restrooms	12	50	600	U.B.C.
Total Net Area:			14700	
Net to Gross 15%:			***2205	
Total:			16905	

- \* Uniform Building Code
- \*\* Architectural Graphic Standards
- \*\*\* Self Determined

SCHOOL				
GROUP D	No. of People	Sq.Ft./Occu.	Total Sq.Ft.	Source
<u>10D Administration</u>				
10.1D Lobby	0-115	7	805	*U.B.C.
10.2D General Office	4	100	400	U.B.C.
10.3D Principal	1	100	100	U.B.C.
10.4D Conference	20	15	300	U.B.C.
10.5D Parent/Teacher	2	100	200	U.B.C.
<u>20D Support</u>				
20.1D Record Storage	1	100	100	U.B.C.
20.2D Book Storage	2	100	200	U.B.C.
20.3D Supply Room	1	100	100	U.B.C.
20.4D Work-Room	13	20	260	U.B.C.
20.5D Duplicating	1	100	100	U.B.C.
<u>30D Health Service</u>				
30.1D Waiting	2	50	100	U.B.C.
30.2D Medical Clinic	2	100	200	U.B.C.
30.3D Toilet	1	50	50	*A.G.S.
30.4D Nurses' Room	1	100	100	U.B.C.
<u>40D Teachers' Lounge</u>				
40.1D Lounge	4	50	200	U.B.C.
40.2D Restroom	1	50	50	A.G.S.
<u>50D Instructional</u>				
50.1D 14 Classrooms	448	20	8960	U.B.C.
<u>60D Media Center</u>				
60.1D Library	35	50	1750	U.B.C.
60.2D Storage	1	100	100	U.B.C.
<u>70D Arts</u>				
70.1D Art	32	20	640	U.B.C.
70.2D Music	32	20	640	U.B.C.
<u>80D Ancillary</u>				
80.1D Storage	1	100	100	U.B.C.
80.2D Maintenance	1	100	100	U.B.C.
80.3D Restrooms	20	50	1000	A.G.S.

SCHOOL (Con't)

Total Net Area:	16,550
Net to Gross 35%:	***5,792
Total:	22,342

- \* Uniform Building Code
- \*\* Architectural Graphic Standards
- \*\*\* Dodge Manual for Building Construction

**DETAILED SPACE  
DESCRIPTION**

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**GROUP A**  

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**CHURCH**

GROUP: 10.1A  
SANCTUARY  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 700 Sq. Ft.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 7

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The area known as the sanctuary surrounds the main altar, and the altar is the heart and soul of the parish, the table where the sacrifice of the Mass is celebrated each day. The congregation should therefore be brought as close to the altar as possible for full participation in the sacrifice of the Mass. It is important to eliminate obstruction to the altar from any point of view. Every parishoner should be able to see and hear the Priest when he is celebrating Mass.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: "Artistic creation expresses the religious characteristics of the Liturgy. One should be able to sense something special in everything that is seen and heard, touched and smelled, and tasted in Liturgy. Furthermore, it is appropriate when it brings people close together so that they can see and hear the entire Liturgical action, when it helps people feel involved and become involved. Such an environment works with Liturgy."<sup>1</sup>

SCALE: "The Liturgical space should have a 'good feeling' in terms of human scale, hospitality and graciousness."<sup>2</sup>

UNITY: "Special attention must be given to the unity of the entire Liturgical space. The space should communicate an integrity (a sense of oneness, of wholeness) and a sense of being the gathering place of the initiated community. Within that one

space there are different areas corresponding to different roles and functions, but the wholeness of the total space should be strikingly evident."<sup>3</sup>

SPANS: Column spacing should be placed as not to interfere with the Liturgical action. One of the primary requirements of the space is visibility of all in the assembly: Others in the congregation as well as the principal focal point of the ritual action.

FLOOR DESIGN: Fixed seating areas, 50 P.S.F.; moveable seating and other areas, 100 P.S.F.; stage areas and enclosed platforms, 125 P.S.F. These loads should be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.<sup>4</sup>

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination designs should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim.

ACOUSTICAL: "Audibility is a primary requirement. A space that does not require voice amplification is ideal. Where an amplifying system is necessary, provision for multiple microphone jacks should be made (e.g., at the altar, ambo, chair, font, space immediately in front of the congregation, and a few spots through the congregation). Since the Liturgical space must accommodate both speech and song, there must be a serious acoustical consideration of the conflicting demands of the two. A room designed

to deaden all sounds is doomed to kill Liturgical participation."<sup>5</sup>

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants, 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.<sup>6</sup>

WALLS: Walls finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material, and compatible to meet the demands of the Liturgical action.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically) as not to interfere with the rites.

GROUP: 10.2A  
BAPTISTRY  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 300 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The Baptistry is the area for the sacrament of Baptism. It should be within the church proper and should be spacious enough for a small congregation to assist.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: "Artistic creation expresses the religious characteristics of the Liturgy. One should be able to sense something special in everything that is seen and heard, touched and smelled, and tasted in Liturgy. Furthermore, it is appropriate when it brings people close together so that they can see and hear the entire Liturgical action, when it helps people feel involved and become involved. Such an environment works with Liturgy."

SCALE: The Liturgical space should have a 'good feeling' in terms of human scale, hospitality and graciousness."

UNITY: "Special attention must be given to the unity of the entire Liturgical space. The space should communicate an integrity (a sense of oneness, of wholeness) and a sense of being the gathering place of the initiated community. Within that one space there are different areas corresponding to different roles and functions, but the wholeness of the total space should be strikingly evident."

SPANS: Column spacing should be placed as to not interfere with the Liturgical action. One of the primary requirements of the space is visibility of all the assembly: Others in the congregation as well as the principal focal point of the ritual action.

FLOOR DESIGN: Fixed seating areas, 50 P.S.F.; moveable seating and other areas, 100 P.S.F. These loads shall be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination designs should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim.

ACOUSTICAL: "Audibility is a primary requirement. A space that does not require voice amplification is ideal. Where an amplifying system is necessary, provision for multiple microphone jacks should be made (e.g., at the altar, ambo, chair, font, space immediately in front of the congregation, and a few spots through the congregation). Since the Liturgical space must accommodate both speech and song, there must be a serious acoustical consideration of the conflicting demands of the two. A roof designed to deaden all sounds is doomed to kill Liturgical participation."

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>0</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>0</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically

operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material, and compatible to meet the demands of the Liturgical action.

CEILING: Texture, material and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically) as not to interfere with the rites.

GROUP 10.3A

CHOIR

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 175 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 0-25

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The choir forms part of the assembly of the faithful, but it has a special function and should be so located that its nature may be clearly apparent. The location should facilitate the exercise of the choir's function and the full sacramental participation of its members.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: "Artistic creation expresses the religious characteristics of the Liturgy. One should be able to sense something special in everything that is seen and heard, touched and smelled, and tasted in Liturgy. Furthermore, it is appropriate when it brings people close together so that they can see and hear the entire Liturgical action, when it helps people feel involved and become involved. Such an environment works with Liturgy."

SCALE: "The Liturgical space should have a 'good feeling' in terms of human scale, hospitality and graciousness."

UNITY: "Special attention must be given to the unity of the entire Liturgical space. The space should communicate an integrity (a sense of oneness, of wholeness) and a sense of being the gathering place of the initiated community. Within that one space there are different areas corresponding to different roles and functions, but the wholeness of the total space should be strikingly evident."

FLOOR DESIGN: Fixed seating areas, 50 P.S.F.; moveable seating and other areas, 100 P.S.F. These loads should be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination designs should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim.

ACOUSTICAL: "Audibility is a primary requirement. A space that does not require voice amplification is ideal. Where an amplifying system is necessary, provision for multiple microphone jacks should be made (e.g., at the altar, ambo, chair, font, space immediately in front of the congregation, and a few spots through the congregation). Since the Liturgical space must accommodate both speech and song, there must be a serious acoustical consideration of the conflicting demands of the two. A room designed to deaden all sounds is doomed to kill Liturgical action."

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material, and compatible to meet the demands of the Liturgical action.

CEILING: Texture, material and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically) as not to interfere with the rites.

GROUP 10.4A

NAVE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 5,250 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 0-750

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The nave or body of the church, located between the sanctuary and narthex, is used by all members of the parish, including the school children.

A center aisle at least wide enough to accommodate processions, weddings and funerals, should always be provided for. Side aisles should also be provided for.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: "Artistic creation expresses the religious characteristics of the Liturgy. One should be able to sense something special in everything that is seen and heard, touched and smelled, and tasted in Liturgy. Furthermore, it is appropriate when it brings people close together so that they can see and hear the entire Liturgical action, when it helps people feel involved and become involved. Such an environment works with Liturgy."

SCALE: "The Liturgical space should have a 'good feeling' in terms of human scale, hospitality and graciousness."

UNITY: "Special attention must be given to the unity of the entire Liturgical space. The space should communicate an integrity (a sense of oneness, of wholeness) and a sense of being the gathering place of the initiated community. Within that one space there are different areas corresponding to different roles and functions, but the wholeness of the total space should

be strikingly evident."

SPANS: Column spacing should be placed as to not interfere with the Liturgical action. One of the primary requirements of the space is visibility of all in the assembly: Others in the congregation as well as the principal focal point of the ritual action.

FLOOR DESIGN: Fixed seating areas, 50 P.S.F. ; moveable seating and other areas, 100 P.S.F. These loads should be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination designs should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: "Audibility is a primary requirement. A space that does not require voice amplification is ideal. Where an amplifying system is necessary, provision for multiple microphone jacks should be made (e.g., at the altar, ambo, chair, font, space immediately in front of the congregation, and a few spots through the congregation). Since the Liturgical space must accommodate both speech and song, there must be a serious acoustical consideration of the conflicting demands of the two. A room designed to deaden all sounds is doomed to kill Liturgical participation."

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated

ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material, and compatible to meet the demands of the Liturgical action.

CEILING: Texture, material and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically) as not to interfere with the rites.

GROUP 20.1A  
WORK SACRISTY  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 200 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 2

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: In close proximity to the sanctuary, the work sacristy must be located. It should be a distinct area apart from the church proper. The work sacristy is also the altar boy's sacristy.

Area should be allowed for storage of items such as a place for keeping the vestments, altar linens, and all else necessary for the sacred functions to be performed daily.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The work sacristy should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 footcandles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than

15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 20.2A

TOILET

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 60 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The toilet should be located in the area serving the work sacristy. It should have direct access to the work sacristy and should be isolated apart from the church proper.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The toilet should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixture. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>0</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>0</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 30.1A  
RESERVATION OF THE EUCHARIST  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 154 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 2-22

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: It is highly recommended that the Holy Eucharist be reserved in a chapel suitable for private adoration and prayer.

The Eucharist is to be kept in a solid, unbreakable tabernacle.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: Artistic creation. Should be able to sense something special in everything that is seen and heard, touched and smelled, and tasted in Liturgy.

SCALE: Should have a "good feeling" in terms of human scale, hospitality and graciousness.

FLOOR DESIGN: Fixed seating areas, 50 P.S.F.; moveable seating and other areas, 100 P.S.F.; stage areas and enclosed platforms, 125 P.S.F. These loads should be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Illumination designs should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material, and compatible to meet the demands of the Liturgical action.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 40.1A  
RECONCILIATION  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 280 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 2-40

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: A room for the reconciliation of individual penitents. Furnishings and decoration should be simple and austere, offering the penitent a choice between face-to-face encounter or the anonymity provided by a screen, with nothing superfluous in evidence beyond a simple cross, table and Bible. The purpose of this room is primarily for the celebration of the reconciliation Liturgy; it is not a lounge, counseling room, etc. The word "chapel" more appropriately describes this space.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: Artistic creation. Should be able to sense something special in everything that is seen and heard, touched and smelled, and tasted in Liturgy.

SCALE: Should have a "good feeling" in terms of human scale, hospitality and graciousness.

FLOOR DESIGN: Fixed seating areas, 50 P.S.F.; moveable seating and other areas, 100 P.S.F.; stage areas and enclosed platforms, 125 P.S.F. These loads should be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Illumination designs should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply

dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material, and compatible to meet the demands of the Liturgical action.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 50.1A

VESTIBULE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 280 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 0-40

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The narthex or vestibule is the place of preparation and transition and should be treated in a dignified manner. This is the area where the Priest commences the procession at the beginning of mass and where he greets the people at the end of mass.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The narthex or vestibule should be an inviting and distinguished space. It should radiate a spirit of welcome.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles: no glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

PLUMBING: Provide a drinking fountain.

GROUP 50.2A  
PRIEST'S SACRISTY  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 200 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 2

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The Priest's sacristy should be in proximity to and have access to the narthex (vestibule). This is so the Priest may vest and greet the celebrants prior to mass, and commence the procession to the altar from the narthex.

The sacristy is the place for keeping the vestments, the sacred vessels, reliquaries, altar linens, altar cards, mass books, mass wine, holy water, hosts, cruets and all else necessary for the sacred functions to be performed daily.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The Priest's sacristy should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per

minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilation system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 50.3A  
CRY ROOM  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 175 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 0-25

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This is the area which is located in the church with visibility of the sanctuary and altar. It is sound proofed so that the crying and restlessness of the youngsters will not disturb the congregation during the service. There are no special requirements except seating.

