Tinbergen Building, South Parks Road, Oxford

Historic Building Recording and Investigation

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Tinbergen Building, South Parks Road, Oxford

Historic Buildings Investigation and Recording

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With illustrations by Magdalena Wachnik

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Savills on behalf of Oxford University to carry out a historic buildings investigation and recording of the Tinbergen Building, or the Department of Zoology and the Department of Experimental Psychology, in Oxford Science Area prior to its demolition.

The Tinbergen Building was designed by the influential English architect, Sir Leslie Martin, in 1965 and was completed in 1971. It is an example of the architectural style known as Brutalism, which was popular throughout the 1950s, 60s, and 70s, and characterises many 20th-century university campuses. It housed the Department of Zoology and the Department of Experimental Psychology until its closure due to the presence of asbestos in 2017. It is a large, sprawling building, located on the corner of South Parks Road and St Cross Road, and it is five storeys at its highest points. It features many of the typical characteristics of Brutalism, such as raw shuttered concrete and glass surfaces over geometric architectural forms, efficiency and economy in the arrangement of its spaces, and it is massive in size.

At the time of survey, much of the internal partitioning of the building had been removed, and areas were inaccessible due to the presence of asbestos. The building was subject to an external photographic survey and a partial internal photographic survey.

The Tinbergen Building is not listed but it is considered to be a Heritage Asset and is a part of the Central Conservation Area of Oxford city and university.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Savills on behalf of Oxford University to undertake an investigation and recording of the Tinbergen Building in Oxford Science Area prior to its demolition.

1.1.2 The Tinbergen Building was built in 1971 and housed the Department of Zoology and the Department of Experimental Psychology until its closure due to the presence of asbestos in 2017. It is not listed but it is considered to be a Heritage Asset and is adjacent to many listed buildings as part of the Central Conservation Area of Oxford.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

1.2.1 The overall aims of the project were:

- to record for posterity the building prior to its demolition;
- to analyse and study the recorded data;
- to make the record publicly accessible through a report (a public document) and a project archive deposited with a public institution.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 The recording of the Tinbergen Building was undertaken at Level 2 as defined by Historic England in Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016).

1.3.2 The Historic England guidance document states that Level 2 *'is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project...'*

1.3.3 The site recording consisted of three main elements: a drawn record, a descriptive, written record and a photographic record. Particular attention was paid to the architecture, use, construction and evolution of the building.

1.3.4 The ***photographic record*** acted as a general record of the building in its current state, prior to the development. It included both general views of the interior and exterior as well as detail shots of items/features of archaeological detail.

1.3.5 The ***drawn record*** comprised the preparation of an appropriate number of scaled drawings to explain, describe and interpret the building. These drawings were based on the existing metric survey of the building which were amended to explain/record the building. 'Archaeological' descriptive annotation was added to the drawings to

interpret, explain and record the structure in terms of its construction, development, history and use. Phasing and archaeological detail (eg secondary alterations etc) were added to the drawings.

1.3.6 The ***written record*** is intended to supplement and support the other two elements of the recording and to provide additional descriptive analysis of the building, in terms of its design, setting, construction, development and use.

1.3.7 At the time of survey, access to the interior spaces of the building was restricted due to the risk of exposure to asbestos, but some areas could be accessed for non-intrusive, photographic record.

2 BACKGROUND HISTORY

2.1 Architectural Background

2.1.1 The Tinbergen building is an example of Brutalist Architecture. Brutalism as a 20th century architectural style, which developed from the Modernist movement, itself originating in the first half of the 20th century. Brutalism flourished from the 1950s onwards, and finally fell out of favour in the 1980s, although some later examples exist. Its name derives from *béton brut*, meaning raw concrete, but the term Brutalism first started to be widely used after it was referred to as such in an essay by Reyner Banham, British architectural historian, in 1955.

2.1.2 Banham stated that Brutalism was not just a style of architecture, but an expression of an atmosphere among architects of moral seriousness. With an emphasis on function, the design of Brutalist architecture is considered to be ethic as well as aesthetic, and reflected a new departure from the more frivolous and purposefully visually pleasing designs of iconic Modernist buildings of previous decades. Brutalism is characterised by its utilitarian forms and exposed raw building materials, often with opposing elements and repeated architectural detailing, brought together into a uniform whole. Another prominent characteristic of Brutalism is its size and mass, with Brutalist buildings often being visually monumental. These structures are built mainly with reinforced concrete and glass, and can also feature steel, brick, and stone to robust and austere effect.

2.1.3 One of the first buildings to be referred to as Brutalist was Villa Goth, a modern brick home in Uppsala, Sweden, and in the following decades, the movement spread across Europe and the United States. Some of the best known works of Brutalism are by the Swiss architect, Le Corbusier, in particular Unité d'habitation, completed in Marseille in 1952, and the Secretariat Building in Chandigarh, India, completed in 1953. Some of the first Brutalist buildings designed and built in Britain are represented by the Hunstanton School, completed in 1954 in Norfolk, and the Sugden House completed in 1955 in Watford, both by architects Peter and Alison Smithson.

2.1.4 Brutalism became the architectural style of choice for many governmental and institutional buildings, particularly those that needed to be huge in size. Numerous examples can be found today on university campuses and as municipal libraries or hospitals throughout Europe. Developments like Le Corbusier's Unité d'habitation and the Barbican in London, designed by Chamberlin, Powell and Bon, and completed in 1969, utilised the functional designs of Brutalism to create residential complexes with efficient economy of space, and arrangements of public spaces that facilitated an easy flow of people.

2.1.5 Brutalism became a popular architectural style in the United Kingdom in the mid-20th century as the country sought inexpensive construction and design methods for housing, shopping centres and governmental buildings, particularly in economically depressed areas, or those needing to be rebuilt after World War II. As such, despite the intention of its designers to be progressive, in the later 20th century it became

associated with areas of economic and social deprivation. This was, and is, exacerbated by the likelihood of its concrete and steel surfaces to weather badly in the British climate, with many Brutalist buildings featuring rust, lichen growth, and water stains.

2.1.6 Although Brutalism had fallen out of favour by the mid-1980s, it has experienced a resurgence in popularity since the mid-2000s, with many considering it an important element of the built heritage of the 20th century. Many Brutalist buildings such as Preston Bus Station and London's Hayward Gallery have been listed, and complexes such as Sheffield's Park Hill housing complex, once a socially depressed area, are being revived for modern living.

2.2 The Tinbergen Building

2.2.1 The Tinbergen Building is located in Oxford's Science Area. This is a part of the city that started to develop in the early 1960s when it was recognised that a purpose-built sector, with buildings specifically housing education and laboratory facilities, was needed to keep pace with advances in the area of sciences.

2.2.2 The Tinbergen Building was designed and built as the Oxford University Zoology Department and Department of Experimental Psychology between 1965 and 1971, and was the part of the first major phase of construction in the area. It first appears in the OS map for the area dating to 1972 (Figure 2). Photographs dating 1971 show the structure after it was completed and before the west range was obscured by the later Peter Medawar building for pathogen research, and the stepped structure was interrupted by additional structures (Figure 3). It was originally known as the Department of Zoology and Psychology, but became known as the Tinbergen Building in later years. It is named after Nikolaas Tinbergen, a Dutch biologist and ornithologist, who shared the 1973 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine with Karl von Frisch and Konrad Lorenz. Their discoveries concerned organisation and elicitation of individual and social behaviour patterns in animals. Tinbergen is regarded as one of the founders of modern ethology, the study of animal behaviour.

2.2.3 The Tinbergen Building was designed by the influential English architect Sir Leslie Martin. Martin was a leading advocate of the International Style of architecture, and designed such iconic Modernist buildings of the era as the Grade I listed Royal Festival Hall in London, completed in 1951. He was heavily involved in the planning of university campuses and their buildings throughout the 1950s, 60s, and 70s. As well as the Tinbergen Building, these include the College Hall at Leicester, completed in 1957, Harvey Court in Cambridge, 1962, and the brick-built Middleton Hall at Hull University, 1967.

2.2.4 He designed the Tinbergen Building to be a series of spaces, open to rearrangement of uses, and to facilitate extension and development as the needs of the departments and the area it was situated in grew and advanced. In an issue of the Architectural Review dating to 1971, he stated;

"[The Tinbergen Building] *initiates a spreading pattern of building in place of the existing island pattern. It opens up the possibility of gradual replacement of buildings in a manner which can extend this new pattern."*

2.2.5 In keeping with Martin's intentions for the structure, the Tinbergen Building has been the subject of numerous alterations and additions in recent years. 'Pods' were added and mansard roofs were built onto some previously flat roofs to create more interior space, both of which interrupt the stepping effect of the original storeyed elements. The mansard roofs were built with temporary materials in an acknowledgement of their disruption to the original design. The pods were added between 1984 and 2002. Architect's drawings show the original profile of the building (Figure 4a) compared to the profile today (Figure 4b).

2.2.6 Up until its closure, it was the largest teaching and research facility in the University of Oxford, accommodating approximately 800 people. The Tinbergen Building is not listed but it is located directly adjacent to the University and City Central Conservation Area and is considered to be a heritage asset (Sherwood & Pevsner 1974).

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE TINBERGEN BUILDING

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Tinbergen Building is situated on the corner of South Parks Road and St Cross Road (Plate 1), central to Oxford University Science Area and a short walk from Oxford city centre to its south. To its north, on the north side of South Parks Road, is the Department of Earth Sciences and the School of Pathology. On the west side is the Peter Medawar Building for Pathogen Research and the Department of Pharmacology. On the east side of St Cross Road to its east is the New College Recreation Ground, and to the south is Baliol College Recreation Ground.

3.1.2 The Tinbergen Building is a large, multi-storey complex featuring flat elevations of shuttered concrete with ordered bands of windows under flat roofs. Across a central, east to west axis, it is five storeys high, and steps downwards to its four storey and three storey elements towards the north and south sides. This geometric stepped profile has been interrupted in recent years by the addition of mansard roofs and extra storeys, known as 'pods' to these lower elements.

3.1.3 Including the basement, it has six levels, Levels A to F, in ascending order. Levels C to F on the north and south sides of the central, five storey axis of the building are separated by a wide east to west running divide, but are connected by walkways across this divide on Level E.

