OXCEP ACADEMIC MEDICINE

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In perpetuam rei memoriam of
Professor John Beverley Knight
- the inaugural OXCEP academic director

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The City of Oxford

Oxford is a diverse and historic city, just a short distance to the west of London. It's a major British and European centre for the arts, science, technology and innovation, and a fantastic place to live and study.

For centuries, scholars, artists, writers, scientists and film-makers have found inspiration in Oxford's spectacular architecture—the city's famous 'dreaming spires'. Oxford's complex history has given rise to its unique character. Around the splendid, medieval core of the ancient University and its colleges, there's a bustling, welcoming modern city.

Oxford is one of the most culturally diverse cities in the UK, with a vibrant and cosmopolitan community. Home to two major universities, it has some 40,000 students, almost a quarter of the city's population, who come from all over the world.

The city is a fantastic centre for arts and culture, with a vibrant nightlife. Take in classical concerts in the Sheldonian Theatre or a live gig at the O2. Browse ancient Egyptian artefacts in the Ashmolean Museum, or contemporary visual art at Modern Art Oxford. Catch a debate at the Oxford Union, comedy at the New Theatre, or Shakespeare in the Bodleian's Old Schools Quadrangle. Cheer on your college sports teams in the University Parks or from the banks of the River Isis (as the Thames is known in Oxford) in Summer Eights.

In Oxford, you're never far away from green spaces—there are parks, gardens and meadows throughout the city, which is also surrounded by rolling countryside. The rivers running through the city give rise to Oxford's famous traditions of rowing and punting, with miles of scenic waterways to enjoy.

Importantly, Oxford is also well known as a safe city. The Complete University Guide ranks Oxford in its top ten safest student cities.

The University of Oxford

The central University

Oxford has a distinctive collegiate structure. Students and academics benefit from belonging both to the University, a large, internationally-renowned institution, and to a college or hall, a small, interdisciplinary academic community.

The central University is made up of many different sections, including academic and administrative departments, libraries and museums.

There are roughly 100 major academic departments, which are overseen by the four academic divisions: Medical Sciences; Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences; Humanities and Social Sciences.

Each department organises teaching and research in a different subject area, from Anthropology to Zoology. There are also many smaller, specialist research centres and sub-departments.

Vice-Chancellor

Professor Irene Tracey, CBE, FRS, FMedSci, became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford on 1 January 2023. She was previously Warden of Merton College, Oxford, her alma mater. She is also Professor of Anaesthetic Neuroscience in the Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences.

The colleges and halls

The University has 44 colleges. This includes five permanent private halls (PPHs), which were founded by various Christian denominations and still retain their religious character. Oxford's colleges are small, multidisciplinary communities. Each one has students, academic staff and administrative staff. Most colleges offer meals, libraries, accommodation, sports, events and other opportunities to enrich your Oxford experience. The colleges have much in common, but each has its own character and history.

All graduate students belong to a department or faculty and a college or hall, except those taking non-matriculated courses. Supervision and teaching will be provided by your academic department, so no matter which college you belong to, this won't limit your access to potential supervisors or teaching staff; your course content is the same.

The role of the colleges and halls and the University in student life

Almost every student at Oxford is a member of a college. Most colleges admit both graduate and undergraduate students.

Admissions

* The undergraduate admissions process is co-ordinated by the University, but colleges are ultimately responsible for selecting and admitting their undergraduate students.
* The University admits graduate students, but once they have been offered a place by the University, graduate students are also selected by a college.

Facilities and resources

* Colleges provide accommodation, catering, social spaces, pastoral care and other facilities for their students.
* The University provides centralised student services, including careers and counselling, as well as resources such as libraries, laboratories and museums.

Teaching

* Colleges organise tutorial teaching for undergraduates. Tutorials are central to studying at Oxford, giving students an opportunity to discuss and explore their subject in small groups with an expert in the field.
* The University supervises graduate students and examines graduate theses.
* The University determines the content of degree courses, and organises lectures, seminars and lab work for both undergraduate and graduate students.
* The University sets and marks examinations, and awards degrees to students.

Freedom of speech

Free speech is the lifeblood of a university. It enables the pursuit of knowledge. It helps us approach truth. It allows students, teachers and researchers to become better acquainted with the variety of beliefs, theories and opinions in the world. Recognising the vital importance of free expression for the life of the mind, a university may make rules concerning the conduct of debate but should never prevent speech that is lawful.

Inevitably, this will mean that members of the University are confronted with views that some find unsettling, extreme or offensive. The University must therefore foster freedom of expression within a framework of robust civility. Not all theories deserve equal respect. A university values expertise and intellectual achievement as well as openness. But, within the bounds set by law, all voices or views which any member of our community considers relevant should be given the chance of a hearing. Wherever possible, they should also be exposed to evidence, questioning and argument. As an integral part of this commitment to freedom of expression, we will take steps to ensure that all such exchanges happen peacefully. With appropriate regulation of the time, place and manner of events, neither speakers nor listeners should have any reasonable grounds to feel intimidated or censored.

It is this understanding of the central importance and specific roles of free speech in a university that underlies the detailed procedures of the University of Oxford.



History of the University of Oxford

Oxford is a unique and historic institution. As the oldest university in the English-speaking world, it can lay claim to nine centuries of continuous existence.

Here's a timeline of key dates:

* 1096 - Evidence of teaching

There is no clear date of foundation but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096.

* 1167 - A Paris ban

Oxford developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris following a quarrel with Thomas Becket.

* 1188 - notable visitor

In 1188, the historian Gerald of Wales gave a public reading to the assembled Oxford dons (university lecturers, especially at Oxford or Cambridge). As a royal clerk to the king and two archbishops, Gerald of Wales travelled widely and wrote extensively.

Oxford developed rapidly from 1167, when Henry II banned English students from attending the University of Paris following a quarrel with Thomas Becket

* 1190 - First overseas student

In around 1190 the arrival of Emo of Friesland, the first known overseas student, set in motion the University's tradition of developing international scholarly links.

* 1214 - The title of Chancellor

By 1201 the University was headed by a 'magister scholarum (head of an ecclesiastical school) Oxonie', on whom the title of Chancellor was later conferred in 1214, and in 1231 the Masters were recognised as a universitas or corporation.

* 1249 - First colleges

During the 13th century, rioting between town and gown (townspeople and students) hastened the establishment of primitive halls of residence. These were succeeded by the first of Oxford's colleges, which began as endowed houses or medieval halls of residence, under the supervision of a Master. Established between 1249 and 1264, University, Balliol and Merton Colleges are the oldest.



Merton College and chapel, from the first quadrangle, 1775-1827

* 1355 - Tributes from kings

Less than a century later, Oxford had achieved eminence above every other seat of learning, and won the praises of popes, kings and sages by virtue of its antiquity, curriculum, doctrine and privileges. In 1355, Edward III paid tribute to the University for its invaluable contribution to learning. He also commented on the services rendered to the state by distinguished Oxford graduates.

* 14 to 17th C - Religious and political controversy

Early on, Oxford became a centre for lively controversy with scholars involved in religious and political disputes. John Wyclif, a 14th-century Master of Balliol, campaigned for a Bible in English, against the wishes of the papacy. In the 16th century, Henry VIII forced the University to accept his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, and the Anglican churchmen Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were later tried for heresy and burnt at the stake in the city.

The University was Royalist during the Civil War and Charles I held a counter-Parliament in the University's Convocation House. In the late 17th century, the Oxford philosopher John Locke, suspected of treason, was forced to flee the country.

* 18th C - Scientific discovery and religious revival

The 18th century became an era of scientific discovery and religious revival. Edmond Halley, Professor of Geometry, predicted the return of the comet that bears his name. John and Charles Wesley's prayer meetings laid the foundations for the Methodist Society.

* 1833 - The Oxford Movement

From 1833 onwards, the Oxford Movement sought to revitalise the Catholic aspects of the Anglican Church. One of its leaders, John Henry Newman, became a Roman Catholic in 1845 and was later made a Cardinal. In 2019 he was canonised as a saint.

* 1860 - A famous debate

In 1860 the new University Museum was the scene of a famous debate between Thomas Huxley, champion of evolution, and Bishop Wilberforce.

* 1920 - Women become members

From 1878 academic halls were established for women, who were admitted as full members of the University from 1920. By 1986, all of Oxford's male colleges had changed their statutes to admit women and, since 2008, all colleges have admitted men and women.

* 20 to 21th C - Major research capabilities

During the 20th and early 21st centuries, Oxford established major new research capacities in the natural and applied sciences, including medicine. In so doing, it has enhanced and strengthened its traditional role as an international focus for learning and a forum for intellectual debate.

* 2020 to 2022 - A life-saving vaccine

Oxford University has been at the centre of the COVID-19 response from the very onset of the crisis, remaining at the forefront of global efforts to combat the disease and to mitigate its many effects, such as developing a vaccine and identifying treatments. By early 2022, more than 2.6 billion doses of the Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine had been supplied to over 180 countries, with approximately two-thirds going to low and middle-income countries. The vaccine is estimated to have helped prevent 50 million COVID-19 cases, five million hospitalisations, and saved more than one million lives.