The location should be that it will not hinder the occupants' participation in the mass.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The cry room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize performance in the Liturgy.

FLOOR DESIGN: Fixed seating areas, 50 P.S.F.; moveable seating and other areas, 100 P.S.F. These loads should be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Illumination designs should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: The room should be acoustically treated to prevent noise of youngsters to transmit into assembly area.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated

ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Provide wall facing assembly area to be glass wall.

Other wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 50.4A

RESTROOMS

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 175 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 0-6

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Adequate facilities should be provided for the public. The location should be near or at the narthex. They should be within reasonable vision and access, and should be so it won't impair with any of the activities within the church proper.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The restrooms should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants, 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP: 60.1A  
LOBBY  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 805 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 0-115

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The lobby is often the gathering place before meetings or waiting. Comfortable chairs and appointments should be supplied within this space. The location should be separate from the narthex, but should have direct access to it.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The lobby should be an inviting and distinguished area marking the administrative area. It is an important feature of the entrance and care should be taken to design the lobby which should radiate a spirit of welcome and sociability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 100 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants. 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per

minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

PLUMBING: Provide a drinking fountain.

GROUP 60.2A  
GENERAL OFFICE  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 400 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 4

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The general office includes working space for the secretary, waiting and reception room.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The general office should be an inviting and distinguished space. It should radiate a spirit of welcome and workability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 60.3A

BOOKKEEPING

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The Bookkeeping room is the place where one records the accounts or transactions of the church. Ready access to the general office is helpful.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The bookkeeping room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 60.4A

OFFICES

NUMBER OF UNITS: 3

FLOOR AREA: 300 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: These are important rooms for the church administrative area. Their design should reflect the spirit of the church, preferably that of friendly cooperation and willing service. Ready access to the general office and public is helpful.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The office should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance by the occupants.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>0</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>0</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 60.5A  
RESTROOM  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 50  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The restroom should be located within a reasonable area to provide direct access and use to administrative personnel.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The restroom should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. Summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 60.6A

CONFERENCE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 300 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 0-20

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Such a space with a seating capacity for 20 persons around a conference table, may serve parishers, community groups, clergy, and other groups of the non-physical type. The placement next to the offices makes for frequent possible use.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The conference room should be an inviting and distinguished space. It should radiate a spirit of welcome and workability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective,

washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 60.7A  
FILE ROOM  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Protected storage for the church is necessary for the safety of records in event of fire. The records of the church may include registered members records stored in metal filing cabinets, records of attendance, achievements and historical progress; records of gifts to the church, and other documents to which only occasional, and yet important, reference is made.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The file room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles, no glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants. 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 60.8A

STORAGE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: A real problem to most administrative areas is the permanent storage of inactive files, supplies, pamphlets, books, and the like. Space within the administrative area is needed for them.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FLOOR DESIGN: 125 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

GROUP 70.2A

MAINTENANCE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: A room separate for the upkeep of property and equipment is necessary for the church. It should be located within reasonable access and not impair with any of the major activities of the church.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The maintenance room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>0</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>0</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 5 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light Reflecting sound absorbing system is recommended.

**GROUP B**  
**RECTORY**

GROUP 10.1B  
ENTRY  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 50 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This area marks the entrance to the rectory. Its placement and design should be so that it identifies with the residence of the priests and not any other function.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The entry should be an inviting and distinguished area marking the rectory. Care should be taken to design the entry which should radiate a spirit of warmth and welcome.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should be capable of providing two air changes per hour.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light, reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Private. Preferably close to the church.

GROUP 20.1B  
COMMUNITY ROOM  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 375 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The community room is the gathering place for the 3 live-in Priests and their guests. The purpose of this room is primarily for sociability and relaxation.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The community room should be aesthetically pleasing, inviting, and display a sense of warmth and comfort.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants: 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. Summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should be capable of providing two air changes per hour.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Provide carpeting for finish floor material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Public. Have access to bedrooms. Kitchen and dining area.

GROUP 20.2B

DINING

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 150 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The dining room will primarily be used for formal dining at regular meals. The 3 live-in Priests and their guests if any, will be the primary users.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The dining room should be aesthetically pleasing, inviting, and display a sense of warmth and comfort.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should be capable of providing two air changes per hour.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Provide carpeting for finish floor material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6". Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Public. Have direct access to kitchen and community room.

GROUP 20.3B

BATH

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 50 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This bathroom will primarily serve guests of the 3 live-in Priests. A full range of fixtures and private storage should be provided.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The bathroom should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: In bathrooms, water closet compartments, laundry rooms, and similar rooms. A mechanical ventilation system connected directly to the outside capable of providing 5 air changes per hour should be provided.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Public. The bathroom should have access for guests and should be near the community room.

GROUP 30.1B

BEDROOMS

NUMBER OF UNITS: 3

FLOOR AREA: 375 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The most personal of interior spaces in any house is the bedroom. Many private individual activities function here. Sleeping, reading, and other quiet pursuits are among a few to name. These will be the sleeping quarters for the three Priests and should be designed to accomodate their necessities.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The bedroom should be aesthetically pleasing and display a sense of warmth and comfort.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should be capable of providing two air changes

per hour.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Provide carpeting for finish floor material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Private. Relate to living room.

GROUP 30.2B

BATH

NUMBER OF UNITS: 3

FLOOR AREA: 150 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Three separate baths should be provided for the 3 live-in Priests separately. Each should adjoin each individual bedroom. A full range of fixtures should be provided with private storage.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The bathroom should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: In bathrooms, water closet compartments, laundry rooms and similar rooms, a mechanical ventilations system connected directly to the outside capable of providing 5 air changes per hour should be provided.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Private, related to bedroom.

GROUP 30.3B  
LIVING ROOM  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 3  
FLOOR AREA: 360 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: One living room quarter should be provided for each one of the live-in Priests. This room is for individual private study, relaxation and entertainment.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The living room should be aesthetically pleasing, inviting, and display a sense of warmth and comfort.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants, 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should be capable of providing two air changes per hour.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Provide carpeting for finish floor material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Private. Related to bedroom.

GROUP 40.1B

BEDROOM

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 125 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This bedroom will serve any overnight guest of the 3 live-in Priests. It should be adequately designed to meet the basic needs for overnight accomodation.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The bedroom should be aesthetically pleasing and display a sense of warmth and comfort.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants, 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should be capable of providing two air changes per hour.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Provide carpeting for finish floor material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6". Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Private. Preferably near the other bedroom quarters.

GROUP 40.2B

BATH

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 50 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This private bath is to serve only for the overnight guest of the 3 live-in Priests. A full range of fixtures should be provided along with private storage area.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The bathroom should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: In bathrooms, water closet compartments, laundry rooms, and similar rooms. A mechanical ventilation system connected directly to the outside capable of providing 5 air changes per hour should be provided.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Private, related to guest bedroom.

GROUP 50.1B

KITCHEN

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 150 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The kitchen is the place of storage and preparation of meals. It is one of the most frequently used areas of any residence. Its primary users will be the 3 live-in Priests and or any house attendant that might be available.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The kitchen should be aesthetically pleasing and should enhance work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants, 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should be capable of providing two air changes per hour.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOOR: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Public. Have direct access to dining, and community room.

GROUP 50.2B

LAUNDRY

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 50 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The laundry room will serve the 3 live-in Priests. Accommodations for washing and drying should be provided. Cabinet space for individual storage and a designated space for ironing should be provided.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The laundry room should be aesthetically pleasing and enhance work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants, 75<sup>0</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>0</sup>F 50% R. H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should be capable of providing two air changes per hour.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a light reflective, washable material.

FLOOR: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space.

ROOM DIMENSIONS: Ceiling height should not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

LOCATION: Private. Access to kitchen and an opening to the outside.

GROUP 50.3B

STORAGE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 50 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Storage area should be provided for the 3 live-in Priests. It should be adequately designed to accommodate storage space for each individual; preferably shelving space.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FLOOR DESIGN: 125 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare and no heat producing fixtures.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

**GROUP C**  

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**HALL**

GROUP 10.1C

LOBBY

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 1000 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The lobby is often the gathering place before meetings or waiting. Comfortable chairs and appointments should be supplied within this space. The location should be separate from the multipurpose area.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The lobby should be an inviting and distinguished area marking the parish hall. It is an important feature of the entrance and care should be taken to design the lobby which will radiate a spirit of welcome and sociability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 100 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system, and public telephone area.

PLUMBING: Provide a drinking fountain.

GROUP 20.1C  
MULTIPURPOSE  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 8,400 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 0-1200

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This room will be utilized by a diverse variety of users. It will constantly be occupied during the day-time hours of the weekdays as well as in the evenings. The hall will also be used on weekends. Activities such as dances, sports, meetings, lunch meals, and exhibitions to name a few will take place within this multipurpose room.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The multipurpose room should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing. It should be a distinct feature and have a unique character of its own.

SCALE: The multipurpose room should have a "good feeling" in terms of human scale and hospitality.

UNITY: Attention must be given to the unity of the entire multipurpose room. The space should communicate a sense of oneness, of wholeness, and a sense of being a gathering place of the users.

SPANS: Column spacing should be placed as to not interfere with the activities. One of the primary requirements of the space is visibility of all the assembly. Free spanning over the length of the entire area would be preferable.

FLOOR DESIGN: Moveable seating, and other areas, 100 P.S.F.; stage and enclosed platforms, 125 P.S.F. These loads should be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of

horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination designs should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Audibility is a primary requirement. A space that does not require voice amplification is ideal. Provision for multiple microphone jacks should be made though, preferably near where the portable stage is placed.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants, 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Ceiling height is a primary requirement. Many functions will be taking place within this area, such as sport games, dances, weddings, and the like. Texture, material and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 30.1C

KITCHEN

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 600 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 3

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The kitchen will function for preparing lunch meals for the students. The kitchen will also be used to prepare Sunday breakfast after mass and to prepare meals for dances or any other event.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The kitchen should be aesthetically pleasing and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants, 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 30.2C

CONCESSION

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 150 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 2

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The concession stand will function only during dances, bingo games, and any recreational activity that involves spectators. Counter space as well as storage space for beverages and the like should be provided.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The concession stand should be aesthetically pleasing and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selecting materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 30.3C

STORAGE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This storage space will serve both the kitchen and concession area. It will be utilized for storage of dry goods, beverages and the like.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FLOOR DESIGN: 125 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

GROUP 40.1C  
CONFERENCE  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 750 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 50

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Such a space may serve the clergy, faculty groups, parents, visitors groups, and pupil clubs of the non-physical type. The placement next to the multipurpose room or lobby makes for frequent possible use.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The conference room should be an inviting and distinguished space. It should radiate a spirit of welcome and workability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 40.2C

CONFERENCE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 450 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 30

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Such a space that may serve the clergy, faculty groups, parents, visitors groups, and pupil clubs of the non physical type. The placement next to the multipurpose room or lobby makes for frequent possible use.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The conference room should be an inviting and distinguished space. It should radiate a spirit of welcome and workability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 30.3C

CONFERENCE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 150 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 10

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Such a space may serve the clergy, faculty groups, parents, visitors groups, and pupil clubs of the non physical type. The placement next to the multipurpose room or lobby makes for frequent possible use.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The conference room should be an inviting and distinguished space. It should radiate a spirit of welcome and workability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 50.1C  
DRESSING ROOM  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 2  
FLOOR AREA: 1600 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 32

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This room will be used by the students to dress for preparation of physical activities. Separate facilities should be provided for both females and males.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The dressing rooms should be aesthetically pleasing and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 50.2C

RESTROOMS

NUMBER OF UNITS: 2

FLOOR AREA: 600 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 12

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: These restroom facilities shall be private and serve only the occupants using the dressing rooms. Separate facilities shall be provided for each sex with a full range of fixtures.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The toilets should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design .

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP: 60.1C  
STORAGE  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 200 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 2

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: A problem with most halls is the storage of tables, chairs, stage equipment, sports equipment and the like. Space easily accessible to the multipurpose room is needed for them.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FLOOR DESIGN: 125 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, and no heat producing fixtures.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

GROUP 60.2C  
MAINTENANCE  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: A room separate for the upkeep of property and equipment is necessary for the hall. It should be located within reasonable access and not impair with any of the major activities of the hall.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The maintenance room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflective sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 60.3C

RESTROOMS

NUMBER OF UNITS:

FLOOR AREA: 600 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 12

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Adequate facilities should be provided for the public. The location should be near or at the lobby. They should be within reasonable vision and access, and should be so it will not impair with any of the activities within the hall proper.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The restrooms should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R. H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting sound absorbing system is recommended.

**GROUP D**  

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**SCHOOL**

GROUP 10.1D

LOBBY

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 805 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 0-115

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The lobby is often the gathering place before meetings or waiting. Comfortable chairs and appointments should be supplied within this space. The location should be separate from the administrative area.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The lobby should be an inviting and distinguished area marking the administrative area. It is an important feature of the entrance and care should be taken to design the lobby which will radiate a spirit of welcome and sociability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 100 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. Winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per

minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system.

PLUMBING: Provide a drinking fountain.