3.2 Description of the Exterior

3.2.1 The east and west ranges of the Tinbergen Building are asymmetrical in design and almost mirror each other. The elevations step downwards from either side of the central east to west running divide, from five storeys to three storeys, with a further two storey element on the south side (Plate 2, Figure 5). Level A, steps in from the upper storeys, with the exception of that part under the central divide, creating a sheltered walkway at street level, supported by concrete pillars. At either side of the openings of the central, east to west running divide are stair turrets, featuring vertical concrete shuttering in between bands of horizontal shuttering (Plate 3). The five storey elements at either side of the stair turrets step inwards over Level B, on which the turrets sit, and are supported by concrete pillars. Traversing the space between the stair turrets, at Level E, is a flat roofed, glazed walkway (Plate 4).

3.2.2 At either side of the central divide, the bands of windows are interrupted where the storied elevations meet each other. Around the windows is a smooth concrete surface, and between them are bands of horizontal concrete shuttering (Plate 5). The rectangular windows have two panes (except on Level B) with a horizontal glazing bar and they are separated by concrete standards.

3.2.3 The north and south ranges are of five bays that are dominated by three, three storey elements, with two recessed bay in between them (Plate 6, Figure 6). The recessed bays step from five stories, across the central axis, to two storeys. On both the north and south ranges, the west recessed bay is flush with the three storey bays on either side where it steps to two storeys. The two storey element of the east

recessed bays remain stepped back from the three storey bays (Plate 7). The roofs of these two storey elements create outdoor courtyard areas accessed from the surrounding elevations (Plate 8).

3.2.4 Level A, steps in from the upper storeys, creating a sheltered walkway at street level, supported by concrete H-shaped pillars (Plate 9). Across all of the elevations are bands of windows. Around the windows is a smooth concrete surface, and between them are bands of horizontal concrete shuttering. Many of the rectangular windows have two panes, separated with a horizontal glazing bar and they are separated by concrete standards. In the recessed bays on the south side, and in one of the recessed bays on the north side, are large shafts that are square in plan and are probably a means of ventilation for the laboratories. Like the stair turrets, they feature alternating bands of horizontal and vertical concrete shuttering.

3.2.5 The two western three storey bays on the north side now feature mansard roofs, which interrupt the original stepped profile of the range. As do the extra floors, or 'pods', added to the south range (Plate 10). The pods are distinguishable from the 1970s building by their grey panelled exterior and more cubular form, but the arrangement of their windows is sympathetic to the original shuttered concrete elevations.

3.2.6 Inside the wide east to west central division that separates the north and south sides of the building from Level C upwards is a two storey, flat roofed structure, orientated east to west (Plate 11). This was viewed from the east side where its elevations feature a band of windows on its lower floor and three large windows on its upper floor. Between these is a band of horizontal shuttered concrete. A porch on its north side provides access to the roof surface over Level C on which it is situated. This structure is just about visible on one of the photos dating to 1971 (Figure 4b), but it appears to be one storey in height. It is likely that it was altered in recent years, including the addition of the second storey, as the windows are modern in appearance.

3.2.7 On the west side of the Tinbergen Building is the Peter Medawar Building for Pathogen Research. The Tinbergen building is joined to the Peter Medawar Building by means of two walkways from Level C in its west range. One of these walkways extends west from the elevation, and turns north into the Peter Medawar building (Plate 12). The other walkway extends straight from the centre of the range and appears to be older. The underside of this walkway features concrete, Modernist style, scalloped panels (Plate 13).

3.2.8 Abutting the south end of the Tinbergen Building is the new Chemistry Teaching Laboratories (Plate 14). This is a structure of five, two storey bays, built from white panels, with grills over the windows on the south side. Over the grills are large openings for ventilation. The second bay from the west is open on its north and south sides and contains a glass wall facing south over the Baliol recreational ground. At the time of survey, it was not possible to investigate the relationship between the New Chemistry Teaching Laboratories the Tinbergen Building, but plans show that they are connected at Level A and Level B. The upper level of theses laboratories houses plant.

3.3 Overview of the Interior

3.3.1 At the time of survey, access to the interior was restricted and so only a partial photographic survey was carried out. The interior is discussed here through an examination of the available plans but a supplementary investigation of any surviving original plans, or university archive plans or photographs, would be beneficial in understanding the uses of the building and how they may have changed over time.

3.3.2 The main pedestrian entrance to the Tinbergen Building was through Level B in the north range. This area is now hoarded off from the public and the reception area has been stripped of all internal fixtures and fittings. Access was gained to site through the pedestrian entrance in Level B in the east range. Steps lead to the large glazed entrance that is flanked on either side by shuttered concrete (Plate 16). This leads to a foyer, or reception area, around which the detailing of shuttered concrete continues (Plate 17).

3.3.3 Level A largely consisted of three lecture theatres under the central axes of the building (Figure 7, Plates 18 & 19). Towards the south of this Level was mainly plant rooms, that continued into the laboratory spaces of the New Chemistry Teaching Laboratories.

3.3.4 Level B (Figure 8) comprised of the large, public reception areas on the north side, and is described in a University plan of the building as a 'shared interactive hub'. This had walls of glass on the north side, allowing it to be illuminated by daylight. Much of the space on the south side of Level B used by the Department of Zoology. In the centre of Level B is another large lecture theatre but at the time of survey, many of the partitions to its south as well as fixtures and fittings had been stripped out due to asbestos removal (Plate 20).

3.3.5 Level C (Figure 9) features some of the administration areas of the building and these had yet to be stripped out at the time of survey. This area is modern in appearance and is likely to have been renovated in recent years (Plates 21-23). To the north of this was office and laboratory space for the Department of Experimental Psychology. In both of the central axes, open areas were used as canteens and surrounding areas for food preparation.

3.3.6 Levels D and E were largely made up of Office and laboratory space for both the Department of Zoology and the Department of Experimental Psychology. The plans (Figures 10 & 11) show that these floors were partitioned into small work spaces with central corridors. At the time of survey, almost all of these partitions had been removed (Plates 24 & 25).

3.3.7 No access was gained to Level F of the Tinbergen building but the plan (Figure 12) shows that this, like the floors below, was subdivided into small spaces for office and laboratory purposes.

3.3.8 Access from one level to another way gained by means of the stair turrets at either end of the east to west orientated central division and by larger staircases in the centre of both of the five storey axes (Plates 26 & 27). Walkways between the stair turrets at Level provided access across the central divide to the north and south sides of the building (Plate 28). From the interior of the building, it was observed that

many of the elevations oppose each other and that the architectural form is inward looking in many of its areas (Plate 29).

4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1.1 The Tinbergen Building was designed by the influential English architect, Sir Leslie Martin, in 1965 and was completed in 1971. It is an example of the architectural style known as Brutalism, which was popular throughout the 1950s, 60s, and 70s, and characterises many 20th-century university campuses. It housed the Department of Zoology and the Department of Experimental Psychology until its closure due to the presence of asbestos in 2017. It is a large, sprawling building, located on the corner of South Parks Road and St Cross Road, and it is five storeys at its highest points. It features many of the typical characteristics of Brutalism, such as raw shuttered concrete and glass surfaces over geometric architectural forms, efficiency and economy in the arrangement of its spaces, and it is massive in size.

4.1.2 The building itself is a fine example of 1970s, university Brutalist architecture, and typifies the growth of custom-designed buildings on campuses for the purposes of science of the period. The Tinbergen Building creates a domineering presence in the Science Area and its form utilizes the space it is situated on with efficiency. The slender concrete shuttering, often in alternating bands, brings ornament to the raw concrete surfaces and softens what would otherwise be blank planes.

4.1.3 Martin designed the Tinbergen Building to be a series of spaces, open to rearrangement of uses, and to facilitate extension and development as the needs of the departments and the area it was situated in grew and advanced. In keeping with Martin's intentions for the structure, the Tinbergen Building has been the subject of numerous alterations and additions in recent years. 'Pods' were added and mansard roofs were built onto some previously flat roofs to create more interior space, both of which interrupt the stepping effect of the original storeyed elements. The mansard roofs were built with temporary materials in an acknowledgement of their disruption to the original design. The pods were added between 1984 and 2002.

4.1.4 At the time of survey, much of the internal partitioning of the building had been removed, and areas were inaccessible due to the presence of asbestos. The building was subject to an external photographic survey and a partial internal photographic survey.

4.2 Potential for Further Works

4.2.1 The Tinbergen Building is not listed but it is considered to be a Heritage Asset and is a part of the Central Conservation Area of Oxford city and university. The interior was discussed in this report through an examination of the available plans but, due to its significance, a supplementary investigation of any surviving original plans, or university archives, would be beneficial in understanding the arrangement and uses of the building, and how they may have changed over time. Included in this report as Appendix B is a list of information that is available from the University of Oxford to carry out a more detailed analysis. Furthermore, more information could be obtained on a subsequent site visit if and when the building is made safe for access to more areas.

APPENDIX A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sherwood, J. & Pevsner, N. (1974) *The Buildings of England: Oxfordshire* London: Penguin

APPENDIX B LIST OF AVAILABLE RECORDS HELD BY THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

ZL 35/1-21 Papers including plans, notes, correspondence and brochures relating to the design, construction and furnishing of the new Zoology and Psychology building. 1949-76

1. Level A. 1964-79
2. Level B. 1964-72
3. Level C. 1965-70
4. Level D. 1965-72
5. Level E (including EII). 1967-70
6. Level F. 1965-70
7. Outside/roof accommodation. 1964-71 (with earlier file concerning the building of the genetics hut, 1949-64)
8. Display areas. 1965-71
9. Kitchens. 1969-70
10. Electrical services (including lighting). 1965-76
11. Heating. 1968-70
12. Water services. 1966-72
13. Plumbing services. 1965-72
14. Compressed air. 1963-9
15. Marine facilities. 1965-77
16. Lifts. 1961-72
17. Service reports. 1963-9
18. Telephones. 1966-70
19. Incinerators. 1965-9
20. Fire regulations and precautions. 1967-72
21. Other mechanical services relating to diversity factors, radiation, gas, cold room, deep freeze, ventilation, noise levels, air filters, vacuums, fume cupboards, refuse collection, waste disposal units and security. 1961-70

ZL 36/1-7 Papers including agendas, minutes and correspondence relating to the various committees and meetings relating to the design, construction and furnishing of the new Zoology building. 1964-71