The Coat of Arms of the University of Oxford



The coat of arms of the University of Oxford depicts an open book with the inscription Dominus illuminatio mea (‘The Lord is my light’—also the opening words of Psalm 27), which has been in use since at least the sixteenth century.

The inscription is surrounded by three golden crowns, whose origin is not known exactly; it may be connected with Thomas Cranley, Warden of New College from 1389 to 1396 and Chancellor of the University in 1390, who adopted them for his personal use in c. 1386. They were also given by Richard II to Rebert de Vere, 9th Earl of Oxford, when he made him Duke of Ireland in 1386. Three crowns were also associated with King Edmund the Martyr, King Arthur and Jesus Christ.

The coat of arms has been in existence since around 1400, varying in appearance over the centuries. The number of seals and the text, for example, have both varied. The modern version of the arms in which they are not placed on a shield, but rather surrounded by a garter bearing the text ‘UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD’, was designed in 1993 and is a registered trademark.

Facts and figures about the University of Oxford

Oxford at a glance

* There are more than 26,000 students at Oxford, including 12,470 undergraduates and 13,920 postgraduates.

* Oxford has one of the lowest drop-out rates in the UK: figures published for 2019/20 academic year of entry by the Higher Education Statistics Agency show that only 0.9% of Oxford students dropped out, compared with a UK average of 5.3%.

* 93% of Oxford undergraduates and 95% of Oxford postgraduate leavers in 2020-2021 were in high-skilled employment or further study 15 months after leaving (Russell Group is 88% and 90% respectively). Median salaries are £32K and £35K respectively.

* Every year more than 15,000 students enrol on courses at the Department for Continuing Education, making Oxford University one of the largest providers of continuing education in the UK.

* The University of Oxford contributes around £15.7 billion to the UK economy, and supports more than 28,000 full time jobs. £611 million is generated by the University's contribution to tourism, and £6 billion from the impact generated by the spending of the University and its colleges (2018/19).

Oxford international

* International students make up 46% of our total student body - more than 12,000 students - including 23% of undergraduates and 65% of graduate students.

* Students come to Oxford from more than 160 countries and territories. The largest groups of international students come from the USA, China, Germany, Canada, India, Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Italy, France, and Netherlands.

* Oxford University Press (OUP) is the largest and most successful university press in the world. It has offices in more than 50 countries and publishes works in some 100 languages.

* Every year millions of students use OUP's English Language Teaching materials to learn English.

Oxford research

* The Research Excellence Framework (REF) assesses the quality of research in UK Higher Education Institutions. When the UK Funding Bodies published the outcomes of REF 2021 in May 2022, results showed Oxford's submission had the highest volume of world-leading research[1]. Highlights of the submission can be found on the Oxford REF 2021 webpages.

* Oxford's research activity involves more than 2,000 academic staff, more than 5,900 research, teaching and research support staff, and more than 7,000 graduate research students (figures as at 31 July 2022).

* At postgraduate level, 54% of students at Oxford are reading for degrees by research.

* Oxford's total research income is consistently the highest of any UK university. In 2021/22 the University earned £711.4 million in external research funding. When the block grant for research from Research England is added, the University's research income totals £865.7 million.

* Oxford University through Oxford University Innovation (OUI) is the UK leader in generating spinout companies, creating ten for the academic year 2021-2022, plus five more startups and social ventures. Overall, OUI has created over 300 companies, more than any other UK institution.

* OUI is also the most prolific university filer of patents in the UK, with close to 5,000 under management, and receives more income from intellectual property than UK peers.

* During the academic year ending July 2022, OUI completed 1,157 commercial deals, signed 531 academic consultancy deals, and returned £13.2 million to researchers and the University.

* Oxfordshire is one of Europe's leading centres of enterprise and innovation, with particular strengths in biosciences and new technologies, and many of the region's high-tech companies have links with the University.

Undergraduate admissions and access

* Entry to undergraduate courses at Oxford continues to be very competitive: there are usually only around 3,300 places, and over 23,000 people applied to start in 2022.

* That means Oxford receives, on average, over seven applications for each available place.

* The majority of Oxford's UK undergraduates come from state schools. Over 68% of UK students admitted in 2022 were from the state sector.

The University conducts over 20,000 interviews with around 10,000 applicants over the two-week interview period in December.

* Oxford, through its outreach work, reaches more than 75% of UK schools with post-16 provision - that's almost every school that fields candidates capable of making a competitive application to Oxford.

* Every year, more than 1,000 year-12 state school students from across the UK participate in Oxford's free online programme UNIQ, aimed at helping students underrepresented at Oxford find out what it's like to study here and make competitive applications to the University. Many participants will also attend a residential in Oxford.

* Since its launch in 2010, UNIQ has supported over 14,500 participants and during the last five years (2018-2022) UNIQ participants, from disadvantaged backgrounds and state schools, were more likely to receive an offer to study at Oxford (30% all UNIQ applicants versus 20% all other UK applicants).

* In 2023, 35 UK state school students who have experienced severe personal disadvantage or disruption during their education received offers for the first Astrophoria Foundation Year – a fully funded, supportive and academically challenging one-year course with the opportunity to progress onto their chosen undergraduate degree at Oxford without the need to reapply.

Financial support for undergraduates

* Oxford offers one of the most generous financial support packages for UK undergraduates from the lowest-income backgrounds.

* Oxford offers non-repayable bursaries of up to £5,800 p.a. to eligible UK resident students as part of its Crankstart Scholarship programme.

* For students who are not eligible for, or do not take up, a Crankstart Scholarship, Oxford Bursaries of between £4,000 and £1,000 p.a. are provided to eligible undergraduates from the lowest income families every year.

* Eligible UK students who are care-experienced or estranged (studying without family support) can also apply for an additional non-repayable annual bursary of up to £3,000.

* Oxford centrally spends more than £8.5 million on financial support to undergraduates from lower-income households annually.

Postgraduate admissions and support

*Graduate students make up around 50% of the total student body at Oxford.

*450 postgraduate courses received applications for year of entry 2022/23 (including part-time variants).

*For 2022/23 entry, over 37,500 applications were received for some 6,056 postgraduate places.

*More than 34,000 applications were for full-time courses and 3,683 for part-time study.

*For the 2023/24 academic year, the University expects to be able to offer around 1,000 full or partial graduate scholarships for new students.

Oxford awards and rankings

* Oxford's academic community includes more than 90 Fellows of the Royal Society and around 100 Fellows of the British Academy.

* In 2023, eight academics from the University of Oxford were elected to the Fellowship of Royal Society, including the Vice-Chancellor Professor Irene Tracey.

* Oxford was ranked first in the world in the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 - a record eight consecutive years.

* In the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings by subject for 2023, Oxford was, for the 12th year running, ranked first in the world for Clinical, Pre-Clinical and Health subjects. It was also ranked first in the world for Computer Science for the sixth year in a row.

* Oxford University is ranked number one university in the UK in the Complete University Guide, University League Tables 2023 with an overall score of 100%.

* Oxford mathematician Professor James Maynard was named as one of four recipients of the 2022 Fields Medal, the most prestigious award in mathematics for those under 40.

* Oxford University topped The Best UK Universities 2022 league table in The Guardian with a score of 100/100.

* Professors Dame Sarah Gilbert, Teresa Lambe, Sir Andrew Pollard and Fiona Powrie were recognised in 2021 for their outstanding contributions to immunology with Honorary Lifetime Membership of the British Society for Immunology.

* Her Majesty The Queen approved the award of The Queen's Anniversary Prizes to 21 higher and further education institutions in 2021, including Oxford Universityfor 'Life-saving rapid response to COVID-19'. The University has now won 12 Queen's Anniversary Prizes.

* The Faculty of Public Health awarded its prestigious Alwyn Smith Prize to Professor Sir Peter Horby for 2020/2021 in recognition of his longstanding contribution to improving the treatment and control of epidemic infections

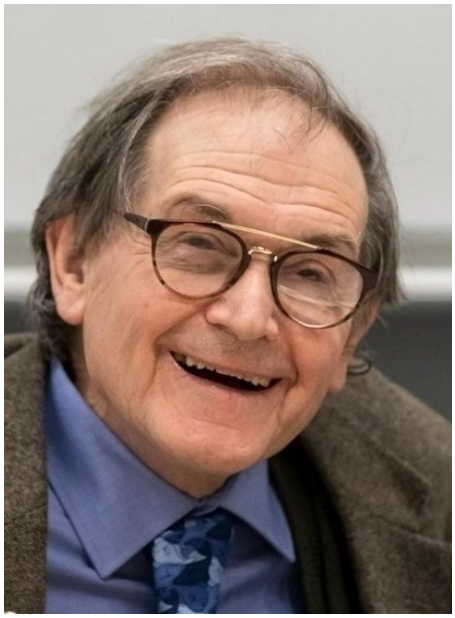
and his more recent contribution to improving the treatment of COVID-19 through the RECOVERY trial.

* Professor Sir Peter J Ratcliffe, Director for the Target Discovery Institute within the Nuffield Department of Medicine at Oxford University, had been announced as a winner of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2019.