GROUP 10.2D  
GENERAL OFFICE  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 400 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 4

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The general office includes working space for the secretary, waiting and reception room.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The general office should be an inviting and distinguished space. It should radiate a spirit of welcome and workability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for sound system, time system and telephone jacks.

GROUP 10.3D

PRINCIPAL

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The principal's office is an important room for every school. There should be direct access to the general office, the corridor, and to the out-of-doors, if possible. Provision should be made for storage of garments of principal and visitors. Toilet facilities are required.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The principals office should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants, 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom system and telephone jack.

GROUP 10.4D

CONFERENCE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 300 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 20

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Such a space may serve parents, faculty groups, visitors' groups and pupil clubs of the non physical type. The placement net to the principal's office makes for frequent possible use.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The conference room should be an inviting and distinguished space. It should radiate a spirit of welcome and workability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system.

GROUP 10.5D  
PARENT/TEACHER  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 200 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS 2

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: A space set aside for records, files, and small group meetings is frequently requested by parent's groups. It might well adjoin the conference room.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The parent/teacher room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 70 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom system.

GROUP 20.1D  
RECORD STORAGE  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Protected storage for the elementary school is necessary for the safety of records in event of fire.

The records of the school may include pupils' card records, usually in 8 1/2 by 13-inch folders, stored in metal filing cabinets; comprehensive school records of attendance, enrollment, achievements and historical progress; records of gifts to the school; minutes of meetings and similar documents to which only occasional, and yet important, reference is made. Space should be near the administrative area.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 20.2D  
BOOK STORAGE  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 200 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 2

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The modern elementary school requires a vast number of books -- both textbooks and supplementary materials. In addition to the services of the library, there is a constant shifting of texts and supplementary books between classroom and central book storage. To promote efficiency, the book storage space should be near the administrative unit.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FLOOR DESIGN: 125 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 20.3D  
SUPPLY ROOM  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The school uses a great variety of supplies, arts and crafts materials. Space near the administrative unit is needed for them.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FLOOR DESIGN: 125 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 20.4D  
WORK ROOM  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 260 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 13

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This room serves to meet group teacher needs, such as preparation of curriculum materials, review of teaching methods, selection of textbooks and instructional materials, and maintenance of a continuing professional workshop. It may also serve as a museum of community resources that can be used constructively in the educational work. Its placement near the principals office makes for good professional relationships.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The workroom should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 70 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system.

GROUP 20.5D  
DUPLICATING  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The noise of a duplicating machine suggests providing a small space adjacent to the general office which is acoustically treated, well lighted, and equipped with table for collation of a document.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The duplicating room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 30.1D

WAITING

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 2

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The waiting room marks the entry into the medical clinic. The waiting room along with the medical clinic should be best located in the administrative unit. The waiting room should serve the medical clinic and the nurses room. It is somewhat of an isolation space and should be attractively equipped to serve the students.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The waiting room should be an inviting and distinguished area marking the medical clinic.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective,

washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

GROUP 30.2D  
MEDICAL CLINIC  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 1  
FLOOR AREA: 200 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 2

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: This room will be used by the nurse for regular health check-ups for the students, administration and faculty. It will also be used for first aid in case of injury or to treat acute illnesses.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The medical clinic should display aesthetic pleasantness, and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system.

GROUP 30.3D

TOILET

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 50 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The toilet should be located within the medical clinic and have access to the waiting room and nurses' room.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The toilet should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer ; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 30.4D

NURSES' ROOM

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The nurses' room is where the nurse has her own separate study and keeps records and files of students. This room should be separate from the medical clinic, but should have direct access to it and to the waiting room.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The nurses room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system, telephone jack.

GROUP 40.1D

LOUNGE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 200 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 4

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The space is to accommodate both faculty and administrative personnel for coffee breaks, leisure time, etc. Location near the administrative area is acceptable.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The lounge should be an inviting and distinguished space. It should display aesthetic pleasantness and should enhance sociability.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system.

GROUP 40.2D

RESTROOM

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 50 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The toilet will be used by the teachers during breaks, lunch, or the like. Location within the lounge would be convenient.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The toilet room should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 50.1D  
CLASSROOMS  
NUMBER OF UNITS: 14  
FLOOR AREA: 8,160 SQ. FT.  
NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 448

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The classroom is the primary source of learning for the student. The scope of knowledge is vastly covered here with constant interaction between the student and teacher. Fourteen classrooms shall be provided to accommodate a total of 32 students in each.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The classroom should display aesthetic pleasantness and should increase efficiency, keep students interested, and bring them to learning.

FLOOR DESIGN: 40 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior glazed openings. 70 foot candles illumination. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system.

GROUP 60.1D

LIBRARY

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 1,750 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 35

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: The school library program contributes something more to the overall education of youth than materials and services. The scope of knowledge has become too vast to be covered extensively within the boundaries of classroom instruction. Through the school library, these boundaries can be extended in all areas of knowledge and all forms of creative expression, and the means provided to meet and to stimulate the many interests, appreciations, and curiosities of youth.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The library should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance. It is an important feature to the school and care should be taken to design the library which will radiate a spirit of welcome and workability.

FLOOR DESIGN: Reading room, 60 P.S.F.; stack rooms, 125 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: Provide natural light by means of exterior, glazed openings. Illumination design should leave no areas dark or dim enough to be considered depressing, forgotten, or simply dark or dim. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system, telephone jacks.

GROUP 60.2D

STORAGE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: A problem to most libraries is the permanent storage of inactive files, supplies, pamphlets, books, and the like. Space within the library area is needed for them.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FLOOR DESIGN: 125 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

GROUP 70.1D

ART

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 640 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 32

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: One of the characteristics of the modern school is the extent to which children learn to express themselves in the media of color, line, and form. Much of the school's attractiveness comes from the display, on all sides, of the bold colors and vivid imagination shown in children's art work. Art is a medium of expression, and as such stands on its own feet in the school program.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The art room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 100 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system.

GROUP 70.2D

MUSIC

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 640 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 32

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Music plays an important part in the school's program. Children learn to sing; eventually, to read music; and to an increasing degree, to play instruments. Listening to records, as well as participation in music activities, does much to create in children an interest and delight in music.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The music room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 70 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a durable, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Texture, material, and design of the ceiling should conform with the overall expression of the space. Clearance and special attention should be taken in the placement of the mechanical ventilating system (both visually and acoustically).

COMMUNICATION: Provide for intercom and time system.

GROUP 80.1D

STORAGE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: A problem to most schools is the permanent storage of inactive files, supplies, pamphlets, equipment, and the like. Separate spaces within the school with ease of access should be sufficient.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

FLOOR DESIGN: 125 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

GROUP 80.2D

MAINTENANCE

NUMBER OF UNITS: 1

FLOOR AREA: 100 SQ. FT.

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS: 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: A room separate for the upkeep of property and equipment is necessary for the school. It should be located within reasonable access and not impair with any of the major activities of the school.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The maintenance room should display aesthetic pleasantness and should maximize work performance.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet on each wall.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75<sup>o</sup>F, 55% R.H. summer; 72<sup>o</sup>F, 50% R.H.winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

GROUP 80.3D

RESTROOMS

NUMBER OF UNITS:

FLOOR AREA:

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS:

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION: Adequate facilities should be provided for the students and the public. They should be within reasonable vision and access, and will not impair with any of the major activities of the school.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL: The toilets should be inviting and aesthetically pleasing.

FLOOR DESIGN: 50 P.S.F. This load should be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

LIGHTING: 30 foot candles. No glare, no heat producing fixtures. Provide a convenient outlet.

ACOUSTICAL: Consideration should be taken in selection of materials to control sound transmission.

VENTILATION: Provide for general comfort of occupants; 75°F, 55% R.H. summer; 72°F, 50% R.H. winter. The mechanically operated ventilating system should supply a minimum of 5 cubic feet per minute of outside air with a total circulated of not less than 15 cubic feet per occupant.

WALLS: Wall finish should be of a hard wall surface, light reflective, washable material.

FLOORS: Floor finish should be of a non-slip, stain resistant material.

CEILING: Light reflecting, sound absorbing system is recommended.

**FURNISHINGS / EQUIPMENT**  
**GROUP A - CHURCH**

GROUP A: CHURCH		
SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
<u>50A Narthex</u>		
50.1A Vestibule	Notice Boards	2
	Holy Water Stoop	2
50.2A Priests' Sacristy	Vestment Case	1
	Sacrarium	1
50.3A Cry Room	Pews	Seat 25
50.4A Restrooms	Water Closet	Undetermined
	Lavatory	Undetermined
	Urinal	Undetermined
	Counter Space with mirror	Undetermined
	Full Length Mirror	Undetermined
<u>60.A Administration</u>		
60.1A Lobby	Sofa 72" x 29"	3
	Lounge Chair 33" x 33"	4
	Table 42" x 42"	2
	Planter 14" x 14"	3
60.2A General Office	Full Counter Space	
	Bulletin Board	1
	Chairs 24" x 24"	3
	Desk 60" x 30"	1
	Secretarial chair 17" x 24"	1
	Files 14 7/8" x 28 9/16" x 52 3/8"	2
60.3A Bookkeeping	Full Counter space	
	Desk 60" x 24"	1
	Secretarial chair 17" x 24"	1
60.4A Office	Desk 60" x 30"	3
	Chairs 24" x 29"	9
	Files 14 7/8" x 28 9/16" x 52 3/8"	3
60.5A Restroom	Water Closet	1
	Lavatory	1
	Counter Space with mirror	1
	Full length mirror	1
60.6A Conference	Conference Table 4' x 12'	1
	Chairs 28" x 26"	6

GROUP A: CHURCH		
SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
<u>10A Church Proper</u>		
10.1A Sanctuary	Ambry 1'-6"x9" Credence Table 2'-3"x1'-3" Lecturn 2'-0"x1'-4" + 20°slope Mensa Sanctuary Lamp	1 1 1 1 1
10.2A Baptistry	Ambry 1'-6"x9" Font Table Baptismal Tank	1 1 1
10.3A Choir	Pews. The organ and other approved musical instruments should be located in a suitable place so they may assist both choir and people when they are singing and may be heard properly when played alone.	Undetermined
10.4A Nave	Pews. Stationary, designed in a manner that the congregation can kneel, stand or sit comfortably at the required times during functions that take place in the church. The pews should be arranged so that the congregation can easily take the positions required during various celebrations and so that they can readily go to communion. Fourteen stations of the cross.	Seating for 750  1
<u>20A Support</u>		
20.1A Work Sacristy	Storage Cabinets	-
20.2A Toilet	Water Closet Sink Counter Space with mirror Complete storage	1 1 1
<u>30A Chapel</u>		
30.1A Reservation of Eucharist	Tabernacle Pews Lamp Statuary	1 Seat 22 1 Undetermined
<u>40A Chapel</u>		
40.1A Reconciliation	Pews Lamps Statuary	Seat 40 Undetermined Undetermined

GROUP A: CHURCH

SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
60.7A File Room	Files 14 7/8"x28 9/16"x52 3/8"	Undetermined
60.8A Storage	Full Counter Space Shelves	-- --
<u>70A Ancillary</u>		
70A Maintenance	Full Counter Space Shelves	-- --

**FURNISHINGS / EQUIPMENT**  
**GROUP B - RECTORY**

GROUP B: RECTORY		
SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
<u>10B Entrance</u>		
10.1B Entry	--	--
<u>20B Living</u>		
20.1B Community Room	Sofa 88" x 33 1/2" Lounge Chair 33" x 33" Table 24" Dia. Coffee Table 45" x 23"	3 4 3 2
20.2B Dining	Dining Table 60" x 30" Chairs 18" x 22 1/4" Cabinet 54" x 15"	1 6 1
20.3B Bath	Water Closet Lavatory Tub/Shower Counter Space with mirror Full length mirror Complete storage	1 1 1 1 1 --
<u>30B Sleeping</u>		
30.1B Bedroom	Bed 60" x 80" Night table 32" x 15" Dresser 80" x 20" Chest 35" x 18" Complete storage	3 3 3 3 --
30.2B Bath	Water Closet Lavatory Tub/Shower Counter space with mirror Full length mirror Complete storage	3 3 3 3 3 --
30.3B Living Room	Sofa 88" x 33 1/2" Lounge chair 33" x 33" Table 24" Dia. Coffee table 45" x 23"	3 6 6 3
<u>40B Guest</u>		
40.1B Bedroom	Bed 60" x 80" Night table 32" x 15" Dresser 80" x 20" Chest 35" x 18" Complete storage	1 1 1 1 --

GROUP B: RECTORY		
SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
40.2B Bath	Water Closet	1
	Lavatory	1
	Tub/Shower	1
	Counter space with mirror	1
	Full length mirror	1
	Complete storage	--
<u>50B Service</u>		
50.1B Kitchen	Refrigerator 24" x 28"	1
	Sink 24" x 36"	1
	Range/Oven 21" x 21 1/8"	1
	Dishwasher 20" x 21 1/8"	1
	Counter space with storage	--
	Cabinets	--
50.2B Laundry	Washer 30" x 30"	1
	Dryer 30" x 30"	1
	Cabinets	--
50.3B Storage	Shelves	--
	Counter space with storage	--