1. Committee for Works. 1964-70
2. Site meetings. 1967-70
3. New Building Joint Users Committee. 1970-1
4. University Grants Committee. 1966
5. Meetings of the Department of Zoology. 1965-6
6. Meetings between DH Lanham (architect's office), J Lambert (University Surveyor's Office), and DH Statham (departmental administrator). 1969-70
7. Building Committee. 1964-8

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

ZL 37/1-6 Correspondence and other papers relating to the building and furnishing of the new Zoology building. 1959-80

1. General. 1959-61
2. University Surveyor's Office. 1964-70
3. Peter Martin (Design Engineer). 1965-70
4. Psychology department. 1962-71
5. Sir Leslie Martin (Architect). 1965-70
6. Press (includes press cutting). 1966-80

ZL 38/1-4 Papers, including correspondence, notes and plans relating to the allocation of accommodation within the new Zoology building. 1964-72

1. Animal Ecology and the Enzyme Group. 1966-72
2. Genetics. 1968
3. Molecular Biophysics. 1964-5
4. Schedules of accommodation and room numbers. 1961-71

ZL 39/1-5 Miscellaneous papers relating to the design, construction and furnishing of the new Zoology building. 1961-71

1. Correspondence, notes, brochures and plans relating to science buildings outside the University (including the University of Virginia, Leicester University, the National Physical Laboratory, the University of Warwick, University College London, St Thomas' Hospital London, and the University of Nottingham). 1961-7

2. Correspondence, notes and reports relating to finance and tenders. 1965-8

3. Correspondence and notes concerning the timetable for construction and completion dates of the new building. 1965-9

4. A University pamphlet entitled 'Procedure for New Buildings', anon. 1961

5. Rules for the Zoology/Psychology building concerning the management of the building and surrounding land, issued by the departments of Zoology and Experimental Psychology. 1970-1

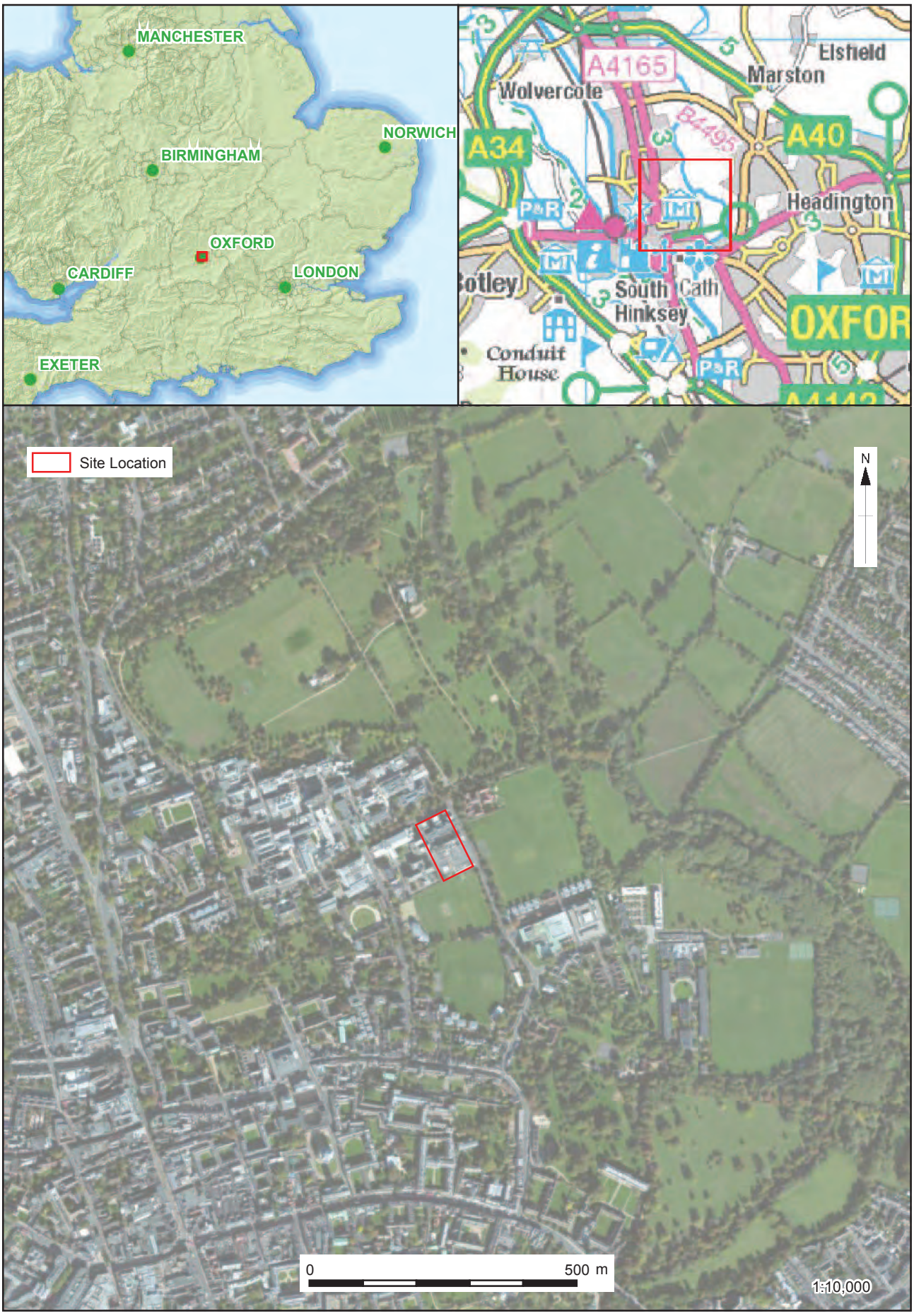

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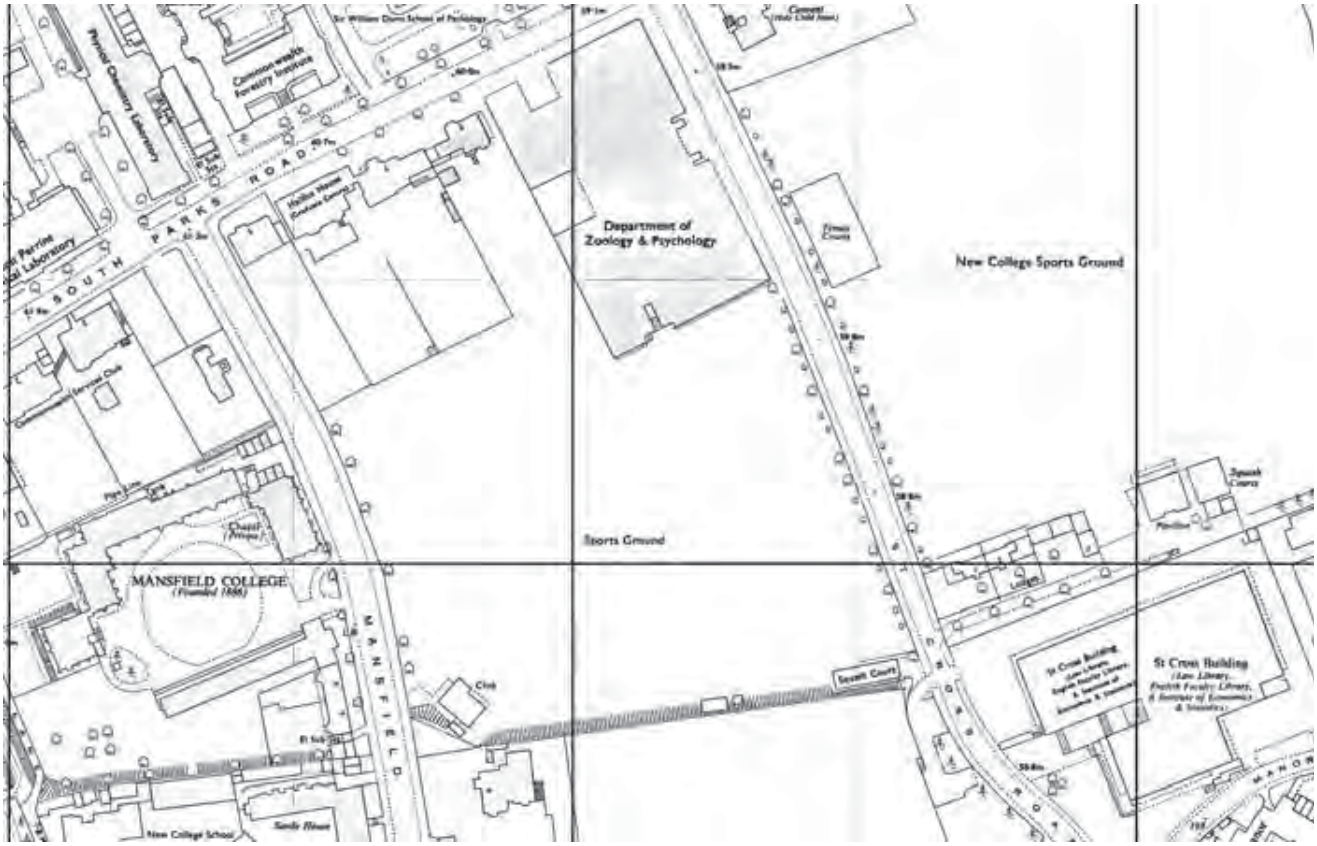
Figure 1: Site location



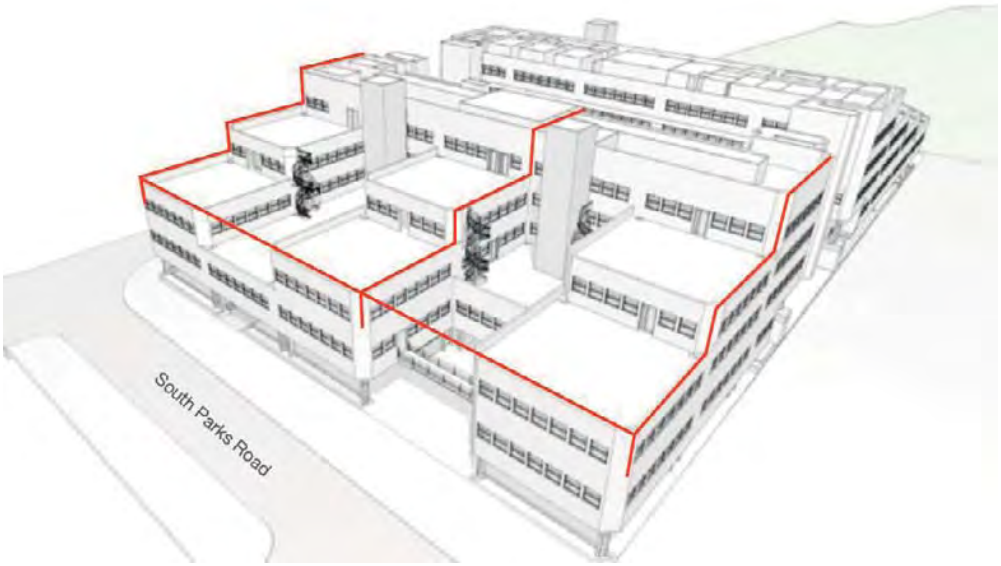
NOT TO SCALE

Figure 2: OS Map dating to 1972, showing the Tinbergen Building on the corner of South Parks Road and St Cross Road

a

b

Figure 3: The Tinbergen Building viewed from a) the south-west and b) from the west in 1971



