

EMMANUEL 2016
REVIEW



ALONGSIDE THE WATER IT STANDS, LIKE
A LEGEND IN ITS WALLED, SILENT GARDEN
THIS BEAUTIFUL TREE, TWO CENTURIES OLD



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The cover shows a detail of the Oriental plane tree in the Fellows' Garden, with an extract from a poem about the tree by Luis Cernuda (Lector at Emmanuel 1943–45)

Photograph: Marcus Ginns

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VIEW FROM THE LODGE



'This peaceful haven
This happy band of Fellows
This precious Clipsham stone set in a sea of glittering spires
and good scholarship
This blessed plot
This college
This Emmanuel
'Tis all's well that ends well'

No, not Shakespeare (quite), though you might forgive me for quoting the Bard in the four-hundredth anniversary year of his death. These are the words of one of our own dear Fellows, John Reddaway, speaking to us after a memorable dinner to celebrate his ninetieth birthday. And here we are, as a reminder of a very happy evening.

John's birthday was just one of many occasions illustrating the family feeling that is so strong in our college. He arrived in 1960, has taught countless generations of students and was Bursar from 1974 to 1982, when he and Derek Brewer negotiated to buy Park Terrace. Many people came to his dinner, demonstrating how he remains at the heart of life at Emmanuel.

continued on next page



Emma is so much more than its physical presence. It is suffused with a passion for excellence and scholarship, warmth and respect

It was to capture these human stories, as well as to chart Emma’s formal history and the significance of our buildings and gardens, that we commissioned our Conservation Statement last year. Our consultants, Oliver Caroe and Jeremy Musson, threw themselves into the project with huge enthusiasm, interrogating our archives and drawing on their extensive architectural and historical knowledge. As part of the process we asked Fellows and students what makes Emma special. ‘Front Court!’ some volunteered. ‘No, the Paddock!’ others responded. What do you think, I wonder? We have written to you all summarising the Statement (which can be downloaded from www.emma.cam.ac.uk/spiritofplace) and encouraging you to tell us what Emma means to you.

For me, Emma’s spirit is what is so special. I love the buildings and grounds, sometimes feeling like a National Trust property manager with the thrilling responsibility of looking after them for ever ... so I hope you have noticed the beautiful Emma mugs, jigsaws and bibs that are now on sale! But Emma is so much more than its physical presence. It is suffused with a passion for excellence and scholarship, warmth and respect. And this is what we work so hard to nurture.

Of course there are always new ideas, even if we sometimes give the impression that nothing changes. I wrote last year about our hopes to make the biggest addition to the College in many years

by acquiring from the University the last bit of Park Terrace we don’t own, behind South Court; a fascinating site whose history is described later in the *Review*. We have finally been invited to make a bid, which we submitted in June. As I write, I can’t predict the outcome. We have an exciting vision for the site, not only to meet better the needs of Emma students, but also to provide a nursery, facilities for post-doctoral academics and informal space for everyone to enjoy, making us even more welcoming and friendly.

Meanwhile College life is as lively as ever. We’ve had some marvellous visiting speakers and student clubs, societies and social events all thrive. We’ve had a particularly good year for rugby as you’ll see later in the *Review* and a new women’s boat, kindly named Dame Fiona, is now speeding along the river. Bob (my husband), Sarah Bendall and I have met Emma Members on many Emmanuel Society and College occasions, including in Edinburgh and New York, and we’re soon heading for Hong Kong, Singapore, Sydney and Perth. Our latest news is in a monthly e-bulletin (ask the Development Office to add you to the circulation list if you’d like to see it), and in 140 characters on twitter @emmacambridge. And finally I added to the College Library myself in May, with my book *The Fight for Beauty*.

So life here continues, each generation of students and Fellows revelling in the academic, sporting and cultural activities that make Cambridge so special. ‘This blessed plot, this college, this Emmanuel’ indeed.

Fiona Reynolds,
Master

@fionareynolds
#thefightforbeauty



Keith Heppell

‘Dame Fiona’ was much enjoyed by the ladies’ first VIII in the May Bumps

MAKING DOGS WELL

PENNY WATSON – FELLOW



‘Frustration drives development’. The theory, proposed in a book on child development that I read while on maternity leave, was that babies would never learn to crawl and walk unless they were frustrated with sitting still. It is also true in my veterinary clinical and research career.

I started after graduation in a mixed veterinary practice in rural North Wales. I enjoyed the life-style, but a move back to East Anglia, where there are very few cows and sheep, combined with a growing realisation that actually I enjoyed treating dogs and cats.

My return to academia after four years in practice was also driven by frustration: I had

become increasingly aware that animals (my clinical cases) might suffer or die not just because of mistakes I might make but also (more worryingly) because of things I didn’t know. So I wanted to learn as much as possible and returned to the Small Animal Medicine Department in Cambridge to train for a specialist qualification, the veterinary equivalent of medical consultant physician training. ‘Small animals’ in veterinary terms means dogs and cats.

In retrospect, I think the writing was always on the wall that I was going to be a physician and not a surgeon: I had loved physiology and pathology during the Cambridge Veterinary course. Surgeons and physicians are born and

not bred – I bemuse the first-year medics and vets I supervise in physiology every year at Emmanuel by predicting which will become surgeons and which physicians – and it is often already obvious half-way through the first term. Physicians are crossword-puzzle-solvers and enjoy physiology. Surgeons prefer anatomy.

