OXCEP 2026

ACADEMIC MEDICINE COURSE IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DRIVEN PRECISION MEDICINE

5 – 18 July 2026



“It is far more important to know what person the disease has than what disease the person has.”

– Hippocrates

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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.



The history of University College Oxford (Univ) is a fascinating one. It owes its origins to William of Durham, who died in 1249; however a legend grew up in the 1380s that Univ was actually founded even earlier, by King Alfred in 872. Although William of Durham is widely accepted as Univ's true founder, it still gives University College Oxford a claim to be the oldest college in Oxford or Cambridge.

* 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.

*2026 - Vaccine against malaria
Vaccinations have started in Burkina Faso for two clinical trials to assess the blood-stage malaria vaccine candidates R78C and RH5.1 with Matrix-M (developed by the Draper Lab in the Department of Paediatrics), in combination with the R21/ Matrix-M vaccine, which targets the earlier liver-stage. The trials are sponsored by the University of Oxford, with the European Vaccine Initiative acting as both a co-funder and collaborator. These studies are expected to provide proof-of-concept for the use of a multi-stage vaccine to extend the protection against malaria and help lead to future efforts to eliminate it by targeting two stages of the parasite's life-cycle.

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 2023.
* 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 67% of UK students admitted in 2023 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.

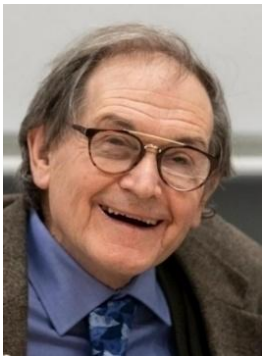
Financial support for undergraduates
* Oxford offers one of the most generous financial support packages for UK undergraduates from the lowest-income backgrounds.
* Oxford offers non-repayable bursaries of up to £5,800 p.a. to eligible UK resident students as part of its Crankstart Scholarship programme.
* 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 was ranked first in the world in the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025 and 2026 - a record ten consecutive years.
* 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 2024.
* The majority of Oxford's UK undergraduates come from state schools. Over 66% of UK students admitted in 2024 were from the state sector.
* 37,713 graduate applications were received for entry in the academic year 2023-24.
* International students make up 43% of our total student body - around 12,565 students. Students come to Oxford from more than 170 countries and territories (as of 1 December 2025).
* According to the 2021 Research Excellence Framework, which assesses the quality of research in UK Higher Education Institutions, Oxford's submission had the highest volume of world-leading research.
* In 2024, nine Oxford scientists were elected as Royal Society Fellows.
* In 2024, nine academics from the University of Oxford were elected Fellows of the British Academy.
* The University of Oxford contributes around £16.9 billion to the UK economy, and supports more than 90,400 full time jobs (2021/22).
* 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

Nuffield Department of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Sciences (NDORMS)

We discover the causes of musculoskeletal and inflammatory conditions to deliver excellent and innovative care that improves people's quality of life.

The largest European academic department in its field, NDORMS is part of the Medical Sciences Division of the University of Oxford. We run a multi-disciplinary programme of research and teaching, supported by a grant portfolio worth over £230m.

Headed by Prof Jonathan Rees, we are a growing community of over 500 staff, approximately 100 post-graduate students, more than 30 professors, several university lecturers, and senior researchers . Our highly skilled team has expertise in a broad range of areas, including orthopaedic surgery, inflammation, immunology, rheumatology, medical statistics, epidemiology, data science and clinical trials.

The research work of the department takes place across three world-leading research institutes: the Botnar Institute for Musculoskeletal Sciences, the Kennedy Institute for Rheumatology and the Kadoorie Centre.

The co-location with NHS services at Oxford's Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre (NOC) puts the department in an excellent and rare position, where basic researchers work alongside clinicians. This substantially improves our research capability, improving access for researchers to patients, and facilitates the interaction between clinicians and scientists, which is essential for successful translational research. We also host and collaborate with a number of leading research units, including:

- the NIHR Oxford Musculoskeletal Biomedical Research Centre (BRC)
- the Centre for Statistics in Medicine (CSM)
- the Oxford Clinical Trials Research Unit (OCTRU)
- the Surgical Interventions Trials Unit (SITU)
- the Centre for Osteoarthritis Pathogenesis Versus Arthritis (OA Centre)
- the Oxford Experimental Medicine Clinical Research Facility (OxEMCRF)

The Botnar Institute for Musculoskeletal Sciences



At the Botnar Institute for Musculoskeletal Sciences we conduct high-quality research to discover the causes, the disease pathways, and the new treatments that will transform the lives of patients suffering with musculoskeletal conditions.

The Botnar Institute for Musculoskeletal Sciences aims to translate its world-class research into healthcare policy, transforming the lives of patients with musculoskeletal conditions. The Institute provides state-of-the-art facilities spread across three wings, the latest of which is the Marcela Botnar wing which opened in 2021. The new laboratory space includes a good manufacturing standard (GMP) clean room facility suitable for the manufacturing of biomaterials for human implantation, the first university-owned clean room in the UK.
Sharing the site of the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, the largest specialist academic musculoskeletal hospital in the UK, puts the Botnar in a unique position to foster the collaboration between scientists and clinicians, essential to success in medical research. The Botnar takes a multidisciplinary approach to medical research, bringing together orthopaedic, rehabilitation and rheumatology clinical scientists, bone oncologists, laboratory scientists, epidemiologists, engineers and statisticians. It also hosts the nationally recognised Oxford Clinical Trials Research Unit (OCTRU) and the Centre of Statistics in Medicine (CSM), providing excellent statistical support to all aspects of clinical research.
The Institute's research is funded by a grants portfolio worth over £96m. Major supporters include the NIHR, the Medical Research Council, the Wellcome Trust, Versus Arthritis, Cancer Research UK and the European Commission). Home to around 350 staff and postgraduate students, the Institute fosters an international and friendly atmosphere.