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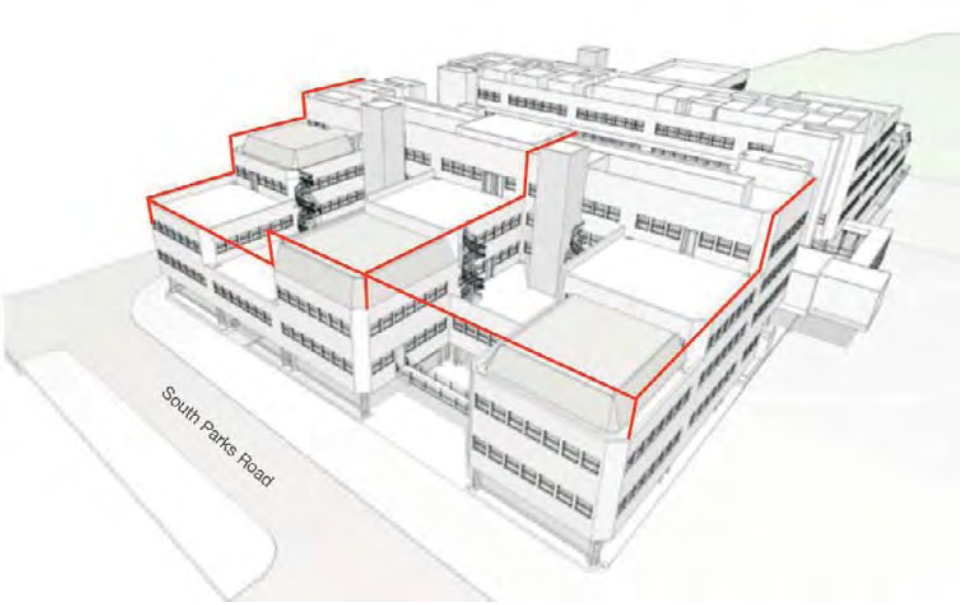
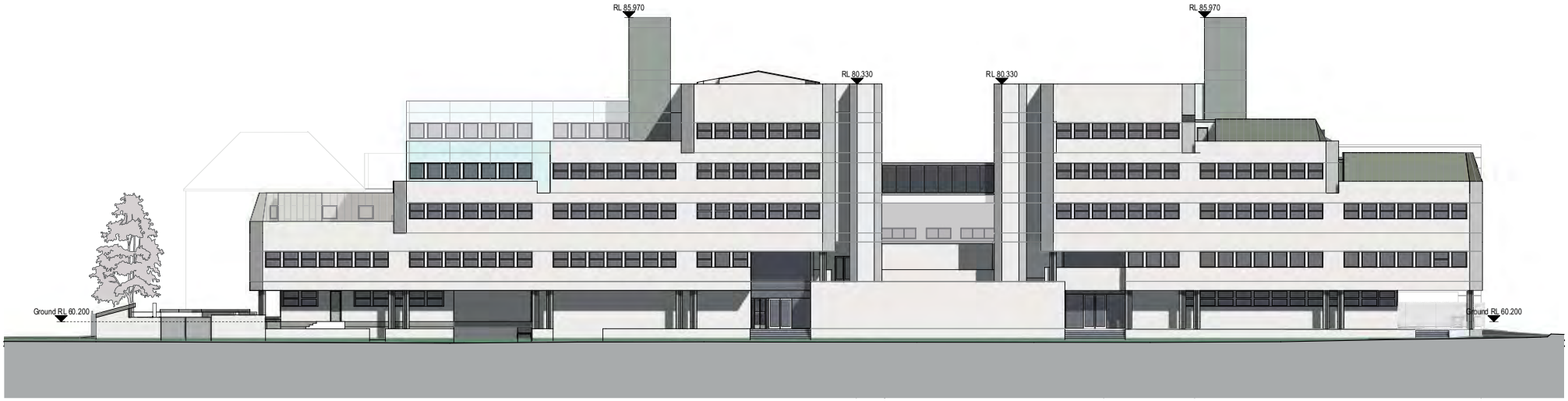
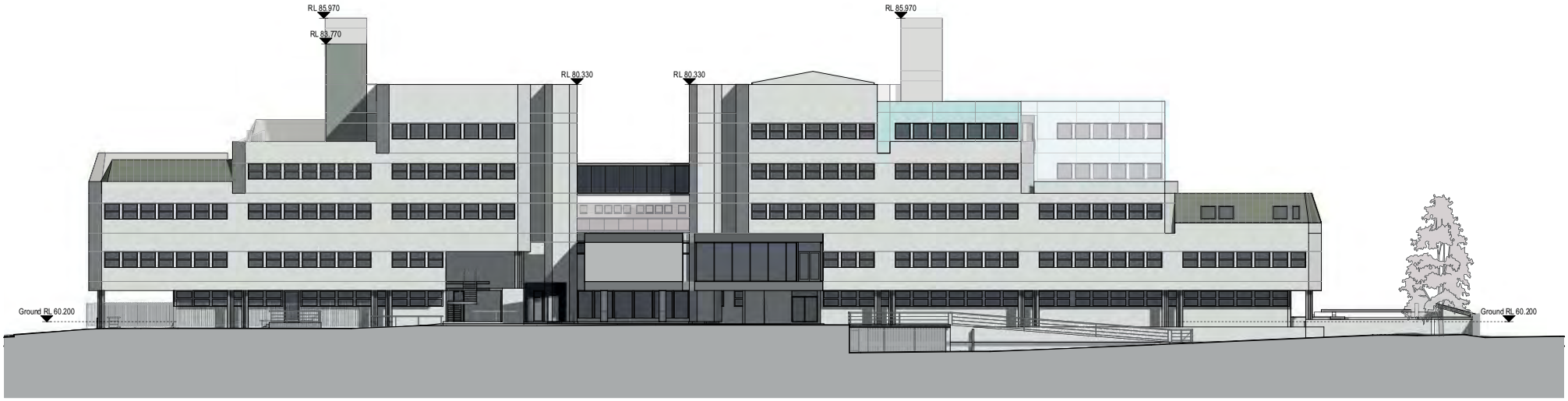


b

Figure 4: Drawings showing a) the original stepped profile of the Tinbergen Building and b) the profile today with additions (fjmt Architects)