Professor Sir Peter J Ratcliffe

* The 2020 Nobel Prize in Physics was jointly awarded to Roger Penrose, Reinhard Genzel and Andrea Ghez for their work on black holes. Roger Penrose is Emeritus Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics at the University of Oxford, and emeritus fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.



Professor Roger Penrose

St Edmund Hall



St Edmund Hall, affectionately known as ‘Teddy Hall’, and one of the oldest colleges at the University of Oxford.

As the last standing medieval Hall in Oxford, dating back to at least the thirteenth century and are known for our friendly atmosphere, and sporting and creative traditions. Located in the heart of Oxford, we are one of the largest colleges with around 400 undergraduates and 300 postgraduates. Our students are supported by our wonderful community of almost 200 academic and non-academic staff. We are also proud to have a global network of 10,000 aularians (alumni) in over 100 countries who have excelled in a broad range of fields from journalism, politics and the sciences. We are historic and forward thinking and aim to become a greener, more diverse and accessible home for world leading research and teaching.

St Edmund Hall is committed to being recognised as one of the greenest and most environmentally sustainable colleges in Oxford. Our Sustainability Sub-Committee has been working with our 900 students and staff over the past 18 months to greatly reduce our impact on the natural environment, manage resources that we impact in a sustainable way, and conserve and enhance biodiversity across all our sites.

At present we comprise around 450 undergraduates, 250 graduates and 70 Fellows. Our undergraduates come from all backgrounds and include students from both the UK and further afield. Our graduate population is an equally diverse body of students studying a wide range of subjects at master’s and Ph.D. level.

History of the Hall

The history of St Edmund Hall goes back to the thirteenth century, and it can claim to be the oldest surviving academic society to house and educate undergraduates in any university. The first documented reference to St Edmund Hall (‘Aula Sancti Edmundi’) is in 1317, but it may be considerably older.

The Hall takes its name from St Edmund of Abingdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, who resided and taught in a house at the western end of the present front quadrangle of the Hall when he was a Regent Master in the Arts, probably in the 1190s. The first known Principal is William Boys (c. 1315) and the latest Principals include the inorganic chemist Professor Michael Mingos (1999-2009), the molecular microbiologist Professor Keith Gull (2009-2018), and Professor of Biodiversity Kathy Wills (2018 to present).



Statue of St Edmund (by Rodney Munday) in the churchyard of St Peter-in-the-East, at St Edmund Hall

Between the First World War and 1957 the Hall underwent gradual transformation from its circumstances as a Hall to its present status as a College. More thorough changes came through the vision, skill, and determination of A. B. Emden (Principal 1929–51). A distinguished medievalist and historian of Universities, he was resolved that the Hall’s unique character should be preserved. It should expand and be

reconstituted to meet modern needs, but remain the oldest surviving Hall, rather than becoming the youngest of the Colleges.

Since 1978 the Hall has admitted female students to its membership, with the first women undergraduates matriculating in 1979. By 2015, over a third of its alumni and Fellows, and almost half of its students, are women. To mark this milestone, St Edmund Hall recognised the achievements and influence of its alumnae with a number of events and initiatives throughout the 2015-16 academic year, led by the Development & Alumni Relations Office, alumni volunteers and students.

In 2019 Principal Professor Kathy Willis announced St Edmund Hall's 10-year strategy setting out how the college is going to become a greener, more diverse and accessible home for world leading research and teaching. The strategic areas of priority had been identified to keep the inspiring and historic institution robust and resilient in the coming decades.

Today, the Hall aims to establish solid foundations in the areas of education and research; access, equality and diversity; culture; estates; and finance.

Unique among the Oxford colleges by reason of its history, St Edmund Hall combines the maturity and confidence of long, rich and resilient experience as a hall with the modernity and adaptability of its new way of life as a constituent college of the University of Oxford.

St Edmund Hall Crest



The College coat of arms depicts a red cross patonce against a yellow/gold field, surrounded by four Cornish Choughs, and is blazoned with ‘Or, a cross patonce gules cantoned by four Cornish choughs proper’. The choughs are often mistakenly depicted with white wings. In the image shown, the college coat of arms is found above the following Latin dedication ‘*sanctus edmundus huius aulae lux’*, or ‘St Edmund, light of this Hall’.

It is a very common practice within the university to use chronograms for dedications when transcribed into Latin. They are written in such a way that an important date, usually that of a foundation or the dedication itself, is embedded in the text. This is usually achieved by choosing certain letters in the text which correspond to Roman numerals which, when added, often disregarding the usual subtractive notation, amount to the required date. These numerals are then indicated by being rendered in a larger size than that of the surrounding letters.

In the above dedication, the text is rendered as

sanCtVs edMVndVs hVIVs aVLae LVX

and, in this case, adding the numerals naively gives:

C + V + M + V + V + V + I + V + V + L + L + V + X = 1246

which is a popular, if conservative, estimate for the establishment of the Hall, but is in fact the date of the canonisation of St Edmund of Abingdon.

History of St Peter-in-the-East



The interior of St Peter-in-the-East (now reconfigured as the College library)

The church of St Peter-in-the-East has existed on this site since the late 10th century. It is said to be named after the church of S. Pietro in Vincoli in Rome and is named in the Domesday Book (c.1085) as holding two hides of land from Robert D'Oilly, then owner of the Holywell estate. The church was not called St Peter-in-the-East until the early twelfth century when it became necessary to distinguish it from the church of St Peter-le-Bailey near the castle.

The core of the existing church – the nave, chancel and crypt – was built between 1130 and 1160. It was substantially added to over the next four hundred years due to the wealth of the parish. The North Aisle was added in the 13th century, the tower in the 14th century along with an extension of the nave to the west, and the Vestry and the small chapel to St Thomas were added at the start of the 16th century.

The Lady Chapel is believed to have been donated by St Edmund of Abingdon c.1220 during his time as a lecturer at the University and a resident of the adjacent hall that was later named after him. It was used as the student chapel for the Hall until a separate chapel was built on the College grounds in 1682.

The church was closed as a place of worship in 1965 and reopened as the College library in 1970. Many of the building's distinctive architectural

features were preserved in the renovation process and the new internal fixtures were arranged to mimic the layout of a traditional church.

The Library holds approximately 40,000 titles, including multiple copies of key textbooks which focus on the main and special subjects in Oxford undergraduate degrees.

Book loans and other resources

The Library operates a self-issue automated loan system and you will be issued with a Library Card at your induction to operate it. All the books have security tags attached to them, and an alarm will sound if you leave the Library carrying a book that has not been checked out properly. You may borrow up to 20 books for the duration of your time in Oxford. All books borrowed must be returned by Friday 12 July.

All books are the responsibility of the borrower to whom they are issued and remain so until they are checked back in. Please do not borrow books on someone else's behalf or lend books to any other person.

All of the St Edmund Hall library collection is listed on SOLO, the Universities online library catalogue: https://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/primo-explore/search?vid=SOLO&mode=advanced. Instruction in searching on SOLO will be given as part of your Library induction.

Library staff will be delighted to help with access to electronic resources, either in person at the Library Enquiry Desk during staffed hours (Mon-Fri, 9-5) or via email at library@seh.ox.ac.uk.

If you need an item for study which is not in the Library collection it may be possible for us to acquire it, again please contact Library staff either in person or via email.

Your conduct in the library

Smoking, eating and drinking in the Library are strictly forbidden. Please do not bring any food or drink into the Library, whether or not you intend to consume it there, with the exception of water in a sealed container and hot drinks in re-sealable plastic cups. Prohibited items include juices, smoothies and protein drinks. Bottles of ink are also prohibited.

Mobile phones must be switched off or put on silent upon entering the Library. Please step outside the Library if you need to make or receive a call.

When you have finished working in the Library, take all your personal belongings with you. Desks will be checked every morning, and any personal belongings left unattended may be removed.

Limited storage is available in the south porch at the entrance to the Library. Please ensure your belongings are left with a completed slip with your name and the date.

Opening times

The Library is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The door is operated via a fob. Staff are on duty during weekdays 9am-5pm and are also available to answer queries via email to library@seh.ox.ac.uk.

Internet access in the Library

Wireless internet access is available throughout the Library. During staffed hours printing and scanning requests can be sent to library@seh.ox.ac.uk.



St Edmund Hall library

St Edmund Hall's Historic Well

The well has long been a focal point in the College's beautiful Front Quad, but has recently become even more eye-catching thanks to some gilding work on its inscription. This came about through the generosity of Darrell Barnes (1963, Modern Languages), who also had the idea in the first place. Tom Ball of Swan Farm Studios carried out the work for us.



The following words, from Isaiah 12:3, are carved on the well-head: 'HAVRIETIS AQVAS IN GAVDIO DE FONTIBVS SALVATORIS' ('With joy, you will draw water from the wells of salvation'). They are among those recorded as spoken by St Edmund of Abingdon on his deathbed. Former St Edmund Hall Principal and historian, A. B. Emden, observed the following: 'In this well we may claim a link with St Edmund, for, if we may assume that he once lived in a house on the site of the Hall, then it would have been from this well that he was supplied with water.'

