



The Alan Turing Institute

Brand Guidelines
Condensed Version

The Alan Turing Institute brings great minds together to make leaps in data science research which will change the way we live for the better

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1. Brand overview

Logotype

The Alan Turing Institute

Typography

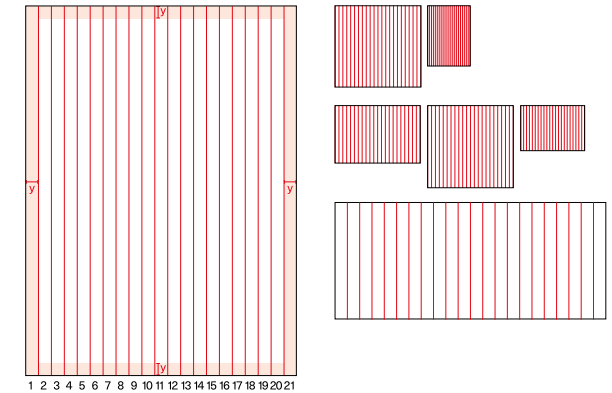
Neue Haas Unica Regular

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890()&?!.,;-

Neue Haas Unica Bold

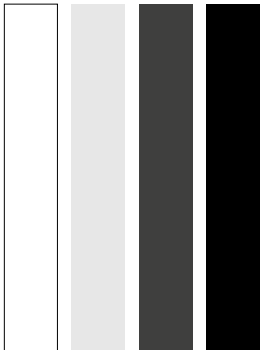
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890()&?!.,;-

The grid

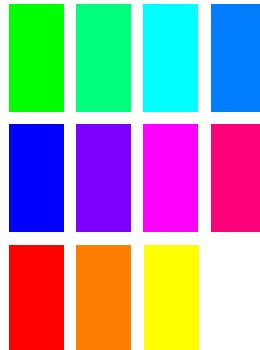


Colour

Primary colours

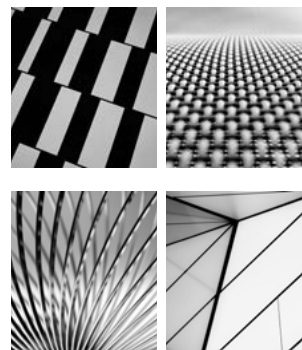


Secondary colours



Imagery

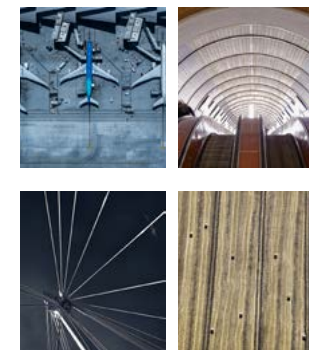
Abstract



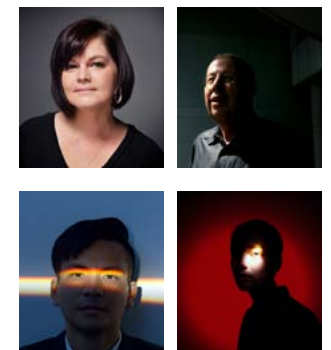
Society



The world



People



2. The logotype

2.1
The logotype

Our logotype is simple, distinctive and clear. It hints at the personality of our organisation, a pioneering, open leader. It's inspiring and dynamic, yet refined and sophisticated.

We are proud of our logo and we are not afraid to celebrate it in all our print and digital communications.

It always appears bold and confident, therefore the minimum size for print is 50mm and the minimum size for digital is 250px.

The Alan Turing Institute

The Alan Turing Institute

Minimum size for digital
250px

The Alan Turing Institute

Minimum size for print
50mm

2.2
Logotype colours

We only use the 100% Black and White logotype versions.

We use the 100% Black logotype version on foregrounds:
— White (01)
— 13% Black (02)

We use the White logotype version on foregrounds:
— 89% Black (03)
— 100% Black (04)