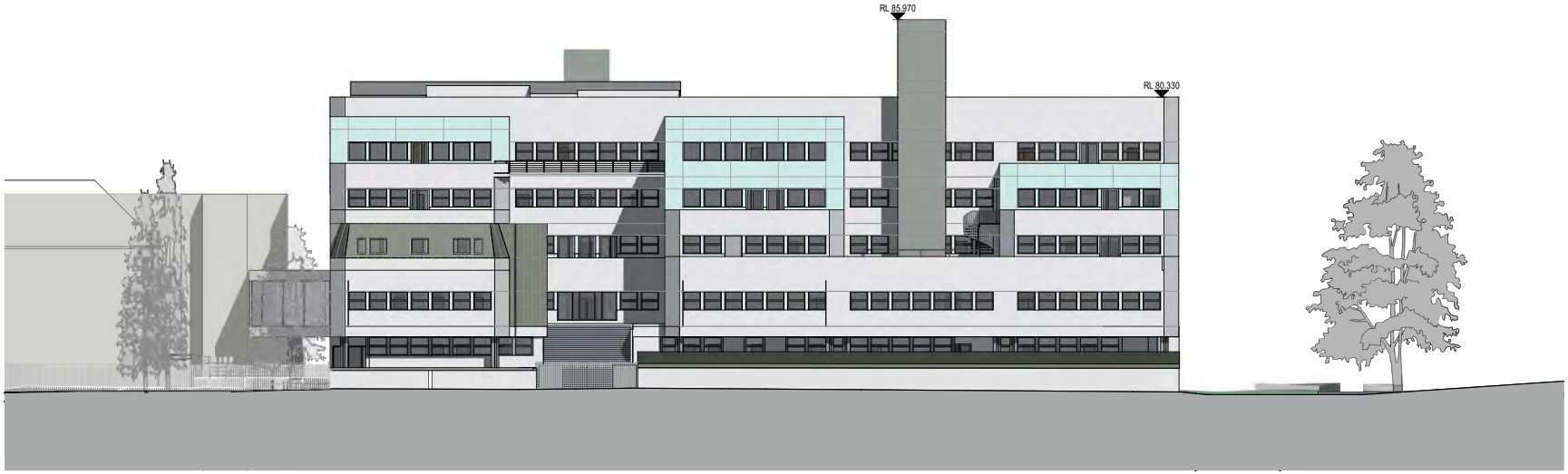


1 ELEVATION EAST (ST CROSS ROAD)
1:500

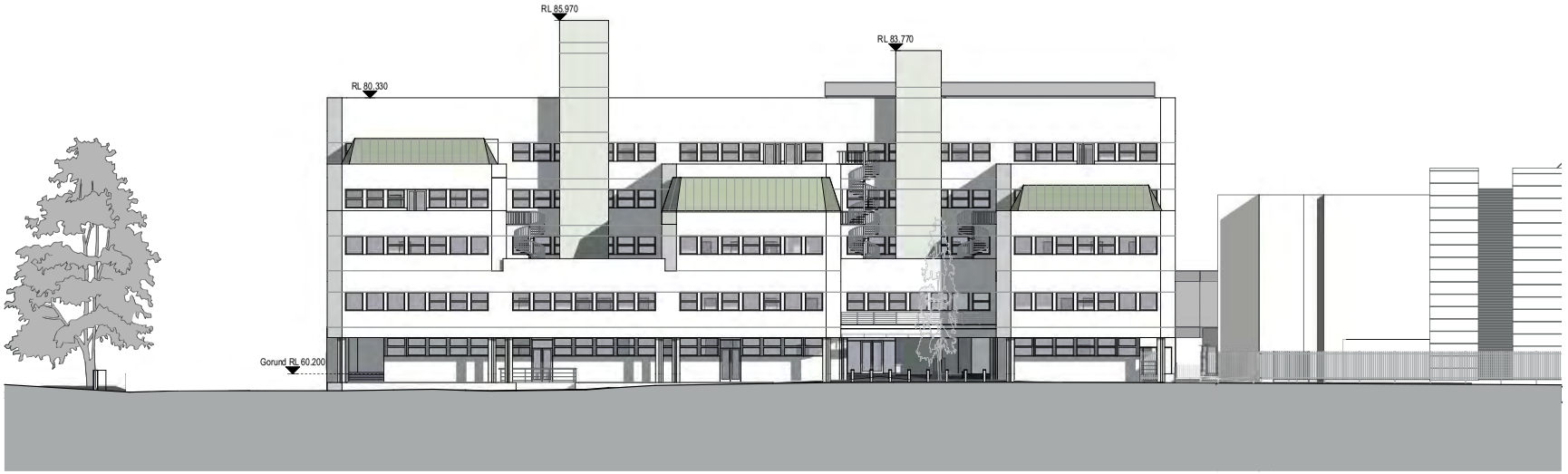


2 ELEVATION WEST (OPPOSITE PETER MEDAWAR BUILDING)
1:500

Figure 5: The east and west ranges of the Tinbergen Building



1 ELEVATION SOUTH (CRICKET GROUNDS)
1:500



2 ELEVATION NORTH (\SOUTH PARKS ROAD)
1:500

Figure 6: The north and south ranges of the Tinbergen Building