**FURNISHINGS / EQUIPMENT**  
**GROUP C - HALL**

GROUP C: HALL		
SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
<u>10C Entry</u>		
10.1C Lobby	Sofa 72" x 29" Lounge Chair 33" x 33" Table 42" x 42" Table 18" x 48" Planter 14" x 14"	5 6 3 2 4
<u>20C Hall Proper</u>		
20.1C Multipurpose	Portable Stage Tables 60" x 18" Chairs 19" x 20"	1 Undetermined Undetermined
30C Service		
30.1C Kitchen	Cook's Table Sinks Refrigerator Range Counter space with storage Walk-in Refr./Freezer Broiler Fryer Pot Rack Shelves Tables	1 2 2 2 -- 1 1 1 1 1 -- 2
30.2C Concession	Full counter space with storage Ice Machine	-- --
30.3C Storage	Adjustable Shelves	--
<u>40C Meeting</u>		
40.1C Conference	Table 60" x 18" Folding Chairs 18" x 19"	1 Seat 50
40.2 Conference	Table 60" x 18" Folding chairs 18" x 19"	1 Seat 30
40.3C Conference	Table 60" x 18" Folding chairs 18" x 19"	1 Seat 10
<u>50C Locker Room</u>		
50.1C Dressing room	Lockers 12"x12"x30" Benches 15"x60"	Undetermined Undetermined

GROUP C: HALL		
SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
50.2C Restrooms	Water Closet Lavatory Mirror Urinal	Undetermined Undetermined Undetermined Undetermined
<u>60C Ancillary</u>		
60.1C Storage	--	--
60.2C Maintenance	Table 18" x 60" Adjustable Shelves Work counter with storage	1 -- --
60.3C Restrooms	Water closets Lavatory Urinal Counter space with lavatory Full length mirror	Undetermined Undetermined Undetermined Undetermined Undetermined

**FURNISHINGS / EQUIPMENT**  
**GROUP D - SCHOOL**

GROUP D: SCHOOL		
SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
<u>10D Administration</u>		
10.1D Lobby	Sofa 72" x 29"	3
	Lounge chair 33" x 33"	4
	Table 42" x 42"	2
	Planter 14" x 14"	3
10.2D General Office	Full counter space	--
	Teachers mailboxes	1
	Bulletin board	1
	Chairs 24" x 24"	4
	Desk 60" x 30"	2
	Secretarial chair 17" x 24"	2
	Files 14 7/8"x28 9/16"x52 3/8"	3
10.3D Principal	Desk 60"x30"	1
	Chairs 24"x29"	3
	Files 14 7/8"x28 9/16"x52 3/8"	1
10.4D Conference	Conference Table 4'x12'	1
	Chairs 28" x 26"	6
10.5D Parent/Teacher	Conference table 4'x12'	1
	Chairs 28" x 26"	6
	Counter space	--
	Files 14 7/8"x28 9/16"x52 3/8"	2
<u>20D Support</u>		
20.1D Record Storage	Files 14 7/8"x28 9/16"x52 3/8"	Undetermined
20.2D Book Storage	Full counter space with storage	--
	Adjustable shelves	--
	Table 60" x 18"	2
20.3D Supply Room	Full counter space with storage	--
	Adjustable shelves	--
	Table 60" x 18"	2
20.4D Work Room	Table 4' x 12'	1
	Chairs 28" x 26"	6
	Files 14 7/8:x28 9/16"x52 3/8"	2
	Adjustable shelves	--
	Storage closet	--

GROUP D: SCHOOL		
SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
20.5D Duplicating	Duplicating Machine	1
	Table 60" x 18"	1
	Full counter space with storage	--
	Adjustable shelves	--
	Sink	1
30D Health Service		
30.1D Waiting	Chairs 28" x 26"	3
	Table 24" x 24"	2
30.2D Medical Clinic	Physicians Sink	1
	Operating Table	1
	Instrument Cabinet	1
	Sterilizer	1
	Sanitary Waste Can	1
	Chairs 28" x 26"	2
	Cot 26" x 64"	2
30.3D Toilet	Water Closet	1
	Lavatory	1
	Mirror	1
30.4D Nurses Room	Desk 60" x 30"	1
	Chairs 24" x 29"	3
	Files 14 7/8"x28 9/16"x52 3/8"	2
40D Teachers Lounge		
40.1D Lounge	Table 4'Dia.	3
	Chairs 18" x 22"	12
	Full counter space with storage	--
	Sink	1
	Range 21" x 21 1/2"	1
40.2D Restroom	Water closet	1
	Lavatory	1
	Mirror	1
50D Instructional		
50.1D Classrooms	Chalkboard	14
	Tackboard	14
	Full counter space with storage	--
	Storage	--
60D Media Center		
60.1D Library	Counter space with storage	--
	Tables 60" x 18"	Undetermined
	Tables 48" Dia.	Undetermined

GROUP D: SCHOOL		
SPACE	FURNISHINGS/EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY
60.1D Library (Cont.)	Book Shelves	Undetermined
	Desk 30" x 60"	2
	Files 14 7/8"x28 9/16"x52 3/8"	2
	Tackboard	2
	Display counter	1
60.2D Storage	Full counter space with storage	--
	Adjustable shelves	--
70D Arts		
70.1D Art	Sink	1
	Work counter space with storage	--
	Table 60" x 18"	9
	Chairs	32
	Desk 60" x 36"	1
	Storage	--
	Chalkboard	1
	Tackboard	1
70.2D Music	Record Player	1
	Storage	--
	Piano	1
	Radio	1
80D Ancillary		
80.1D Storage	--	--
80.2D Maintenance	Full counter space with storage	--
	Adjustable shelves	--
	Chair 28" x 26"	1
	Table 60" x 18"	1
80.3D Restrooms	Water closet	Undetermined
	Lavatory	Undetermined
	Urinal	Undetermined
	Counter space with mirror	Undetermined
	Full length mirror	Undetermined

FOOTNOTES

1. Environment and Art in Catholic Worship, Bishop's Committee on the Liturgy, 1978, p. 16.
2. Ibid., p. 29.
3. Ibid., p. 29.
4. Uniform Building Code.
5. Environment and Art in Catholic Worship, Bishop's Committee on the Liturgy, 1978, p. 28.

**SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE  
CRITERIA  
AND  
CODE CONSIDERATIONS**

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## SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AND CODE CONSIDERATIONS

The requirements set forth herein in the systems performance criteria and code considerations have been established to meet the minimal performance for constructing and equipping the church complex. These requirements are necessary to ensure the church complex is properly planned and well constructed. The minimum requirements specified herein are not intended to restrict innovations and improvements in design or construction processes. Any deviations from the requirements specified herein may be approved if sufficient evidence is determined in that the former meets the minimum requirements specified.

Special minimal requirements have been separately specified for the four breakdown groups of the church complex (church, rectory, hall, school). Following are general requirements pertaining to the overall building complex. The performance criteria and code considerations are as follows:

### GROUP A: CHURCH

**Setting:** Effort should be made to provide a proper setting for the church. Too many churches are built directly on the sidewalk where the doors and windows are exposed to the dirt and glare of the streets. It is never good practice to empty the congregation directly on the sidewalk. After Mass, friends will want to meet and exchange friendly greetings. This will be difficult if there is no place left to stand.

Parking: Catholic parishes fill up and empty several times on a Sunday morning and bottlenecks have been observed to occur as cars arrive for one Mass while others are trying to depart from an earlier Mass. Therefore, careful planning of entrance and exit locations are important points which must be considered when planning adequate parking facilities.

Environmental: "Artistic creation expresses the religious characteristics of the liturgy. One should be able to sense something special in everything that is seen and heard, touched and tasted in liturgy. Furthermore, it is appropriate when it brings people close together so that they can see and hear the entire liturgical action, when it helps people feel involved and become involved. Such an environment works with liturgy."

Scale: "The liturgical space should have a 'good feeling' in terms of human scale, hospitality and graciousness."

Unity: "Special attention must be given to the unity of the entire liturgical space. The space should communicate an integrity (a sense of oneness, of wholeness) and a sense of being the gathering place of the initiated community. Within that one space there are different areas corresponding to different roles and functions, but the wholeness of the total space should be strikingly evident."

Spans: Column spacing shall be placed as not to interfere with the liturgical action. One of the primary requirements of the space is visibility of all in the assembly: Others in the congregation as well as the principal focal point of the ritual action.

Floor Design: Fixed seating areas, 50 P.S.F.; moveable seating and other areas, 100 P.S.F.; stage areas and enclosed platforms, 125 P.S.F. These loads shall be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

Acoustical: "Audibility is a primary requirement. A space that does not require voice amplification is ideal. Where an amplifying system is necessary, provision for multiple microphone jacks shall be made (e.g., at the altar, ambo, chair, font, space immediately in front of the congregation, and a few spots through the congregation). Since the liturgical space must accommodate both speech and song, there must be a serious acoustical consideration of the conflicting demands of the two. A room designed to deaden all sounds is doomed to kill liturgical participation."

Interior Finish: Use of materials which give off smoke that is more dense or more toxic than that given off by the burning of untreated wood or untreated paper under comparable exposure to heat or flame shall not be permitted.

\*Imitation leather or other material, consisting of, or coated with a pyroxylin or similarly hazardous base, shall not be used in assembly occupancies.

\*Use of wood for ornamental purposes, trusses, paneling or chancel furnishing is permitted.

Every aisle shall lead to an exit door or to a cross aisle

running parallel to the seats and leading directly to an exit. Aisles shall not be less in width than thirty-six inches plus an increase of one and one-half inches for each five feet of such aisle from its beginning to an exit, except that aisles with seats on one side may be six inches less in width; where egress is provided at both ends of an aisle, the aisle may have a uniform width of not less than specified herein. Cross aisles shall not be less than three feet six inches . An aisle bordering on a means of entrance shall be not less than four feet wide.

There shall not be obstructions of any kind in an aisle. Aisles shall not exceed a gradient of more than one (1) in eight (8). Steps shall not be used in any aisle where differences of level can be overcome by gradients. Where it is necessary in balconies to use steps, they shall extend the full width of aisles and risers shall not exceed six and one-half (6 1/2) inches.

Rows of seats between aisles shall have not more than twenty (20) seats. Rows of seats opening onto an aisle at one end shall have not more than seven (7) seats. Seats without dividing arms shall have their capacity determined by allowing eighteen (18) inches per person.

The spacing of rows of seats from back to back shall be not less than thirty (30) inches. In every case there shall be a clear space of not less than twelve (12) inches between the back of one seat and the front of one seat immediately behind it, measured at the seat line.

GROUP B: RECTORY

Floor Design: 40 P.S.F.; storage areas 125 P.S.F. This load shall be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

Room Dimensions: Ceiling Height shall not be less than 7'6".  
Minimum room dimension is 7'0".

Economy: Plan to make the cost as low as is consistent with permanency, and have regard to economy in operation and control of the structure.

Beautiful: The whole structure shall be characterized by dignity and beauty.

Consistant: The rectory shall be architecturally consistant with that of the church structure; that is, it shall conform throughout to the line forms and movements established by the architectural life after which it is built.

Structure: Fire-proof. It is desirable that the fire-proof materials be used throughout.

GROUP C: HALL

Scale: The multipurpose room should have a "good feeling" in terms of human scale and hospitality.

Unity: Attention must be given to the unity of the entire multi-purpose room. The space should communicate a sense of oneness, of wholeness, and a sense of being a gathering place of the users.

Spans: Column spacing shall be placed as to not interfere with the activities. One of the primary requirements of the space is visibility of the assembly. Free spanning over the length of the entire area is preferable.

Floor Design: Moveable seating and other areas, 100 P.S.F.; stage and enclosed platforms, 125 P.S.F. These loads shall be taken as the minimum live loads in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

Acoustical: Audibility is a primary requirement. A space that does not require voice amplification is ideal. Provision for multiple microphone jacks shall be made, though, preferably near where the portable stage is placed.

Ceiling: Ceiling height is a primary requirement. Many functions will be taking place within this area, such as sport games, dances, weddings, and the like.

Economy: Plan to make the cost as low as is consistent with permanency, and have regard to economy in operation and control of the structure.

Beautiful: The whole structure shall be characterized by dignity and beauty.

Consistant: The hall shall be architecturally consistant with that of the other structures; that is, it shall conform throughout to the line forms and movements established by the architectural type after which it is built.

Structure: Fire-proof. It is desirable that fire-proof materials be used throughout.

#### GROUP D: SCHOOL

Floor Design: 50 P.S.F.; storage areas 125 P.S.F. This load shall be taken as the minimum live load in pounds per square foot of horizontal projection to be used in the design.

Economy: Plan to make the cost as low as is consistant with permanency, and have regard to economy in operation and control of the structure.

Beautiful: The whole structure shall be characterized by dignity and beauty.

Consistant: The school shall be consistant with that of the other structures; that is, it shall conform throughout to the line forms and movements established by the architectural type after which it is built.

Structure: Fire-proof. It is desirable that fire-proof materials be used throughout.

