

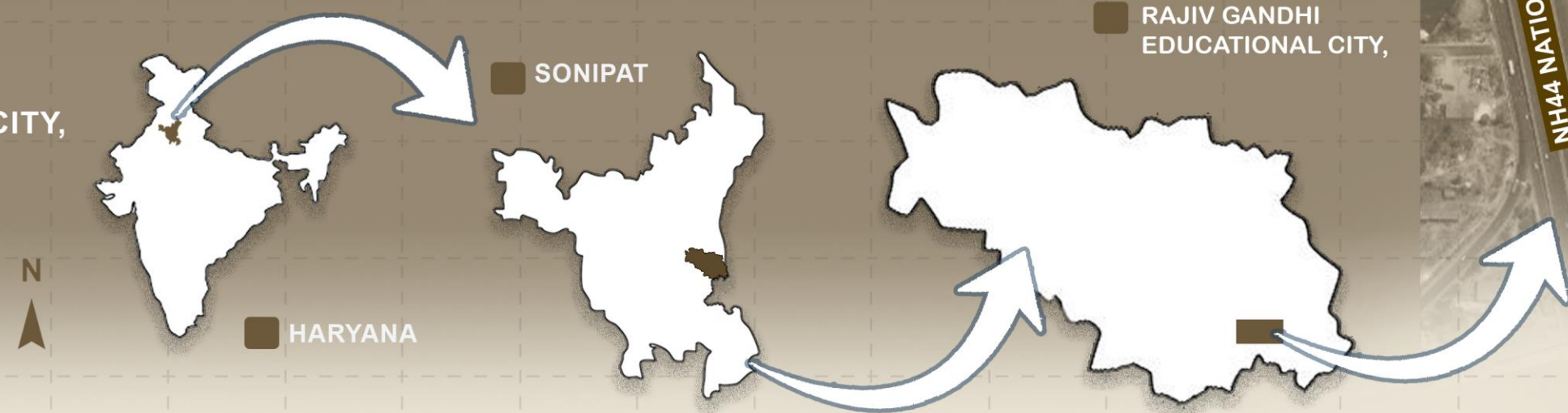
SITE ANALYSIS

PRACHEEN HARYANA SANGRAHALAYA IS A TRIBUTE TO THE RICH CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE LAND OF HARYANA — A LAND WHERE THE ECHOES OF THE VEDAS, THE VALOR OF WARRIORS, AND THE WISDOM OF SAGES HAVE SHAPED CIVILIZATION FOR MILLENNIA. THIS MUSEUM TAKES YOU ON A JOURNEY THROUGH TIME, SHOWCASING ARTIFACTS, SCULPTURES, TOOLS, TEXTILES, AND EVERYDAY OBJECTS THAT TELL THE STORY OF HARYANA FROM THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION TO THE MEDIEVAL ERA. IT IS NOT JUST A COLLECTION OF OBJECTS — IT IS A LIVING NARRATIVE OF IDENTITY, EVOLUTION, AND PRIDE.

THIS MUSEUM IS NOT ONLY AN ARCHIVE OF HISTORY BUT ALSO A BRIDGE BETWEEN GENERATIONS — INSPIRING YOUNG MINDS TO VALUE THEIR HERITAGE AND ENCOURAGING A COLLECTIVE EFFORT TO PRESERVE THE ROOTS THAT DEFINE OUR IDENTITY. THE ANCIENT HARYANA MUSEUM INVITES YOU TO WALK THROUGH CENTURIES, WITNESS THE UNFOLDING OF CIVILIZATIONS, AND REDISCOVER THE SOUL OF A LAND THAT HAS SHAPED AND BEEN SHAPED BY THE COURSE OF INDIAN HISTORY.

SITE ANALYSIS

SITE LOCATION RAJIV GANDHI EDUCATIONAL CITY, SONIPAT 131001, HARYANA
COORDINATES 28.57°05.9"N 77.06°075"E
STATUS FALLOW LAND
SITE AREA 2.74 ACRES
PERMISSIBLE F.A.R. 150%
GROUND COVERAGE 35%



RAJIV GANDHI EDUCATIONAL CITY, SONIPAT

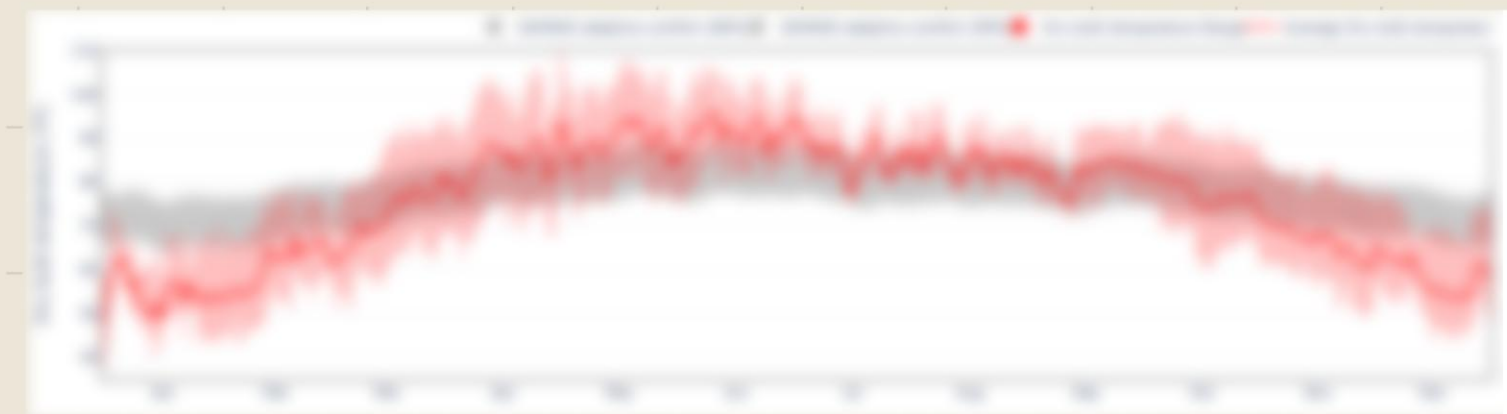
ACCESS

SONIPAT BUS STAND 14.3 KM
SONIPAT RAILWAY STATION 13KM
INDIRA GANDHI INT. AIRPORT 107KM

CLIMATE ANALYSIS

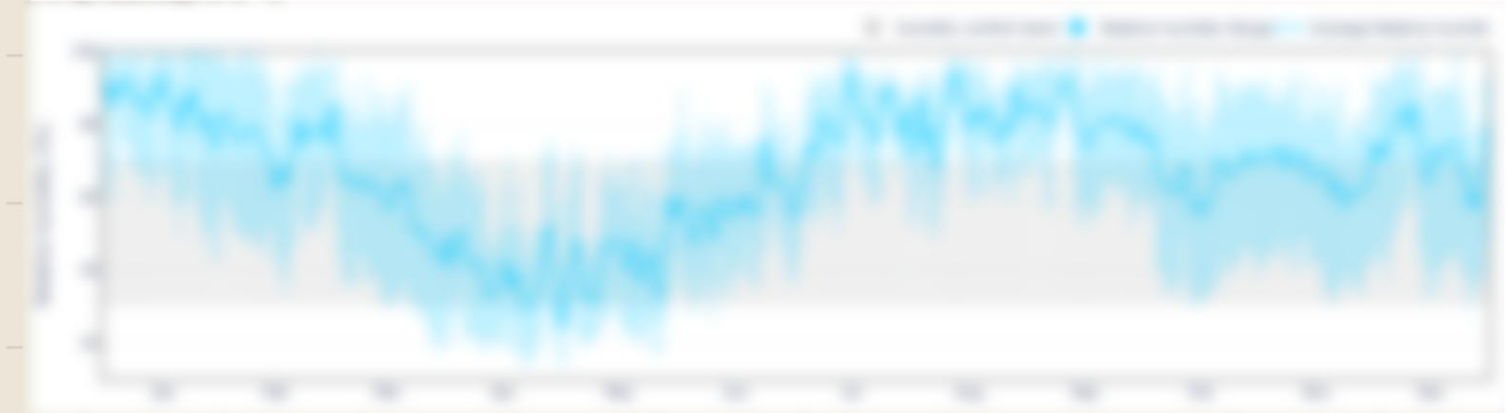
SONIPAT HAS A COMPOSITE CLIMATE, WHICH INCLUDES EXTREME SEASONAL VARIATIONS—HOT AND DRY SUMMERS, A HUMID MONSOON, AND COLD WINTERS. FROM AN ARCHITECTURAL PERSPECTIVE, THIS CLIMATE CALLS FOR PASSIVE DESIGN STRATEGIES THAT CAN ADAPT TO CHANGING CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. STRUCTURES OFTEN NEED SHADING DEVICES, THERMAL INSULATION, PROPER VENTILATION, AND COURTYARD PLANNING TO COMBAT HEAT IN SUMMER, MANAGE HUMIDITY DURING MONSOONS, AND RETAIN WARMTH IN WINTER. ORIENTATION, MATERIALS WITH HIGH THERMAL MASS, AND LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS LIKE TREES AND WATER BODIES ALSO PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN ENHANCING THERMAL COMFORT IN THIS CLIMATIC ZONE.

TEMPERATURE



THE WARMEST MONTH - JUNE (32.6 °C | 90.6 °F)
 THE COLDEST MONTHS - JAN. (12.9 °C | 55.2 °F.)

