A stylized "birdstone"—an Indian artifact—symbolizes the Indiana State Museum and reflects the natural and cultural history of the State.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>client</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>program</td>
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<td>12</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FORWARD

The purpose of this program is to become an initial document from which an architectural thesis project can be executed; and through a creative process involving the client and an architectural student an effective and valid design solution will result.

The scope of this document is to give a general view of the project and its historical background, the philosophical outlook of the museum staff, a description of the project, and its goals and requirements.

This program is to be an ongoing process subject to frequent changes and revisions, therefore, the format will be as flexible as possible to allow such revisions. The table of contents will list each section heading and the first page of each heading will list the heading's contents.
PREFACE

The museum is a medium primarily concerned with the visual communication of objects of cultural and historic interest. Museum design must make possible this communication in such a manner that the design actively contributes to it. Other mediums of visual communication, the cinema, the television, and even the printed illustration are more widely disseminated; however, these merely transmit reproductions of the object; they create a new image, while the museum is able to exhibit the object itself. Museum architecture and display must, therefore, exploit this unique sense of immediacy, this direct encounter between viewer and viewed. The purpose of the museum as the place of display of the object itself is obvious and the visual exploitation of this special condition is a natural consequence.

The museum, due to its function in terms of communication should be open and inviting with a location firmly rooted to the everyday paths of its users.

Art in a museum exists as part of its environment, therefore, the museum impinges on the display through its appearance because what is seen and appreciated at any one moment is conditioned by the images seen previously and

---

2Ibid., p.9.
3Ibid.
those even peripheral in the field of vision. Therefore, rather than competing against each other, art and its environment must form a working relationship.\(^4\)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appreciation is to be expressed to Mr. Carl Armstrong, the director of the Indiana State Museum, for his willingness to provide advice and information.

---

\(^4\)Brawne, p.10.
identification

historical background

philosophy
IDENTIFICATION

The client of the Heritage Square complex is the Division of Museums and Memorials, a division of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

The users of the project, besides those employed by the Indiana State Museum, are the citizens of the State of Indiana and are to be identified as the following: approximately two-thirds of the visitors are school children from the ages of 10-16, yet younger children and adults must also find interest in the museum exhibits.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The museum is presently housed in the former Indianapolis City Hall building, an historic landmark on the National Register.

The museum was started back in 1870 when a small group of Civil War veterans donated their guns and swords to the State Library to be displayed in a trophy room. Later, it was moved to the new State House where it remained for many years attracting many visitors.

Around 1918, however, with the State Government rapidly expanding, the museum was moved to the basement corridors. There it remained until the City Hall became available in 1947. It remained there until 1957 when it was purchased from the city.
In order for the people of Indiana to take pride in their heritage, it is first necessary for them to have some understanding of the events and natural influences which fashioned their future. To accomplish this the museum encourages the development of ideas by arousing a feeling of wonder and then an intense curiosity about the exhibits; once aroused, the curiosity is hopefully satisfied with the best possible answers.  

The museum staff is committed to collecting, preserving, and interpreting the cultural, social, and natural history of the Hoosier State. They strive to make the State Museum a dynamic experience by which the citizens of Indiana can learn of their heritage.

---

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project involves the completion of a complex sited on the entire square block and bounded by Delaware Street on the west, New York Street on the north, Alabama Street on the east, and Ohio Street on the south. The complex will constitute a downtown cultural center for the Indiana State Museum.

The former Indianapolis City Hall will remain an integral part of the complex, being retained as a capsule presentation of the natural and cultural history of Indiana.

The complex is to consist of an educational center with classrooms; an auditorium suitable for musical concerts, lectures, movie projection, and multi-media presentations; food facilities, museum facilities devoted to natural history, cultural history, arts and crafts; a research center, underground parking conveniences, ancillary services for the museums, and administration offices for the museum and also the Division of Museums and Memorials a division of the Department of Natural Resources of Indiana.

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

The present facilities of the Indiana State Museum, while representing turn-of-the-century architecture, does
not constitute excellent museum quarters. Lack of sufficient space is probably the major failing of the existing building. It was not originally planned as a museum and the engineering firm which remodeled the structure was not particularly adept at museum design. Therefore, much is wasted in exhibition areas to inflexible space.

Though conceived as an office building, existing space is compromising at best.

Problem areas are the workshop where ventilation and dust controls are deficient, and the collection storage where lack of space is so acute that the museum can not actively solicit new acquisitions nor accept donations.

There are no educational facilities for school groups and the auditorium is so poorly devised that the space could better serve another purpose.

All this adds up to increased difficulty in providing the citizenry with a comprehensive, educational, and enlightening facility.