The well has a long and fascinating history, dating back to at least the beginning of the thirteenth century, and would have been the Hall's source of water until the installation of a main supply in the city. Later on, it fell into disuse and lay hidden for many years, until it was rediscovered during building work in 1927. 'In clearing the ground in a corner of that portion of the Quadrangle which was fenced off to form a building yard during the erection of the New Building, some workmen came upon the massive flag-stone with which the mouth of the well had been sealed,' Emden reported in the St Edmund Hall Magazine of 1927. 'The removal of the stone revealed a well-shaft built of worked stone, with a drop of about nine feet to

the level of the water. On soundings being taken it was found that the water was seven feet deep.'

The well is mentioned in the compotus roll of Oseney Abbey for the 1469-1470, and then reference is made to it a century later, when the buildings of the Hall were being put into repair by the Queen's College soon after Queen's had come into possession of the site. 'It may be supposed that at this period water was still drawn from the well by windlass and bucket,' wrote Emden. 'At a later date, however, two leaden pipes were let down into the well and connected with pumps, the one at the Principal's Lodging, the other half-way along the building on the north side of the Quadrangle. These two pipes were still found in position when the well was uncovered. The one which connected with the pump at the Principal's Lodging has been cut away, but the other one has been left and connected with a new pump which is being placed close by the spot where its predecessor stood.'

At the time when the well was rediscovered, plans were already underway to make a path across the Quad in order to connect the old and new buildings, and it was decided to place a stone well-head in the middle of the grass. Apparently, there was some discussion about adding some ornamental iron-work over it, containing a pulley for a well bucket, but this was ultimately rejected.

The inscription was carved originally into the stonework on the top of the new wellhead, but it had worn away over the years. In 1963, the wellhead was restored, and the opportunity was taken to carve the inscription in the first course of stonework within it. Over half a century of weathering and growth of lichen made the words difficult to make out, until the recent clean and regild.

The Living Wall



St Edmund Hall is proud to be the first Oxford College to install a Living Wall!

The wall, which measures 39m2, includes over a dozen plant varieties: ferns, grasses, hostas are coupled with flowering evergreen perennials to give year-round interest and colour.

Evidence suggests that green spaces are beneficial for our health and well-being. The rear section of the Hall, where most students are accommodated, currently has no green space. We're looking at how our concrete areas can be transformed into a dynamic environment that inspires students. We also know that environmental sustainability is a key concern for students and the Hall wants to minimise its impact on the planet. We already have plans to eliminate single-use plastic and reduce our carbon footprint.

We hope the green wall is just the beginning of our journey to 'green the Hall' both in its physical appearance and in its environmental impact.

St Edmund Hall and Accommodation Annexes

Much of the accommodation of St Edmund Hall is found on its main site, located on Queen's Lane, just off Oxford's High Street in the heart of Oxford. The Hall also has three accommodation annexes at its Norham Gardens site, Essex Street site, and Dawson Street site across the City of Oxford.



Connect with us online

@stedmundhall

@stedmundhall

St Edmund Hall, University of Oxford

St Edmund Hall

If you would like to join the College's wifi connection please ask at the Porter's Lodge for instructions.

Outside Properties

The Tamesis Guest House
45-53 Iffley Road
OX4 1ED

The William R. Miller Building
Dawson Street
OX4 1GF

Map Version: 21.09.23 at 16:26

Porter's Lodge - General Enquiries

01865 279000 (main switchboard)
lodge@seh.ox.ac.uk

Note: if you wish to make a call from an internal phone, simply use the last five digits of the number.

Outside Properties (Wardens)

Tamesis - 01865 613700
Norham Gardens - 01865 279080
William R. Miller - 01865 204903

Offices are usually open weekdays. Please note that opening times are subject to change.

Course Timetable

Sunday 30th June	19:25	Arrival at London Heathrow Airport; Charter bus transit to Oxford
	14:00-21:00	Check-in at the William Miller Building / the Besse Building, St Edmund Hall
Monday 1st July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	08:30-08:45	Orientation St Edmund Hall
	09:00-10:30	Welcome Remarks, Overview of the Course & Brief Introduction to the University Prof. Benjamin Fairfax Professor of Cancer Immunogenetics Honorary Consultant Medical Oncologist The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"Immune-mediated encephalitis and tumour autoimmunisation" Dr Adam Handel MRC Investigator and Consultant Neurologist Lead of the Oxford Autoimmune Neurology Group The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	14:00-15:30	Library Induction Mr James Howarth, Librarian St Edmund Hall Libraries
	15:30	Free Time
	18:30-20:00	Welcome Dinner Prof. Benjamin Fairfax The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Tuesday 2nd July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall

	09:00-10:30	"Leveraging the unique scale, depth, duration and accessibility of the UK Biobank" Prof. Sir Rory Collins Head of Nuffield Department of Population Health BHF Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"Deciphering determinants of dementia using large population cohorts" Dr Anya Topiwala Wellcome Trust CRCD Fellow and Consultant Psychiatrist Department of Psychiatry / The Big Data Institute The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	14:30-16.30	Visit to the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology Prof. William James (with presentation) Δ
	18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Wednesday 3rd July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	09:00-10:30	"Bringing precision to understanding of the factors underlying adverse outcomes before, during and after pregnancy: understanding co-morbidities" Prof. Marian Knight MBE Professor of Maternal and Child Population Health The National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit University of Oxford The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"Advancing the clinical applications of AI in echocardiography" Prof. Paul Leeson Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine Head of the Oxford Cardiovascular Clinical Research Facility The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre

	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	13:30	Free Time
	18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Thursday 4th July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	09:00-10:30	"Driving impact from the research performed in Oxford" Prof. Chas Bountra Professor of Translational Medicine Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine Pro-Vice Chancellor for Innovation University of Oxford The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"New insights into lung fibrosis using single cell imaging and mass cytometry" Prof. Ling-Pei Ho Professor of Respiratory Immunology Honorary Consultant Respiratory Physician Group Leader at the MRC WIMM The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	14:30-16:30	Visit to the Oxford Centre for Functional MRI of the Brain The John Radcliffe Hospital Dr Ioana Grigoras (with presentation)
	18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Friday 5th July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	9:00-10:30	"Novel insights from genetics & genomics into the pathophysiology of infection and autoimmune disease" Prof. Julian Knight Professor of Genomic Medicine

		Honorary Consultant Physician The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"From COVID-19 to Typhoid challenge studies: Pioneering Vaccine Development in Oxford" Prof. Sir Andrew Pollard Ashall Professor of Infection and Immunity Director of the Oxford Vaccine Group The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	14:30-16:30	Visit to the Big Data Institute Prof. David Eyre (with presentation)
	18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Saturday 6th July	08:00-09:00	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	09:00	Free Time
	12:30-13:00	Lunch (Packed Lunch)
	13:30-17:00	Visit to the Bicester Village (optional)
	18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Sunday 7th July	08:00-09:00	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	09:00	Free Time (Packed Lunch)
	18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Monday 8th July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	9:00-10:30	"Using neuroimaging and neuromodulation for personalised medicine" Prof. Heidi Johansen-Berg Professor of Cognitive Neuroscience

		Director of the Wellcome Centre for Integrative Neuroimaging The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"Towards precision oncology for colorectal cancer – UK experience" Prof. David Church Honorary Consultant Medical Oncologist Group Leader at the Welcome Centre for Human Genetics The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	14:00-14:30	Choral Rehearsal The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	14:30	Free Time
	18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Tuesday 9th July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	9:00-10:30	"What does the flush reaction to alcohol tell us about how our genome is damaged?" Prof. KJ Patel Director of the MRC WIMM Chief Scientist, Cancer Research UK The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"From AI to Xenon: advances in imaging and implementation in clinical practice" Prof. Fergus Gleeson Professor of Radiology The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	14:30-16:30	Visit to Botnar Institute of Musculoskeletal Medicine and Seminar Prof. Udo Oppermann Professor of Molecular Biology Director of Molecular Laboratory Sciences

		Botnar Research Centre
	18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Wednesday 10th July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	9:00-10:30	"Defining and manipulating the neoplastic stem cell niche" Prof. Simon Leedham Wellcome Senior Research Fellow Group Leader at the Wellcome Centre for Human Genetics Honorary Consultant Gastroenterologist The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"Pioneering gene therapy to treat retinal disease" Prof. Robert MacLaren Professor of Ophthalmology Honorary Consultant Vitreoretinal Surgeon The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	14:30-16:30	Visit to the Single Cell Genomics Unit, WIMM Dr Maria Greco (with presentation) Δ
	18:00-19:00	Dinner Hotspot Chinese restaurant
Thursday 11th July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	9:00-10:30	"Pleural Disease diagnosis and management - state of the art 2024" Prof. Naj Rahman Professor of Respiratory Medicine Director of the Oxford Respiratory Trials Unit The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"From genes and biomarkers to the clinic in type 1 diabetes prevention"