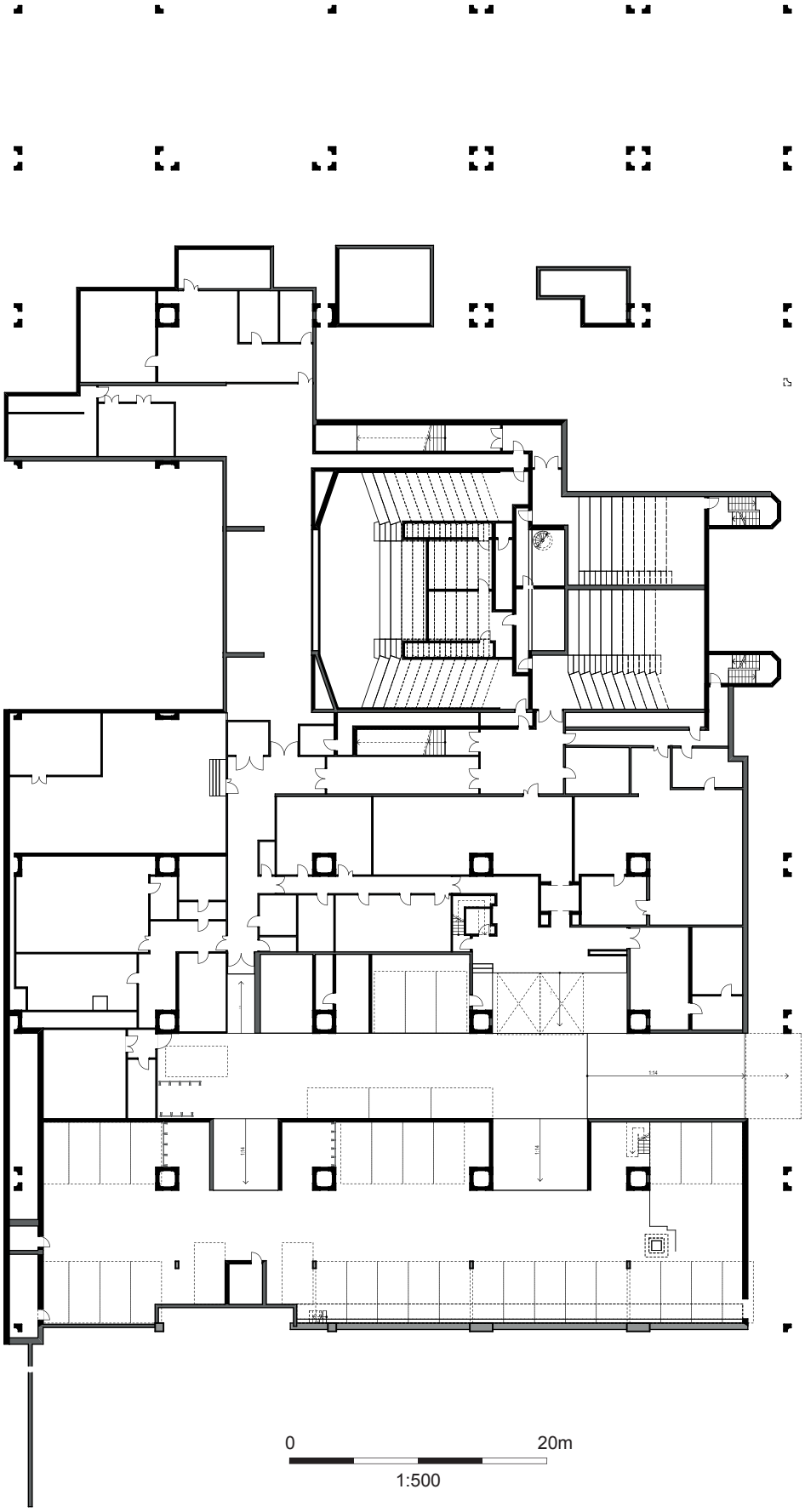


Figure 7: Plan of Level A of the Tinbergen Building

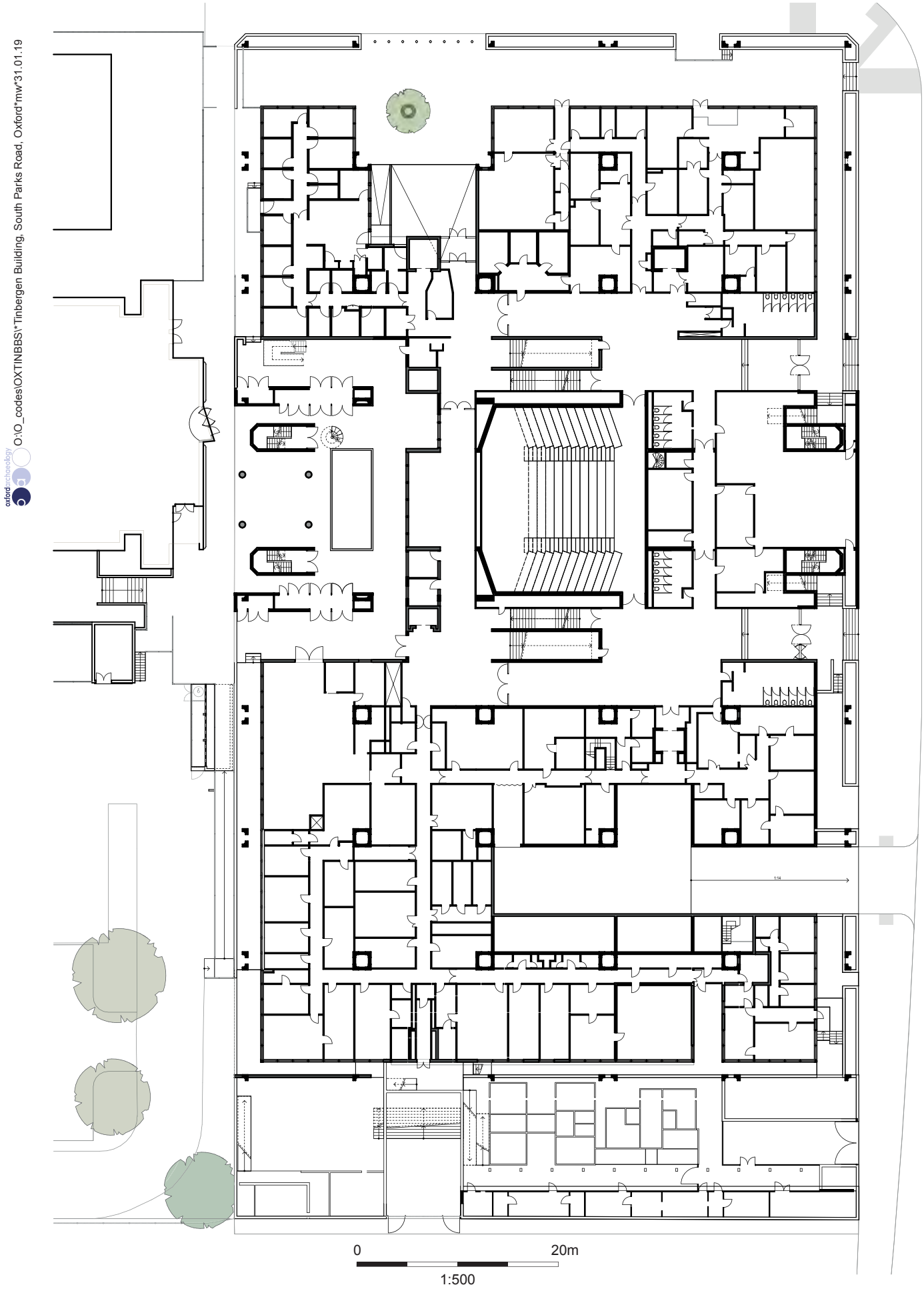


Figure 8: Plan of Level B of the Tinbergen Building

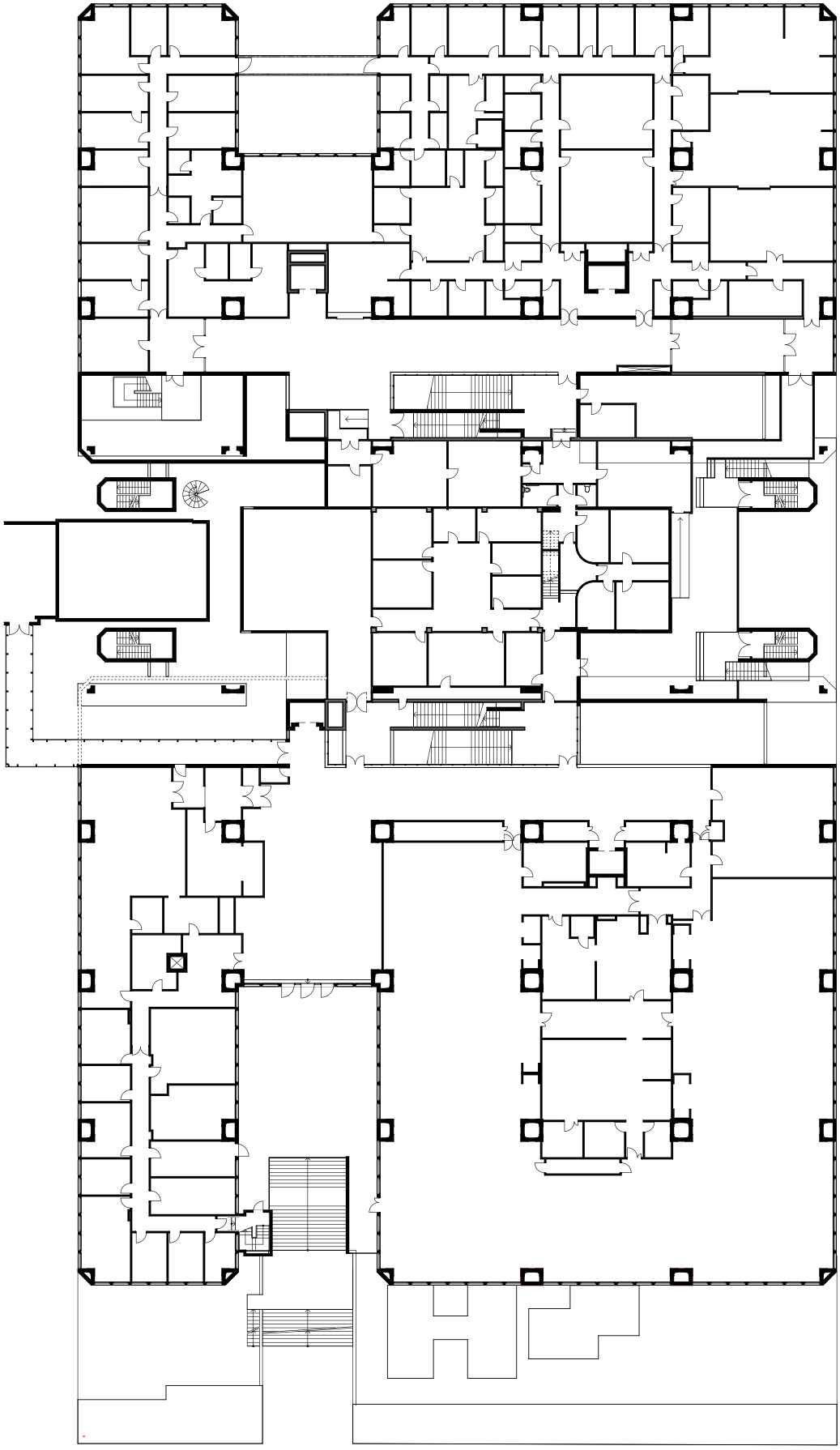
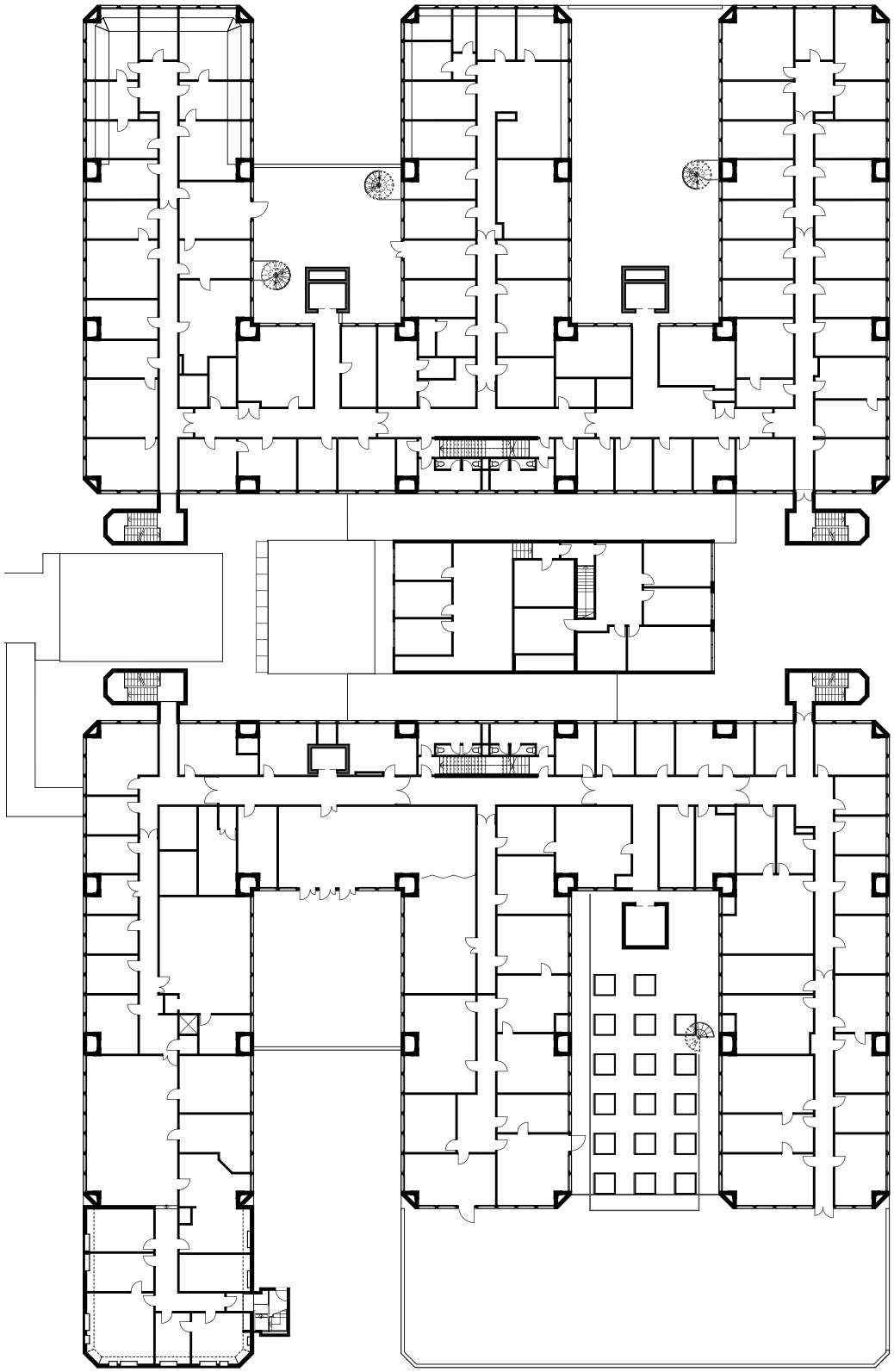


Figure 9: Plan of Level C of the Tinbergen Building



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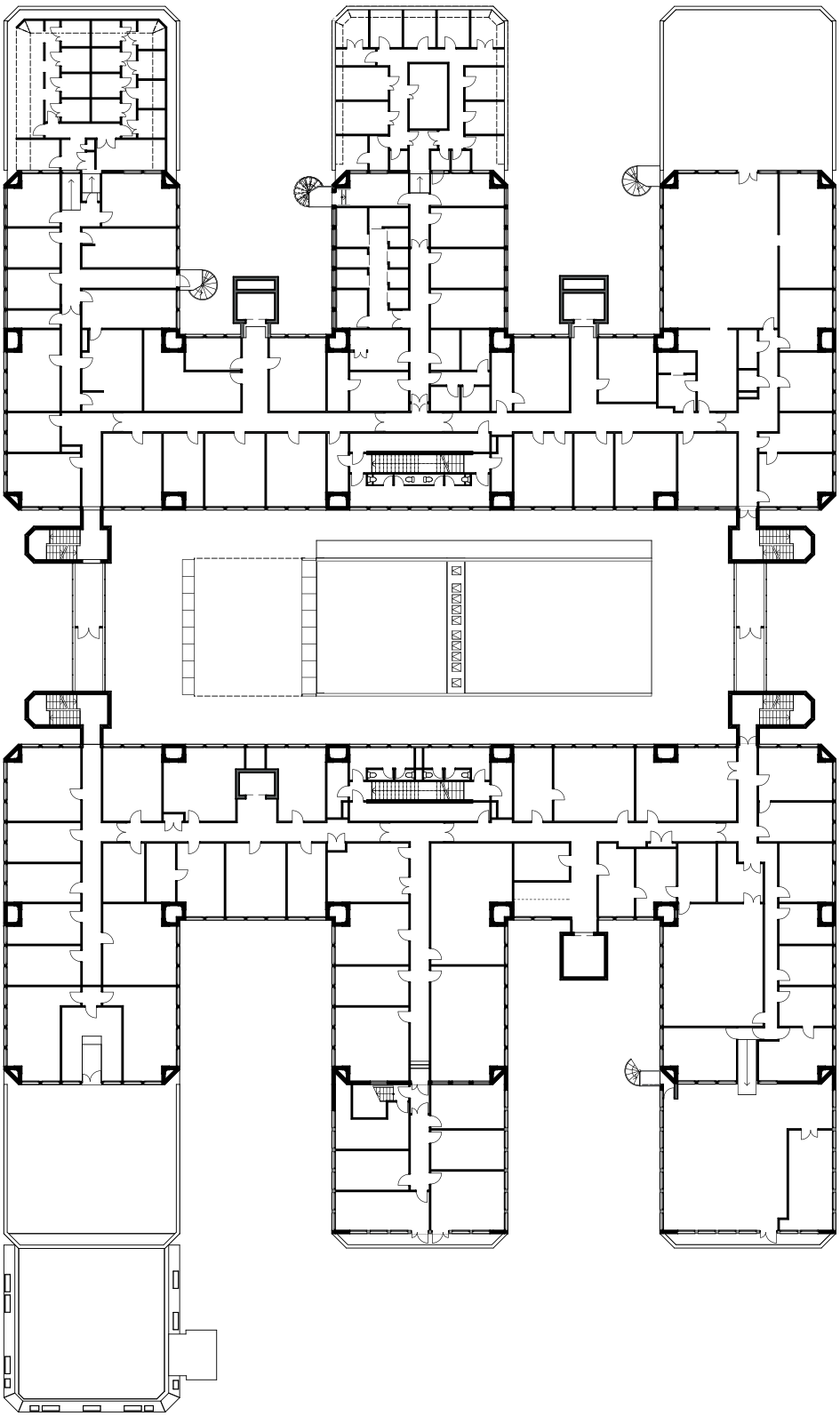
1:500