**The
Alan Turing
Institute**

01



**The
Alan Turing
Institute**

02



**The
Alan Turing
Institute**

03

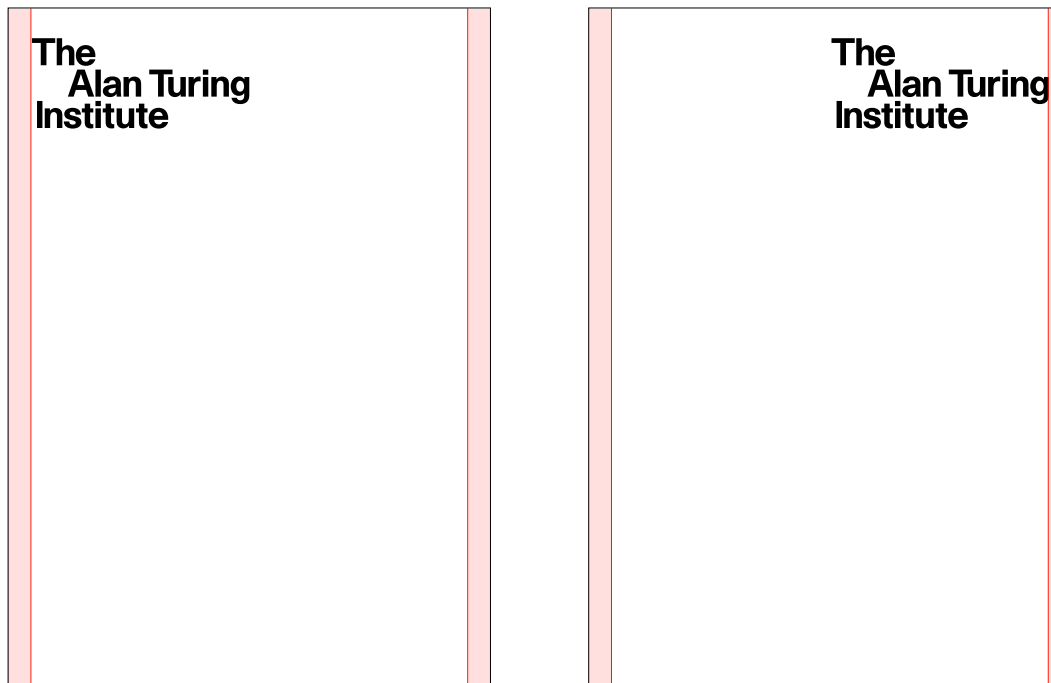


**The
Alan Turing
Institute**

04

2.3 Logotype positioning

Our logotype always sits inside the vertical borders. Its primary position is at the top left or top right of the composition as indicated.



3. Typography

3.1 Neue Haas Unica

Neue Haas Unica is our primary typeface
and is used on all our communications.

Only the following weights in this font
family are used: Regular, Light and Bold.

Neue Haas Unica Regular — For text below 120pt

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmno
pqrstuvwxyz
1234567890()&?!.,;:-

Neue Haas Unica Bold — For headers and additional information

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmno
pqrstuvwxyz
1234567890()&?!.,;:-**

Neue Haas Unica Light — For text above 120pt

ABCDEFGHIJK
PQRSTUVWXYZ

3.2 Typesizes using the Fibonacci sequence

We use the Fibonacci sequence to determine the typesize of our content.

The Fibonacci sequence describes a sequence in which each number is the sum of the two preceding numbers: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144...

We determine what size of type to use based on format, information hierarchy and design.

Different typesizes have a different amount of line spacing. In order to maintain harmony in our compositions line spacing should look proportioned throughout all the different typesizes.

89pt — Leading set at 110% of 89pt

Data science will
change the world

x

110% x

34pt — Leading set at 115% of 34pt

Data science will
change the world

x

115% x

21pt — Leading set at 120% of 21pt

Data science will
change the world

x

120% x

3.3 System font

In certain circumstances where it is not possible to use Neue Haas Unica — such as Microsoft applications and email — We should use Arial as our system typeface.

We only use Arial Regular and Bold.

Arial Regular

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
PQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmno
pqrstuvwxyz
1234567890()&?!.,;:-

Arial Bold

**ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
PQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmno
pqrstuvwxyz
1234567890()&?!.,;:-**

3.4

Type summary

Example 1 shows when we use Neue Haas Unica Regular, Light and Bold.

Example 2 shows when we use Arial Regular and Bold.