HUMIDITY



HIGHEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY - AUG.(79.50 %)
 LOWEST RELATIVE HUMIDITY - APRIL(30.08 %)

WIND

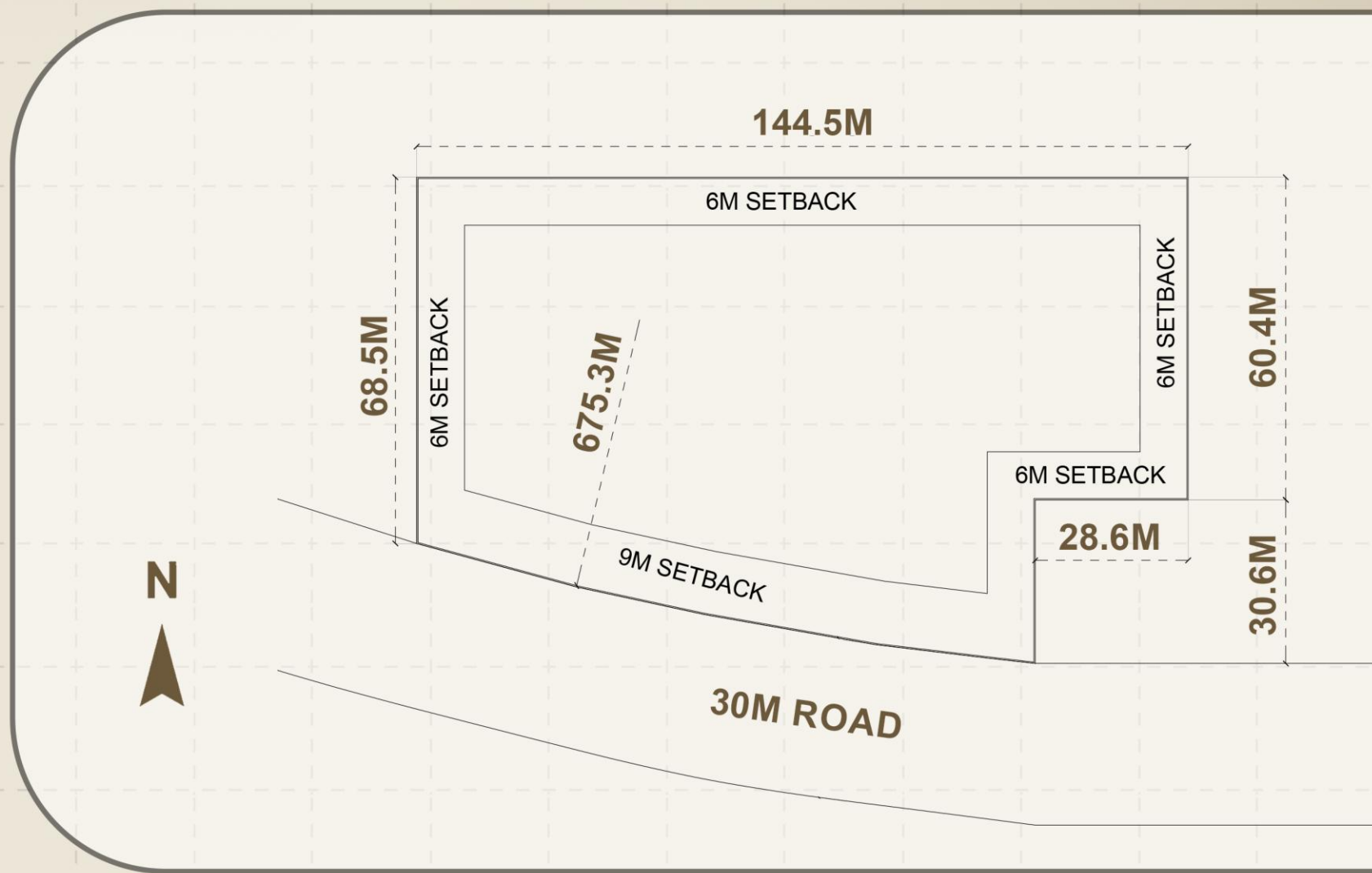


WINDIER TIME OF THE YEAR JANUARY 11 TO JULY 21 (7.9mph)
 CALMER TIME OF THE YEAR JULY 21 TO JANUARY 11 (5.2mph)

DAYLIGHT



MAX. SUNSHINE IN MAY (AVG. DAYLIGHT - 12.14H)
 MIN. SUNSHINE IN JAN. (AVG. DAYLIGHT - 8.55H)



- PROPOSD SITE

PLOT AREA 2.74 ACRES (11128.86 M²)
SET BACKS 12 METERS ALONG ROAD SIDE BOUNDARY AND REMAINING 9 METERS
PERMISSIBLE GROUND COVERAGE 35% OF 11128.86 M² =3,894.8 M²
PERMISSIBLE FAR 150% OF 11128.86 M² =16,693.29 M²
PERMISSIBLE HEIGHT UNRESTRICTED

SOURCE - HBC 2017

TOPOGRAPHY & VEGETATION

THE SITE IS ON PLAIN GROUND WITH NO SLOPE. THE SOILS PRESENT AROUND THE SITE ARE SANDY (RAITALI), SANDY LOAM (BHURI).

WHILE SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE, FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES, THIS TYPE OF SOIL MAY REQUIRE SOIL STABILIZATION AND DEEP FOUNDATIONS TO ENSURE STRUCTURAL STABILITY, ESPECIALLY FOR MULTI-STORY BUILDINGS. THE FLAT TOPOGRAPHY COMBINED WITH THIS SOIL TYPE OFFERS FLEXIBILITY IN PLANNING LARGE CAMPUSES AND INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE WITH MINIMAL EARTHWORK.

LOCAL PLANT SPECIES AVAILABLE NEAR SITE

 MANGIFERA INDICA (MANGO) Avg. Height - 33'	 PSIDIUM GUAJAVA (GUAVA) Avg. Height - 25'	 MORUS NIGRA (SHAHTUT) Avg. Height - 35'	 ACACIA NILOTICA (KIKAD) Avg. Height - 30'
 AZADIRACHTA INDICA (NEEM) Avg. Height - 49'	 FICUS BENGHALENSIS (BARGAD) Avg. Height - 60'	 FICUS RELIGIOSA (PEEPAL) Avg. Height - 60'	 EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (SAFEDA) Avg. Height - 90'

SWOT

STRENGTH
INSTITUTIONAL HUB: SURROUNDED BY REPUTED UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, ENSURING A KNOWLEDGEABLE AND CURIOUS AUDIENCE.
GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT: BEING A PLANNED EDUCATIONAL CITY, THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT ARE RELIABLE AND ORGANIZED.
CONNECTIVITY: WELL-CONNECTED VIA NH-44 AND CLOSE TO DELHI, IMPROVING ACCESSIBILITY FOR BOTH LOCAL AND REGIONAL VISITORS.

WEAKNESS
STILL DEVELOPING: SOME AREAS OF THE CITY MAY LACK URBAN VIBRANCY, REDUCING CASUAL FOOTFALL.
LIMITED PUBLIC TRANSPORT: COMPARED TO MAJOR METROS, CONNECTIVITY VIA METRO OR BUS MIGHT BE LESS FREQUENT OR ACCESSIBLE.
CLIMATIC EXTREMES: COMPOSITE CLIMATE DEMANDS INTENSIVE CLIMATE-RESPONSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS FOR COMFORT.

OPPORTUNITIES
ACADEMIC SYNERGY: POTENTIAL FOR COLLABORATIONS, EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, RESEARCH, AND EXHIBITIONS
CULTURAL IDENTITY: OPPORTUNITY TO SHOWCASE REGIONAL HERITAGE AND INNOVATIONS TO A YOUNG, FORWARD-THINKING AUDIENCE.
TOURISM POTENTIAL: COULD BECOME A CULTURAL LANDMARK FOR SONIPAT AND ATTRACT VISITORS FROM DELHI NCR.

TREATS
COMPETITION WITH DELHI MUSEUMS: PROXIMITY TO ESTABLISHED MUSEUMS IN DELHI MIGHT DIVERT VISITORS UNLESS THE MUSEUM OFFERS UNIQUE CONTENT OR EXPERIENCES.
URBAN EXPANSION PRESSURE: FUTURE DEVELOPMENT MIGHT ALTER THE SITE'S CONTEXT OR OVERSHADOW THE MUSEUM IF NOT PLANNED CAREFULLY.

SITE VIEWS



CONCEPT

INTENT OF PROJECT

THE INTENT OF THIS PROJECT IS TO CREATE AN IMMERSIVE AND EDUCATIONAL ANCIENT HARYANA MUSEUM THAT CAPTURES THE RICH HISTORICAL, CULTURAL, AND SPIRITUAL HERITAGE OF THE REGION—FROM THE EARLIEST URBAN SETTLEMENTS OF THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION, THROUGH THE SACRED AND PHILOSOPHICAL AGE OF THE MAHABHARATA, TO THE DEFINING BATTLES OF PANIPAT, AND THE VIBRANT CONTINUITY OF HARYANVI FOLK CULTURE INTO THE PRESENT DAY.

- THE PROJECT AIMS TO CHRONICLE THE RICH HISTORICAL JOURNEY OF HARYANA, FROM THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION TO MODERN-DAY CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS.

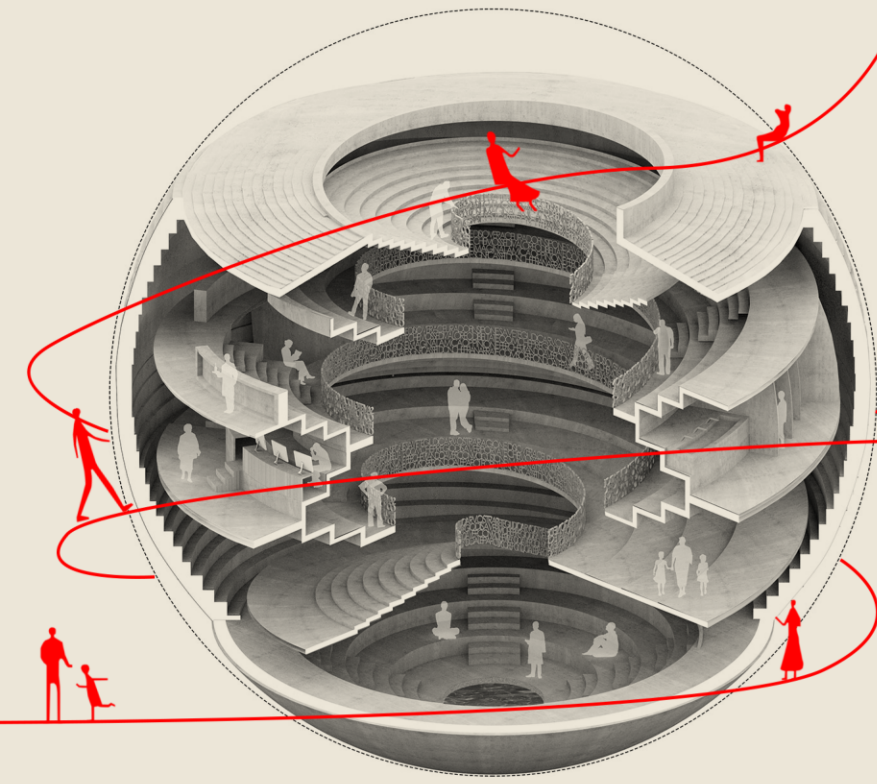
- IT SEEKS TO CREATE AN IMMERSIVE AND INTERACTIVE EXPERIENCE THAT ALLOWS VISITORS TO ENGAGE WITH HISTORY THROUGH SPATIAL STORYTELLING AND SENSORY DESIGN.

- THE PROJECT ASPIRES TO EDUCATE AND INSPIRE PEOPLE OF ALL AGES BY MAKING HISTORY TANGIBLE AND EMOTIONALLY RESONANT THROUGH DRAMATIC RECONSTRUCTIONS AND THEMED ZONES.