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The provisions of the following sections shall apply to all buildings governing the church complex:

### ACCESSIBILITY FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED AND/OR HANDICAPPED

#### Requirements: (A) Access to buildings

1. Accessibility shall be provided from rights-of-way and parking areas by means of a pathway leading to at least one entrance generally used by the public, such pathway shall have been cleared of all obstructions related to construction activity, prior to the opening of the building to the general public. Where curbs exist along such pathways, as between a parking lot surface and a sidewalk surface, inclined curb approaches or curbcuts having a gradient of not more than one (1) foot in twelve (12) feet and a width of not less than four (4) feet shall be provided for access by wheelchairs.

2. Each parking space reserved for physically handicapped persons shall be identified by above-grade signs. Each parking space so reserved shall be not less than twelve feet (12') in width.

Parking spaces for the physically handicapped shall be located as close as possible to elevators, ramps, walkways and entrances. Parking spaces should be located so that physically

handicapped persons are not compelled to wheel or to walk behind parked cars to reach entrances, ramps, walkways and elevators.

(B) ACCESS WITHIN BUILDINGS

1. Accessibility within buildings shall be provided utilizing at least one of the required means of egress at ground level, preferably all entrances generally used by the public, and shall include access provisions to each floor.

2. In buildings equipped with water fountains, at least one such shall have a spout within thirty-three (33) inches of the floor and shall be equipped with front mounted hand operated controls. When accessible fountains are located in alcoves, the alcoves shall be of a width not less than thirty-two (32) inches.

3. Where public telephones are provided, at least one (1) shall be so installed that the headset dial and coin receiver are within fifty-four (54) inches of the floor. Unobstructed access to within twelve (12) inches of the telephone shall be provided. Such access shall be not less than thirty (30) inches in width.

(C) RESTROOM FACILITIES

1. In buildings equipped with restrooms for use by the public or by the general tenancy, at least one restroom for males and one for females on each floor shall be made accessible to and usable by the handicapped. Such restrooms shall be marked by signs or symbols generally recognized as pertaining to facilities suitable to the handicapped. Where such restrooms are not visible from all public areas on each floor, the direction thereto shall

be indicated by use of similar signs or symbols.

(D) SEATING ACCOMMODATIONS

Places of assembly with fixed seating arrangements shall provide viewing positions for persons in wheelchairs in accordance with the following schedule:

Capacity of Assembly Spaces	Number of Viewing Positions
501 to 1000	9 or 2% of Total

Viewing positions for persons in wheelchairs shall be provided in a reasonable and convenient section or sections of the facility by one of the following methods:

1. By providing portable seats which can be easily removed;
2. By providing clear space devoid of any portable or fixed seating arrangements.

These positions shall be so located as not to interfere with egress from any row of seats, shall be reached by means of ramps and/or elevators, and shall not infringe upon aisle requirements.

There shall be no steps in the aisles or in the access route used by the physically handicapped to reach the viewing positions, but the aisles may be inclined.

## EQUIPMENT

### A. General

1. All equipment necessary for the operation of the facility as planned shall be shown on the drawings or equipment list. The design shall provide for the installation and replacement of large and special items of equipment, and also make provision for the accessibility to service and maintain all fixed equipment.

### B. Classification

1. Equipment items shall be classified in two main groups:

A. Fixed Equipment: This is defined as equipment which is permanently affixed to the building or which must be connected to a service distribution system designed and installed during construction for the specific use of the equipment.

B. Moveable Equipment: This is defined as all equipment items not considered to be fixed equipment.

## CONSTRUCTION

### A. Design

1. Every building and every portion thereof shall be designed and constructed to sustain all dead and live loads in accordance with accepted engineering practices and standards.

## B. Foundations

1. Foundations shall rest on natural solid bearing if a satisfactory bearing is available at reasonable depths. Proper soil-bearing values shall be established in accordance with recognized standards. If solid bearing is not encountered at practical depths, the structure shall be supported on driven piles or drilled piers designed to support the intended load without detrimental settlement, except that one story buildings may rest on a fill designed by a soils engineer. When engineered fill is used, site preparation and placement of fill shall be done under the direct full-time supervision of the soils engineer. The soils engineer shall issue a final report on the compacted fill operation and certification of compliance with the job specifications. All footings shall extend to a depth not less than 1'-0", below the estimated maximum frost line.

## C. Enclosures

1. Enclosures for stairways, elevator shafts, and other vertical shafts if any, boiler rooms, and storage rooms of 100 square feet or greater area shall be of construction having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

## D. Interior Finishes

1. Interior finish materials shall comply with the flame spread limitations and the smoke production limitations if a separate underlayment is used with any floor finish materials, the

underlayment and the finish material shall be tested as a unit or equivalent provisions made to determine the effect of the underlayment on the flammability characteristics of the floor finish material. Tests shall be performed by an independent testing laboratory.

#### E. Insulation Materials

1. Building insulation materials, unless sealed on all sides and edges, shall have a flame spread rating of 25 or less and a smoke developed rating of 150 or less.

### MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

#### A. General

1. In view of our national concern for energy conservation, mechanical systems will be subject to special review for overall efficiency and life cycle costing including operational. In most instances, a well designed system can be energy efficient at minimal added cost and at the same time provide for better user comfort.

2. Prior to completion and acceptance of the facility, all mechanical systems shall be tested, balanced, and operated to demonstrate to the owner or his representative that the installation and performance of these systems conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications.

3. Upon completion of the contract, the owner shall be furnished with a complete set of manufacturer's operating, maintenance, and preventive maintenance instructions, and parts list with numbers and description for each piece of equipment. He shall also be provided with instruction in the operational use of systems and equipment as required.

B. Thermal and Acoustical Insulation

1. Insulation shall be provided for the following within the building:

A. Boilers, smoke breeching, and stacks.

B. Steam supply and condensate return piping.

C. Hot water piping above 120°F and all hot water heaters and converters.

D. Chilled water, refrigerant, other process piping and equipment operating with fluid temperatures below ambient dew point.

E. Water supply and drainage piping on which condensation may occur.

F. Air ducts and casings with outside surface temperatures below ambient dew point.

G. Other piping, ducts, and equipment as necessary to maintain the efficiency of the system.

2. Insulation including finishes and adhesives on the exterior surfaces of ducts and equipment shall have a flame spread rating

of 25 or less and a smoke developed rating of 50 or less as determined by an independent testing laboratory. Smoke development rating for pipe insulation shall not exceed 150.

3. Linings in the air ducts and equipment shall meet the erosion test method described in Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. These linings, including coating and adhesives, and insulation on exterior surfaces of pipes and ducts in building spaces used as air supply plenums, shall have a flame spread rating of 25 or less and a smoke developed rating of 50 or less as determined by an independent testing laboratory.

#### C. Steam and Hot Water Systems

1. Boilers. Boilers shall have the capacity, based upon the net ratings published by the Hydronics Institute, to supply the normal requirements of all systems and equipment.

2. Valves. Supply and return mains and risers of space heating and process steam systems shall be valved to isolate the various sections of each system. Each piece of equipment shall be valved at the supply and return ends except that vacuum condensate returns need not be valved at each piece of equipment.

#### D. Heating and Ventilating Systems

1. Ventilation system details. All air-supply and air-exhaust systems shall be mechanically operated. All fans serving exhaust systems shall be located at the discharge end of the system.

A. All central ventilation or air conditioning systems shall be equipped with filters.

B. Air handling duct systems shall meet the requirements of NFPA standard 90A.

C. Exhaust hoods in food preparation center shall have an exhaust rate of not less than 50 CFA per square foot of face area. Face area is defined as the open area from the exposed perimeter of the hood to the average perimeter of the cooking surfaces. All hoods over cooking ranges shall be equipped with grease filters, fire extinguishing systems, and heat actuated fan controls.

D. Boiler room shall be provided with sufficient outdoor air to maintain combustion rates of equipment.

E. Plumbing

1. The material used for plumbing fixtures shall be of a non-absorptive acid-resistant material.

2. Water Supply Systems

A. Systems shall be designed to supply water at sufficient pressure to operate all fixtures and equipment during maximum demand periods.

B. Each water service main, branch main, riser, and branch to a group of fixtures shall be valved. Stop valves shall be provided at each fixture.

C. Backflow preventers (vacuum breakers) shall be installed on hose bibbs, janitors' sinks, and on all other fixtures to which hoses or tubing can be attached.

D. Flush valves installed on plumbing fixtures shall be of a quiet operating type, equipped with silencers.

E. Water distribution systems shall be arranged to provide hot water at each hot water outlet at all times. Hot water at shower and bathing facilities shall not exceed 110°F. Hot water at handwashing facilities shall not exceed 120°F.

F. Hot water heaters and tanks. The hot water heating equipment shall have sufficient capacity to supply water at the temperatures and amounts indicated. Water temperatures to be taken at hot water point of use or inlet to processing equipment. Storage tank(s) shall be fabricated of corrosion-resistant metal or lined with noncorrosive material.

### 3. Drainage Systems

A. Insofar as possible drainage piping shall not be installed within the ceiling nor installed in an exposed location in areas of food preparation, food storage areas, and other critical areas. Special precautions shall be taken to protect these areas from possible leakage or condensation from necessary overhead piping systems.

B. Building sewers shall discharge into a community sewage system.

4. Identification. All piping in the water systems shall be color coded or otherwise marked for easy identification.

## ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

A. General

1. All material including equipment, conductors, controls, and signaling devices shall be installed to provide a complete electrical system with the necessary characteristics and capacity to supply the electrical facilities shown in the specifications or indicated on the plans. All materials shall be listed as complying with available standards of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or other similarly established standards.

2. All electrical installations and systems shall be tested to show that the equipment is installed and operates as planned or specified.

B. Switchboards and power panels. Circuit breakers or fusible switches that provide disconnecting means and overcurrent protection for conductors connected to switchboards and panelboards shall be enclosed or guarded to provide a dead-front type of assembly. The main switchboard shall be located in a separate enclosure accessible only to authorized persons. The switchboard shall be convenient for use, readily accessible for maintenance, clear of traffic lanes, and in a dry ventilated space free of corrosive fumes or gases. Overload protective devices shall be suitable for operating properly in ambient temperature conditions.

C. Panelboards. Panelboards serving lighting and appliance circuits shall be located on the same floor as the circuits they serve. This requirement does not apply to emergency system circuits.

D. Lighting. All spaces occupied by people, machinery, equipment within buildings, approaches to buildings, and parking lots shall have lighting.

E. Receptacles.

1. Rooms. Duplex grounding type receptacles shall be installed in all areas in sufficient quantities for the tasks to be performed. A minimum of one duplex receptacle for each wall shall be installed in each room other than storage.

2. Corridors. Duplex receptables for cleaning equipment and general use shall be installed approximately 50'-0" apart in all corridors and within 25'-0" of ends of corridors.

F. Emergency Lighting. Automatic emergency lighting shall be provided to make egress from the building safe in the event of power failure. As a minimum, this shall be a system of battery operated lights with provisions for continuous trickle charging. Capacity of each unit shall be as required for not less than 45 minutes of illumination. Emergency lighting shall be provided for all corridors and exitways, public waiting spaces, assembly areas, and boiler and equipment room.

G. A manually operated electrically supervised fire alarm system shall be installed in the church complex.

## FIRE PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENTS

### A. GENERAL

1. Construction for the church complex shall be of type 1 construction. Type 1 construction is that type of construction in which the structural members including exterior bearing walls, columns, floors and roofs are of non-combustible materials and are protected so as to have fire resistance not less than that specified for the structural elements below.

Structural Element	Required Fire Resistance In Hours
Party and fire walls	4
Interior bearing walls	3
Interior nonbearing partitions	--
Columns	3
Beams, girders, trusses and arches	3
Floor construction	3
Roof construction	1½
Exterior bearing walls over 10 ft. to 20 ft.	4(20%)*
Exterior nonbearing walls over 10 ft. to 20 ft.	2(20%)*

\*(% indicates percent of wall opening permitted).

### B. Restrictions on interior use of combustible materials.

1. General. Combustible materials may be used for ceilings, floor finish or other interior finish of buildings.

Interior finish means the exposed interior surfaces of buildings including, but not limited to, fixed or moveable walls and partitions, columns, and ceilings. Requirements for finishes shall not apply to trim, defined as picture holds, chair rails, baseboards, and

handrails; to doors and windows or their frames, nor to materials which are less than 1/28 inch in thickness cemented to the surface of walls or ceilings, if these materials have flame-spread characteristics no greater than paper of this thickness cemented to a non-combustible or fire retardent treated wood backing.

C. Floor Finish

1. Floor finish, if of combustible material, shall be applied directly upon the floor construction, except that a floor finish of wood, linoleum, rubber, tile or cork may be secured to a sub-floor of wood.

D. Floor Covering

1. Finished floors or floor covering materials of a traditional type, such as wood, vinyl, linoleum, terrazzo and other resilient floor covering materials are exempt from the requirements of this section. Carpet type floor coverings shall be tested as proposed for use including underlayment.

A. All carpet materials shall be tested and listed by an approved testing agency and shall be labeled, at least every nine (9) square feet. The label shall contain the carpet materials tested radiant flux level.

FOOTNOTES

1. Environment and Art in Catholic Worship, Bishop's Committee on the Liturgy, 1978.
2. Southern Standard Building code.
3. Uniform Building Code, International Conference of Building officials, 1976.