Our History

The department builds on a remarkable history of scholarship that extends back to 1937 when Lord Nuffield endowed the first chair of orthopaedic surgery in the United Kingdom as part of his colossal benefaction towards the University’s Medical School.

It was during the Great War that William Morris, later Lord Nuffield, became interested in the work of G. R. Girdlestone, a young RAMC surgeon who treated injured soldiers

on the grounds of the former Wingfield Convalescent Home in Headington. Substantial benefactions resulted from this friendship leading to the further development of the orthopaedic hospital, today's Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, and the establishment of the first chair of orthopaedic surgery in the country.

H. J. Seddon succeeded Girdlestone and led the department through the turbulent years of the Second World War. He was followed by J. A. Trueta, a military surgeon exiled from Spain, witnessing the development of penicillin in Oxford. Recognising the multiple inter-relationships of orthopaedic surgery with genetics, clinical medicine, surgery, metabolic diseases, biochemistry and engineering, R. B. Duthie established the Oxford Orthopaedic Engineering Centre (OOEC) in the 1970s. His successor, J. Kenwright, realised the need for a building dedicated to research into musculoskeletal health and thereby laid the foundations for the Botnar Research Centre, the University's Institute of Musculoskeletal Sciences.

Under A. J. Carr, the department's research activities have further flourished and expanded, making it one of the largest musculoskeletal research departments globally. Current head of department, Jonathan Rees took over the leadership of NDORMS in April 2022. He is working closely with all our staff and students to deliver world class research and new discoveries to improve the lives of people suffering with musculoskeletal pain and disability.

The Kennedy Institute for Rheumatology



The Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology is a biomedical research centre uniquely bringing together discovery science and early-stage clinical research, to develop transformative new therapies for chronic inflammatory and musculoskeletal conditions. The Institute is broadly focused on five thematic areas of immunity and microbes, inflammation biology, tissue remodelling and repair, computational biology, and clinical translation and experimental medicine. Its research is relevant for a range of common diseases such as arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, fibrosis, and cancer.

The Institute has capacity for up to 260 staff and students who work collaboratively across 25 research groups. This enables a multidisciplinary approach of molecular and cellular biology, combined with analysis of disease models, patient tissue samples and longitudinal clinical data. Collectively, these studies seek to uncover the biological processes that maintain tissue health and how these pathways break down in disease.

Research at the Institute is supported by a suite of platforms, as well as through strategic partnerships with other basic and clinical research centres within the University of Oxford and Oxford University Hospitals, across the UK and internationally. Scientific platforms provide access to state-of-the-art technologies including the Oxford-Zeiss Centre for Excellence and other advanced microscopy and imaging facilities, mass and flow cytometry, as well as capabilities for microbial genomics and functional microbiome studies made available through the Oxford Centre for Microbiome Studies.

Complementing a strong programme of lab-based research, the Institute has established a core of expertise and technologies in data science including single cell genomics, statistical genetics, computational biology, and research informatics. A recent extension to the Institute building with a new third floor creates additional space purposely designed for computationally intensive research.

The Kennedy Institute is historically linked to the Kennedy Trust for Rheumatology Research but also receives funding from numerous other sources including Versus Arthritis, the Wellcome Trust, UKRI, the European Commission, and a variety of industry partners.

The Institute was formed in London in 1965 as the Mathilda and Terence Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology. In 2011, the Institute joined the University of Oxford as an independent constituent Institute within Nuffield Department of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Sciences (NDORMS).

The Kadoorie Centre

Trauma and emergencies are huge issues for patients, the NHS and society more broadly. Oxford Trauma and Emergency Care seeks to improve patient care by designing and testing new treatments and new treatment pathways. They aim to deliver better outcomes for patients and more efficient care within the NHS and other healthcare system worldwide.

They run a few clinical trials and related studies in trauma and emergency care to guide best practice in the field. Their work informs practice and policy in the NHS and internationally through bodies such as the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines.

Oxford Trauma and Emergency Care is based in the Kadoorie Centre located at the John Radcliffe Hospital but has collaborations across the University and outside.

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, it is one of the largest colleges with around 400 undergraduates and 300 postgraduates. The students are supported by its wonderful community of almost 200 academic and non-academic staff. The Hall is 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. It is historic and forward thinking and aims to become a greener, more diverse and accessible home for world leading research and teaching.

Its undergraduates come from all backgrounds and include students from both the UK and further afield. The Hall’s 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).

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 Library

At a glance:

- You will need a Library Card to operate the self-issue loan equipment and a fob to access the Library building.
- The Library is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Staff are on duty during weekdays, but the Library is run on trust and it is expected that you will behave properly throughout opening hours.



Our College Library is housed in the 12th century church of St Peter-in-the-East, one of the oldest buildings in Oxford.

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.

We look forward to welcoming you to Teddy Hall and hope that you will feel at home in the Library while you are here.

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 the Course. All books borrowed must be returned by **Friday 17th July 2026**.