CONCEPT: UNEARTHING TIME

THE ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT FOR THE ANCIENT HARYANA MUSEUM IS INSPIRED BY THE VERY PROCESS THROUGH WHICH HISTORY REVEALS ITSELF—EXCAVATION. LIKE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG PEELING BACK THE LAYERS OF TIME, THE MUSEUM IS ENVISIONED AS A SUBTERRANEAN JOURNEY, INVITING VISITORS TO DESCEND BOTH PHYSICALLY AND METAPHORICALLY INTO THE CULTURAL, SPIRITUAL, AND HISTORICAL DEPTHS OF HARYANA.

THE DESIGN DRAWS FROM THE ESSENCE OF EARTH, MEMORY, AND CONTINUITY, CRAFTING SPACES THAT ARE CARVED INTO THE LANDSCAPE RATHER THAN BUILT UPON IT. AS VISITORS MOVE DOWNWARD INTO THE MUSEUM, THEY PASS THROUGH IMMERSIVE ZONES THAT REFLECT KEY ERAS—FROM THE DEEPLY BURIED INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION, TO THE VEDIC AGE AND MAHABHARATA, THROUGH THE BATTLES OF PANIPAT, AND FINALLY RISING INTO THE LIVING CULTURE OF PRESENT-DAY HARYANA. EACH ZONE BECOMES A “LAYER” OF TIME—CHRONOLOGICALLY DEEPER, DARKER, AND MORE INTIMATE—MIRRORING THE WAY CIVILIZATIONS ARE FOUND BENEATH THE SOIL.



WHAT IS SUBTERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE

SUBTERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE REFERS TO THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS OR SPACES PARTIALLY OR ENTIRELY BELOW GROUND LEVEL. IT IS AN ANCIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURAL APPROACH THAT LEVERAGES THE NATURAL INSULATION PROPERTIES OF THE EARTH, WHILE OFTEN CREATING UNIQUE SPATIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SYMBOLIC EXPERIENCES.

CHARACTERISTICS:

- **BELOW-GROUND CONSTRUCTION:** SPACES ARE EMBEDDED INTO THE EARTH—FULLY SUNKEN, PARTIALLY BURIED, OR COVERED WITH SOIL AND VEGETATION.
- **EARTH AS INSULATION:** THE SURROUNDING SOIL PROVIDES THERMAL MASS, HELPING REGULATE INTERIOR TEMPERATURE NATURALLY—WARM IN WINTER, COOL IN SUMMER.
- **MINIMAL SURFACE IMPACT:** REDUCES VISUAL AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT, ALLOWING THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE TO DOMINATE ABOVE GROUND.
- **QUIET AND IMMERSIVE:** OFFERS NATURAL ACOUSTIC INSULATION AND ENCLOSED ATMOSPHERES, IDEAL FOR CONTEMPLATIVE OR EXPERIENTIAL SPACES LIKE MUSEUMS.

MUSEUMS WITH SIMILAR CONCEPT

LASCAUX IV INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CAVE ART – FRANCE ARCHITECTS: SNØHETTA + CASSON MANN	JEWISH MUSEUM BERLIN – HOLOCAUST TOWER – GERMANY ARCHITECT: DANIEL LIBESKIND	NANJING MASSACRE MEMORIAL HALL – CHINA ARCHITECT: QI KANG	HUSAIN DOSHI GUFA AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT ARCHITECT: B. V. DOSHI

INSPIRATIONS

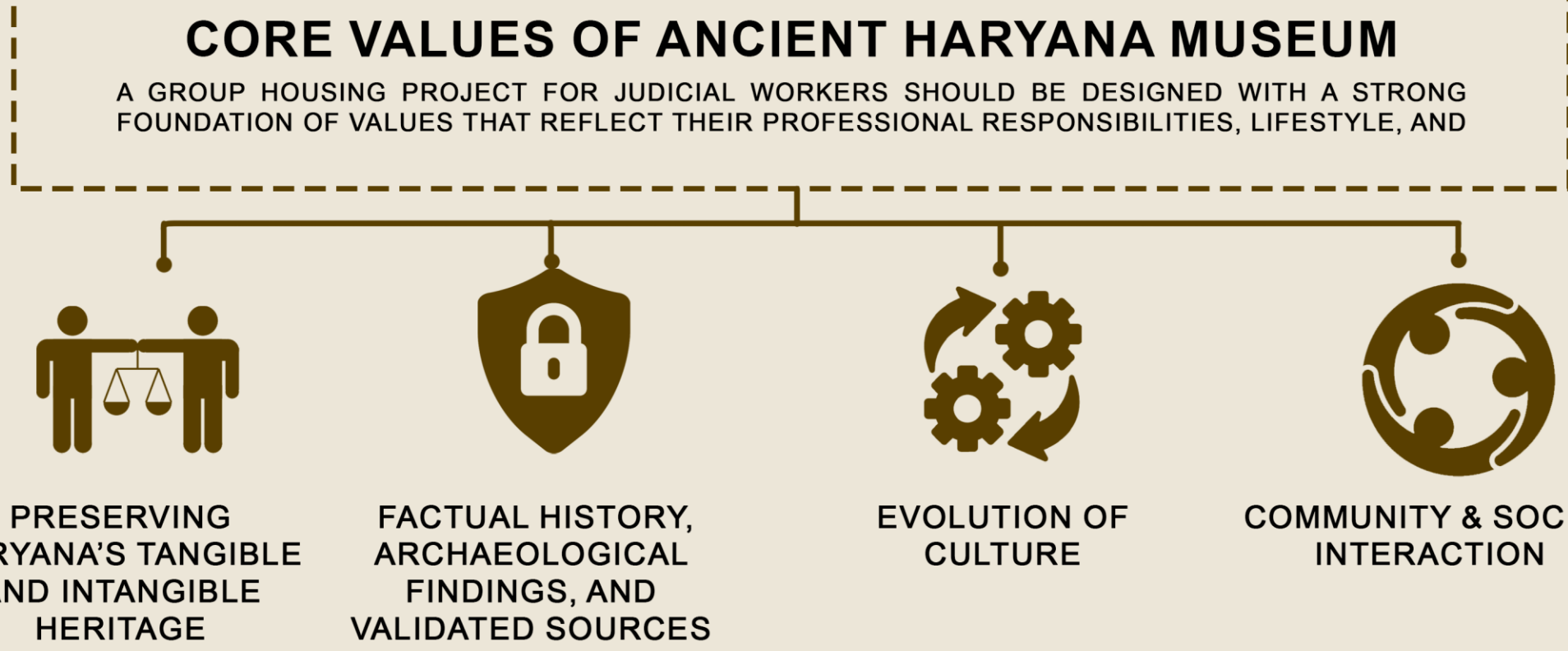
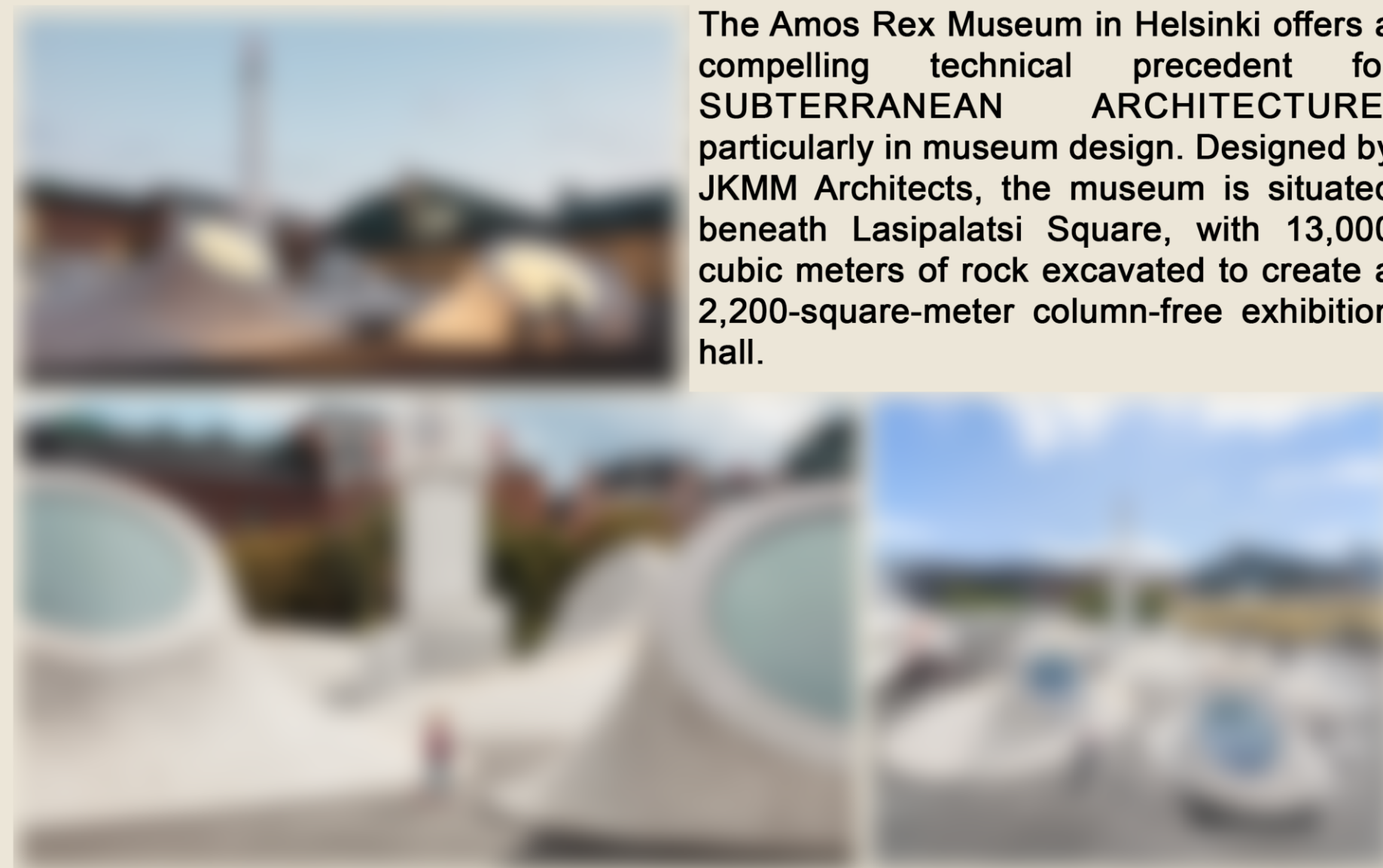
CULTURAL INSPIRATION GELEPHU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, BHUTAN

The design of the Gelephu International Airport in Bhutan offers a profound cultural inspiration for the façade of the Ancient Haryana Museum, as it BEAUTIFULLY MERGES TRADITIONAL IDENTITY with CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION. Rooted in Bhutanese architectural language, the airport’s intricate wooden details, sloped roofs, and rhythmic proportions reflect a deep respect for heritage while maintaining functionality and modern aesthetics.