		Prof. John Todd Professor of Precision Medicine Director of the Wellcome Centre for Human Genetics The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	14:00	Visit to the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology (optional)
	18:00-19:30	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Friday 12th July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	09:00-10:30	"Multi-omic insights into immune mediated kidney disease" Dr Katherine Bull Group Leader at the Wellcome Centre for Human Genetics Honorary Consultant Nephrologist The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
	11:00-12:30	"Advances in motor neuron disease" Prof. Martin Turner Professor of Clinical Neurology & Neuroscience Consultant Neurologist The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
	12:30-13:30	Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	13:30-14:00	Course Appraisal Prof. Benjamin Fairfax St Edmund Hall
	14:00-15:00	Drinks Reception Prof. Baroness Willis CBE Principal & Pro-Vice Chancellor The Old Dining Hall, St Edmund Hall
	15:00-15:30	Group Photograph Session

		Prof. Robert Wilkins The Front Quad, St Edmund Hall
	18:30-20:30	Farewell Dinner Prof. Robert Wilkins The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
Saturday 13th July	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
	10:00	Check-out from the William Miller Building / the Besse Building, St Edmund Hall
	14:00	Charter bus departure for London Heathrow Airport

Notes:

- ✓ The venue is at the Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre, 34 Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BD;
- ✓ Each lecture session comprises one hour for lecture and half an hour for discussion;
- ✓ Speakers are encouraged to use power-point presentations and lecture notes will be made available to the attendees after the Course;
- ✓ Dress Smart;
- ✓ Δ Wear Lab Coat;
- ✓ Each attendee is required to compose a minimum 3,000-word essay, presenting his/her original arguable opinion about an academic issue of his/her choosing – typically related to a lecture of the Course. The essay can be in any format and should be submitted electronically to the Course Director c/o the OXCEP Administrative Director at xiaowei.chen@seh.ox.ac.uk by 5pm on Tuesday 9th July 2024.

The Speakers

Principal Professor Kathy Willis



Professor Katherine (Kathy) J. Willis, CBE, was appointed as Principal of St Edmund Hall in October 2018. Kathy is also Professor of Biodiversity in the Department of Zoology, University of Oxford.

Prior to this, Kathy was Director of Science at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, where she spearheaded the launch of Kew's Science Strategy 2015-2020. She also previously held the Tasso Leventis Chair of Biodiversity at Oxford and was founding Director of the Oxford Martin School Biodiversity Institute.

Kathy's research interests focus on the relationship between long-term ecosystem dynamics and environmental change. She has published extensively being the author of over 100 scientific publications. In 2015, Kathy was awarded the Michael Faraday Prize for her excellent work in science communication and in 2016 she was appointed to the Natural Capital Committee, which will take forward the implementation of the Government's new 25-year Environment Plan.

Professor Robert Wilkins



Professor Robert Wilkins holds the American Fellowship in Physiology at St Edmund Hall: he oversees the admission, teaching and pastoral support of Biomedical Sciences and Medicine students and provides tutorials covering cellular and systems physiology. Prof. Wilkins was the Coordinator for Admissions in Medicine at Oxford from 2007 until 2011. He is now the Director of the University's Biomedical Sciences course that admitted its first students in October 2012. Prof. Wilkins is also the co-editor of the Oxford Handbook of Medical Sciences and Basic Science for Core

Medical Training and the MRCP (both OUP). In Trinity Term 2020, he was appointed as the University's Director of Pre-clinical Studies.

His research has characterised the involvement of membrane transport pathways in osteoarthritis and epithelial cancers. Prof. Wilkins has been the OXCEP Academic Medicine Course Supervisor since October 2018 and also became the Academic Director of the OXCEP in February 2024.

Professor Benjamin Fairfax



Professor Benjamin Fairfax is Professor of Cancer Immunogenetics. He was awarded a Wellcome Intermediate Clinical Fellowship to establish a research group at the MRC WIMM in 2017. The focus of his work is the identification of peripheral markers of response to checkpoint immunotherapy. He is particularly interested in the interaction of treatment with germline genetic variation to shape the anti-tumour immune response and predispose to autoimmune side effects. Other key projects within his group include the agnostic identification of T cell receptor sequences associated with complete response to treatment and the interplay with patient HLA type. He hopes that his work will help in the development of novel adjuncts to cancer immunotherapy as well as further the understanding of the mechanistic basis of autoimmunity. Prof. Fairfax is the Course Director of the OXCEP Academic Medicine Course 2024.

Dr Adam Handel



As a Honorary Senior Clinical Research Fellow and Consultant Neurologist, Dr Handel heads the Oxford Autoimmune Neurology Group and leads a team of researchers investigating the role of different parts of the immune system in autoimmune conditions affecting the central nervous system (CNS). Dr Handel regularly teaches medical students at the University of Oxford on autoimmune encephalitis and functional neurological disorders. He runs the Oxford Autoimmune Neurology Clinic at the John Radcliffe Hospital with

Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. In this capacity, he assesses and treats patients with multiple different types of autoimmune encephalitis and other neuroinflammatory conditions.

Mr James Howarth



Mr James Howarth has been the Librarian at the Hall since 2018. He came to St Edmund Hall from Balliol College where he was Assistant Librarian from 2015. Previously he has worked at the International Institute of Strategic Studies and at Lambeth Palace Library in London, as well as the Taylorian Library in Oxford. He holds MAs in Library and Information Studies from UCL and Medieval Studies from the University of York, as an undergraduate he read English at Exeter College Oxford.

As Librarian, Mr Howarth strives to make the Library the intellectual hub of Hall life and a welcoming place to study. He is responsible for maintaining and developing the library's collections and particularly welcomes book requests (on almost any topic) from students. He is also responsible for the Hall's historic and special collections that live in the 17th century Old Library and is keen to promote their use in research, study and outreach.

Professor Sir Rory Collins



Professor Sir Rory Collins is an epidemiologist who studies how to prevent and treat cardiovascular disease. He is BHF Professor of Medicine & Epidemiology, and Head of the Nuffield Department of Population Health at the University of Oxford. Prof. Collins became Principal Investigator of UK Biobank in 2005. Involving 500,000 participants, it is the largest deeply-characterized prospective study of disease globally, available for any type of health research. Over 30,000 researchers worldwide use it currently, generating 1700 papers in 2021 alone. He was knighted for services to Science in 2011, elected to the Royal Society in 2015, and awarded the UK Medical Research Council's 2020 Millennium Medal for his national and

international research contributions. Prof. Sir Rory Collins has been the Chief Executive Officer of UK Biobank since 2005.

Dr Anya Topiwala



Dr Topiwala is a Wellcome Trust CRCD Fellow and a consultant psychiatrist. In 2019 Dr Topiwala was awarded a Wellcome Trust Clinical Research Career Development Fellowship to investigate the effect of and mechanistic pathways through which alcohol consumption impacts brain health. Using huge databases, which contain lifestyle and clinical data on millions of people in the UK and US, and the largest brain imaging and genetic samples worldwide, she will clarify how alcohol affects brain structure and function. The research will be conducted in collaboration with colleagues at the Universities of Oxford, Yale and London. Her previous funding has been through the MRC, the Ruth and Nevill Mott Scholarship at Linacre College, and grants from Alzheimer's Research UK and the University of Oxford. Prizes awarded include the Gosling Fellowship from the Royal College of Psychiatrists, a Junior Investigator Award from the European Society for Biomedical Research on Alcoholism, and a European Psychiatry Society Research prize.

Professor William James



Professor William James is Professor of Virology at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology. His research focuses on macrophage modulation during viral infection and neuroinflammation. Tissue macrophages, including the microglia in the brain, act as critical sentinels to defend us against infection. Consequently, pathogens such as HIV have developed ways of circumventing the defensive functions of macrophages in order to establish chronic infection. Moreover, their persistence in macrophages appears to generate chronic inflammatory reactions, that may lead to the dysfunction of neighbouring cells, such as neurons, and result in neurocognitive disorders. In order to dissect the molecular pathways involved in these processes, Prof. James has

developed human iPS cell-derived tissue models for macrophages, microglia and neurons, and use high-efficiency Cas9-based gene editing methods to investigate the contribution of individual components. He also works extensively with neuroscience collaborators on the neuroinflammatory aspects of Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.

Professor Marian Knight



Professor Marian Knight is Professor of Maternal and Child Population Health at the National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit. Her work focuses on using national observational studies to address clinical questions concerning rare and severe complications of pregnancy and early life. She also leads the MBRRACE-UK national confidential enquiries into maternal morbidity and mortality. In February 2012, Marian was awarded one of the first NIHR Research Professorships to further develop her work relating to maternal morbidity and care of infants requiring early surgery. Professor Knight is also the Medical Sciences Divisional Academic Champion for Policy and Public Engagement and as part of her role she sits on the Oxford Policy Engagement Network Steering Group.

Professor Paul Leeson



Professor Paul Leeson is Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine at the University of Oxford, and Head of the Oxford Cardiovascular Clinical Research Facility. He is also a Consultant Cardiologist at the John Radcliffe Hospital, where he provides expertise in Cardiovascular Imaging, as well as General Cardiology and Cardiovascular Prevention through the Oxford Specialist Hypertension Clinic. He heads the Preventive Cardiology Research Group, based in the Oxford Cardiovascular Clinical Research Facility, which aims to improve how we identify and prevent heart disease in young people.