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.

Course Timetable

05/07	Sunday	15:00-21:00	Check-in at the Besse Building St Edmund Hall
06/07	Monday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		08:40-08:55	Welcome Remarks & Overview of the Course Prof Alan Silman & Prof Stephanie Dakin The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		09:00-10:30	AI to guide preventive treatments for cardiovascular disease Prof Charis Antonaides The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	AI: where are we in delivering health care in 2026? Prof David Clifton The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00-15:00	Library Induction Mr James Howarth, Librarian St Edmund Hall
		15:00-18:00	Free Time
		18:30-20:00	Welcome Dinner Prof Alan Silman & Prof Stephanie Dakin The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
07/07	Tuesday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	What change could AI application make in the management of colorectal cancer? Prof David Church The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	From emergency triage to cancer treatment planning: AI for precision care in practice Dr Andrew Soltan The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall

		14:00-17:30	Academic Visit The Kavli Institute for Nanoscience Discovery Prof Simon Newstead
		18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
08/07	Wednesday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	Role of AI in developing new therapies for Alzheimer's disease Prof Paul Brennan The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	AI clinical applications in hypertension and cardiovascular diseases Prof Paul Leeson 'The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00-17:30	Academic Visit The Big Data Institute Prof David Eyre
		18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
09/07	Thursday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	What is the role for AI in the management of emerging infectious diseases: the example of dengue fever? Prof Sophie Yacoub The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	What can AI do to improve outcomes in patients eligible for renal transplantation? Prof Simon Knight The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00-15:30	Choral Rehearsal Choral Director Dr Yi-Shan Lai Mr Marcus Lin on piano The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		15:30-17:30	Free Time

		18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
10/07	Friday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		9:00-10:30	What is the potential that AI application could enhance the health care of people living with chronic hepatitis B? Dr Ting-Yan Wang The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	Can AI facilitate better allocation of treatments for acute myeloid leukaemia? Prof Paresh Vyas The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00-17:30	Academic Visit The Jenner Institute Prof Sir Adrian Hill
		18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
11/07	Saturday	08:00-09:00	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		10:00-20:00	Free Time
12/07	Sunday	08:00-09:00	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		10:00-20:00	Free Time
13/07	Monday	08:00-09:00	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	Potential for AI to change delivery of health care Dr Ben Attwood The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	The challenges of integrating data in population biobanks Prof Naomi Allen The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre

		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00-17:30	Free Time
		18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
14/07	Tuesday	08:00-09:00	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	Application of AI to imaging in MASLD Prof Michael Pavlides The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	Is there a role for AI in ensuring effective translation of health care innovations into practice? Dr Olga Koslova The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		14:00-15:30	Choral Rehearsal Choral Director Dr Yi-Shan Lai Mr Marcus Lin on piano The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		15:30-17:30	Free Time
		18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
15/07	Wednesday	08:00-09:00	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	Can AI help in targeting immunotherapy in cancer? Prof Rachael Bashford-Rogers The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	Evaluation of AI led technologies in emergency health care Prof Alex Novak The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		13:30-15:00	Seminar Regenerative dentistry and dental stem cells: from biological foundations to clinical translation Dr Ana Angelova, King's College London Dr Satheesh Prabhu, Oxford University Hospitals The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre

		15:00-15:30	Tea & Coffee Break
		15:30-17:00	Seminar Making a tooth in a dish – from organoids to an organ Dr Ana Angelova, King's College London Dr Satheesh Prabhu, Oxford University Hospitals The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
16/07	Thursday	08:00-09:00	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		09:00-10:30	AI and healthcare: understanding some of the ethical and legal issues Prof Jane Kaye The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	What is the potential that application of AI could improve stroke outcomes? Prof Gary Ford The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		13:30-15:00	Seminar Biomimetic protein matrix for enamel regeneration Prof Alvaro Mata, the University of Nottingham Dr Satheesh Prabhu, Oxford University Hospitals The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		15:00-15:30	Tea & Coffee Break
		15:30-17:00	Seminar Harnessing natural healing processes and peptide self-assembly for bone regeneration Prof Alvaro Mata, the University of Nottingham Dr Satheesh Prabhu, Oxford University Hospitals The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		18:00-19:00	Buffet Dinner The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
17/07	Friday	08:00-08:30	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		9:00-10:30	Role of AI in improving the precision of cardiovascular imaging and cardiometabolic medicine Prof Qiang Zhang The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre

		10:30-11:00	Tea & Coffee Break
		11:00-12:30	Inflammation and fibrosis in soft tissue joint disease Prof Stephanie Dakin The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre
		12:30-13:30	Buffet Lunch The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		13:45-14:15	Course Appraisal Prof Alan Silman & Prof Stephanie Dakin The Pontigny Room, St Edmund Hall
		14:30-15:30	Drinks Reception Prof Alan Silman & Prof Stephanie Dakin The Old Dining Hall, St Edmund Hall
		15:30	Class of 2026 Photograph Session Prof Alan Silman & Prof Stephanie Dakin Front Quad, St Edmund Hall
		18:30-20:30	Farewell Dinner Prof Alan Silman & Prof Stephanie Dakin The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
18/07	Saturday	08:00-09:00	English Breakfast The Wolfson Hall, St Edmund Hall
		10:00	Check-out from the Besse Building St Edmund Hall

Notes:

- ✓ The venue for teaching: The Oxford Martin School Lecture Theatre, 34 Broad Street, Oxford OX1 3BD
- ✓ Each lecture session comprises up to one hour for lecture and at least half an hour for discussion
- ✓ Speakers are encouraged to use power-point presentations and lecture notes are made available to the attendees after the Course
- ✓ Dress Smart
- ✓ White Medic Coat

The Speakers

Professor Alan Silman



Professor Alan Silman trained in rheumatology and in epidemiology and had academic post at London University, headed arthritis research at Manchester University before becoming the first Medical Director of the Arthritis Research UK. Since 2015 he has been Professor of Musculoskeletal Health at Oxford University and Senior Research Fellow at Green Templeton College Oxford. He has authored over 700 research papers and a number of textbooks. He is amongst the top 10 published medical scientists in Oxford and top 60 in the UK. He was elected Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences and has honorary doctorates from the Universities of Keele and East Anglia. He has been an advisor to the UK government in several areas of medicine and health. Most recently his research has focused on the issues arising from multi-morbidity in both ‘high’ and in ‘low and middle’ income countries. Professor Alan Silman is the Course Director of the OXCEP Academic Medicine Courses 2025 & 2026.

Professor Stephanie Dakin



Professor Stephanie Dakin is Professor of Musculoskeletal Sciences and Senior Research Fellow at Green Templeton College Oxford. Her Lab Group at the Nuffield Department of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and Musculoskeletal Sciences (NDORMS), University of Oxford undertakes translational research focusing on identifying the cellular basis of inflammatory fibrosis in soft tissue joint disease, with research programmes on tendinopathy, frozen shoulder and knee arthrofibrosis. Understanding the cellular and molecular basis of these diseases will inform new therapeutic approaches targeting tissue resident stromal cells of the joint, to promote resolution of chronic inflammatory fibrosis. Stephanie served as Director of Postgraduate Taught Studies for the MSc in Musculoskeletal Sciences at the University of Oxford for 8 years. Professor Stephanie Dakin is the Deputy Course Director of the OXCEP Academic Medicine Courses 2025 & 2026.

Professor Charalambos Antonaides



Professor Charalambos Antonaides is the British Heart Foundation Chair of Cardiovascular Medicine and Director of the Acute Multidisciplinary Imaging And Interventional Centre (AMIIC) in the Radcliffe Department of Medicine at Oxford. He undertakes major research on crosstalk between adipose tissue and the cardiovascular system: From target discovery to advanced imaging and risk prediction, such as the vascular wall and myocardium. His group uses state-of-the-art non-invasive imaging techniques, both advanced ultrasound and CT imaging techniques, to study the structure and function of the cardiovascular system and explore its interactions with the adipose tissue. They are at the forefront of using artificial intelligence to design precision imaging diagnostics and discover novel therapeutic targets.

Professor David Clifton



Professor David Clifton is the Royal Academy of Engineering Chair of Clinical Machine Learning at the University of Oxford, and leads the Computational Health Informatics (CHI) Laboratory which focuses on "AI for Healthcare". He is OCC Fellow in AI & ML at Reuben College, a Research Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering, and a Fellow of the Alan Turing Institute. Since 2008, he has focused mostly on the development of AI-based methods for healthcare. His research has been commercialised via university spin-out companies OBS Medical, Oxehealth, Biobeats, and Sensyne Health, in addition to collaboration with multinational industrial bodies. In 2022, the Pandemic Sciences Institute opened at Oxford, of which he is an investigator and where CHI Lab provides its AI theme. His research has won over 40 awards; he is a Grand Challenge awardee from the UK Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, which is an EPSRC Fellowship that provides long-term strategic support for nine "future leaders in healthcare." He was joint winner of the inaugural "Vice-Chancellor's Innovation Prize", which identifies the best interdisciplinary research across the entirety of the University of Oxford.

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 David Church



Professor David Church is a Cancer Research UK Senior Research Fellow and Honorary Consultant in Medical Oncology in the Nuffield Department of Medicine. He studies the mechanisms underpinning the growth and suppression of bowel and womb cancers, focusing particularly on the immune response tumours induce and evade. The research aims to identify new biomarkers and targets to better prevent and treat these common cancers.

Dr Andrew Soltan



Dr Soltan is an National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Academic Clinical Lecturer in the Department of Oncology, a Junior Research Fellow in Engineering at Jesus College and a Medical Oncology Specialty Registrar at Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. He graduated with distinction from the University of Cambridge's medical school, moving to Oxford in 2018 for postgraduate training within the NIHR joint academic clinical training pathway. His PhD in Clinical Machine Learning was awarded by the University of Cambridge based upon published works. Dr Soltan's research develops and evaluates multi-agent AI systems and federated techniques for cancer care. He designed and lead development of 'TrustedMDT', an agentic AI system to support multidisciplinary decision making in oncology. The project is a collaboration with Oxford University

Hospitals, Microsoft Health & Life Sciences, and is supported by awards from Microsoft Research and Oxford University Innovation.

Professor Simon Newstead



Professor Simon Newstead is David Phillips Chair of Molecular Biophysics, whose research work focuses on the mechanisms of pH-driven drug and metabolite transport systems relevant to human health and disease. He leads the structural biology research theme within Oxford Biochemistry. Professor Newstead is internationally recognised for establishing the mechanisms underlying peptide, amino acid, vitamin, and hormone transport through SLC transporters. His recent research has expanded to examine the roles of SLC proteins in cellular communication and protein trafficking, with a focus on neurodegeneration, inflammation, cancer, and chronic pain. He uses techniques such as protein crystallisation, single-particle cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM), and a range of biochemical and functional assays to study these transporters at a molecular level. His work contributes to understanding how drugs are absorbed and distributed in the body, with potential implications for healthcare and treatment strategies.