ARCHITECTURAL INSPIRATION THE NEW AMOS REX MUSEUM, HELSINKI

The Amos Rex Museum in Helsinki offers a compelling technical precedent for SUBTERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE, particularly in museum design. Designed by JKMM Architects, the museum is situated beneath Lasipalatsi Square, with 13,000 cubic meters of rock excavated to create a 2,200-square-meter column-free exhibition hall.



HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

LAYERED STORYTELLING
TIMELINE ZONING
MEMORY AND IDENTITY
HERITAGE PRESERVATION

IMMERSIVE EXPERIENCE
SENSORY JOURNEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LAYERS

SKYLIGHTS
CULTURAL HERITAGE
MAHABHARATA
BATTLE OF PANIPAT
CLIMATE RESPONSIVE
AMBIENT LIGHTING
EARTH-SHELTERED

RAAGNI
ORGANIC MATERIALS
INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION
SUNKEN SPACES
NATURAL LIGHT WELLS
EXCAVATION

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN-VI
MUSEUM DESIGN
UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
DEENABANDU CHHOTU RAM
2006
SHIVA
22001006034

HARYANA AT A GLANCE



3300 BCE – 1300 BCE

Long before the rise of empires, Haryana was home to some of the earliest cities of the world. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished along the now-dry Saraswati-Ghaggar river, with major sites like **RAKHIGARHI, BANAWALI, AND BHIRRANA** showcasing advanced urban planning, well-designed drainage systems, and thriving crafts like pottery and bead-making.

1500 – 1000 BCE

As the Harappan civilization faded, the Vedic age took shape across the northern plains. This period saw the evolution of early Hindu thought, the composition of **VEDIC HYMNS**, and the beginning of **SPIRITUAL PILGRIMAGE TRADITIONS** that continue today. Haryana region could be seen as part of Kuru Kingdom, a core Vedic territory.

1000 – 800 BCE

Haryana's sacred geography became central to the epic **MAHABHARATA**, with Kurukshetra immortalized as the site where the great war was fought between the **PANDAVAS AND KAURAVAS**. It was here that Lord Krishna delivered the timeless Bhagavad Gita, offering philosophical guidance on duty, righteousness, and moral conflict.

1526

The city of Panipat in Haryana witnessed three of the most decisive battles in Indian history. **IN 1526, BABUR DEFEATED IBRAHIM LODI**, marking the start of Mughal rule. Thirty years later, **IN 1556, AKBAR'S FORCES SECURED THE EMPIRE BY DEFEATING HEMU**. In 1761, **THE THIRD BATTLE SAW AHMAD SHAH ABDALI'S CRUSHING BLOW TO THE MARATHAS**, altering the subcontinent's political landscape. Each of these battles shaped the power dynamics of India and left a deep imprint on the identity of Haryana as a land of historical significance and military strategy.

1556

1761

1700s – 1800s

Under British rule, it was part of Punjab, witnessing growing unrest, land reform movements, and the spread of education. Freedom fighters, folk poets, and performers used **RAAGNI AND BALLADS** to inspire resistance and unity. The early decades saw **THE SLOW MODERNIZATION OF VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE**, though traditional customs remained intact.

1900s

THE CREATION OF HARYANA as a separate state on **1st November 1966** sparked a renewed focus on regional identity. The government began promoting Haryanvi language, festivals, music, and crafts. Institutions dedicated to preserving and promoting folk arts, such as Haryana Kala Parishad, were established.

1966

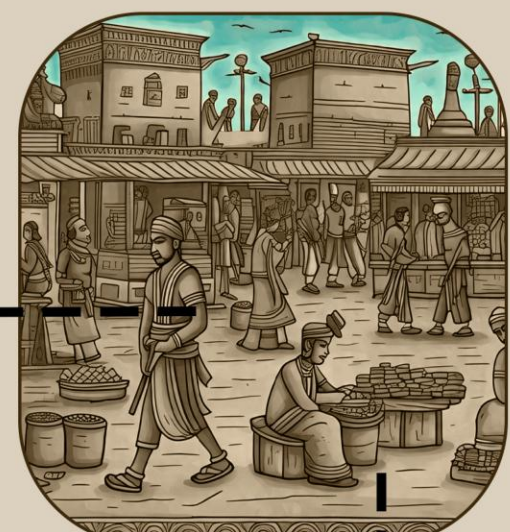
2000s – PRESENT

The 21st century brought rapid urbanization, but also a cultural revival. With **CITIES GROWING AND YOUTH MIGRATING**, efforts to protect Haryana's intangible heritage intensified. Television, radio, and social media helped amplify Haryanvi songs, dialects, and dance forms, reaching younger audiences. Cultural tourism, heritage museums, and folk festivals like **SURAJKUND MELA** brought attention to traditional arts and crafts.

THE WALK



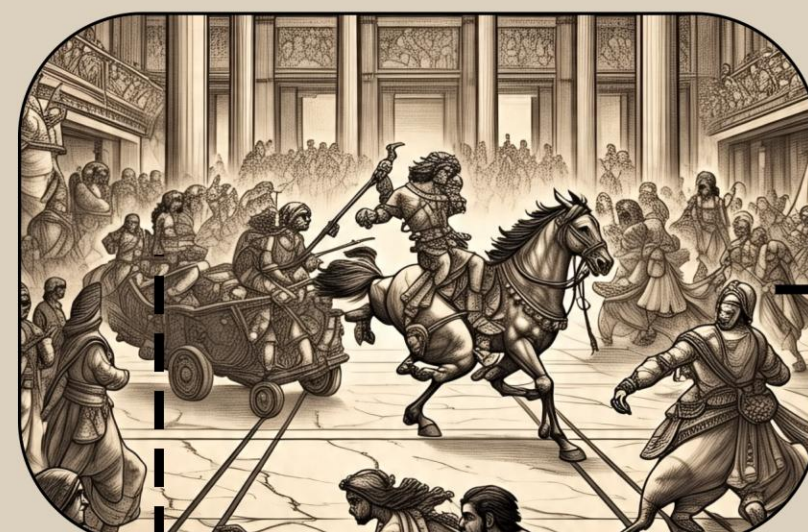
Orientation Room



Introductory Hall

VEDIC & MAHABHARAT

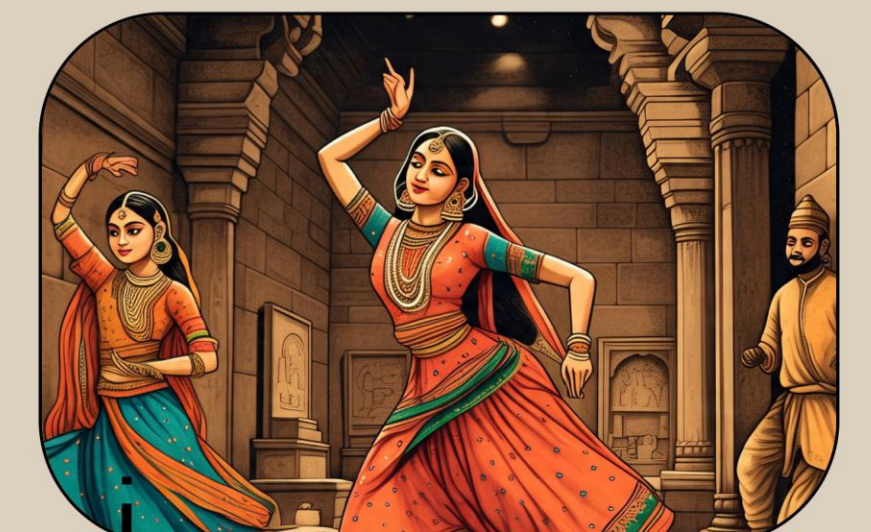
Chariots await, conches echo, and at the center stands Krishna, whispering the eternal truth of the Bhagavad Gita to a hesitant Arjuna. The clash of duty and destiny surrounds you. Here, myth merges with memory, and every step feels like a walk through dharma, where gods and mortals once shaped the soul of Bharat.



Introductory Hall

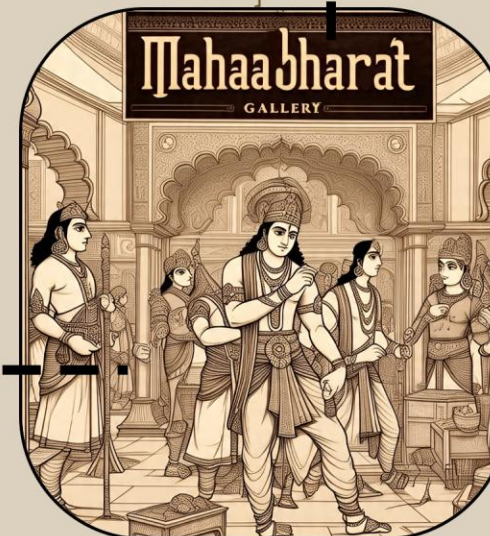
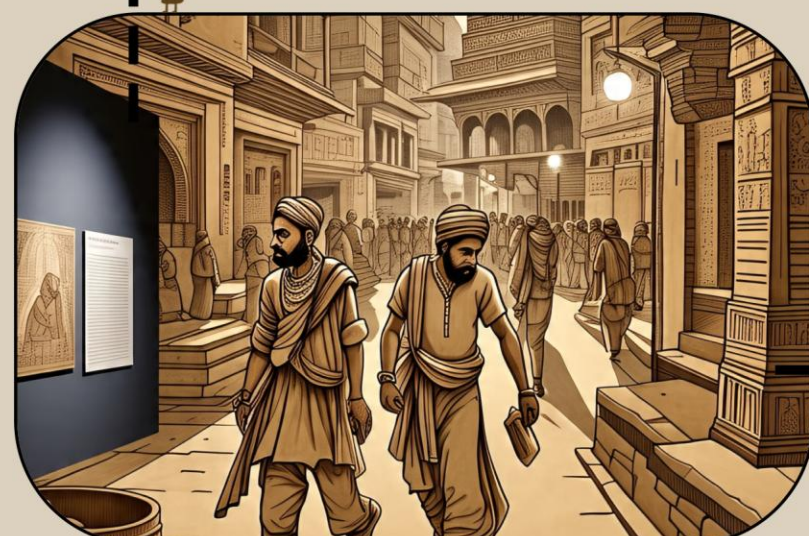
PRESENT HARYANA

In the Present Haryana zone, tradition walks hand in hand with progress. The rhythms of Raagni blend with city sounds, and fields of mustard bloom beside rising skylines. From vibrant festivals to digital folk beats, Haryana today is a living tapestry—rooted in heritage, reaching for the future.