Figure 10: Plan of Level D of the Tinbergen Building



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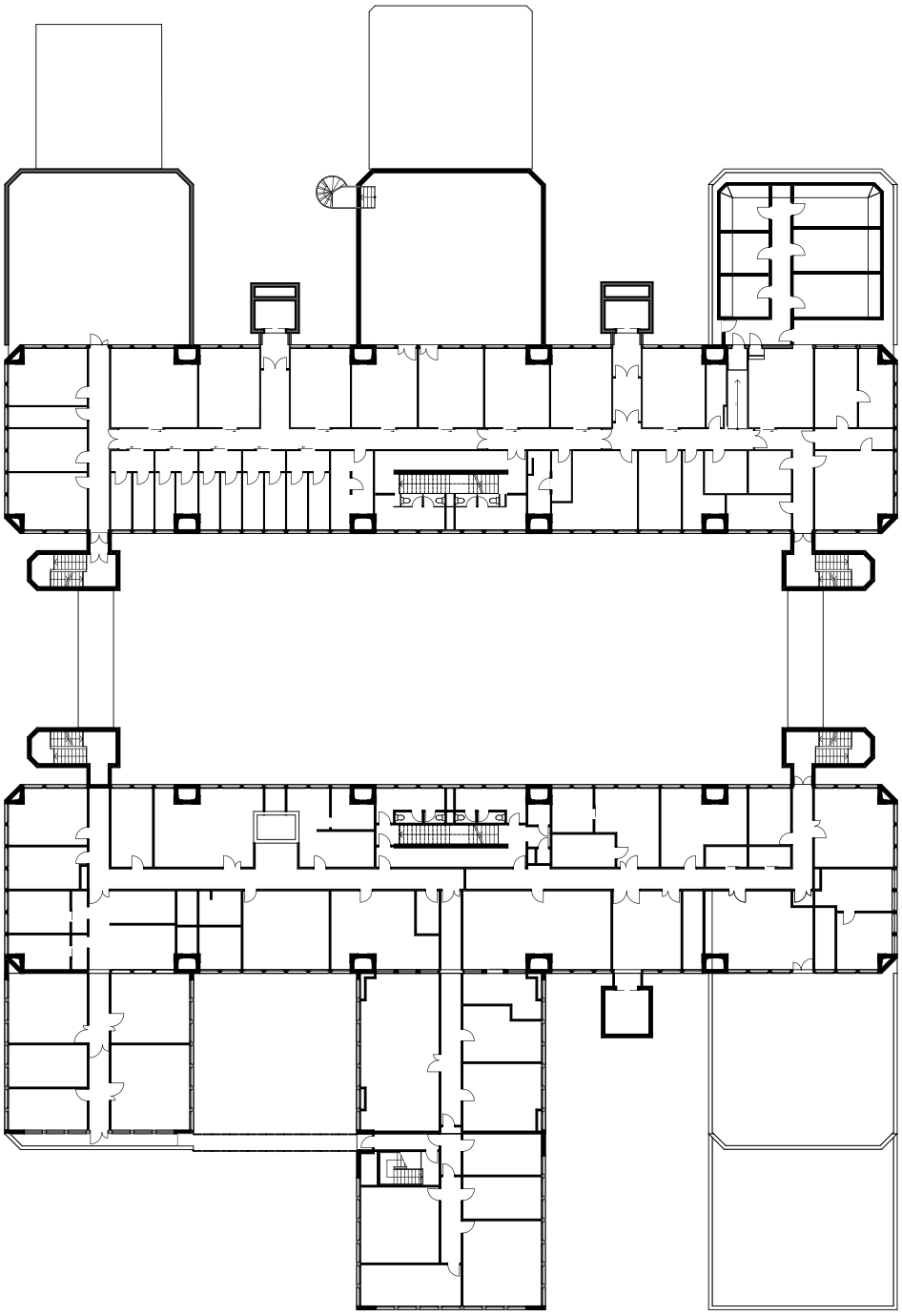
1:500

Figure 11: Plan of Level E of the Tinbergen Building



0 20m

1:500

Figure 12: Plan of Level F of the Tinbergen Building

Plate 1: The Tinbergen Building, looking south-east

Plate 2: East facing range of the Tinbergen Building, looking south-west

Plate 3: Central recess in the east facing range of the Tinbergen Building, looking west

Plate 4: Walkway between stair turrets at Level E in the east range, looking west

Plate 5: East facing range of the Tinbergen Building, looking west

Plate 6: North facing range of the Tinbergen Building, looking south-east

Plate 7: North facing range of the Tinbergen Building, looking south-west

Plate 8: Courtyard space created by the flat of a two storey element in the south range, looking north-east

Plate 9: Covered walkway area at Level A on the north side of the Tinbergen Building, looking north-west

Plate 10: Additional floor, or ‘pods’ built onto the south range of the Tinbergen Building, looking north-west

Plate 11: Structure built into the central east to west divide of the Tinbergen Building, looking west

Plate 12: The west range of the Tinbergen Building, looking south-east

Plate 13: Underpass on west side of Level A of the Tinbergen Building, looking south

Plate 14: New Chemistry Teaching Laboratory built onto the south side of the Tinbergen Building, looking north

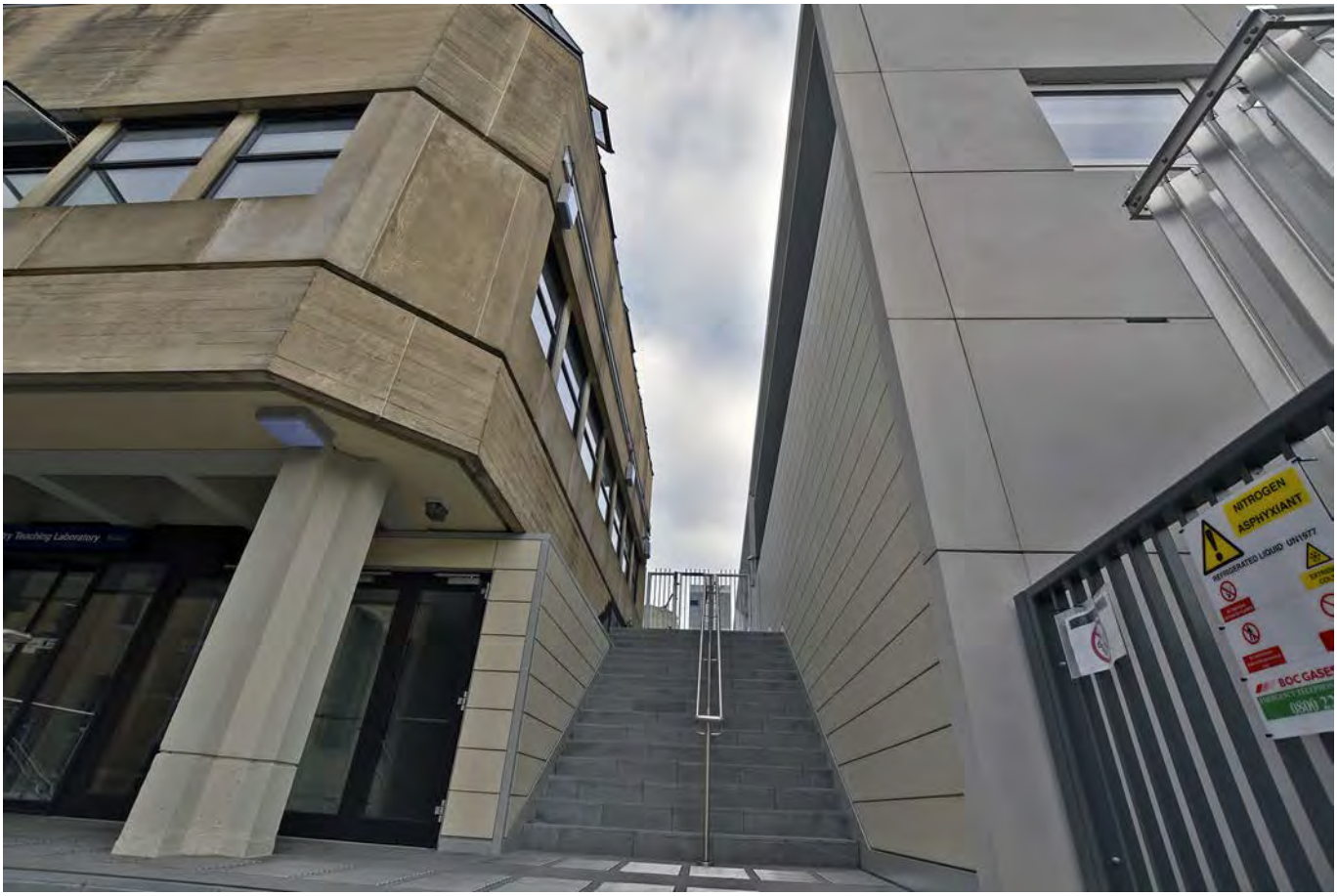


Plate 15: Steps between the south side of the Tinbergen Building and the New Chemistry Teaching Laboratory, looking east

Plate 16: The entrance to the Tinbergen Building at Level B in the east range, looking west