Professor Paul Brennan



Professor Brennan is Professor of Medicinal Chemistry and Director of the Centre for Medicines Discovery and Director of Chemistry in the Nuffield Department of Medicine. Professor Brennan’s research group works at the interface of chemistry and biology to design probes and inhibitors to investigate the intricate workings of human proteins and cells, with particular interest in epigenetic proteins, small GTPases, and dementia. Research interests include medicinal chemistry, fragment- and structure-based drug design, computational chemistry, organic synthesis, and biochemistry. The group is part of the Alzheimer's Research UK Oxford Drug Discovery Institute (ODDI), and Centre for AI in Precision Medicine at the University of Oxford.

Professor Paul Leeson



Professor Leeson is Professor of Cardiovascular Medicine at the University of Oxford, Fellow at Wolfson College and the Academic Lead for Innovation within the Medical Sciences Division. 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.

Professor Leeson 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 works in 3 areas: (i) *Novel markers of early disease* - Using imaging and laboratory studies to identify early cardiac and vascular changes in young people at risk of cardiovascular disease. In particular, those predisposed to hypertension, such as families with a history of preeclampsia or preterm birth. (ii) *Young adult cardiovascular prevention trials* - Running trials to understand how novel approaches to lifestyle and clinical management can modify early risk cardiovascular phenotypes to prevent the development of later disease. (iii) *Artificial intelligence* - Pioneering use of artificial intelligence within preventive cardiology and imaging to better identify and manage those at risk; with innovations now having been patented, spun out from the group, and turned into medical devices.

Professor David Eyre



Professor David Eyre is Professor of Infectious Diseases at the University of Oxford's Big Data Institute. His research aims to understand who gets different infections and why, and how best to prevent, treat and monitor these infections. He also works on developing artificial intelligence tools to help diagnose and treat hospital patients, and to help hospitals run better. He uses a range of approaches spanning epidemiology, statistics, causal inference, and machine learning. He works with detailed deidentified healthcare record data at both regional and national scales. He also has extensive programming and database expertise. His other research interests include the use of whole-genome sequencing as a tool for understanding the epidemiology and transmission of bacteria, viruses and fungi, and mathematical modelling of infectious disease transmission. Professor David Eyre is also interested in using sequencing technologies as a novel tool for culture-independent microbiology diagnostics. These technologies offer the prospect of same-day diagnosis of infection, rather than having to wait several days for bacteria to grow in the lab as is common now.

Professor Sophie Yacoub



Professor Yacoub is the Dengue Research Theme lead at the Pandemic Sciences Institute, University of Oxford. She's a Physician in Infectious Diseases and General Medicine and holds an honorary Consultant appointment at London NorthWest University Healthcare NHS Trust. She holds a PhD from Imperial College and an MSc from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

She is a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in London. She led the dengue research group at the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit (OUCRU-Vietnam) from 2017-2025 where she set up a large translational programme of dengue research, focusing on clinical trials, pathogenesis studies and innovative technology centered on wearable devices, physiological monitoring and utilizing AI for medical imaging and clinical decision support systems. She is now leading a global platform trial across 10 countries to investigate multiple therapeutics for patients hospitalised with dengue (DEN-Host Trial).

Professor Simon Knight



Professor Knight is Associate Professor of Transplant Surgery, Honorary Consultant Transplant and Vascular Access Surgeon and Director of the Centre for Evidence in Transplantation. He undertook undergraduate studies at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, gaining a BA in medical science in 2000 before studying clinical medicine at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. He qualified as a doctor in 2002 and moved to Nottingham for my Basic Surgical Training. He moved to Oxford in May 2006 to take up a position with the Centre for Evidence in Transplantation (CET) as a clinical research fellow in transplant surgery, during which time he completed his Master of Surgery (MChir) thesis with the University of Cambridge. After completion of surgical training, he took up a post as an Honorary Consultant Transplant Surgeon and Senior Clinical Research Fellow at Oxford in 2017 and is now Director of the CET. Professor Knight's research interests lie in evidence-based transplant surgery, transplant clinical trials, trial methodology and health informatics. He completed and supervised a large number systematic reviews relating to the optimisation of post-transplant immunosuppression and other topics in transplantation. The CET has worked closely with the European Society for Organ Transplantation and British Transplantation Society, providing input into clinical practice guidelines, consensus statements and trial design for members. He Co-PI and investigator for a number of national and international clinical trials. He was part of the design committee for of the Consortium for Organ Preservation in Europe (COPE) trials of novel organ preservation techniques, all three of which are now complete and published. He is a member of the BTS Organ Donation and Transplant Research Network Board and an associate editor for European Surgical Research. ProfessorKnight also has an interest in health informatics and clinical decision support tools. In his clinical role, he Divisional

Medical Informatics Lead for Surgery Women's and Oncology Division (SUWON). He is currently working with the AI for Digital Heath lab, investigating the use of machine learning models in aiding clinical decision making around organ offers.