INDUS VALLEY

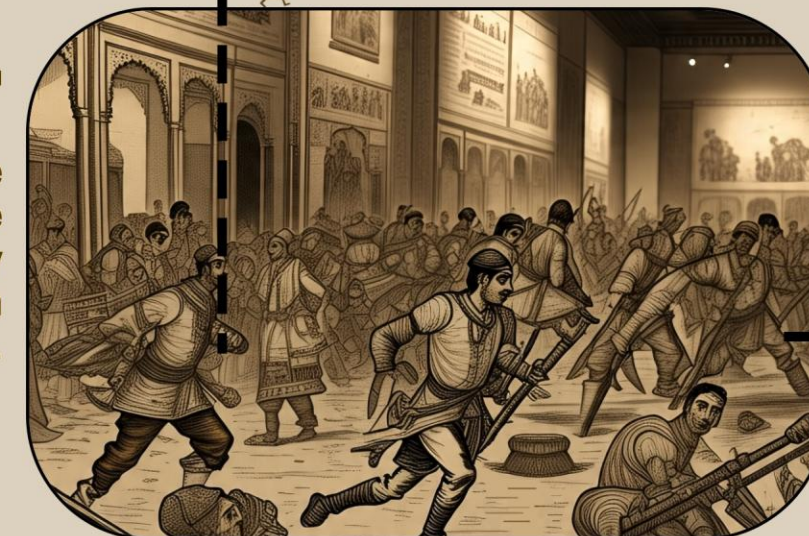
Towering seals, miniature beads, and the scent of baked earth pull you back over 5,000 years. You are no longer in a museum—you are in the heart of Rakhigarhi, walking alongside the earliest urban dwellers of the Indian subcontinent.



Introductory Hall

BATTLE OF PANIPAT

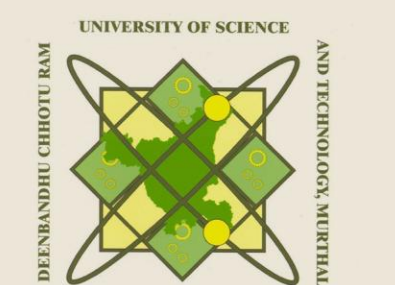
Smoke, steel, and silence. As you enter the Panipat zone, the battlefield stretches before you—three wars, centuries apart, yet bound by fate. The clash of empires, the roar of cannon fire, and the fall of kingdoms echo in the dust. Here, history changed—again and again.



Introductory Hall



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN-VI
MUSEUM DESIGN



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22001006034

SITE PLAN



SITE PLAN

SCALE - 1:200

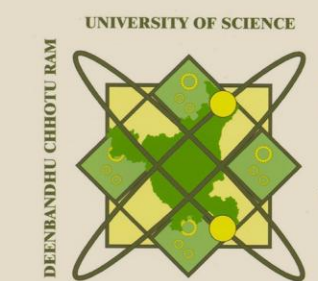
PERMISSIBLE AREA STATEMENT

PLOT AREA	2.74 ACRES (11128.86 M ²)
SET BACKS	12 METERS ALONG ROAD SIDE BOUNDARY AND REMAINING 9 METERS
PERMISSIBLE GROUND COVERAGE	35% OF 11128.86 M ² = 3,894.8 M ²
PERMISSIBLE FAR	150% OF 11128.86 M ² = 16,693.29 M ²
PERMISSIBLE HEIGHT	UNRESTRICTED

USED AREA STATEMENT

LOWER GROUND FLOOR AREA : MUSEUM	2220 M ²
UPPER GROUND FLOOR AREA : MUSEUM	1840 M ²
UPPER GROUND FLOOR AREA : ADMIN & CAFE	340 M ²
PARKING	88 ECS (2ECS PER 100M ²)

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN-VI
MUSEUM DESIGN



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LANDSCAPE PLAN



LANDSCAPE PLAN

SCALE - 1:250

SOFTSCAPE ELEMENTS

Category	Element	Details
Trees	Shade & ornamental trees	Neem, Peepal, Banyan, Kadamba, Amaltas
Shrubs	Border & flowering shrubs	Bougainvillea, Hibiscus, Oleander, Chandni
Groundcovers	Soil stabilizers & visual texture	Wedelia, Lantana, Indian Carpet Grass
Lawns	Open green spaces	Drought-resistant grass (Doob, Bermuda)
Flower Beds	Seasonal & native flowers	Marigold, Zinnia, Cosmos, Portulaca
Herbal Garden	Indigenous medicinal plants	Tulsi, Aloe Vera, Lemongrass, Brahmi



KADAMBA



PEEPAL



BOUGAINVILLEA



GULMOHAR



CARPET GRASS



MERIGOLD



TULSI



HARDSCAPE ELEMENTS

Category	Element	Material / Notes
Circulation	Pathways & Plazas	Stone, patterned concrete
Seating	Benches, amphitheater	Stone, wood accents
Cultural Features	Water body, mural wall, plinths	Sandstone, RCC, terracotta
Edging & Planting	Curbing, planters	Brick, stone
Structures	Pergolas, gazebos, signage	Brick, bamboo, wood, metal
Lighting	Path lights, uplights, lanterns	Brass, rustic metal
Vehicular	Driveway, drop-off, parking	Cobblestone, grass pavers

PARKING SHADE



WELCOMING ELEMENTS AT ENTRANCE



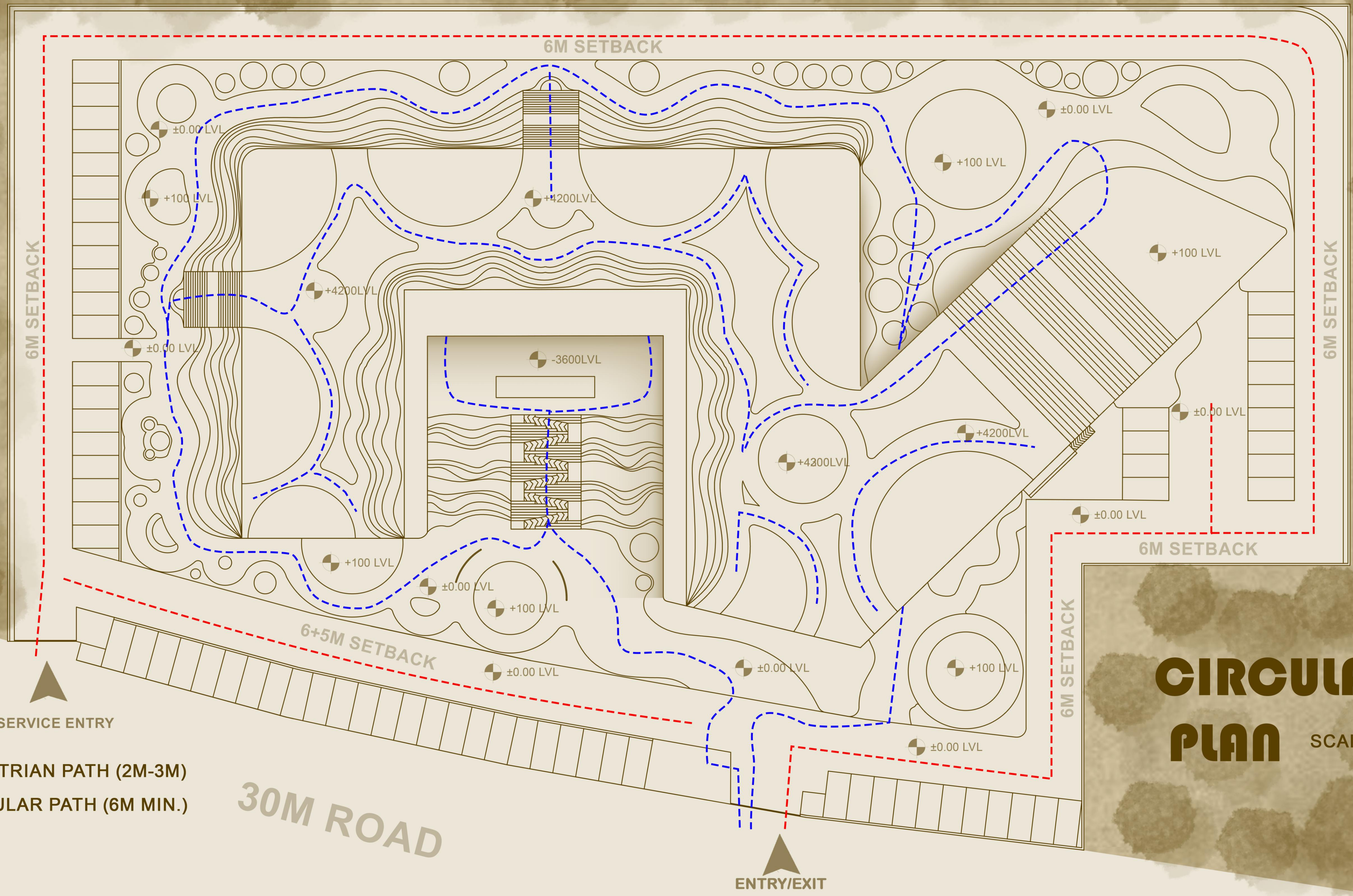
LIGHT CATCHERS & CONTOUR LANDSCAPE



ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN-VI
MUSEUM DESIGN

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
TECHNICAL CAMPUS
SHIVA
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CIRCULATION PLAN