# COST ANALYSIS

## Project Development Cost Estimate

The following cost estimate is a preliminary prediction of the probable cost of the project. It is based on program requirements and current, local market conditions in terms of materials, labor and other economic factors.

The elements of the project development cost estimate include:

- Building construction cost estimate
- Site development cost estimate
- Project cost
- Contingent

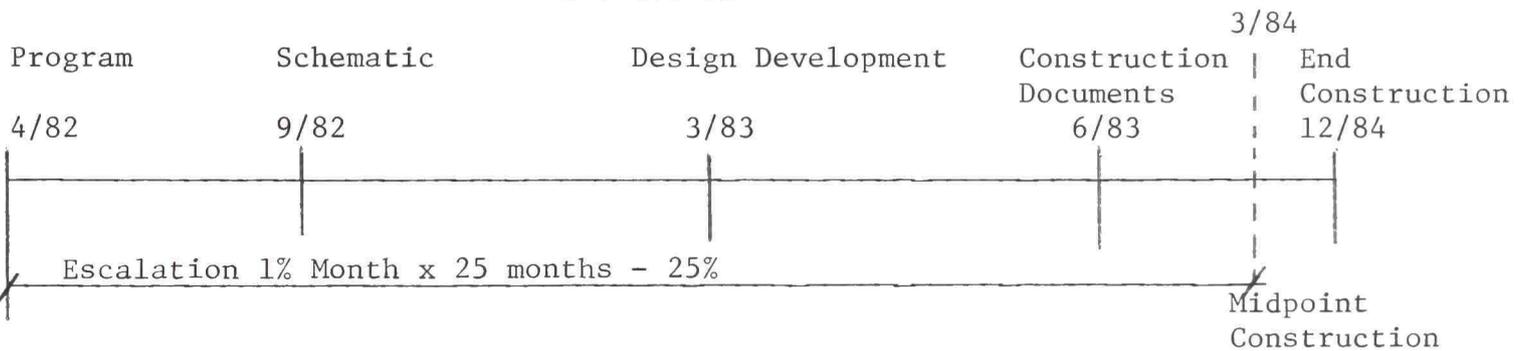
Although this is a rough predesign cost estimate, cost estimate revisions should be scheduled for each phase of work completion; e.g., program, schematic design, design development, construction documents.

Building Construction Cost Estimate

Building costs were derived by a unit cost method applied to the various program elements, and breakdown as follows:

Group	Base Cost*	Local Building Cost Multiplier	(As of 4/82) Cost/Sq. Ft.
Church	\$31.92	2.218	\$70.80
Rectory	\$21.03	2.218	\$46.64
Hall	\$18.72	2.218	\$41.52
School	\$22.90	2.218	\$50.79

Escalation



\*Dodge building cost calculator and valuation guide, October-December 1981

Group	Gross Sq. Ft.	Cost/Sq. Ft. 4/82	Escalation Mid-Pt. Const.	Cost/Sq. Ft. 3/84	Building Cost
Church	13,869	\$70.80	25%	\$88.50	\$1,227,407
Rectory	2,612	\$46.64	25%	\$58.30	\$152,280
Hall	16,905	\$41.52	25%	\$51.90	\$877,370
School	22,342	\$50.79	25%	\$63.49	\$1,418,494
Total Building Cost					\$3,675,551

Site Development Cost Estimate

The following assumptions were made to arrive at a reasonable site development cost:<sup>1</sup>

- Site is at 8600 Winchester
- 6.17 acres of land will be developed
- Clear 6.17 acres                    -0-
- Site preparation
  - 1.5% building cost            \$55,133
- On site utilities
  - 1% building cost            \$36,755
- Sidewalks
  - 1.25% building cost        \$45,944
- Site demolition                    ---
- Landscaping
  - 1.5% building cost            \$55,133
- Outdoor lighting
  - 2% building cost            \$73,511
- Fixed equipment
  - 5% building cost            \$183,777
- Parking

Total Site Development                    \$450,253

Project Cost

A figure of 25% is added to the sum of building construction and site development costs to cover professional fees, furniture, furnishings, legal fees and administrative costs such as insurance.<sup>2</sup>

Total Site Development	\$4,125,804
and Building Construction Cost	
25%	<u>1,031,451</u>
	\$5,157,255

Contingency

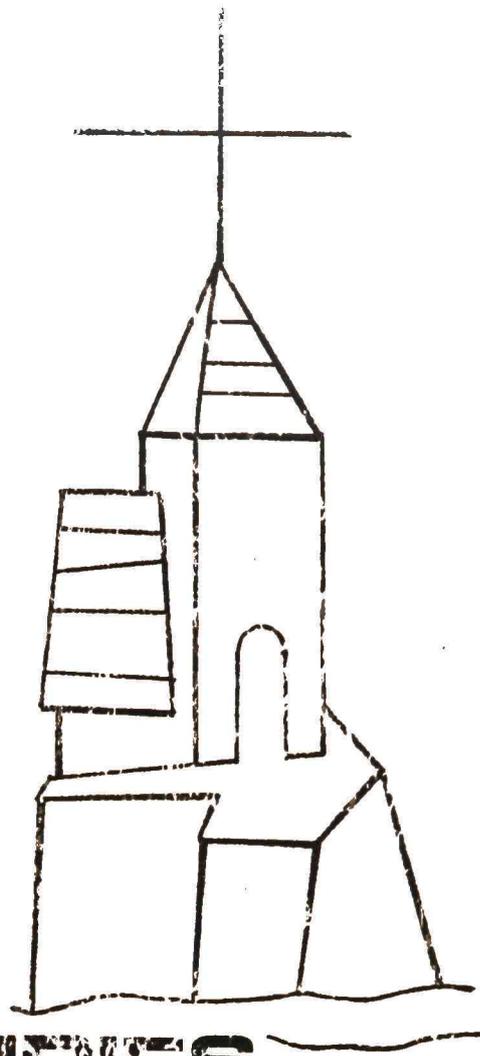
At this stage of project development a 10% contingency should be added to the project cost to allow for minor adjustments in program, variables in square foot price and unusual construction conditions not foreseen at this time.<sup>3</sup>

Project Cost	\$5,157,255
10% Contingency	<u>515,725</u>
Total	5,672,980

Estimated Probable Construction Cost	\$5,672,980
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## Footnotes

1. Peña M. William, Caudill William, Focke W. John. Problem Seeking:  
An Architectural Programming Primer, Cahners Books International  
Inc., 1977.
2. Palmer A. Mickey, The Architect's Guide to Facility Programming. The  
American Institute of Architects, 1981, p.206.
3. Ibid., p.206.



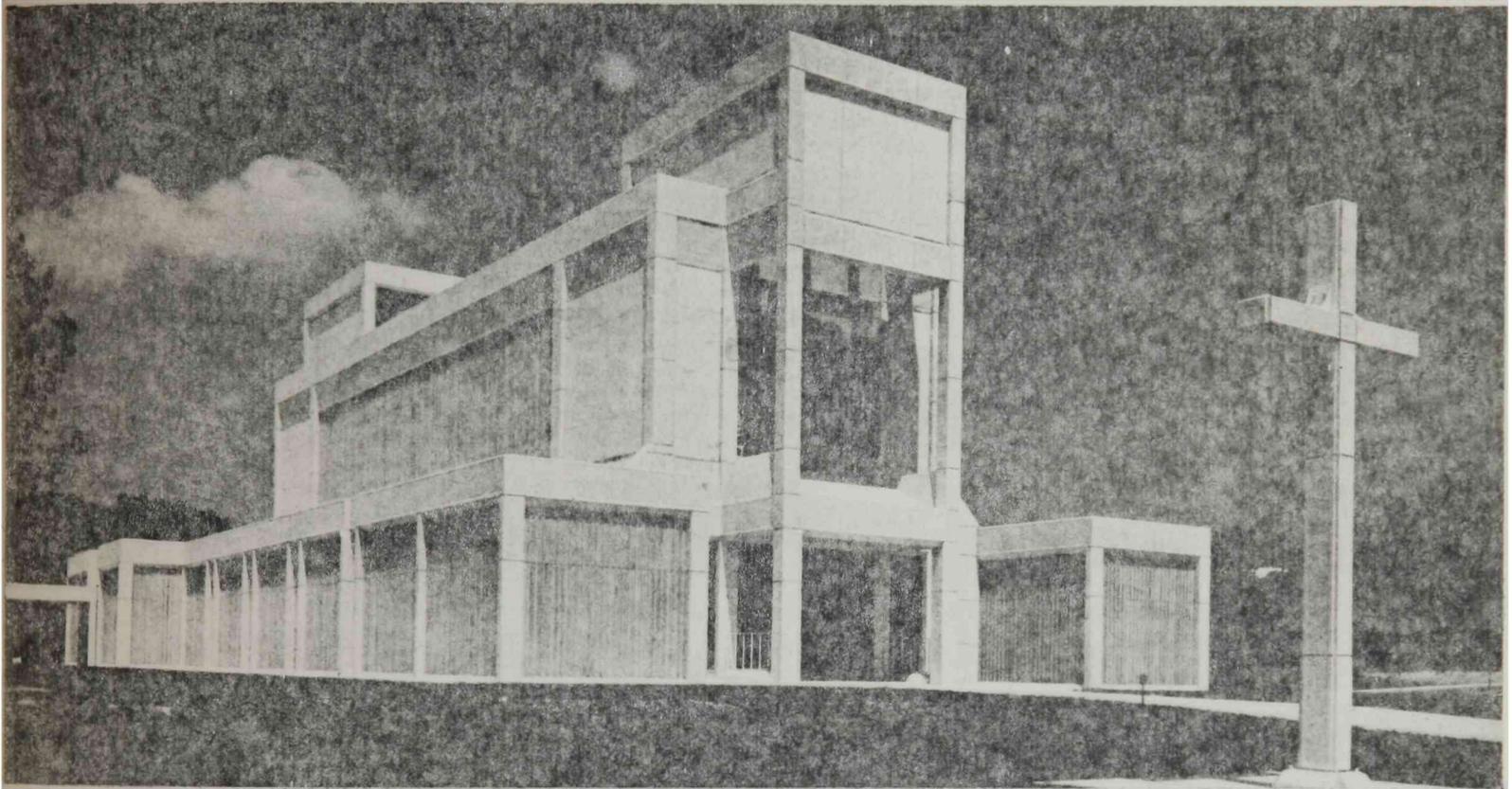
**CASE STUDIES**  

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**CATHOLIC CHURCHES**

# CHRIST THE KING

BUILDING TYPOLOGY: Catholic Church



VIEW

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS: Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, Inc.

LOCATION: Little Rock, Arkansas

PROGRAM: Church  
Future additions:  
\*Rectory  
\* Parish Hall  
\*School  
\*Convent



INTERIOR VIEW

**CONFIGURATION:** Attempts in part to follow the ancient form of the basilica--a simple, three aisle structure, originally with flat ends.

**LIGHT:** Natural light is introduced in two ways:  
\*At entrance is a large stained glass window.  
\*Over the altar is a clerestory that allows light to flood down over chancel area.

**BUILDING MATERIAL:** Concrete structural frame with infill sometimes of concrete and other times of rough-sawn cedar, stained to weather eventually to gray.

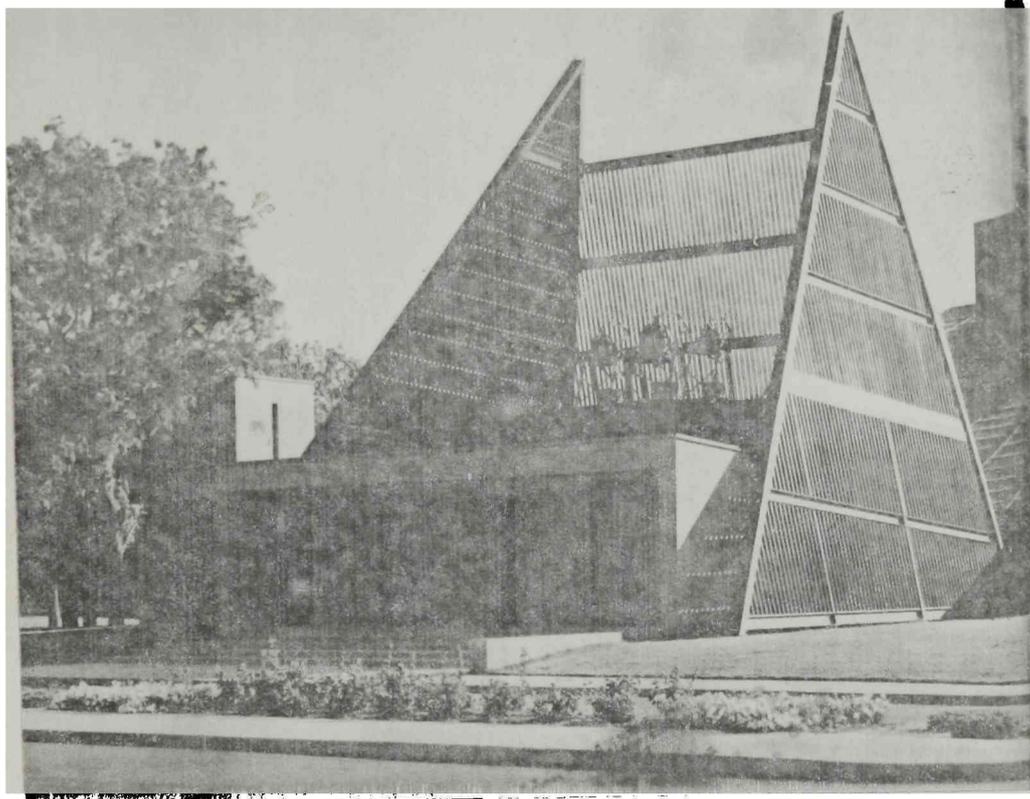
**ARCH. SOLUTION/CONCEPTS:** Building emulates from traditional forms on the whole.  
\*The traditional long and thin shape of the basilica has been considerably widened with respect to current liturgical thinking.