Example 1



Example 2



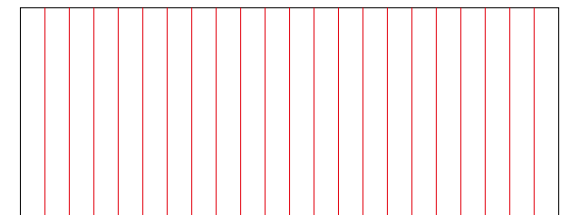
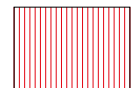
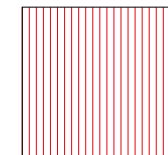
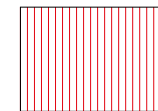
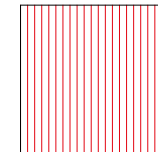
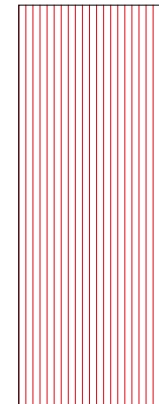
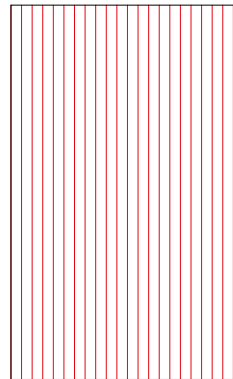
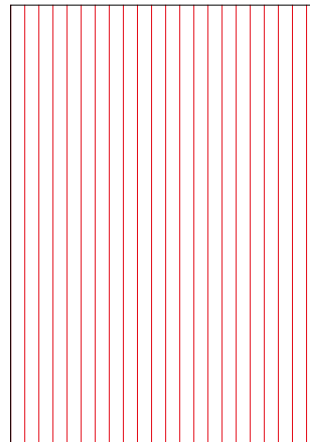
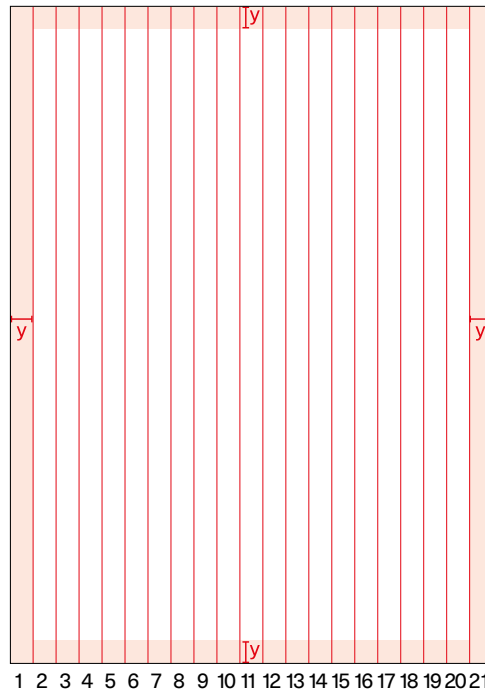
4. The grid

4.1 The grid construction, margins and formats

The Turing grid system maintains a consistent visual identity for The Alan Turing Institute brand.

We divide each format into equal vertical units to create a framework for positioning text. The first column width defines the size of the margins.

Dividing the space vertically by 21 equal sections is applicable to all size and formats.



4.2

Types of columnar grids

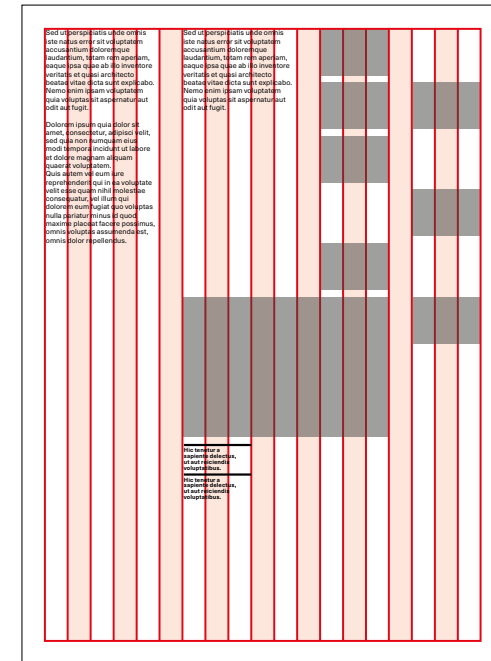
The column width gives different options for combining text and image depending on what's being communicated.



4-column layout
Example 2



5-column layout
Example 2



10-column layout
Example 2

5. Colour

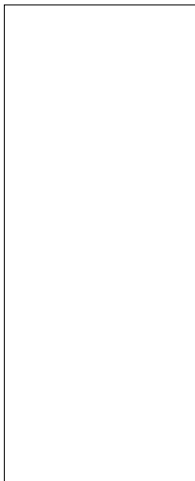
5.1 Colour palettes

Primary colours
These colours are generally used in the foreground layer which holds the text.