Dr Tingyan Wang



Dr Wang started doing postdoctoral research in the Barnes Liver group in October 2018 after getting her Ph.D. degree at Tsinghua University. She recently became a Principal Investigator (PI), establishing her own group in Healthcare Data Science and Intelligence. She is currently supervising both DPhil and predoctoral students. Most of her work has been focused on patients' electronic health records analysis and predictive modelling by leveraging machine learning, deep learning, and statistics techniques. Her research interests include healthcare data science, medical informatics, disease risk prediction, longitudinal electronic health records analysis. Research in her group focuses on Hepatitis B and Liver Cancer. She applies advanced data analytics such as machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing (including large language models), and statistical techniques to large-scale real-world clinical data (both structured and unstructured). The goal is to generate insights into disease trajectories, predict clinical outcomes, and support data-driven improvements in patient care.

Professor Paresh Vyas



Professor Paresh Vyas is a clinical academic haematologist. He is Professor of Haematology at the University of Oxford and Deputy Director of the MRC Molecular Haematology Unit (MHU), Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine (WIMM) at the University of Oxford. He is clinical lead for AML (Acute Myeloid Leukaemia) and high risk MDS (Myelodysplasia) for the Oxford region and helps lead Phase I-III clinical trials in AML and MDS for the UK AML Trial Group. He formed the EVOLVE consortium, composed of HOVON, AMLSG and the UK AML Trial Group that now jointly plan pivotal Phase III AML/high risk MDS trials. He trained in Cambridge, Oxford and London. He did his PhD with Doug Higgs on globin gene regulation and his post-doctoral research with Dr Stuart Orkin at Children's Hospital Boston. His research focuses on the molecular and cellular biology of normal and leukaemic haemopoiesis, AML therapy, clonal haemopoiesis and allo-immune responses to leukaemia.

Professor Sir Adrian Hill



Professor Sir Adrian Hill is the Lakshmi Mittal Professor of Vaccinology and Director of the Jenner Institute at Oxford University. In 2005 he founded the Jenner Institute at Oxford, which is now one of the largest academic vaccine centres globally with clinical-stage vaccine programmes against fifteen diseases. His current lead malaria vaccine, R21 in matrix-M adjuvant, has shown high efficacy in clinical trials in the UK and Africa (Lancet. 2021;397:1809-1818) and could be the first widely used vaccine to impact on the great disease burden of malaria in Africa. In 2020, the Jenner Institute initiated a major effort towards rapid development of a COVID-19 vaccine which in collaboration with AstraZeneca is now in world-wide pandemic deployment. He has published over 600 research papers with 60,000 citations and co-founded several spin-off companies. He is a Fellow of the UK Academy of Medical Sciences, the Royal College of Physicians, and the Royal Society.

Dr Ben Attwood



Dr Attwood is a Consultant in Intensive Care and Anaesthesia and Chief Digital and Information Officer at Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. He is Senior Responsible Owner for the Thames Valley and Sussex Secure Data Environment and oversees this ambitious programme comprising data from over 5 million patients across health and care settings. He works with academic and commercial partners in developing novel approaches to translational research and clinical applications, utilising AI and other modalities that aid diagnosis, treatment and outcomes.

He has previously been awarded a Clinical Trials Scholarship by a NIHR Clinical Research Network and is an Honorary Researcher at the University of Warwick. He has been local Principal Investigator for many ICU trials and is a member of Data Monitoring and Trial Steering Committees for international critical care studies. He has been a Chief Clinical Informatics Officer and Associate Medical Director for Technology and Transformation, leading evaluation, procurement and deployment processes for several large scale clinical applications at system level.

Professor Naomi Allen



Naomi Allen is a Professor in Epidemiology, based in the Clinical Trial Service Unit and Epidemiological Studies Unit (CTSU). She joined UK Biobank as Senior Epidemiologist in 2011, and became Chief Scientist in 2019, where she is responsible for following-up participants both through linkage with routine health-related datasets, and through web-based questionnaires. She is also involved in developing the scientific strategy for future enhancements for the study. Her research interest is largely in the role of diet, obesity and circulating biomarkers in cancer development. She is co-Principal Investigator of the Endogenous Hormones, Nutritional Biomarkers and Prostate Cancer Collaborative Group, which aims to conduct individual pooled analyses of the relationship between circulating biomarkers and prostate cancer risk from cohort studies from around the world.

Professor Michael Pavlides



Professor Pavlides is the head of liver imaging at the Oxford Centre for Clinical Magnetic Resonance Research (OCMR), and an honorary consultant hepatologist and gastroenterologist at the Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. He leads the hepato-biliary imaging work in the imaging theme of the Oxford NIHR Biomedical Research Centre, aiming to develop and validate quantitative imaging biomarkers of liver and biliary disease. His work focuses on the clinical application of MRI techniques for diagnosis of liver disease and its complication like portal hypertension.

Dr Olga Koslova



Dr. Olga Kozlova is the Director of Innovation and Engagement at the University of Oxford. She specialises in technology commercialisation, start-ups, investment, economic development and innovation ecosystems. Previously Dr. Kozlova established and led Innovation and Industry Engagement Directorate at the University of Strathclyde and was a Founder and CEO of Converge, Scotland's national company creation and entrepreneurship development program. Dr. Kozlova is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Society of Arts. She is an experienced Board member and advisor. Her current positions include board membership of James Hatton Institute where she chairs Scientific Excellence and Impact Subcommittee. She also acts as a mentor for start-up founders at the Higgs Centre for Innovation and as an Advisor for the Photonics& Quantum Innovation Accelerator.