FINANCIAL STATUS

Financially, the museum has a unique situation in which money to construct the building could be raised through private donations, fund-raising activities, endowment funds, Federal grants, or appropriations from State taxes,
while the staffing and operating costs would be funded by the State. This eliminates the need for a yearly fund drive to stay alive.

PROJECT GOALS

Due to the Division of Museums and Memorials being headquartered in the Heritage Square complex some of the following goals are related to that fact:

1) to provide expanded documentary and archaeological research facilities for maintaining a statewide inventory of historic districts, structures, and objects historically and culturally significant to the State of Indiana;

2) to provide historical interpretation programs by conducting school visitations, public lectures, guided tours, audio-visual programs, and exhibitions;

3) to incorporate a program of community involvement by furnishing facilities for use by volunteer service groups;

4) to make the Indiana State Museum a major part of the ever-expanding Indianapolis downtown redevelopment.
administration 13
education center 14
exhibition 16
workshops 17
storage 19
research 20
services 21
entrance 22
outdoor facilities 22
parking 22
ADMINISTRATION

This area involves all administrative activities concerned with the Division of Museums and Memorials, the Indiana State Museum, and the inventory offices of the State historic register.

- Receptionist, waiting room, with PBX: 200 sq. ft.
- Office of division director: 275
  - Secretary office: 100
- Office of museum director: 275
  - Secretary office: 100
- Administrator office: 200
- Building superintendent office: 200
- Clerk/typists (6): 430
- Historian office: 175
- Office of memorials director: 225
  - Secretary office: 100
- General storage: 150

**Total**: 2480 sq.ft.
EDUCATION CENTER

Area purpose is to provide facilities for visiting school and scout groups to be oriented to the museum complex.

director of education office 225 sq. ft.
clerk/typists/reception 175
classrooms (4)-seating for 30-35 each 2800
and moveable partitions ———
3200 sq. ft.

Also relating to the education center but not necessarily in the same area will be located the following facilities:

CAFETERIA/RESTAURANT

The cafeteria shall be capable of handling between 100 to 150 people, be accessible from the courtyard, contain all necessary offices, storage areas, kitchens and equipment.

10,000 sq. ft.

AUDITORIUM

The auditorium should seat between 250 and 300 people. If balcony seating is used, it should comprise less than one third of the total seating. The auditorium is to be designed for a combination of uses: small concerts, public lectures, production plays, and audio-visual and multi-media presentations. It must be accessible when the rest of the museum is closed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seating area</td>
<td>3200 sq ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage and supporting facilities</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticket booth</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projection booth</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public restrooms</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 6790 sq.ft.
EXHIBITION

The exhibition spaces are divided into four major areas: natural history, arts and crafts, the Indiana environment, and temporary exhibition. The Indiana environment exhibition will remain in the present structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Curator's Office</th>
<th>Asst. Curator's Office</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural History</td>
<td>36,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator's Office</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asst. Curator's Office</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>36,400 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Curator's Office</th>
<th>Asst. Curator's Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts and Crafts</td>
<td>36,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator's Office</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asst. Curator's Office</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>36,400 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Curator's Office</th>
<th>Asst. Curator's Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary/Travelling</td>
<td>16,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curator's Office</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asst. Curator's Office</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTOTAL</td>
<td>16,400 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>89,200 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKSHOPS

This area is used mainly for exhibition preparation, but some minor restoration could take place.

designer's office 240 sq. ft.

power tool shop-complete carpenter's shop 1600 housing the following: 2 free-standing workbenches, wood lathe, power drill, planer, radial arm saw, band saw, jig saw, rip saw, tool storage for hand tools, and shelves for power hand tools.

construction tech. office 240

lumber storage-equiped with bins to keep materials in order 800

plastics lab-for repair and reproduction of fossils and artifacts. Plastics, plaster, and fiberglass used extensively. 800

paint shop-equiped with professional spray booth 180

preservation lab-for preservation of all museum artifacts and acquisitions, however, major art preservation will be sent out. 1100

print room-to house sign printing equipment, silkscreen equipment, silk-screen washbasin, storage cabinets. 450

photo lab-complete lab for processing and developing of both color and b&w films and papers, also film loading cubicle, equipment storage, and the following: temp. control sink, print dryer, dry mount press, paper cutter, film dryer, 2 wash basins, photographic silkscreen equipment, and a large wall area for projection of blow-ups. 600

temporary exhibition storage 1500

17
taxidermy lab—this is actually a specialized area which should be separated from the rest of the workshop areas

zoologist office 200 sq. ft.
taxidermist office 200
walk-in freezer—for storage of animal carcasses until they can be mounted 100
walk-in refrigerator—chemical and material storage 100
work area—to contain a workbench, shelving, and material storage areas 300

geology-archaeology lab—processing and labeling of rocks, minerals, and fossils

geologist office 200
archaeologist office 200
processing room—for cleaning, identifying, labeling, etc. 400

