

# Using and Referencing Images in a Dissertation (Architecture)

## Introduction

This guide is for students in the School of Architecture. It gives an example of how to incorporate images into a dissertation, using APA 6<sup>th</sup> edition referencing. The example uses extracts from a student dissertation on the subject of zoo architecture.

## List of Figures

The *List of Figures* follows the *Contents* page; see the example page layout in the box below. It acts as a contents page for the images, illustrations and diagrams in your work. The images are incorporated in to the *main body* of your dissertation, near to where you refer to them in the text. If they have been taken or adapted from another source, then the full details of the source must be included in your *bibliographic reference list* (sometimes referred to as the *bibliography*) along with all of your other sources in a single, alphabetical list.

The example figures shown on the next few pages show how to reference an illustration from a book (Figure 1), an annotated image (Figure 2), a photographic image from a website source (Figure 3), a plan drawing taken from a database (Figure 4) and a photograph taken by the author of the dissertation (Figure 5). A photograph or drawing of your own will not appear in the bibliographic reference list, as it is not published, so not recoverable by others. However, it will appear in the *List of Figures* and the citation reference alongside the image would have the figure number, caption and [Primary source]. See the citation for Figure 5 to see how this looks.

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## Main body of your dissertation

You will see in the example below that each image has a figure number and a caption, followed by a citation reference for the source of the image. This allows your reader to turn to the *bibliographic reference list* and to find the source of your image.

## Captions

A caption is a succinct description of the image. You may wish to use the caption given in the original source or use your own words to describe the image. If the image is of a building, interior or object you may wish to give the name of the architect or designer, the year it was built or made and its location. Alternatively, you can incorporate this information within your dissertation as the example shown here does. If you have adapted an image, for example, annotated or drawn over an image, describe it as such. The citation that follows the image will then say (After Author, date) see the citation for Figure 2 for an example of this.

In 1793 Gilbert Pidcock opened the Exeter Exchange Menagerie on the Strand in London, where the public could pay a shilling to see the animals. These menageries were the only places the public could experience wild and exotic animals (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. The Exeter Exchange Menagerie on the Strand in London (Hancocks, 1971, p.121).

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London Zoo is home to two key Modernist buildings: The Gorilla House, completed in 1933 and the Penguin Pool, built a year later. It was clear at this time that the Modernist movement taking Britain by storm was also having an effect on zoo design. Figure 2 shows these two buildings in the context of an annotated 1976 map, showing all of the animal enclosures up until that date with their dates of construction. The Penguin Pool is highlighted in purple, the Gorilla House in blue and the Elephant House in pink. The total area of green space is highlighted in green.

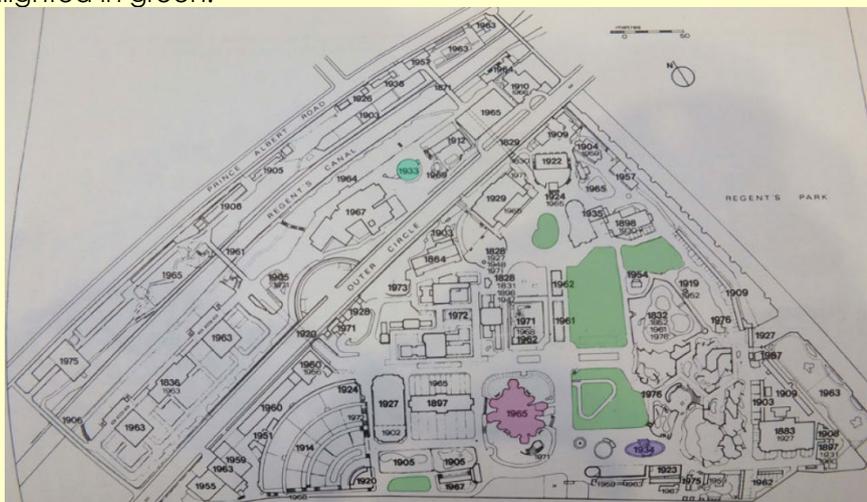


Figure 2. Annotated map of London Zoo, 1976 (After Zuckerman, 1976, p. 8).

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The Penguin Pool is a prime example of Modernism at the Zoo and perhaps the most well-known example. Technologically the pool was advanced for the setting, the structure behind the ramps is concealed and camouflaged, giving the impression of them being delicately placed into the surrounding structure. Figure 3 shows the reinforced concrete ramps in use.