Professor Rachael Bashford-Rogers



Professor Rachael Bashford-Rogers uncovers how the immune system changes across diseases. She has developed widely adopted experimental and computational tools, including B/T cell receptor sequencing, single-cell multi-omics, functional assays and imaging processes, to reveal how immune cells develop, function, and respond to therapy in health and disease. She is also co-founder of two companies: 'Alchemab Therapeutics', which is developing drugs targeting a wide range of diseases in an unmatched and novel manner; and 'Theraimmune', which is dedicated to developing the first-generation of post-menopausal therapeutics through decoding how individual cells age and interact after menopause to uncover the mechanisms driving disease.

Professor Alex Novak



Professor Novak is Consultant in Emergency Medicine and Ambulatory Care at Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, having previously worked as a General Practitioner, and had nearly 20 years experience of experience working across three clinical specialties. His non-clinical time is spent working to develop research in the acute healthcare sector, which has historically been underrepresented and underexplored in academic terms, and his strategic work seeks to offer an alternative paradigm to the disease/organ centered outlook which has hitherto dominated clinical research. His research interests are based primarily around the use and development of diagnostic technology in acute healthcare settings, in particular the evaluation of Artificial Intelligence-enhanced imaging, and the broad and varied scope of presentations combined with the high intensity of the Emergency Department workflow provide a fertile ground for innovation within this vast sphere of clinical activity.

Professor Novak has been the Consultant lead for Emergency Medicine Research Oxford (EMROx) since early 2020 and holds a number of strategic research roles across the national, regional and local acute healthcare sector, including Chair of the Thames Valley Emergency Medicine Research Network, and Acute Critical and Emergency Care Research Oversight Committee. He is a member of the Royal College of Emergency Medicine (RCEM) Research Committee and was awarded RCEM Principal Investigator of the Year in 2020. He has a broad portfolio of research projects, including a strong interest in the development and evaluation of AI-enhanced imaging in acute healthcare settings, and am Chief Investigator for the both the GE Critical Care Suite Reader Studies and Simulation Training in Emergency Department Imaging (STEDI) trials.

Professor Jane Kaye



Professor Jane Kaye is the Director of the Centre for Law, Health and Emerging Technologies (HeLEX) in the Faculty of Law at the University of Oxford and Professor of Health Law and Policy at the University of Melbourne. She is Senior Convenor of AI in Research and Research Training at the University of Melbourne. She established the Centre for Health, Law and Emerging Technologies at Melbourne Law School, University of Melbourne, Australia, which is now co-directed by Professor Mark Taylor and Dr Megan Prictor. She obtained her degrees from the Australian National University (BA); University of Melbourne (LLB); and University of Oxford (DPhil). The main focus of her research is on digital innovation with an emphasis on AI, digital privacy and dynamic consent, public involvement and engagement in research, biobanks, genomics, data-sharing infrastructure, global governance and translational research.

Professor Kaye is on a number of international expert committees and scientific advisory boards and has been on the Nuffield Council Bioethics Working Group on Biodata and Rapporteur for the EC Expert Report, Biobanks for Europe - A Challenge for Governance, June 2012. Most recently she was on the UN Taskforce on Health Data Privacy, appointed to the Scientific Advisory Board of the European biobanking platform BBMRI-ERIC, and is on the WP8 Advisory Group of the Joint European Action TEHDAS 'Towards a European Health Data Space'. She also holds Associate Professorships at the Faculty of Law, University of Tasmania and at the Bioethics Centre, led by Professor Kazuto Kato at the Osaka Medical School, Japan. She is also on the editorial boards of Genomic Medicine, Law, Innovation and Technology, the Journal of Law, Information and Science.

Professor Gary Ford



Professor Ford is Professor of Stroke Medicine, Chief Executive Officer of the Oxford Academic Health Science Network and Consultant Stroke Physician at Oxford University Hospitals. His work focuses on developing and evaluating treatments that can reduce brain damage in the first few hours after stroke and developing better processes of care to deliver for stroke patients. Professor Ford developed and evaluated the performance of stroke recognition instruments such as the Face Arm Speech Test (FAST) and Recognition of Stroke in the Emergency Room Scale (ROSIER) to improve early diagnosis of stroke by the public, ambulance paramedics and Emergency Department teams. His work has evaluated the risks and benefits of thrombolysis in very elderly stroke patients 80 years or older, who are the population at highest risk of stroke. In addition to research in stroke, his work more broadly seeks to understand the risks and benefits of drug therapies in older people.

Professor Qiang Zhang



Professor Qiang Zhang is a deep learning (machine learning) scientist, with cross-domain knowledge of cardiovascular disease, MR physics and scan protocols. His research programme focuses on advancing cardiac imaging and enriching clinical research, with AI: (i) Advancing cardiovascular MRI with Generative AI. A representative work is Virtual Native Enhancement imaging, where he developed AI techniques that could serve as "virtual contrast" in enhancing MR images, without the need for contrast injections. This may lead to more informative, needle-free, faster and safer heart MR scans. (ii) Developing automated image processing pipeline for cardiac imaging big data, and AI-enhanced cardiac biomarkers to drive new discoveries in clinical research.