His research group has pioneered the application of computational modelling and artificial intelligence to imaging in clinical cardiology research and works on some of the largest imaging studies in the world. Novel insights generated by the group have ranged from how pregnancy complications alter the hearts of both mothers and their children, to how the structure of blood vessels differ in the brains of young people with high blood pressure. Innovations arising from the research led to the spin out of Ultromics from the group in 2017. The company has now brought some of the first AI-driven diagnostic aids in cardiology through regulatory clearance into clinical use in hospitals across the US and UK.

Professor Ling-Pei Ho



Professor Ling-Pei Ho is Professor of Respiratory Immunology and Honorary Consultant Respiratory Physician. She is interested in studying how immunological responses impact on mechanisms of lung injury and repair. Her research projects are divided into mechanistic and translational studies. The mechanistic studies question how innate immune cells like iNKT cells, MDSCs and monocyte-macrophage lineage impact on outcome in severe influenza virus infection and progression of lung fibrosis. These studies inform, drive and allow us to test mechanistic hypotheses in/from our human work. In the translational studies, her focus is on new or improved therapy for lung fibrosis. Her diseases of interest are idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) and fibrotic sarcoidosis, and she targets the interface between cellular immunology, disease mechanisms and early clinical trials.

Professor Chas Bountra



Professor Chas Bountra is Pro-Vice Chancellor for Innovation at the University of Oxford, Professor of Translational Medicine in the Nuffield Department of Clinical Medicine, Director of the Centre for Medicines Discovery, and Professorial Fellow at Keble College, Oxford. Prior to coming back to Oxford in 2008, Chas was Vice President and Head of Biology at GlaxoSmithKline. Chas is

an invited expert on several government and charitable research funding bodies, and an advisor for many academic, biotech and pharma drug discovery programmes. In 2012 he was voted one of the “top innovators in the industry”, in 2014 received the “Rita and John Cornforth Award” from the Royal Society of Chemistry, in 2017 and 2018 was voted “Master of the Bench” from the Medicine Maker Power List, and in 2018 was awarded the “Order of the British Empire” in the New Year’s Honours List.

Dr Ioana Grigoras



Dr Grigoras is a Research Associate in the Physiological Neuroimaging Group, working with Professor Charlotte Stagg. During her DPhil, she used behavioural tasks, neuroimaging and non-invasive brain stimulation to investigate how pharmacological modulation of GABA-mediated inhibition can influence motor learning and brain chemistry in healthy volunteers and stroke survivors. Prior to her DPhil, she graduated with a medical degree in Romania and completed a MSc in Neuroscience at the University of Oxford.

Professor Julian Knight



Professor Julian Knight is Professor of Genomic Medicine at the University of Oxford, Director of the Doctoral Training Programme in Genomic Medicine and Statistics, and a Fellow and Tutor in Medicine at Merton College. Since 2005 he has worked at the Wellcome Centre for Human Genetics as a Principal Investigator and as an Honorary Consultant Physician at the Oxford University Hospitals NHS Trust in internal medicine. He is also Research Director of the Central and South Genomic Medicine Services Alliance. His research investigates the genomics of immunity and how this can determine our individual response to infections such as sepsis and development of autoimmunity.

Professor Sir Andrew Pollard



Sir Andrew is Director of the Oxford Vaccine Group in the Department of Paediatrics at the University of Oxford, Consultant Paediatrician at Oxford Children's Hospital, and Fellow of St Cross College. He received a knighthood in 2021 for Services to Public Health, especially in the pandemic. He was the chief investigator for the clinical trials of the Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine, which led to authorisation of the vaccine for use in more than 180 countries with over 3 billion doses distributed. The COVID-19 vaccine team received the Copley Medal from the Royal Society in 2022.

Professor Pollard has supervised more than 50 PhD students and his publications include over 700 manuscripts and books on various topics in paediatrics and infectious diseases. His seminal work on typhoid supported the WHO prequalification of a new typhoid conjugate vaccine and WHO recommendations for its use in countries with a high burden of disease.

He chairs the UK Department of Health and Social Care's Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (since 2013), and was a member of WHO's Strategic Advisory Group of Experts 2016-2022. He received the Oxford University Vice Chancellor's Innovation Award in 2020 for his work on typhoid vaccines. He was elected to the Academy of Medical Sciences in 2016 and the Royal Society in 2024. Sir Andrew made the first British ascent of Jaonli (6632m) in 1988 and Chamlang in 1991 (7309m) and was the Deputy leader of the successful 1994 British Medical Everest Expedition.

Professor David Eyre



Professor David Eyre is an infectious diseases and microbiology clinician at Oxford University Hospitals and an Associate Professor at the University of Oxford's Big Data Institute. His research focuses on better understanding the epidemiology and transmission of infectious diseases through a combination of pathogen sequencing and use of large-scale healthcare data.

He also has an interest in improving the diagnosis and management of infection using routinely collected healthcare data. His previous work has focused on a range of pathogens including *C. difficile*, *Candida auris* and *N. gonorrhoeae*. During the COVID-19 pandemic he had used national survey and contact tracing data as well as healthcare worker data to study transmission, real-world vaccine effectiveness and antibody responses to infection and vaccination. He had also generated evidence underlying the widespread use of SARS-CoV-2 antigen lateral flow tests in the UK.

Professor Heidi Johansen-Berg



Professor Johansen-Berg is a Wellcome Principal Research Fellow and Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences. Heidi is Director of the Wellcome Centre for Integrative Neuroimaging (WIN), based at the University of Oxford. WIN is a multi-disciplinary research facility that aims to exploit the ability of non-invasive neuroimaging to bridge the gap between laboratory neuroscience and human health, by performing multi-scale studies spanning from animal models through to human populations. Heidi's own research group investigates plasticity and recovery in the sensorimotor system, with particular focus on white matter plasticity and activity-dependent myelination. Her research focuses on how the brain changes with learning, experience, and damage. As well as shedding light on how the healthy brain responds to change, her work also has implications for understanding and treating disease. For example, her group are testing new methods for rehabilitation after stroke and assessing whether taking up physical exercise could slow the effects of age on the brain or promote healthy brain development during adolescence. The group’s research uses a variety of neuroimaging and stimulation tools in healthy human volunteers across the lifespan, individuals with brain damage, and rodents. Professor Heidi Johansen-Berg was elected to the Royal Society in 2024.

Professor David Church



Professor David Church is a Honorary Consultant Medical Oncologist, and Group Leader at the Welcome Centre for Human Genetics. He is interested in the interaction between tumours and the host immune system, with a particular focus on those with a very high mutational load as a result of polymerase proofreading domain mutations. They have recently shown that ultramutated POLE-mutant colorectal and endometrial cancers have an excellent prognosis, plausibly because they elicit a strong anti-tumour T cell response against the many neoantigens they generate. Further study of these and other highly mutated cancers may provide novel insights into mutation as a cancer biomarker and therapeutic target.

Professor KJ Patel



Professor KJ Patel is the Director of the Weatherall Institute for Molecular Medicine and also the MRC Molecular Hematology Unit at the University of Oxford. KJ trained in medicine in London and spent his research career until recently at the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge which is one of the premier research institutes in the world. He was also professor for molecular medicine and stem cell genomics at the University of Cambridge. His research focuses on the molecular basis of inherited genomic instability and the role it plays in the biology of stem cells particularly those that make blood. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS), Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences UK (FMedSci) and also a member of the European Molecular Biology Organisation (EMBO).

Professor Fergus Gleeson



Professor Fergus Gleeson is a Consultant Radiologist and Professor of Radiology in Oxford. He trained in Cambridge, Papworth and London, and was a Fellow in Radiology at UCLA in America. He was appointed to Oxford in 1992, is Head of Academic Radiology in Oxford, and is the Director of the Oxford Radiology Research Unit at Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. He is currently President of the European Society of Thoracic Imaging, and has published over 200 peer reviewed papers and book chapters, has a h-index of 62, and currently has more than £30 million in grant income. He is the PI for IDEAL and DART, two multicentre studies investigating the use of Artificial Intelligence in pulmonary nodules and lung cancer, and the PI for EXPLAIN, a multicentre study investigating Long COVID using hyperpolarised Xenon MRI. His specialist interests are in Artificial Intelligence, Thoracic Imaging, PET-CT and Hyperpolarized xenon MRI. He is also the Chief Medical Officer of the National Consortium of Intelligent Medical Imaging (NCIMI): which aims to bring together the NHS, and University and industry partners to promote the development and implementation of artificial intelligence in medicine.

Professor Udo Oppermann



Professor Udo Oppermann has been a Principal Investigator of the Structural Genomics Consortium (SGC) in Oxford since its inception in 2003. He became Professor of Molecular Biology at NDORMS in 2008, and he is now Director of the Laboratory Sciences Division at the Institute of Musculoskeletal Sciences, Botnar Research Centre, the University of Oxford. The research in the Oppermann group focuses on drug and target discovery by using systems biology and single-cell approaches in a variety of human diseases including metabolic, inflammatory and malignant diseases. Application of novel single-cell technologies and chemical biology in primary and secondary bone cancers such as multiple myeloma with a focus on epigenetic mechanisms is a key research area of the group.