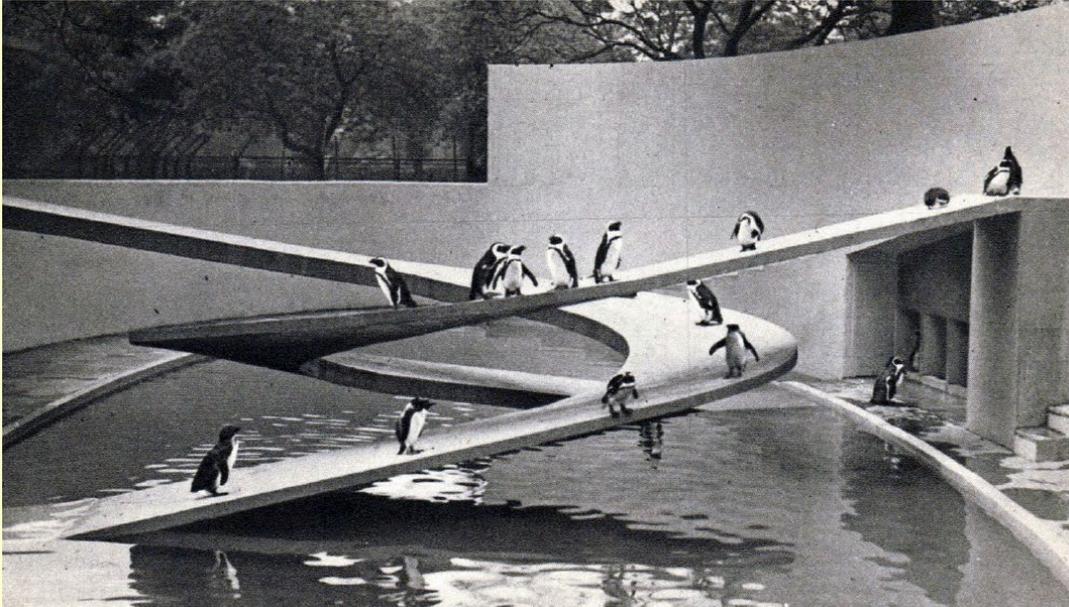


Figure 3. The Penguin Pool in use (*Modernist of the Month* – Berthold Lubetkin, 2011).

The Gorilla House is another building that was technologically advanced for its era, being described as both 'building and a machine' (Ashford, 2011, p. 201). It was designed to be circular in plan, with walls and a roof that fully retract. This meant that in the summer the gorillas occupied the whole space with the public looking in from outside, but in the winter the house could be partially shut so the gorillas and visitors were both inside (see Figure 4).

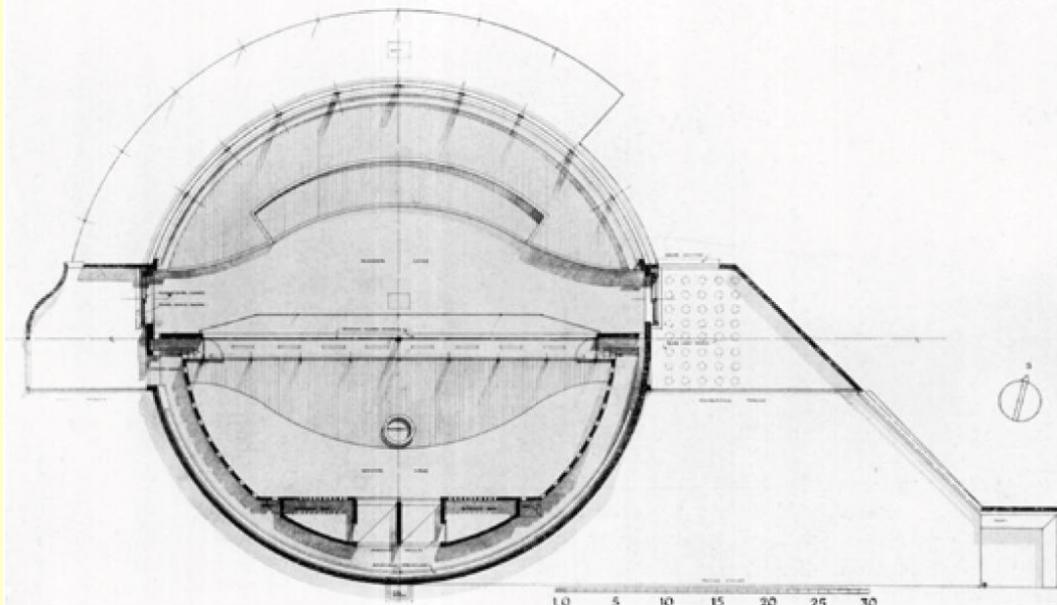


Figure 4. Plan of the Gorilla House (*Gorilla House, London Zoo, 1934*).

The Penguin Pool however has remained redundant since the penguins were removed in the spring of 2004. Although efforts were made to introduce different species to the pond, the Grade 1 listing of the pool in 1970 made this an almost impossible task. Perhaps for London Zoo it was time to accept that 'many old animal enclosures are artistic highpoints, but modern standards of animal welfare as well as contemporary visitors' expectations often make them ill-suited, or at least ill-reputed, as buildings for housing animals' (Shapland & Van Reybrouck, 2008, p.10).



Figure 5. The Penguin Pool [Primary source].

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### Bibliographic Reference List

The *bibliographic reference list* is organised alphabetically (by author's name or by the title of the article where there is no author) and provides full details of the source of each image. The *bibliographic reference list* also contains references for all citations for quotes or paraphrasing used within the dissertation, as shown below in this example. Ashford (2011, p. 201) and Shapland & Van Reybrouck (2008, p.10) are quoted on pages 13 and 15 of the dissertation example.

See [Referencing@Portsmouth](#) for full details of how to reference and cite from any source.

### Bibliographic Reference List

Ashford, D. (2011). Gorillas in the House of Light. *The Cambridge Quarterly*, 40(3), 201-223.  
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<http://www.ajbuildingslibrary.co.uk/projects/display/id/2878>

Hancocks, D. (1971). *Animals and architecture*. London: Hugh Evelyn.

Modernist of the Month – Berthold Lubetkin (2011). Retrieved from The Modernist website:  
<http://www.themodernist.co.uk/modernist-of-the-month-berthold-lubetkin-architect/>

Shapland, A., & Van Reybrouck, D. (2008). Competing natural and historical heritage: The Penguin Pool at London Zoo. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 14(1), 10-29.  
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Zuckerman, S. (1976). *The Zoological Society of London 1826-1976 and beyond*. London: Academic Press.

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### Acknowledgement:

Example extracts have been adapted from the dissertation of Caitlin Giddens-Byrne.