Dr Satheesh Prabhu



Dr Satheesh Prabhu is a Consultant Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeon at Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. He has subspeciality interest in Head & Neck Cancer and Reconstruction. He is the Co-Chief investigator for the MANdibular TRauma and Antibiotic (MANTRA) Trial (NIHR152682), which is a multicentre RCT. He is also the Secretary General of the European Association for Cranio-Maxillofacial Surgeon and represents Europe in the International Association of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons. He has clinical interests in nerve repair, minimally invasive surgery and subascapular system based reconstruction.

Dr Ana Angelova Volponi



Guest Speaker Dr Ana Angelova Volponi is a Reader in Regenerative dentistry and the Director of the Postgraduate Programme in Regenerative Dentistry at the Faculty of Dentistry, Oral & Craniofacial Sciences, King's College London. She was an elected Academic Board member (2020-2023) at King's College London, and is the Associate Editor of the 6th Edition of the highly acclaimed textbook "Oral Anatomy, Histology and Embryology " which has been the reference point and recommended essential reading within many dental curricula across the globe for over 45 years. In 2024, her work on tooth regeneration and creation of "lab-grown teeth", using advanced biomaterials as scaffolds to further develop bioengineered teeth, had paved the way for a potentially disruptive technology in regenerative dental medicine.

Professor Alvaro Mata



Guest Speaker Professor Alvaro Mata is Professor in Biomedical Engineering and Biomaterials in the School of Pharmacy and the Department of Chemical and Environmental Engineering at the University of Nottingham. His research group works at the interface of supramolecular chemistry, structural biology, biofabrication, and engineering to develop bioinspired approaches to design and fabricate innovative materials and devices for tissue engineering and regenerative medicine. For example, by utilizing biological processes such as protein disorder-to-order transitions, compartmentalization, or diffusion-reaction processes as predictive steps of biofabrication methods, it is possible to grow functional structures that exhibit structural and functional properties of biological systems. His research work has opened the door, for the first time in dental medicine, to the possibility of regenerating dental enamel.

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 Kavli Institute for Nanoscience Discovery

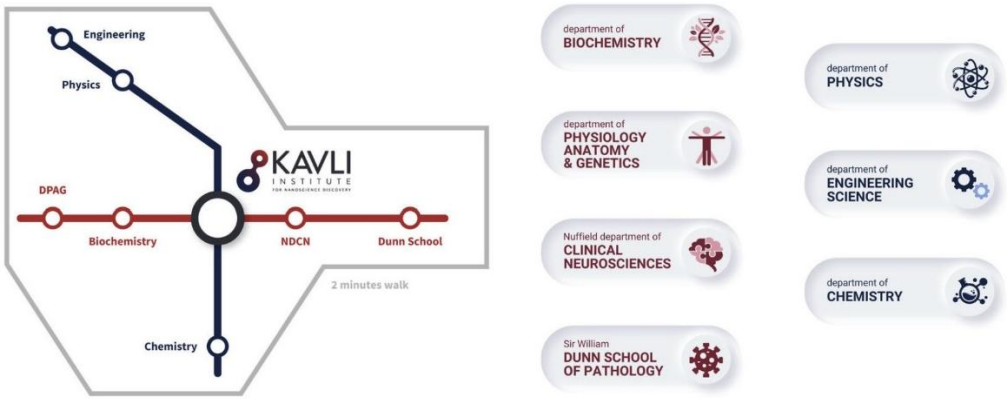


The Kavli Institute for Nanoscience Discovery (Kavli INsD) is a groundbreaking interdisciplinary science institute focused on world-class nanoscience research. Established in April 2021 as the 20th institute funded by the esteemed Kavli Foundation, we are proud to be the University of Oxford's first institute spanning the life, medical, and physical sciences.

Led by the distinguished Professor Carol Robinson, a renowned chemist specialising in mass spectrometry and the study of protein structures, Kavli INsD is committed to making significant contributions in critical areas such as antimicrobial resistance, brain and mental health, infectious diseases, and malaria. Additionally, we strive to develop cutting-edge instrumentation that brings the analytical power of the physical sciences into the realm of cellular exploration.

At Kavli INsD, our exceptional team of faculty and researchers represents diverse backgrounds in structural biology, biochemistry, pathology, chemistry, physics, physiology, and engineering. United by our shared focus on the nanoscale—the scale of proteins, viruses, and DNA—we are at the forefront of unravelling the mysteries of the most fundamental unit of life: the cell.

Together, we are shaping the future of nanoscience, fostering an inclusive and collaborative working culture, and driving breakthrough discoveries that have the potential to revolutionize our understanding of the world around us.



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.

The Jenner Institute



Adrian is the Director and Founder of the Jenner Institute and Mittal Professor of Vaccinology at Oxford University. His group has been one of the leaders in the development of adenoviral and other vaccines against infectious diseases and he has tested these in extensively in clinical trials in Africa and Europe.

In partnership with the Serum Institute of India and AstraZeneca the Jenner Institute developed rapidly a ChAdOx1 vector-based SARS-CoV-2 vaccine which saved an estimated 6.2 million lives in 2021 alone. His lab has also designed a new malaria vaccine, R21/Matrix-MTM, which has recently reached licensure, again in partnership with the Serum Institute of India and also Novavax Inc.

In 2021 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and appointed an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire (KBE) in Queen Elizabeth's Birthday Honours. The nomination acknowledges the major contributions Adrian has made to vaccinations globally.

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, St Edmund Hall, and all 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, without authorisation 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

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* IN CASE OF EMERGENCY *

Please contact

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OXCEP Administrative Director

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