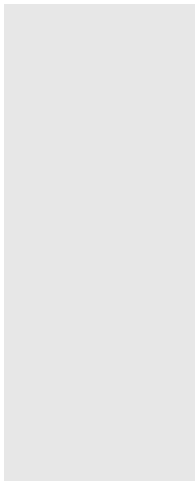
Secondary colours (predefined)
An infinite number of colours can be created simply by changing the three RGB values. The colour value to be used should be reflective of the audience, information, application, context of messaging.

To assist the process, a series of secondary colours have been predefined and forms the spine of the secondary colours.

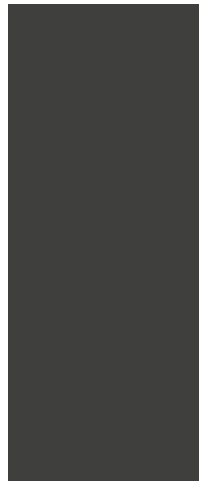
Primary colours



White
R255 G255 B255
C0 M0 Y0 K0



Black 13%
R222 G222 B222
C0 M0 Y0 K13
Pantone
Cool Grey 1C



Black 89%
R28 G28 B28
C0 M0 Y0 K89
Pantone
Cool Grey 11C



Black
R0 G0 B0
C0 M0 Y0 K100
Pantone
Black C

Secondary colours (predefined)



Emerald
R0 G255 B0
C50 M0 Y100 K0
Pantone 802C
Foilco 5600



Green
R0 G255 B125
C50 M0 Y40 K0
Pantone 2412C



Turquoise
R0 G255 B255
C75 M0 Y25 K0
Pantone 3252C



Cyan
R0 G125 B255
C100 M0 Y0 K0
Pantone 2192C
Foilco 3000



Blue
R0 G0 B255
C100 M90 Y0 K0
Pantone 072C
Foilco 3600



Purple
R125 G0 B255
C50 M60 Y25 K0
Pantone 265C
Foilco 61774



Fuchsia
R255 G0 B255
C0 M100 Y0 K0
Pantone 807C



Magenta
R255 G0 B125
C0 M100 Y30 K0
Pantone 2040C
Foilco F37



Red
R255 G0 B0
C0 M100 Y100 K0
Pantone 2035C
Foilco 6500



Orange
R255 G125 B0
C0 M75 Y100 K0
Pantone 1505C
Foilco 7000



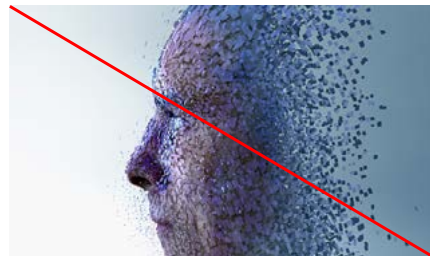
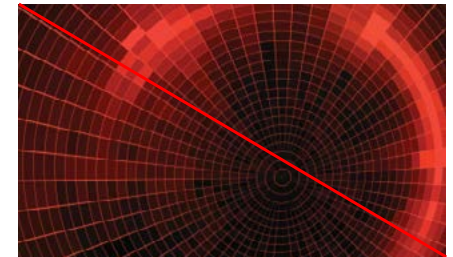
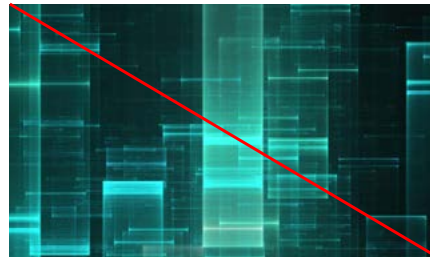
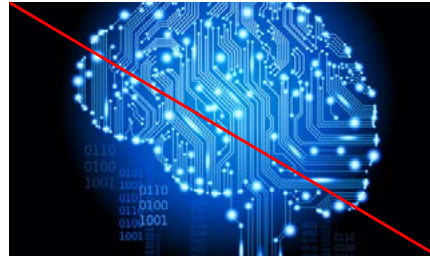
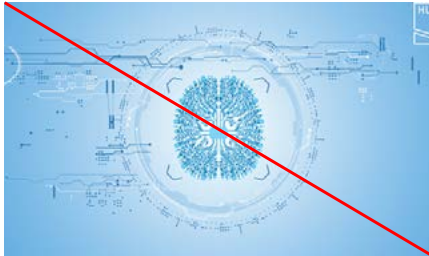
Yellow
R255 G255 B0
C0 M10 Y100 K0
Pantone YellowC
Foilco 4200

6. Imagery

6.1
Wrong imagery style

Images should be unusual and abstract
than the usual clichéd data imagery.