"Christ the King Catholic Church." Wittenberg, Delony & Davidson, Inc. Arch. & Eng. Architectural Record, July 1977, page 105.

# ST. JUDE

"THE NEW LITURGY"

BUILDING TYPOLOGY: Catholic Church



VIEW

EXTERIOR: Rises to a height of 70 feet. Roof illustrates the "ascent of man to God."

ARCHITECTS: Progressive Design Associates

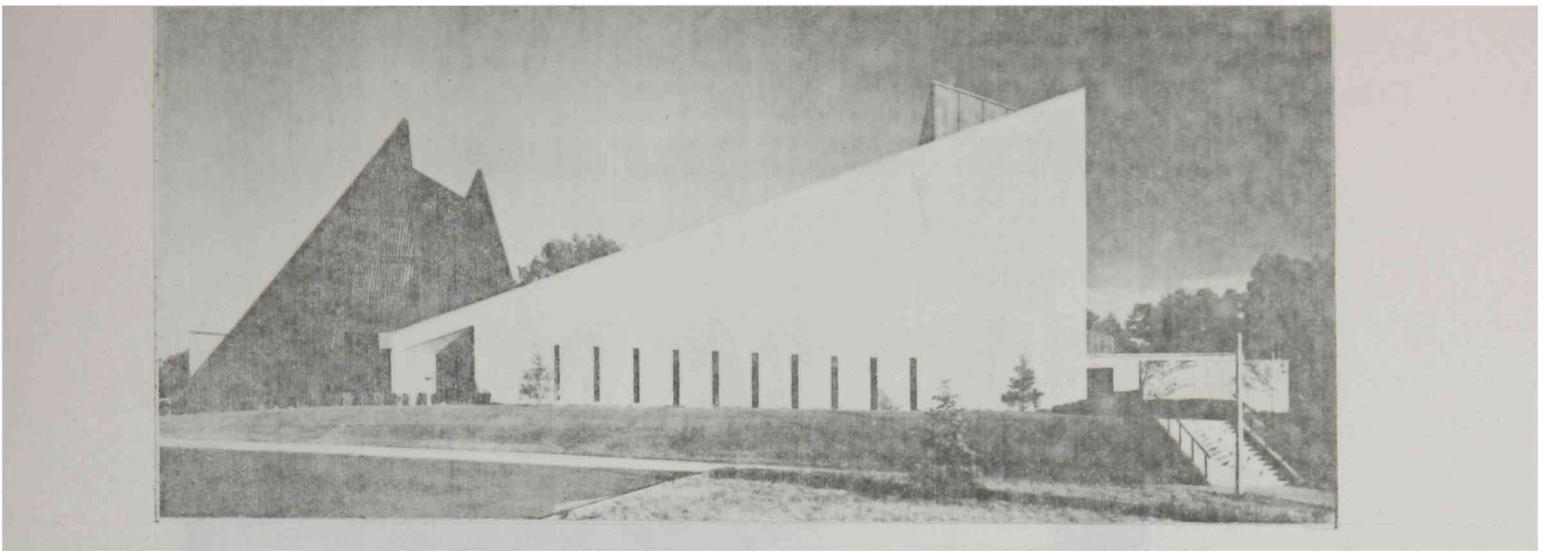
LOCATION: Grand Rapids, Michigan

SITE: 20 acres of rolling woodland on the outskirts of the city.

PROGRAM: A church, seating 850. Attached, an enclosed area for the Shrine of St. Jude. Existing on site are elementary school, rectory, and convent.



VALUES EXPRESSED: Liturgy. "Revolutionary changes in the liturgy were promulgated early in 1964 by Pope Paul VI, as part of the Second Vatican Council. These changes (the priest facing the parishioners, the celebrants engaged in singing and responsive reading, and the Mass conducted in the language of the people) are already affecting the worship of Roman Catholics the world over, and will strongly affect the new architecture for the reformed liturgy."

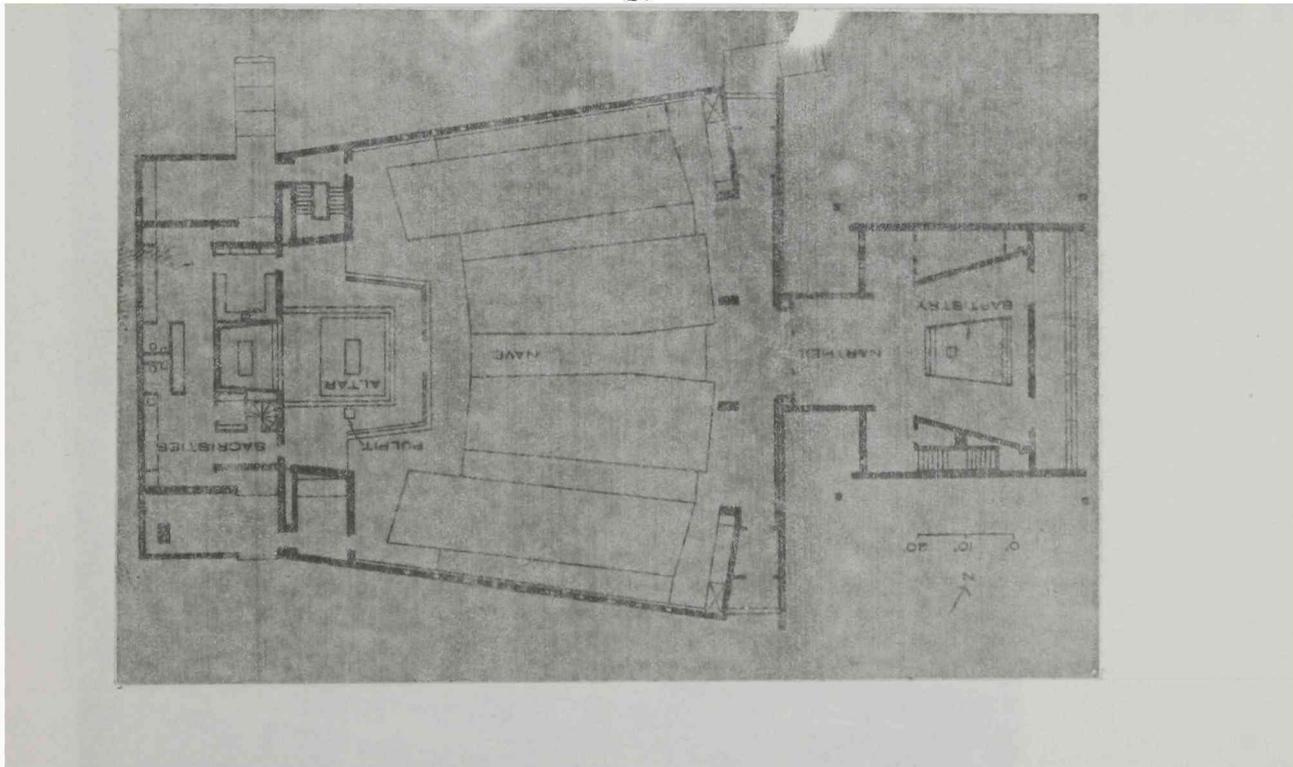


SYSTEM: Reinforced-concrete walls; laminated wood beams and purlins, pan and joint system for floor and roof of sacristy.

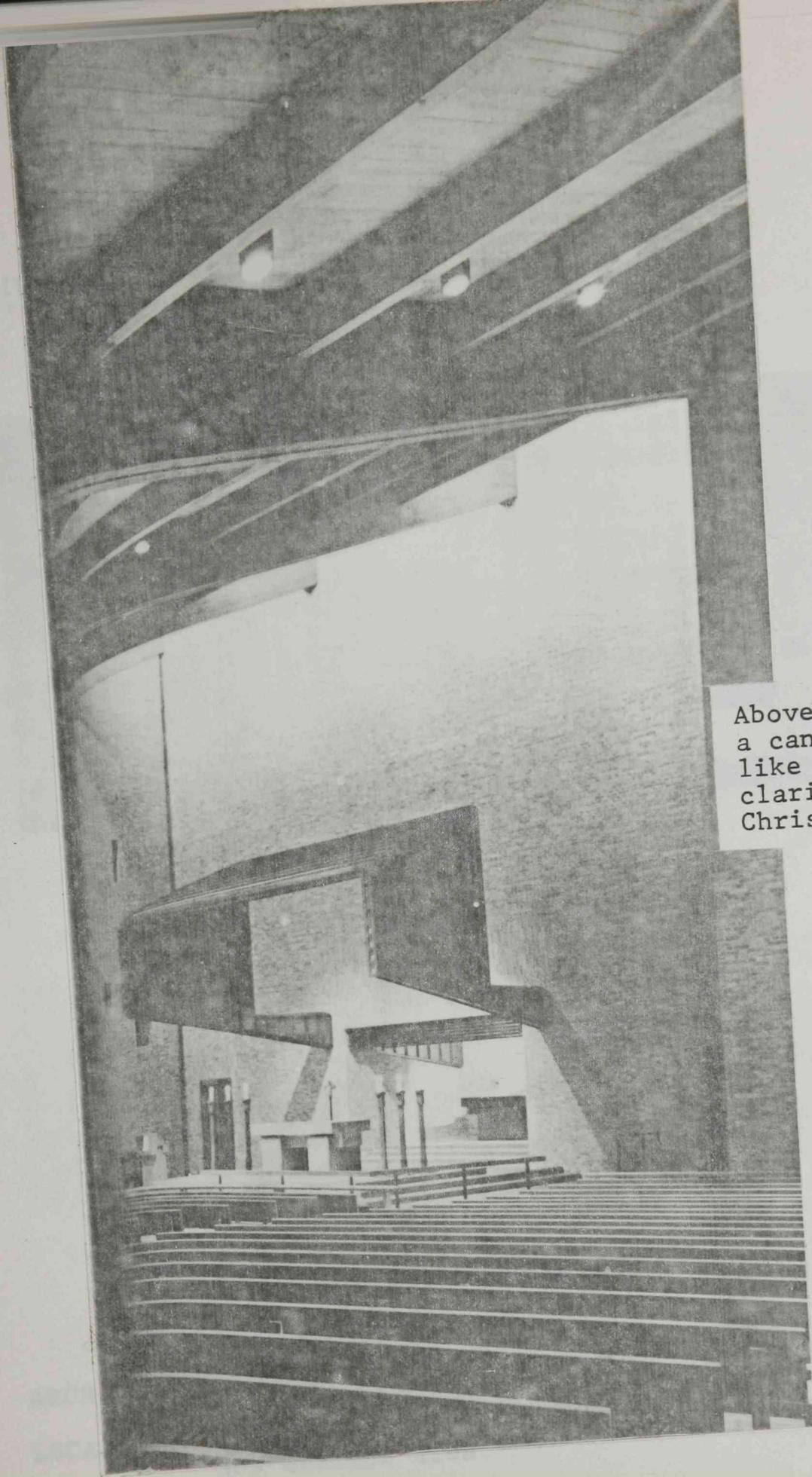
MECHANICAL SYSTEM: Hot-water heating.

MAJOR MATERIALS: Reinforced concrete; facing brick for walls, terrazzo for floor; copper for floor of nave.

ARCHITECT'S STATEMENT: "The controversial form of the church grew not for the sake of being 'different', but from the strength of the liturgy."



PLAN: "Emphasis in the new liturgy is on bringing the people as close to the essentials of their worship as possible." The plan of the church is almost as wide as it is long. It puts most of the congregation in close contact with the altar. Attention is focused on the altar--the floor slopes down to it, the ceiling rises up from it.