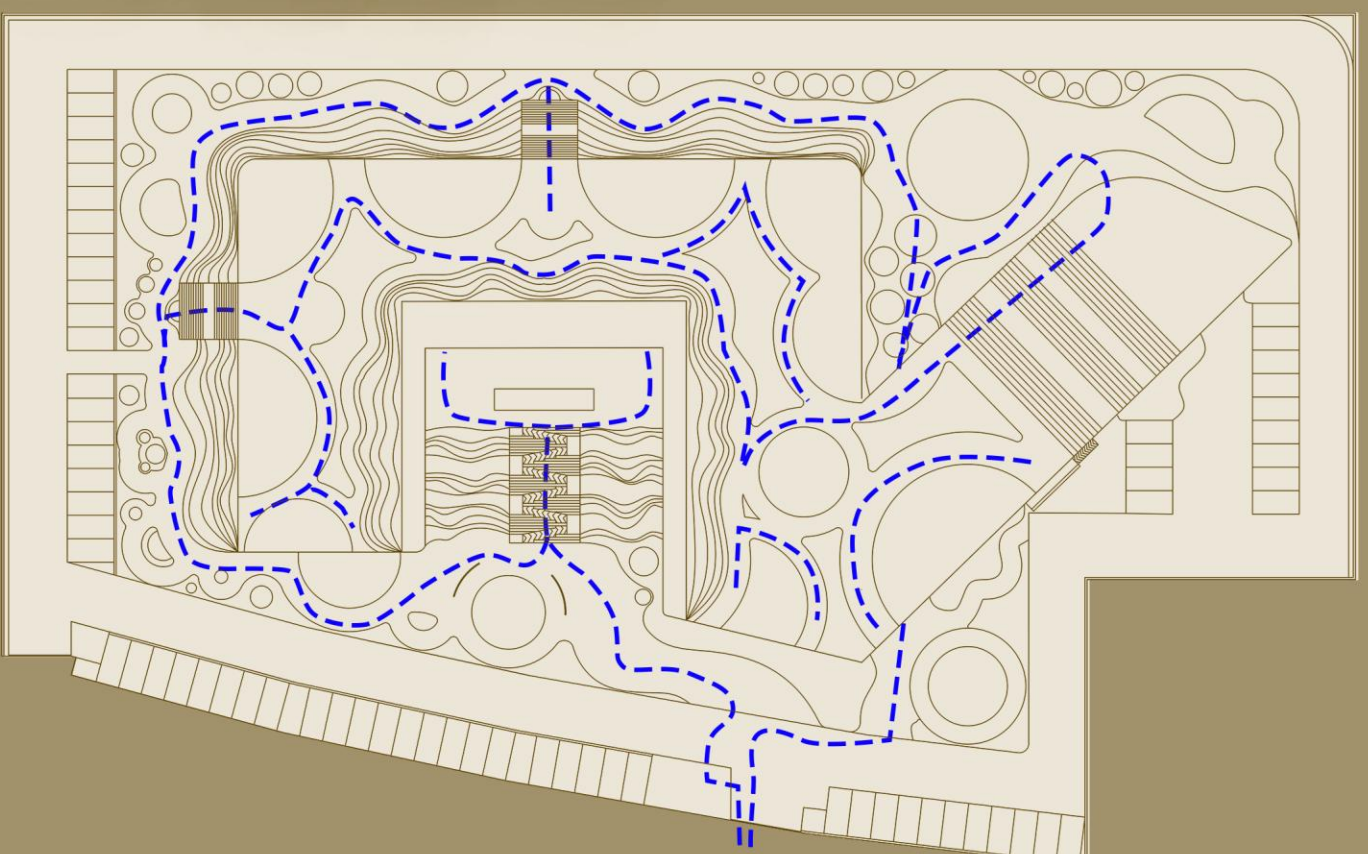
CIRCULATION PLAN

SCALE - 1:250

- - - PEDESTRIAN PATH (2M-3M)
- - - VEHICULAR PATH (6M MIN.)

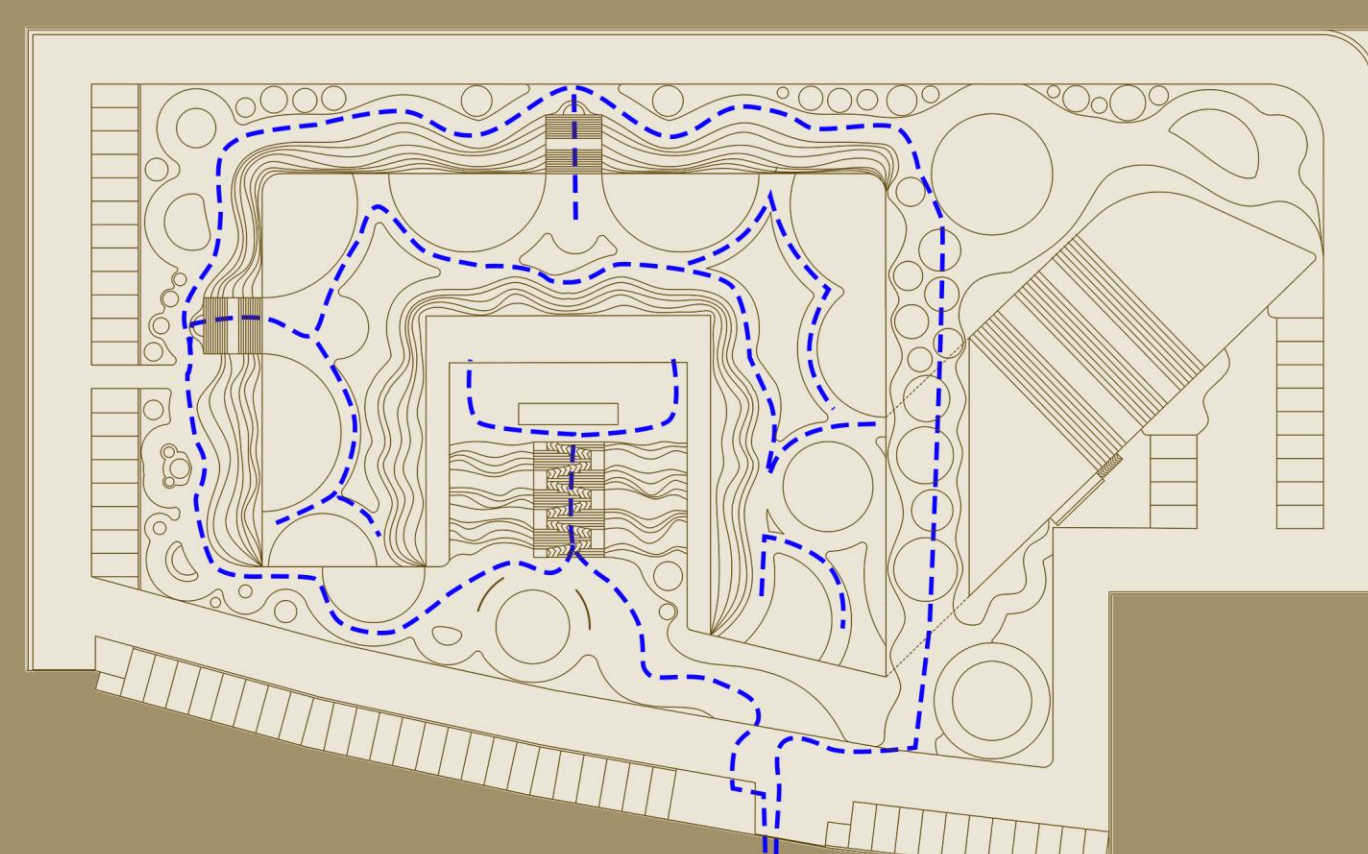
PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT ON GROUND AND ROOF

The ground level of the Haryana Museum features A FLUID AND IMMERSIVE CIRCULATION EXPERIENCE, weaving organically through curvilinear landscapes inspired by the natural terrain of the region. Visitors are gently GUIDED ALONG MEANDERING PATHWAYS that respond to the site's contours, connecting the lower ground floor (basement level) with the upper ground floor through a series of ramps, terraced lawns, and gradual level transitions. The movement is punctuated by TRADITIONAL HARYANVI ELEMENTS such as CHAUPALS FOR PAUSING, CHABUTRAS FOR GATHERING, and SHADED SEATING UNDER NATIVE TREES like neem and peepal.

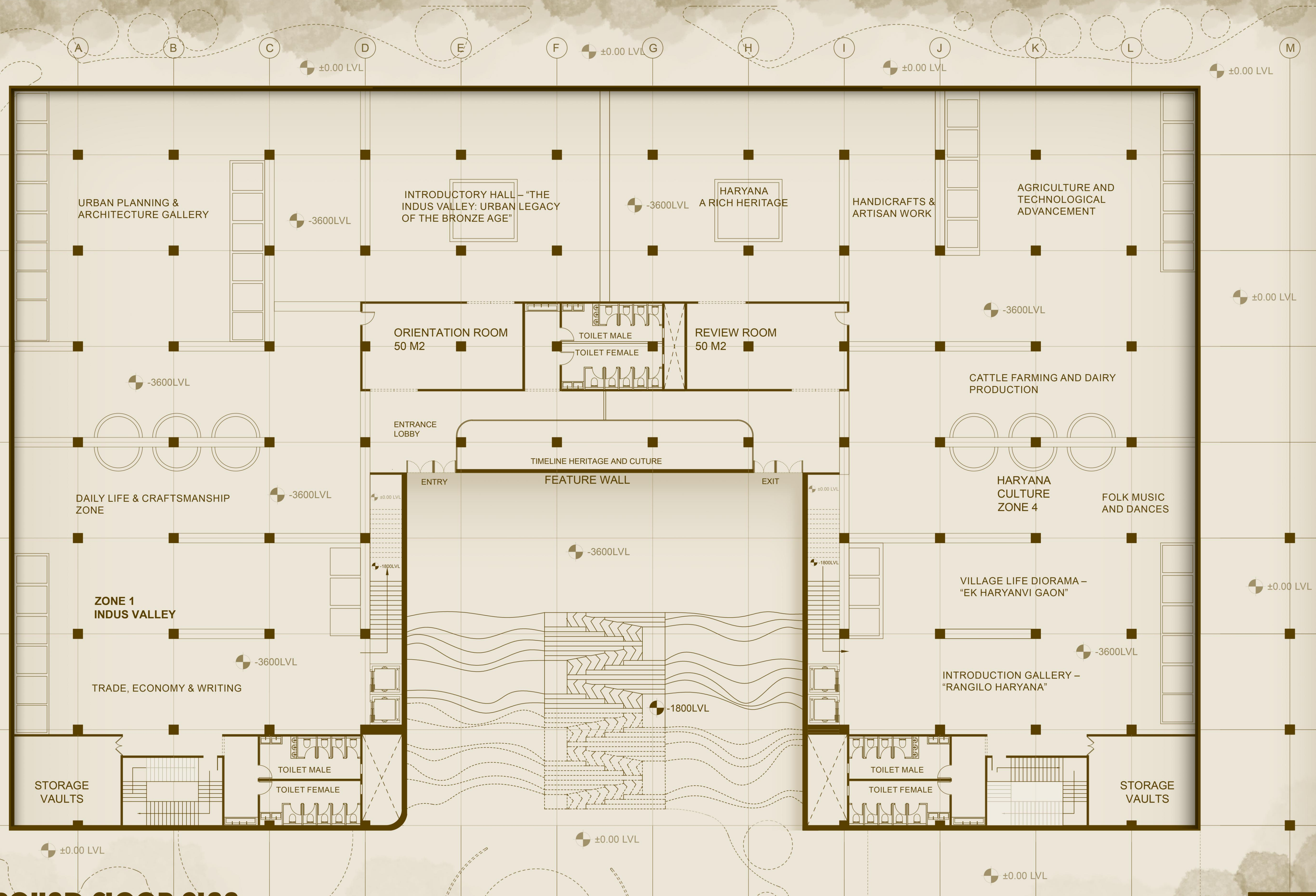


PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT ON GROUND

The rooftop of the Haryana Museum is designed as an OPEN-AIR EXHIBITION SPACE that blends culture, environment, and movement. Strategically connecting TWO STAIRCASES, TWO ELEVATORS, AND AN AMPHITHEATRE, the rooftop circulation encourages free-flowing exploration while maintaining functional clarity. Visitors arriving from different vertical cores are naturally led into the exhibition loop through shaded walkways, elevated decks, and subtly defined paths that frame views of INTERACTIVE DISPLAYS, SCULPTURAL INSTALLATIONS, AND CURATED LANDSCAPE POCKETS.