Professor Simon Leedham



Professor Simon Leedham is Professor of Molecular and Population Genetics, and a Wellcome Senior Research Fellow in Clinical Medicine at the University of Oxford. His research is into the morphogenic signalling pathways that control the intestinal stem cell in homeostasis, regeneration and cancer, and he has published more than 80 peer reviewed papers in journals that include Nature Medicine, Nature Genetics, Gastroenterology and Gut. Simon's research has been recognised by the United European Gastroenterology Rising Star award in 2010, the British Society of Gastroenterology Francis Avery Jones research prize in 2015 and the CRUK future leaders prize in 2017.

Professor Robert MacLaren



Professor Robert MacLaren is Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Oxford, Consultant Ophthalmologist at the Oxford Eye Hospital, Honorary Professor of Ophthalmology at the UCL Institute of Ophthalmology, Honorary Consultant Vitreoretinal Surgeon at Moorfields Eye Hospital and an NIHR Senior Investigator. He is also a Fellow of the Royal College of Ophthalmologists, Fellow and former King James IV Professor of Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Bodley Fellow of Merton College Oxford and Civilian Consultant Advisor to the Royal Navy. He has been a recipient of the ARVO Camras Award for Translational Research, the RP Fighting Blindness Scientist of the Year Award, the American Academy of Ophthalmology Achievement Award, the Royal College of Ophthalmologists Keeler Medal and the Macular Society Clinical Service of the Year award.

Together with the University of Oxford in 2014, he co-founded Nightstar Therapeutics in order to expand retinal gene therapy towards worldwide approval for patients with retinal diseases. After listing on NASDAQ in 2017, Nightstar Therapeutics was acquired by Biogen in 2019, making it one of the most successful British biotechnology company buyouts of all time. In

2023, he co-founded Beacon Therapeutics together with Syncona Partners, achieving the largest equity at launch for any Oxford spinout company to date. Over the last decade, he has helped raise over a billion dollars of funding for retinal gene therapy.

Dr Maria Greco



Dr Maria Greco takes charge of the Single Cell Facility at MRC Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine, Oxford University. She is specialised in Single Cell Multiomics Techniques; Spatial Transcriptomics; Single Cell Genomics; Molecular Diagnostics; Automation; and SARS-CoV2 Research and Development. The main aim for this state-of-the-art Single Cell facility is to provide expertise, accessibility, training, proximity and service to researchers in need of single cell genomics.

Professor John Todd



Professor John Todd is Professor of Precision Medicine at the University of Oxford and Director of the Wellcome Centre for Human Genetics and of the JDRF/Wellcome Diabetes and Inflammation Laboratory (DIL). He is also an Emeritus Senior Investigator of the National Institute for Health Research. Until 2016 he was Professor of Medical Genetics at the University of Cambridge and prior to this, Professor of Human Genetics and a Wellcome Trust Principal Research Fellow at the University of Oxford. His PhD was in Biochemistry at the University of Cambridge, followed by a postdoctoral fellowship at Stanford University. Professor Todd helped pioneer genome-wide genetic studies in common diseases and then went on to study the associations between disease-associated genetic variants and phenotypes in T1D by founding and deploying the Cambridge BioResource. He researches type 1 diabetes (T1D) genetics and disease mechanisms with the goal of delivering clinical interventions.

Professor Najib Rahman



Professor Najib Rahman is Professor of Respiratory Medicine, Director of Oxford Respiratory Trials Unit at the University of Oxford, Consultant Pleural Physician at Oxford Centre for Respiratory Medicine of the Churchill Hospital Oxford, Deputy National CRN Lead for Respiratory Disease at NIHR CRN, and NIHR Senior Investigator.

Professor Rahman directs the Oxford Respiratory Trials Unit and works clinically as a pleural specialist. He is currently running randomised and observational studies in pleural infection, pneumothorax and malignant pleural effusion. He is specialised in Thoracoscopy, Thoracic Ultrasound and Clinical Trials methodology, and has published over 300 papers with citations of >6000. He is co-chair of the BTS Pleural Guidelines 2022, Chair of the BTS Pleural Intervention Committee 2022, and Chair of multiple ERS guidelines on pleural disease.

Dr Katherine Bull



Dr Katherine Bull is an Honorary Consultant Nephrologist in the Oxford Kidney Unit, as well as an MRC-Kidney Research UK Professor David Kerr Clinician Scientist based in the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Physiology within the Nuffield Department of Medicine.

She trained in pre-clinical medicine in Cambridge, and clinical medicine in Oxford, and following junior doctor posts around the south coast before returning to Oxford to train in renal medicine. She completed a DPhil with Professor Richard Cornall in 2014. Her current research seeks to link clinical genetics to molecular understanding in the kidney, by developing in vitro and in vivo genetic and immune kidney disease models. She is interested in urinary protein leak, a hallmark of many renal pathologies. Highly specialised, terminally differentiated podocyte cells are key to maintenance of the glomerular renal filtration barrier, and she is harnessing advances in gene editing and sequencing to

gain functional insights into these cells, with direct relevance for human disease. This work combines genomics, transcriptomics, CRISPR gene editing and molecular cell biology techniques.

She is funded by an MRC Clinician Scientist Award and a University Fund for Bright's Disease. She sees patients at the Oxford Kidney Unit, and runs a dedicated clinic for genetic and metabolic renal disease. Dr Katherine Bull is the local Principal Investigator for the NURTURE-CKD and NURTURE-NEPHROS studies and teaches on the renal course for graduate entry medical students.

Professor Martin Turner



Professor Martin Turner qualified in Medicine from University of Cambridge and St. George's Hospital Medical School London and trained in Neurology in London and Oxford. He is Professor of Clinical Neurology and Neuroscience within Oxford University's Nuffield Department of Clinical Neurosciences, and Consultant Neurologist at the John Radcliffe Hospital in Oxford. His PhD, under the supervision of Professor Leigh at King's College London, applied ligand PET to explore the then emerging concept of brain pathology in sporadic and familial cases of MND. His subsequent research has been in the development of biomarkers from neuroimaging (MRI and MEG) and biofluid assays, to accelerate therapy discovery. He has been the recipient of both Medical Research Council Clinician Scientist and Senior Clinical Fellowships, the ENCALS Investigator Award and the Royal College of Physicians Graham Bull Prize. He chairs the Research Committee of the Association of British Neurologists.

Dr Robert Watson



Dr Robert Watson studied medicine at Oxford before undertaking clinical training in North West London and research at Imperial College London. He also finished a Wellcome Trust-funded DPhil at Oxford and is a Clinical Lecturer in the Department of Oncology, as well as a Fellow and Director of Graduate Entry Medicine at Worcester College Oxford.

Dr Watson uses a variety of techniques including single cell transcriptomics and analysis of T cell repertoires to draw novel insights into the molecular mechanisms of immune checkpoint blockade and other experimental immunotherapies, including cancer vaccines. He primarily works with human tissue and aims to translate research findings into patient-focussed interventions.

He has a passion for travel and has enjoyed working as a volunteer doctor in low-resource settings such as Uganda and Malawi. In 2023 he was awarded The McElwain Prize for Research from the Association of Cancer Physicians. Dr Robert Watson is the Deputy Course Director of the OXCEP Academic Medicine Course 2024.

The Venue

The Oxford Martin School



The Oxford Martin School is a research community of over three hundred scholars working across disciplines to address the most pressing global challenges and opportunities of the 21st century. From the governance of geoengineering and the possibilities of nanotechnology, to the future of food and the implications of our ageing population, the Oxford Martin School supports over twenty research teams, all based in the University of Oxford, to consider some of the biggest questions that concern our future. It was founded in 2005 through the vision and generosity of Dr James Martin, author of the books The Wired Society and The Meaning of the 21st Century.

Academic Visits

The Sir William Dunn School of Pathology



The Dunn School is a world-class biomedical research Department at the University of Oxford. Over 300 scientists from more than 30 countries aim to discover the molecular and cellular mechanisms that underlie human health and disease. Our research capitalises on outstanding facilities and addresses the full spectrum from fundamental biology to discovering medical advances.

We aim to foster a supportive and diverse community where all have the opportunity to develop their full potential. An Athena Swan Silver Award marks our efforts to address gender equality in its broadest sense. Our Anti-Bullying working group leads a variety of activities throughout the year, culminating in the annual Anti-Bullying Week in November. More recently we have instigated a series of discussions on BAME representation, acknowledging that Black and Minority ethnic people are under-represented in in science and academia, including in our own department, and that as a community we must address this inequality.

We are proud of our past achievements, most notably the development of penicillin, which led to the introduction to the world of the antibiotic era; and are even more excited about the potential of our current and future research.

The Oxford Centre for Functional MRI of the Brain



The Oxford Centre for Functional MRI of the Brain (FMRIB) focuses on the use of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) for brain imaging. The facility opened in 1998 and has over 100 researchers, graduate students and support staff.

The Centre has developed a software package to analyse brain scans that is used in over 1,000 research laboratories across the world. It also develops new brain imaging methods, many of which have been adopted by major scanner manufacturers. Researchers working at FMRIB use this cutting edge technology to study a range of neurological and neuropsychiatric disorders.