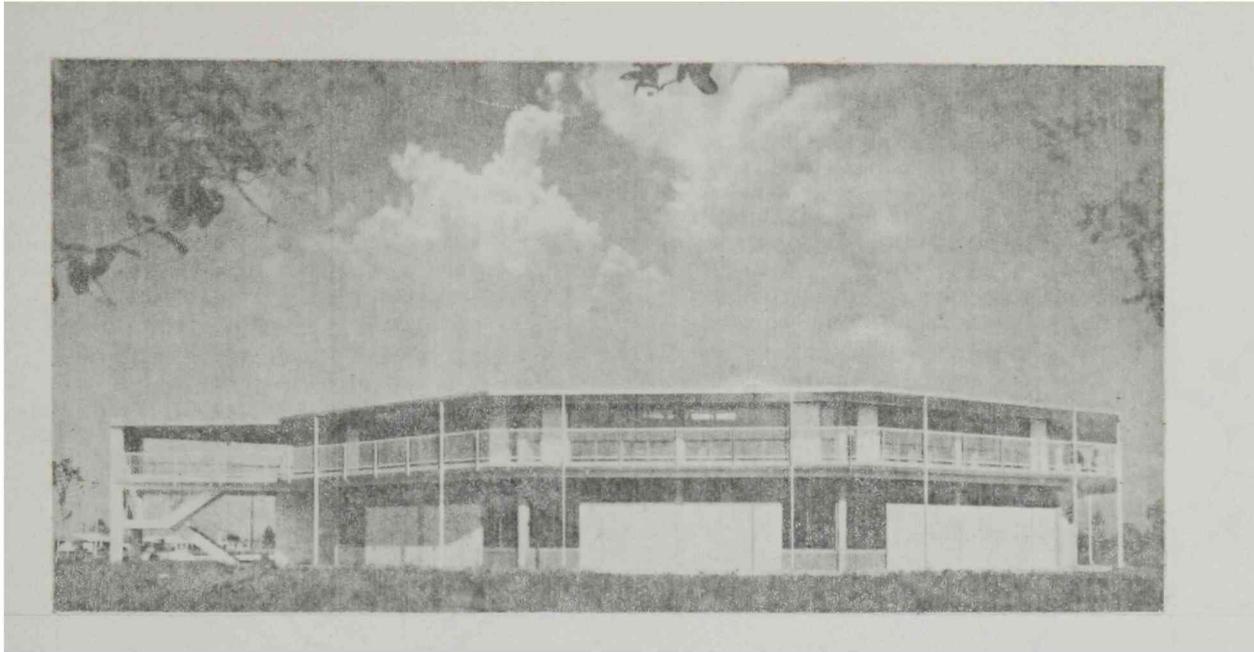


Above the altar is  
a canopy, its "crown-  
like appearance de-  
claring to us that  
Christ is our King"

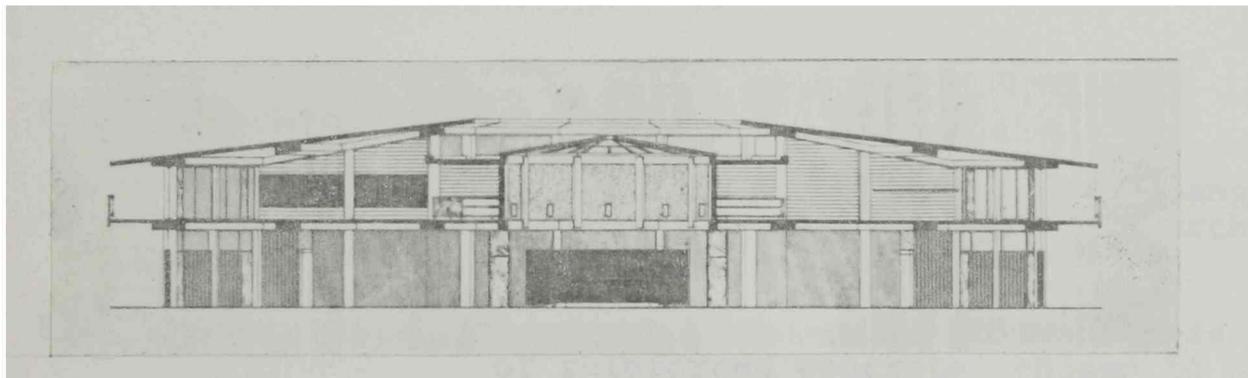
"The New Liturgy" - St. Jude Catholic Church, Grand Rapids,  
Michigan, Progressive Design Associates,  
Progressive Architecture, March 1965,  
Pages 135-137.

# ST. PHILLIP NERI

BUILDING TYPOLOGY: Catholic Church



VIEW



SECTION

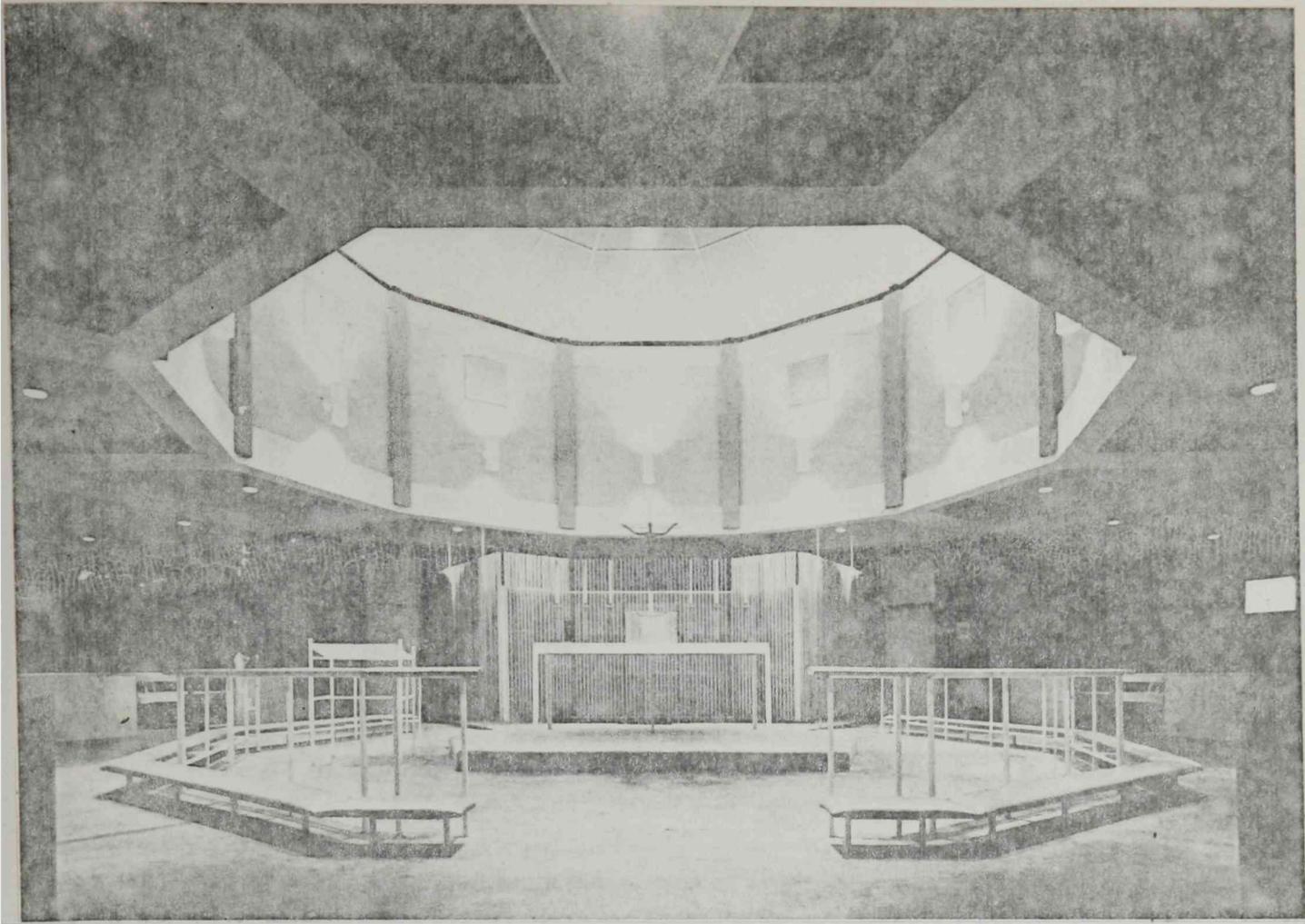
ARCHITECTS: Burk, Le Breton & Lamantia Architects.

LOCATION: Planned for a new residential subdivision in the New Orleans area.

PROGRAM: \*Church for 600 Parishers  
\*Eight classrooms  
\*Offices  
\*Faculty Lounge

CONFIGURATION: Church and School in the Round.





## ALTAR

SPACE: Worship room is of unusual design interest, spacially and in details.

\*Central well penetrates upper classroom floor, is roofed by a double-glazed aluminum dome skylight serves as dramatic source of light and space, and focuses attention on the detailing of the altar, communion rail and lectern.

\*Altar area is lighted by night by incadescent fixtures attached to the sides of the well.



NAVE

"Catholic Church." Burk, Le Breton & Lamantia Arch, Pro  
gressive Architecture, November, 1963.

# GLOSSARY

## CHURCH PLANNING TERMINOLOGY

ALTAR: Place of sacrifice; elevated structure for celebration of Mass.

ALTAR STONE: Portable altar; small consecrated stone placed in the center of a temporary altar.

AUMBRY: Cupboard or safe for holy oils; usually found in the sanctuary or baptistry.

BAPTISTRY: Area for the sacrament of baptism. Is located within the main part of the church. A font table and aumbry are required.

BELLS: A bellfry, bell-tower (Campanille) is required. In order to produce best sounds, the bells should be at such a height that they can be surrounded by an unbroken surface, which allows the sound to mix before it is heard. A ceiling height of at least 12'-0" is required in the ringing chamber.

CANDLESTICKS: Should stand on the altar rather than on a gradine except in the case of the additional candles for Benediction. May increase in height towards the center or may all be the same height.

High Altar: Six. A seventh candlestick is added in the center behind the crucifix on certain pontifical occasions.

Other altars: Two candlesticks.

Benediction: At least twelve candlesticks.

CHANCEL: Area between sanctuary and nave. Front pew should be no more than ten feet from altar.

CHOIR: The choir forms part of the assembly of the faithful. It should be so located that its nature may be clearly apparent.

CINEMA: Provision should be made for a permanent cinema screen which can be concealed when not in use. Screen should be in central area with projection from behind.

COLOR: See liturgical colors.

COMMUNION Table: Altar

CREDENCE TABLE: A small table or shelf on the epistle side of the sanctuary on which the sacramental elements are placed before consecration. May be in the form of a niche in the wall or a portable table.

CRUCIFIX: Cross with crucified figure of OUR LORD. Should be prominent and stand on the altar rather than on a gradine between the candles and behind the tabernacle. The foot of the cross should be as high as the adjacent candlesticks.

CRY ROOM: This is area which is located in the church with visibility of the sanctuary and altar.

DOSSAL: Drapery or tapestry hanging behind the altar which may be fixed or changed according to the season. It may be suspended.

FLOWER VASES: Should be used with restraint and preferably not placed on the altar but under the altar or to the side. Not permanent.

FONT: As a sacramental symbol the font ranks next in importance to the altar. The font must have two divisions, one for baptismal water and the other for water after use which must be separately disposed of by drainage to a piscina or direct to consecrated ground. Ample space should be around the font, usually raised above the floor level or below the floor level.

HOLY WATER STOOP: A receptacle containing holy water. Usually placed at each entrance and at the door of the sacristy through which the priest passes to the sanctuary. There is no prescribed form, but it is usually about 3'-0" high and made of stone or metal.

MISSAL STAND (Lecturn): Reading desk on the altar for the support of the Missal. Covered with a veil in the same color as that of the Mass. A cushion in the same color as the vestments might be used as an alternative to a missal stand.

MONSTRANCE: Vessel used for the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. Stored in work sacristy.

NAVE: Body of the church with seating for the faithful.

PASSAGE-WAYS: Main Passage-ways: minimum width 5'-0".  
Side Passage-ways: minimum width 3'-6".

PEWS: A minimum width of 1'8" may be allowed per person. Moveable kneelers or hassocks may be required. Fixed.

PISCINA: Drain for disposal of ablutions.

RECONCILIATION: Is substitute for confessional boxes, situated aside from the main body of the church.

RELIQUARIES: Containers for relics. Can be of any material and design. May be placed between the candlesticks on the high altar on greater feast days. Not on constant display.

REREDOS: Sculptured screen behind the altar.

RESERVATION OF THE EUCHARIST: Is highly recommended that the holy eucharist be reserved in a chapel suitable for private adoration.

SACRISTY: Room for preparation and vesting for the clergy. Sometimes called a vestry.

SANCTUARY: The sanctuary should be marked off from the nave by a higher floor level or by distinctive structure and decor. It should be large enough for all the ministers to carry out their functions conveniently.

SEDILLA: Seats placed on the side of the sanctuary for the celebrant and others.

STATIONS OF THE CROSS: Fourteen points for the devotion of contemplating the passion of Christ. The stations should be carefully planned in the traditional sequence with a certain distance between each. They would not be in the nave but preferably in side aisles, a chapel or a sheltered forecourt. All that is required for the validity of indulgences is fourteen wooden crosses which have been blessed, with the subject of each station designated in simple lettering. Eight of the stations represent an actual event in the scriptures and the remaining six are traditional.

#### STATIONS OF THE CROSS:

1. Condemnation by Pilate.
2. Receiving of the cross.
3. The first fall.
4. Meeting with Mary.
5. Simon of Cyrene.
6. St. Veronica.
7. The second fall.
8. Meeting with the women of Jerusalem.
9. The third fall.
10. Our Lord is stripped of his garments.
11. Nailing to the cross.
12. Dying on the cross.
13. Mary receiving the body of Christ (The Pieta).
14. The body of Christ Laid in the tomb.

TABERNACLE: A receptacle for reservation of the consecrated hosts.

VIGIL LIGHTS: Small candles lit as offerings before shrines.

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