TOTAL 9210 sq. ft.
STORAGE

The main portion of this area is highly restricted, but some sections, particularly those in geology, archaeology, glassware, guns, etc. might have storage areas designed as study collections for those patrons who wish to look further in these particular fields. Otherwise objects are grouped and stored by climate control, fragility, security, and susceptibility to damage by organic decay and light.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Sq. Ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registrar's office—the registrar's job is to maintain the collection in its proper order and condition, to solicit and acquire new additions to the collection: he must meet patrons who wish to discuss donations, therefore, a need to seat visitors</td>
<td>300 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk/typist—handles catalogue files</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing area—for checking new acquisitions, for minor repairing, cleaning and rust removal; volunteers often work in this area and need room for 5 people</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holding area—for new acquisitions not yet processed, two-thirds for large items</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garment storage</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glassware, pottery, tarnishable items, etc.</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile storage</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns and swords</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paintings, documents, prints, etc.</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture holding area</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting holding area</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous storage</td>
<td>3750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology storage—possible use as a study collection</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural history storage—possible use as a study collection</td>
<td>3750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison room—for fumigation of textiles and clothing</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17265 sq.ft.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESEARCH

Designed to contain 10,000 volumes; it must have controlled admission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space Description</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>librarian office—must be placed to facilitate control of area and entrance</td>
<td>275 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stack room</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audio-visual lab and storage</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study carrels—6 individual, 2 with typewriters</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rare book vault</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>general storage</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reading room</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>3250 sq. ft.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SERVICES

These are areas for maintenance and security personnel plus space for all mechanical services.

- maintenance foreman office: 200 sq. ft.
- security offices: 180
- lockers and showers: 360
- freight elevator: 100
- mechanical services: 4800
- telephone equipment: 80
- electrical equipment room: 120
- museum holding area: 400
- loading and receiving dock: 340
- receiving office: 120
- outdoor equipment storage: 1425

**TOTAL:** 8025 sq. ft.
**ENTRANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lobby</td>
<td>3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloakroom</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gift and bookstore</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information booth</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PARKING**

Accommodations for 50 cars underground is desired although parking on the site is not required in the Mile Square.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CIRCULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>57,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NET SQUARE FOOTAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>180,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GROSS SQUARE FOOTAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>238,132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
description of property
zoning
utilities
land contours
sensory
pedestrian traffic patterns
vehicular traffic patterns
surrounding physical environment
parking
building codes
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The site of the Heritage Square Complex is in downtown Indianapolis, Indiana. Encompassing an entire city block, the site is bounded by Delaware Street on the west, New York Street on the north, Alabama Street on the east, and Ohio Street on the south. The site is 420.0' square and two alleys transverse the property, Miami Street running east-west and Hudson Street running north-south. These streets divide the site into equal quadrants. See the accompanying site plan for more details.

ZONING

The site is located in two different zoning districts. The south half is located in the RCM or Regional Center-Market Square Development District, while the north half is in the Central Business District #2. The RCM is the stricter district, but both districts permit museums and all other functions considered in this program.

All pertinent zoning information is obtainable from the Dept. of Metropolitan Development Docket no. 64-A0-1 and no. 70-A0-2. The basic provisions, however, are that there is no height limitation except adherence to the following sky exposure plane: SDE #2, has a base coincident with the centerline of the street and inclined at an angle of 60°.
measured from the horizontal, extending to a vertical elevation of 200' above the base, and then continuing vertically at an angle of 90° and extending to infinity.

However, the SEP on Delaware Street is more lenient. It is SEP #1 which states that SEP #1 has a base coincident with the centerline of the street and is inclined at an angle of 78° extending to a vertical elevation of 300' above the base, and then continuing vertically at an angle of 90° and then extending to infinity.

There is 100% coverage of the site permissible.

Off-street parking is not required, but if used the entrances must be located at least 25' from the nearest point of two intersecting street right-of-way lines.

UTILITIES

All utilities are shown on the utility map located in the Appendix. One must remember that Citizen's Gas and Coke Utility is no longer accepting new customers for gas service.

LAND CONTOURS

For all practical purposes the site is level.

SENSORY

No heavy industry is located in the area which would
create disturbing noise, however, the traffic volume on Delaware and New York Streets is sufficient to cause problems.

If visual privacy becomes necessary, the 37-storey tower to the west and 20-storey building to the south will have to be considered. A pleasant atmosphere receptive to lunch-hour museum advocates is desired.

PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC PATTERNS

Pedestrian traffic was studied in the spring of 1974 and approximately 26,827 pedestrians used the site in a 24 hour period on the average.

Most of the pedestrian traffic is on Ohio Street, followed by Delaware Street, New York Street, and Alabama Street in that order.