The Big Data Institute



The Big Data Institute (BDI) is an interdisciplinary research institute that focuses on the analysis of large, complex, heterogeneous data sets for research into the causes and consequences, prevention and treatment of disease. Big Data methods are transforming the scale (breadth, depth and duration) and efficiency (data accumulation, storage, processing and dissemination) of large-scale clinical research. The work of the BDI requires people and projects that span traditional departmental boundaries and scientific disciplines, supported by technical resources to handle the vast quantities of data they generate.

Botnar Institute of Musculoskeletal Medicine and Seminar



We discover the causes of musculoskeletal and inflammatory conditions to deliver excellent and innovative care that improves people's quality of life. Our multi-disciplinary research is world-renowned and we contributed significantly to Oxford's top rank in Clinical Medicine in the 2014 Research Excellence Framework results, the official UK-wide assessment of all university research.

The REF welcomed the strong return in orthopaedic sciences, as well as the outstanding reach and significance of the impacts from our research in musculoskeletal conditions and ageing. We are the largest European academic department in our field and run a globally competitive programme of research and teaching.

Our co-location with NHS services at Oxford's Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre puts the department in an excellent and rare position, where researchers work alongside clinicians. This substantially improves research capability, improving access for researchers to patients, and facilitates the interaction between clinicians and scientists, which is essential for successful translational research.

Single Cell Facility at MRC Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine



The MRC WIMM Single Cell Facility is an ultra-clean environment for the processing and amplification of single cells and small biological samples for sequencing, and other molecular analysis.

The Facility provides equipment, training, expertise and space to enable researchers to conduct their own genomic analysis at the single cell level without risk of contamination. We also offer a range of single cell assays and services for clients, including RNAseq and robotics.

Rules and Regulations

Mobile Phone and Noise

Use of mobile phones is strictly prohibited in the Oxford Martin School and St Edmund Hall (except in your own en-suite). Noise of any description which unduly disturbs others is not permitted on College grounds at any time.

Quiet and Silent Hours

The College campus including the Library should be kept quiet at all times. Both the Besse Building and the William Miller Building **should be kept quiet after 10pm and silent after 11pm**. **It is advisable that you return to your college accommodation by 10pm**.

Smoking

Smoking is strictly prohibited in the Oxford Martin School and St Edmund Hall (including the Besse Building and the William Miller Building), as well as the University research centres and labs. Disabling of the fire detection system in order to avoid detection of smoking is not permitted.

Alcohol and Drugs

Drunk or disorderly behaviour is prohibited on campus. Possession, manufacturing, selling, or distributing of drugs (including marijuana) is strictly prohibited.

Wi-Fi Connection

Wi-Fi connection is available in all rooms. Please read the Wi-Fi instruction sheet placed in your room.

Fire

Please read the Fire Instructions placed in your room, on what to do in case of fire. No candles, incense, shisha-pipes, joysticks, BBQ fuel, fireworks, etc. are allowed in the college accommodation: **if it is designed to burn, it is not allowed**. Please do not overload electrical circuits, and please use a transformer when necessary (**UK voltage is typically 230V**).

Personal Belongings

Please note that you are responsible for safeguarding all your personal belongings, including passport and luggage. Please always keep your room locked and do not leave any property unattended in public at any time.

Room Fob

Each College room is secured by programmable SALTO lock, with its fob to be issued upon arrival. This fob will also provide you with access to the main college facilities including the Library. You are required to return the fob when check-out. **You would be charged £30 to replace a lost fob.**

Downloading

Downloading or sharing copyright material, not supplied by the copyright owner, is strictly prohibited.

Use of Room

You will normally be held responsible for any damage, disturbance, or other irregularity in your room. **Overnight guests are not permitted. Partying in the college accommodation bedrooms are not permitted.**

Others

Please attend class on time and do not leave early. Please use the toilet before or after class. No leave of absence during the Course and, in case of medical emergency, a request for sick leave has to be submitted to and approved by senior staff on duty.

During any academic visit, please keep up with the group and remain at all times within three metres in distance of the Oxford academic or staff leading the group.

Things to do and see in Oxford

Ashmolean Museum: Open on Tuesday-Sunday 10am-5pm.



Home to Oxford University's outstanding art and archaeology collections, the Ashmolean Museum is not only Britain's oldest public museum, but possibly the oldest museum in the world. Founded in 1683, what started as a single room of paintings and curiosities grew into an institution of superlatives. It is home to the biggest collection of Raphael drawings; the most significant collection of Anglo-Saxon artefacts apart from the British Museum; and the greatest Chinese collection in the West. During your visit, you can also take advantage of the new roof-terrace restaurant. In good weather, there can be few more spectacular spots to eat in, looking out over the rooftops and colleges of Oxford. The menu includes rustic European flavours.

View of Oxford skyline

*** University Church of St. Mary the Virgin:**

The Church Tower is open 9:30-18:00 Monday through Saturday, and 11:30-18:00 on Sundays, with the last admission 30 minutes before closing. Entrance to the Tower costs £4 for adults. The Church is open daily until 18:00 and is free of charge. Situated on the north side of the High Street, the 13th century Church Tower commands some of the finest views of Oxford's famous skyline, overlooking Radcliffe Square, the Radcliffe Camera, Brasenose College and All Souls College. It is worth the climb of 124 steps to make it to the top to enjoy fine uninterrupted views in all directions across Oxford and the surrounding countryside. The University Church of St Mary the Virgin is the largest of Oxford's parish churches and the centre from which the University of Oxford grew. St Mary's has one of the most beautiful spires in England and an eccentric baroque porch, designed by Nicholas Stone.



* **Carfax Tower:** Open 10:00-17:00. Admission: £2.20 for adults. Located at the junction of St Aldate's (south), Cornmarket Street (north), Queen Street (west) and the High Street (east). The Tower is all that remains of the 13th century St. Martin's Church and is now owned by the Oxford City Council. It is 23m (74ft) tall and still contains a ring of six bells, recast from the original five by Richard Keene of Woodstock in 1676. These chime on each quarter hour and are rung on special occasions by the Oxford Society of Change Ringers. The name 'Carfax' derives from the French 'carrefour', or 'crossroads'.

Historical Landmarks

* **Bodleian Library:** This is the main research library of the University of Oxford and one of the oldest libraries in Europe. The Bodleian Group now cares for some 8 million items on 117 miles of shelving, and has over 400 staff. It is the second largest library in the UK.



The Library is situated on Broad Street. The Bodleian Quadrangle is free to the public, but if you'd like to go inside, it is best to book a guided tour. The tickets for a guided tour may sell out quickly, and it is recommended to buy tickets on the morning of the tour. The ticket office opens at 9:00 Monday to Saturday, and at 11:00 on Sunday. It is situated at the Great Gate to the Bodleian Library, on Catte Street. Recommended tour options are: mini tours and standard tours. Mini tours allow you to view the most beautiful parts of the library in just 30 minutes, and cost £5. Mini tour hours are at 15:30, 16:00 and 16:40, Monday to Saturday. On Sunday, mini tours are at 12:45, 14:15, 15:15, 16:00 and 16:40. Standard tours are one hour long, cost £7 and the times are 10:30, 11:30, 13:00 and 14:00 on Monday-Saturday; 11:30, 14:00 and 15:00 on Sunday.

* **Radcliffe Camera:** Built in 1749 to house the Radcliffe Science Library, the Radcliffe Camera (camera is another word for 'room') is now a reading room for the Bodleian Library. The distinctive circular dome and drum of the structure makes it one of the most recognizable and often-photographed buildings in Oxford. Entrance is only possible as part of a Bodleian library tour.

* **Sheldonian Theatre:** Open Monday to Saturday 10:00 to 12:30, 14:00 to 16:30, and sometimes closed when the theatre is in use for University Ceremonies, meetings or concerts. Admission is £2.50 per adult. Located on Broad Street. The Sheldonian Theatre was built in 1668 from a design

created by Christopher Wren. It was named after Gilbert Sheldon, who was Chancellor of the University at the time the construction was funded. The theatre is used for music recitals, lectures (such as the annual Romanes Lecture), conferences, and for University ceremonies such as graduation and matriculation. Handel performed here, including the first performance of his third oratorio *Athalia* in 1733. The building has a prominent eight-sided cupola in the centre of the roof, which is accessible via a staircase leading to the dome over the main ceiling. The cupola has large windows on all sides, providing views across central Oxford, and is open to visitors.

Parks and Gardens

*** The Botanic Garden:** Open 9:00-18:00 daily. Last admission is at 17:15. Day tickets cost £3.50. Located on Rose Lane across from Magdalen College on High Street, on the peaceful banks of the Cherwell River. The gardens were started in 1621 as the Physic Gardens, for the study of medicinal plants. These are the oldest botanic gardens in Britain. In addition to the lovely outdoor gardens, there are greenhouses which grow many varieties of exotic plants and flowers. Crossing over Rose Lane, there are rose gardens that are exquisite in August.

*** South Park:** South Park occupies 50 acres of open space, with magnificent views overlooking Oxford. Open every day. No admission charge.

*** Oxford University Parks:** Accessible from Parks Road and St Cross Road, this is a vast manicured picnic and sporting ground. Open every day. No admission charge.



Oxford Bus Map



Notes

Notes

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* IN CASE OF EMERGENCY *

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