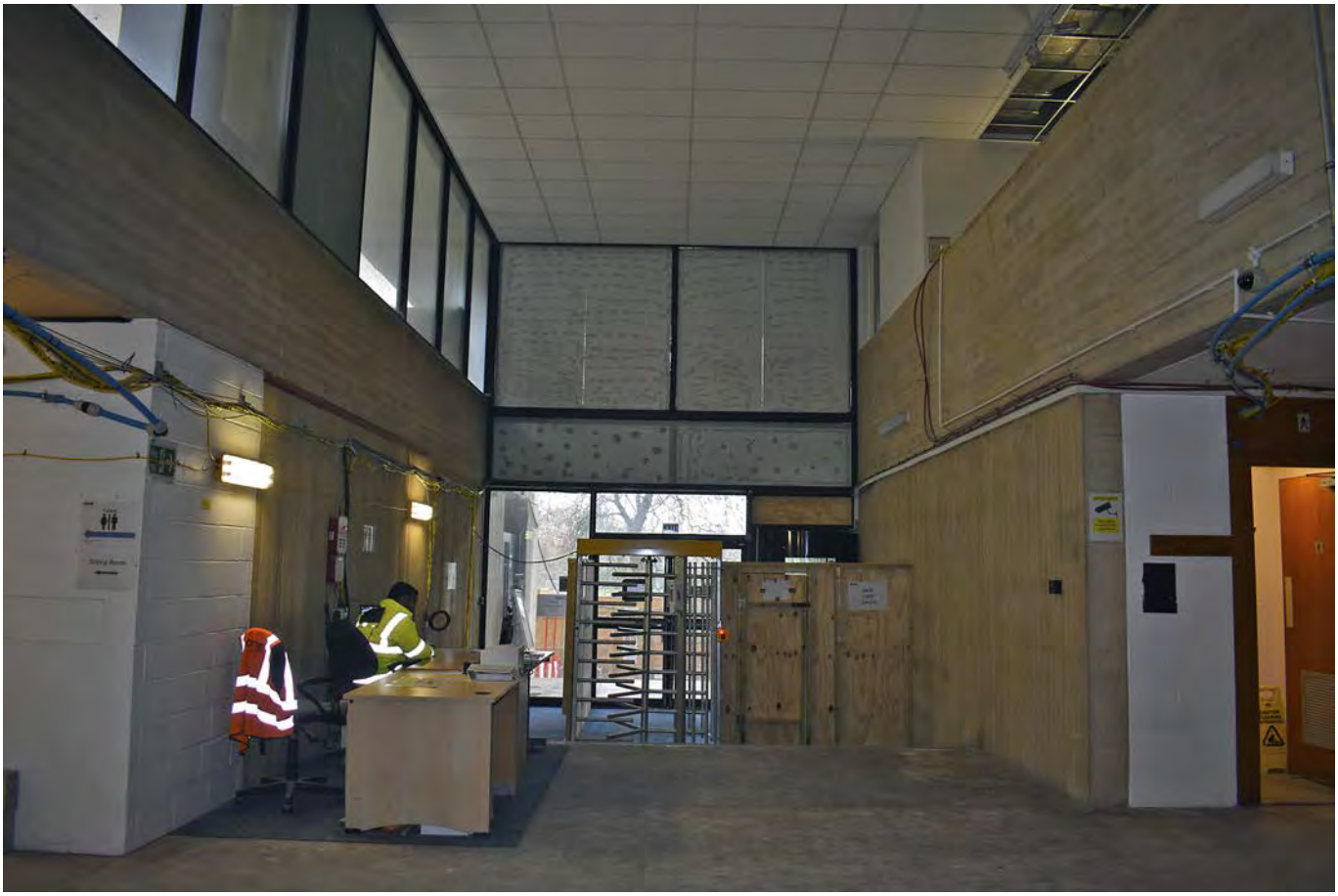


Plate 17: The foyer of the Tinbergen Building in Level B, looking east

Plate 18: Lecture theatre in Level A of the Tinbergen Building, looking north-east

Plate 19: Lecture theatre in Level A of the Tinbergen Building, looking west

Plate 20: Level B of the Tinbergen Building after asbestos removal, looking south-west

Plate 21: Level C of the Tinbergen Building, looking north-east

Plate 22: Level C of the Tinbergen Building, looking north

Plate 23: Level D of the Tinbergen Building, looking south-west

Plate 24: Level E of the Tinbergen Building, looking north

Plate 25: Level D of the Tinbergen Building, looking east

Plate 26: Level E of the Tinbergen Building, looking east

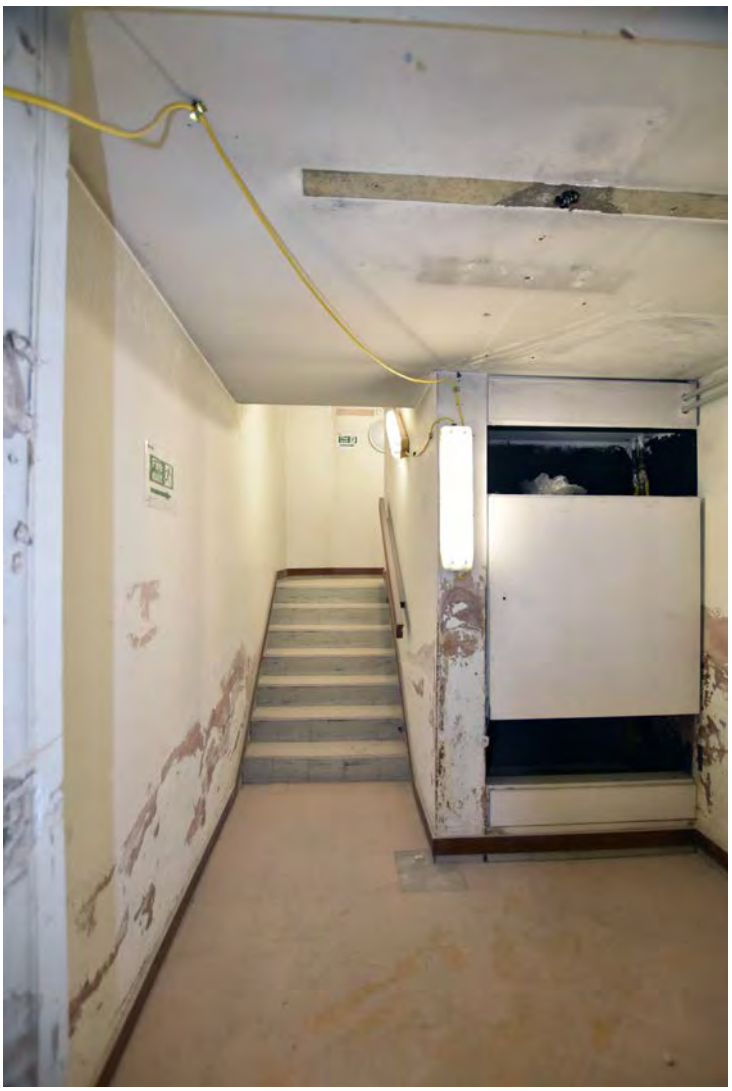


Plate 27: Level B of the Tinbergen Building, looking west

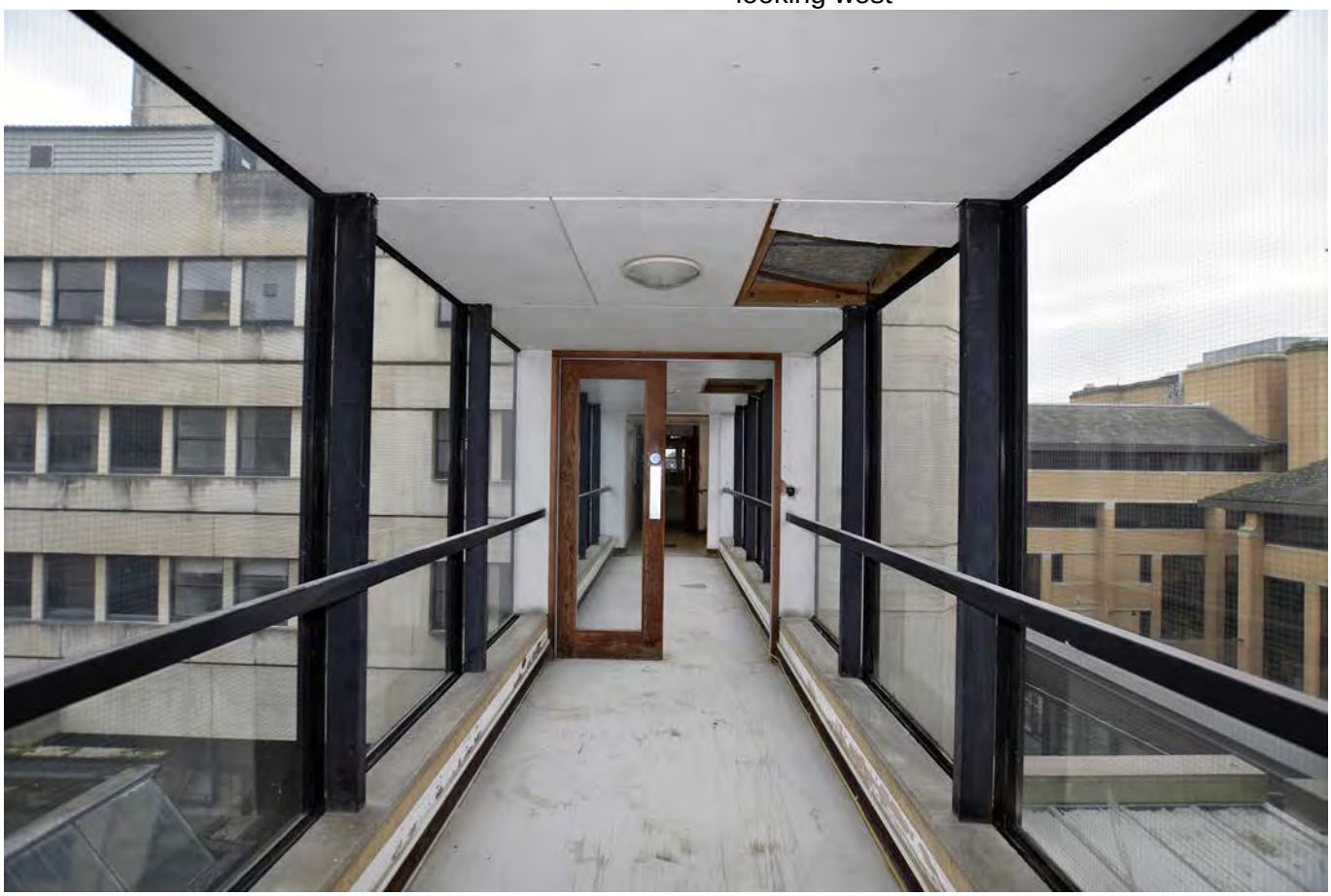


Plate 28: Level E of the Tinbergen Building, looking south

Plate 29: Level E of the Tinbergen Building, looking east

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