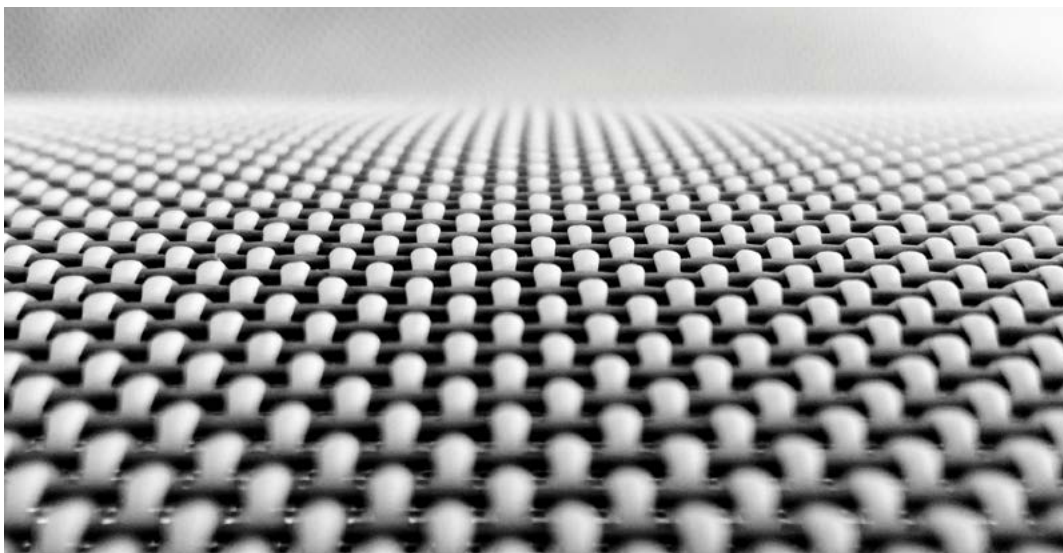
Ideal imagery should capture an element
of mathematics in real life: order in an
organic world.



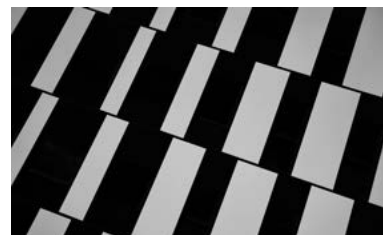
6.2**Abstract**

These images are a guide to the type of photography to use.

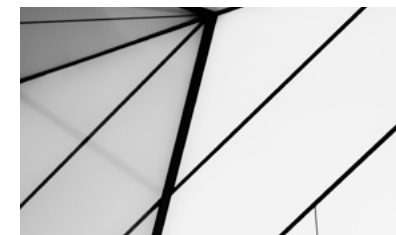
These images are available at [Gettyimages.co.uk](https://www.gettyimages.co.uk)



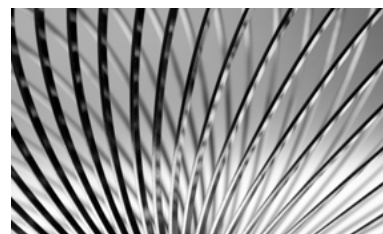
600691927



594492444



136000368



126240213



108221431



157650290



157168995

6.3
Society

These images are a guide to the type of photography to use.

These images are available at [Gettyimages.co.uk](https://www.gettyimages.co.uk)



504094125



488571074



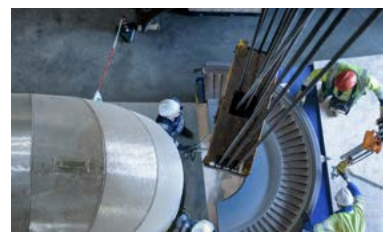
83924349



108176963



499152789



650169497



168445829

6.4
The world

These images are a guide to the type of photography to use.

These images are available at [Gettyimages.co.uk](https://www.gettyimages.co.uk)



567874083



543197977



516790460



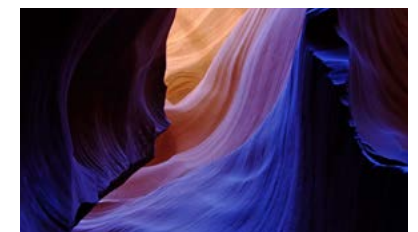
629709503



186471191



644031377



157640314

6.5
People

Use people shots when talking about members of the Institute, their work and collaborations.

These images are for reference only and should act as a basis for briefing a photographer.



**If you have any questions on using
the brand identity get in touch.**

communications@turing.ac.uk