FLOOR PLANS



LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE - 1:125

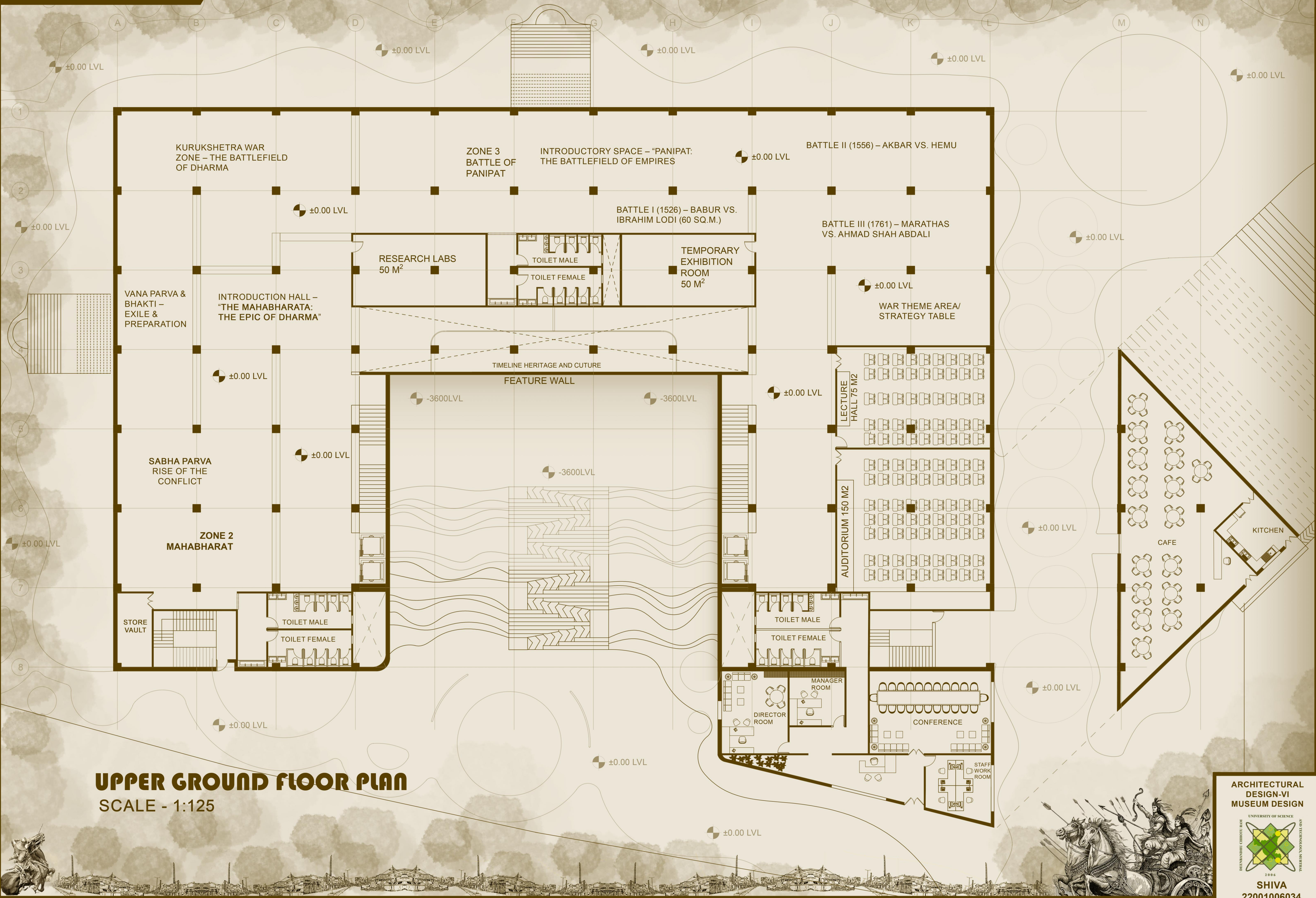


ARCHITECTURAL
DESIGN-VI
MUSEUM DESIGN

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGICAL
MUSEUM

2006
SHIVA
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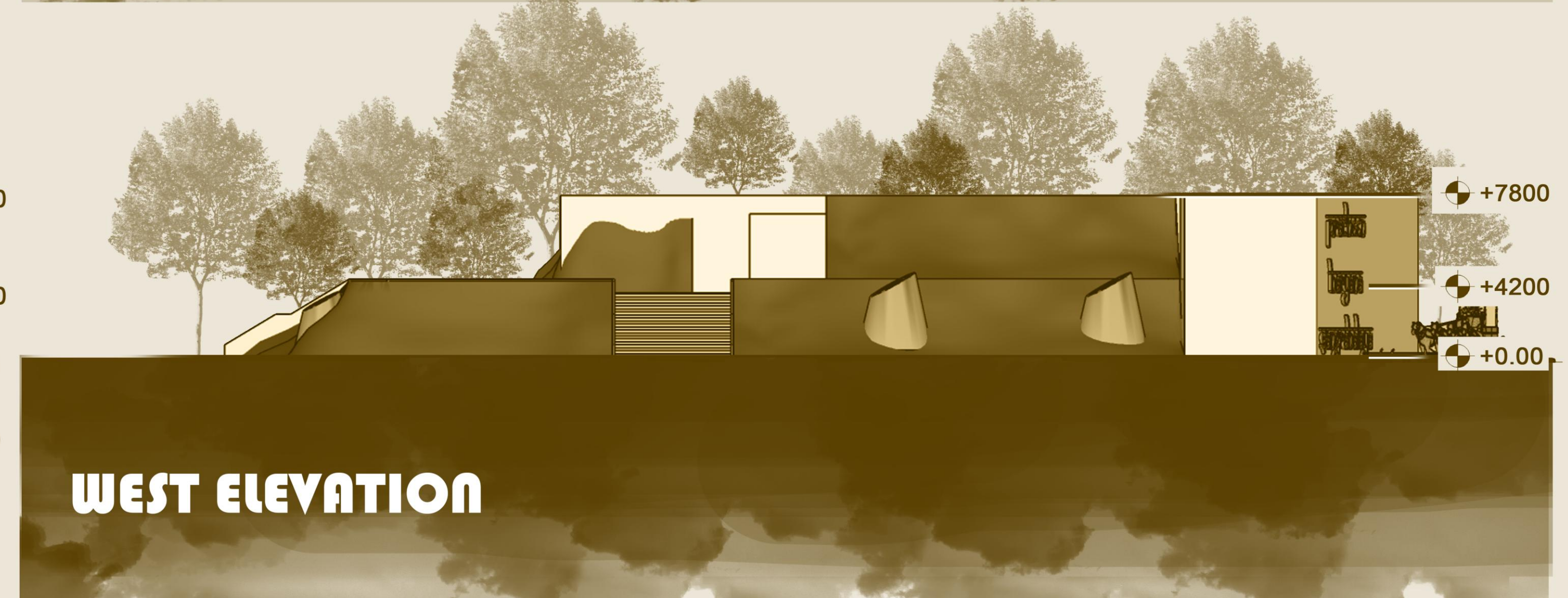
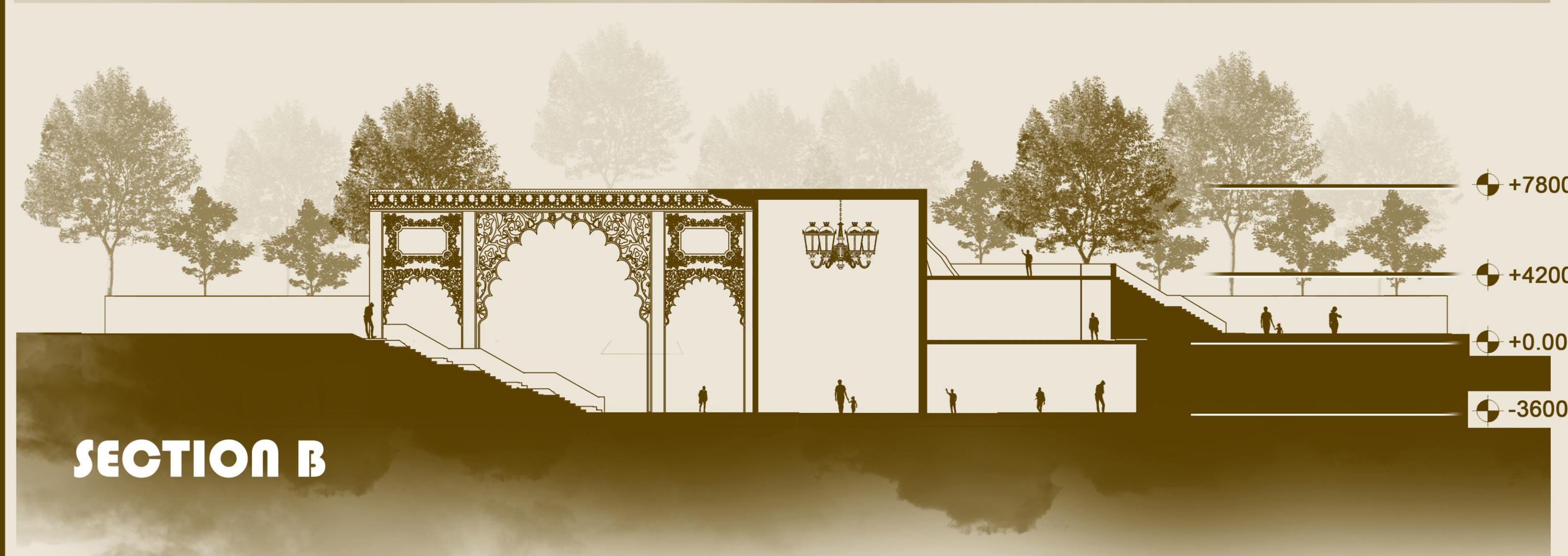
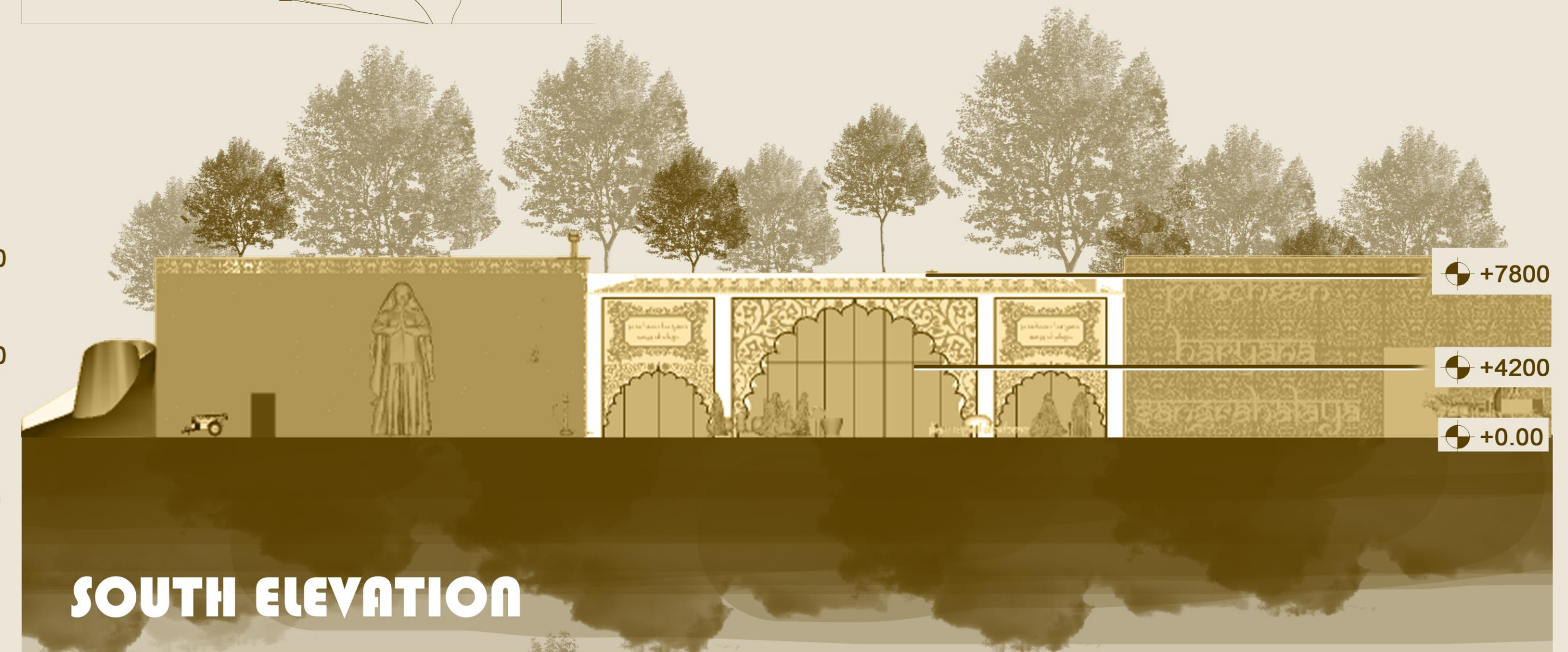
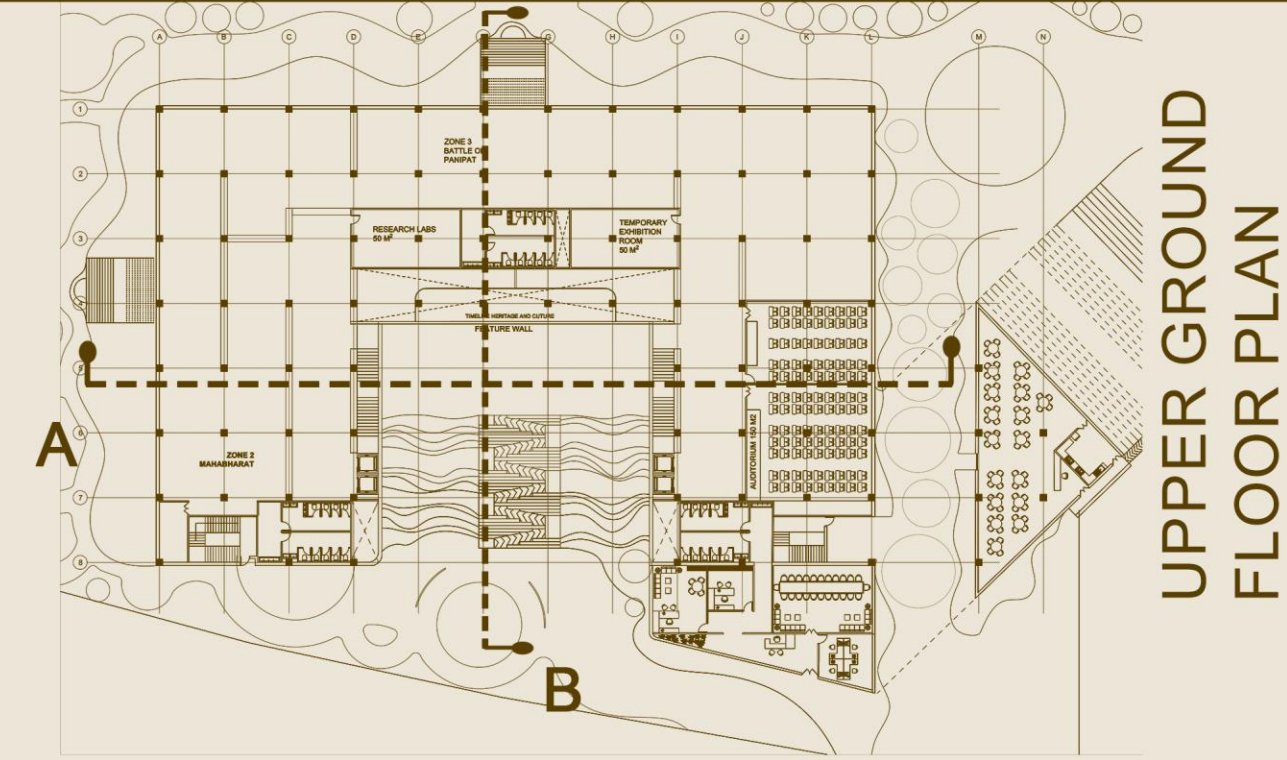
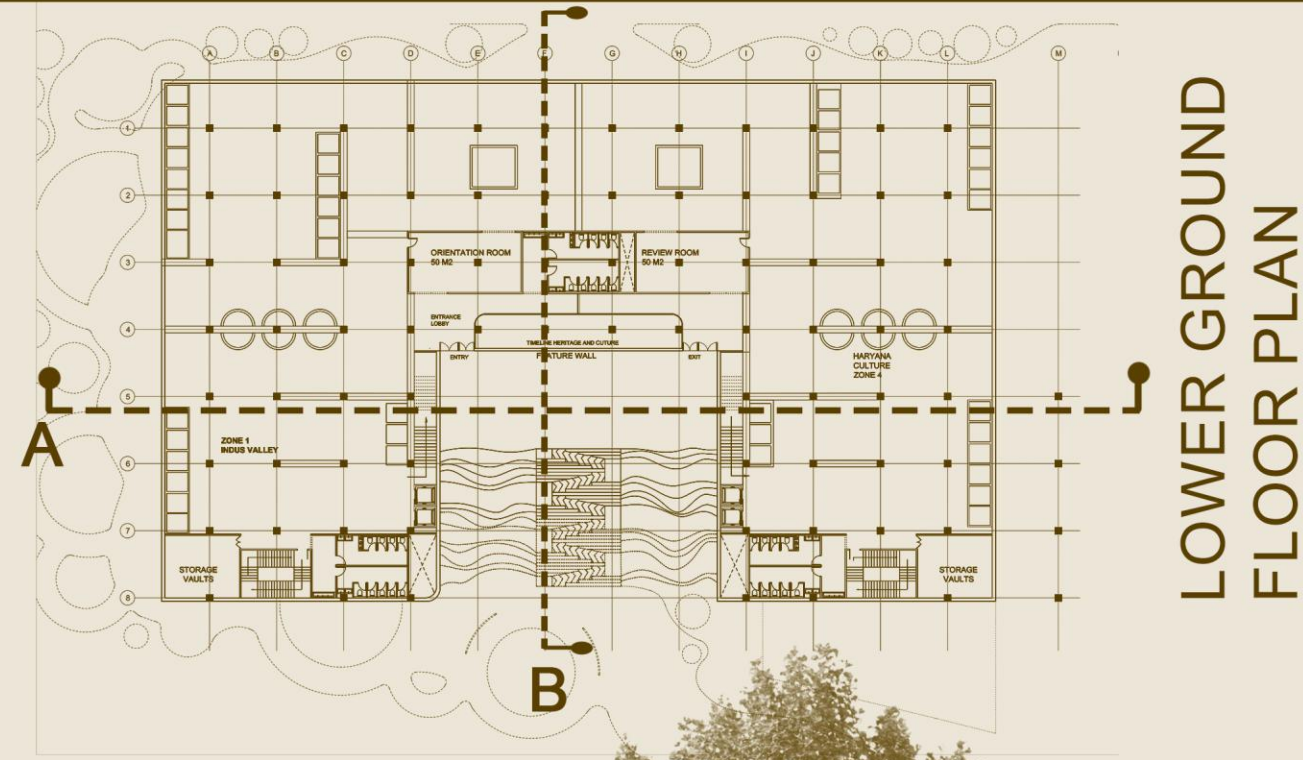
FLOOR PLANS



UPPER GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE - 1:125

SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS

KEY PLANS



SCALE - 1:250

3D ILLUSTRATIONS

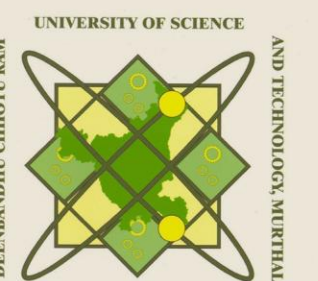


LEGENDS

1. SERVICE ENTRY/ OUTDOOR PARKING
2. CURVILINEAR LANDSCAPING & CONTOUR GREEN CARPET
3. ENTRANCE PLAZA
4. WELCOMING ELEMENTS
5. RATH AND STATUES AT ENTRANCE
6. ROOFTOP EXHIBITIONS
7. OUTDOOR EXHIBITIONS
8. AMPHITHEATRE
9. ENTRANCE OF MUSEUM BLOCK
10. ROOFTOP EXHIBITIONS AND STAIRS
11. MAIN ENTRY & GUARD HOUSE
12. ENTRANCE TO ADMIN BLOCK

30M ROAD

ARCHITECTURAL
DESIGN-VI
MUSEUM DESIGN



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