The area east of the site consists of a large amount of off-street parking which is core-oriented. Most of the pedestrian traffic is moving past the site from the parking to the core in the early morning and late afternoon.

During peak hours more than 70 pedestrian/minute pass on Delaware Street and Ohio Street.

VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

Vehicular traffic varies somewhat from the pedestrian traffic. See diagram in Appendix for more information.

At present time the inner loop is under construction.
When it is completed it will have a profound effect on vehicular traffic due to the fact that an exit ramp will exit southbound lanes onto Ohio Street just four blocks east of the site.

SURROUNDING PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The area to the east of the present building is under consideration for residential apartments. At this time it is not known whether these will be low-rise or high-rise.

The site on the south side of Ohio Street is currently under construction and will contain another 20-storey office tower duplicating the Market Square Tower at the corner of Delaware and Ohio Streets. The towers are clad with gold reflective glass.

The 37-storey Indiana Bank Tower and 7-storey parking structure is to the west and dominates the downtown area.

The north and east areas are either on-grade parking or 2-to-4 storey commercial buildings. (See the LAND USE map in the Appendix for more information.

PARKING

Zoning ordinances allow off-street parking on the site, but it is not required. Underground parking for 50 cars is to be considered as is coach parking on the site. Auto and coach dropoffs will be a necessary consideration.
BUILDING CODES

All building codes of the Administrative Building Council of Indiana, Building Rules and Regulations, 1969, applicable to Group B Occupancy, Type I Construction must be strictly adhered to.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books


Periodicals


- Traffic Standard
- Fire Hydrant
- Light Pole
- Present Building
- Parking

Site Plan
### Vehicular Traffic Pattern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STREET</th>
<th>CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>DHV*</th>
<th>TAMCMT</th>
<th>VEHICLES/DAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Primary OS-4</td>
<td>Primary Arterial North</td>
<td>2000-2300</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>24,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Primary OS-4</td>
<td>Secondary East</td>
<td>2000-2300</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>Primary OS-4</td>
<td>Collector South</td>
<td>2800-2300</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>13,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Primary, Arterial #4 undivided</td>
<td>Collector 2-way</td>
<td>1000-2000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8,272</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*DHV - Design/Hour Volume

### Land Use Indicators

1 - single family  
5 - commercial  
7 - light manufacturing  
11 - auto sales or service  
12 - parking, public or private  
13 - public buildings  
14 - semi-public buildings  
V - vacant lot
PLANNING PRECEPTS

By studying the program data and site analysis during the course of the thesis project, the following 8 precepts. These precepts give a basis for design decisions.

PRECEPT 1
PUT THE PRESENT BUILDING ON DISPLAY. Since the former Indianapolis City Hall represents early government in Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, it should be viewed as an exhibit.

PRECEPT 2
THE NEW FACILITY SHOULD FOCUS ON THE PRESENT STRUCTURE. In the same sense, the new facility should not overpower the older building or belittle it.

PRECEPT 3
PRESENT PEDESTRIAN PATHS THROUGH THE SITE SHOULD BE RESPECTED AND MAINTAINED. By allowing pedestrians to walk through the site, they will more easily be able to participate in the museum. To take advantage of this, views into the building should be possible from within the site.

PRECEPT 4
THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE FACILITY SHOULD BE LOCATED AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE SITE. This area is most accessible from the Central Business District, permitting lunch hour visitors from nearby office buildings and other city visitors to participate in the museum. This also provides an excellent auto drop-off area location. Once the Inner Loop is finished, Ohio Street will be a main street to the CBD, thus allowing easy access to the museum from the Interstate System.
PRECEPT 5
THE BUILDING SHOULD LOOK WITHIN THE SITE RATHER THAN OUT
OF THE SITE. This also helps strengthen the idea that the
pedestrians outside the building, but within the site, can
easily participate in the museum.

PRECEPT 6
CIRCULATION WITHIN THE BUILDING SHOULD BE LOCATED NEAR THE
COURTYARD AREA. This allows natural light for circulation
purposes and also allows people to look out into the court-
yard while moving from one exhibition area to another
rather than while in an exhibition area where bright natural
lighting would be distracting and annoying.

PRECEPT 7
VISITOR AREAS SHOULD BE DISTINCT FROM STAFF AREAS. Staff
work areas should generally be below ground where visitors
would be less likely to interfere with staff responsibil-
ites.

PRECEPT 8
AUTO ACCESS WITHIN THE SITE SHOULD BE LIMITED TO STAFF
UNDERGROUND PARKING AREA. This makes the interior courtyard
a pedestrian zone once again making it easier for the pedes-
trian to participate in the museum without danger.

The following project, represented in drawings and photo-
graphs, has been derived from the list of 8 precepts.