I bemuse the first-year medics and vets I supervise in physiology at Emmanuel by predicting which will become surgeons and which physicians



Penny with English Cocker Spaniel Sam in the clinical skills laboratory at the Veterinary School. Sam is typical of the older cockers that suffer from chronic pancreatitis. Penny's research is increasing recognition of this painful condition in dogs and improving treatment so that most of those affected have a good quality of life

Frustration also drives my clinical research, which provides a bridge between real cases and pure science

A particular passion is studying chronic pancreatitis. The pancreas sits in the abdomen next to the stomach and small intestine. It performs two very important functions: one is to produce insulin and other hormones, which are secreted into the blood stream and control blood glucose. The other is to secrete enzymes, which are very important for digesting food, down a duct or ducts into the small intestine. Chronic pancreatitis is an ongoing, often very painful inflammatory disease in the pancreas, which leads to scarring and progressive loss of tissue. Eventually, when about 90 per cent of the pancreas has been destroyed, the affected dog (or human) may become diabetic and require pancreatic enzyme supplements in food. The most common cause in humans is alcoholism.

Dogs don't generally drink and chronic pancreatitis was previously believed to be rare in them. However, my clinical experience suggested that in fact many dogs were suffering in silence. To improve recognition and treatment of this disease, I embarked on a VetMD, looking at post mortem specimens from dogs from first opinion practice (equivalent to general practice in medicine). We confirmed it was

very common, clinically significant and also very strongly breed-related. In some, such as Cavalier King Charles Spaniels and English Cocker Spaniels, about 25 per cent of dogs have chronic pancreatitis by the time they die, a very large number given that they don't drink alcohol.

So what is the cause? We noticed a difference in the pathological and clinical appearance in different breeds. Pedigree dogs are very 'in-bred', which means that different breeds tend to suffer from different 'typical' diseases. English Cocker Spaniels are particularly interesting because their chronic pancreatitis appears to be very similar to a rather rare human disease, where an individual's own immune system attacks not only the pancreas but also other ducts in the body such as tear ducts, salivary ducts and the kidneys.

In cockers, unlike in humans, this disease is very common, which means our research has the potential to help not only dogs, but also humans. Fran Coddou, my current PhD student, is investigating the immunology and genetics of the disease, hoping to increase our understanding and ultimately improve treatment of affected dogs. Frustration has taken me on a long and rewarding journey: there is still so much we don't understand, but we are chipping away ...

Penny Watson is Director of Studies in Veterinary Medicine and a University Senior Lecturer in Small Animal Medicine

Frustration also drives my clinical research, which provides a bridge between real cases and pure science. Much veterinary and medical clinical research begins with frustration that you can't help your patient. Difficult cases drive the desire to understand more so you can help more. For me, these cases are gastroenterological, and more specifically chronic inflammatory liver and pancreas diseases. Chronic hepatitis and chronic pancreatitis are difficult to treat in humans and even more so in small animals, where we understand even less about their causes. I am helped by some wonderful final-year students on small animal electives, veterinary residents (roughly equivalent to medical registrars) and very talented veterinary PhD students.

EXPLORING 'DESTINY'

RELIGION AND POPULAR CULTURE IN RWANDA

ANDREA MARIKO GRANT – FELLOW

**I don't know where to call home
I don't even know who my father is
My mother died many years ago
She didn't talk about my story
And I can see how much I'm lonely
Turn me ahead cause it's love that I need
I want to respect every person I see
The love is coming home
I live to see the future**

This is the first verse of the song 'My Destiny' by the Rwandan singer Mani Martin. The verse speaks to the dislocation, sorrow and hope of the post-genocide period, and suggests that although the country has gone through tremendous difficulties in the past, it is oriented towards the future. As Martin goes on to sing in the chorus, he wants to 'touch' his destiny no matter the obstacles.

The song, sung in English by one of the country's most promising new artists, offers a fascinating glimpse into the ways young Rwandans think of themselves and their place in the world. Martin decides to sing his song in English to reach a potentially lucrative global music market, yet 'My Destiny' speaks very intimately to the local, to the profound challenges and sense of loss that accompanies being an orphan of genocide and war.

When many of us think of Rwanda, what immediately comes to mind is the 1994 genocide against Tutsi. As has been captured in numerous films and documentaries – the most famous being the film *Hotel Rwanda* – the genocide saw the slaughter of roughly 800,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutu in 100 days.

My work, however, is not about the genocide. Rather, it explores religion and popular culture

I examine how Pentecostalism and popular music provide new ways for young Rwandans to conceive of their pasts, presents and futures

in Rwanda today. Based on 16 months of ethnographic fieldwork in the country between 2011 and 2013, I examine how Pentecostalism and popular music provide new ways for young Rwandans to conceive of their pasts, presents and futures, and create new identities for themselves in a complex political environment. For although Rwanda has valiantly reconstructed itself after 1994, making great strides in education, healthcare, poverty reduction and women's empowerment, this development has come at a cost. Critics accuse the current regime of authoritarianism and human rights abuses.

It is for these very reasons, in fact, that turning to popular music and religion can provide us with new ways of viewing life in Rwanda today. Not only is the music scene in the country expanding, but so too are Pentecostal churches. During the genocide, the Catholic Church, which had dominated the country's religious landscape since the early twentieth century, was complicit in the violence. Some have argued that more people were killed in churches than anywhere else: to many Rwandans, the Catholic Church was profoundly tainted.

When the new Pentecostal churches arrived in the country after the genocide – brought by returnee Tutsi pastors from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Burundi – they

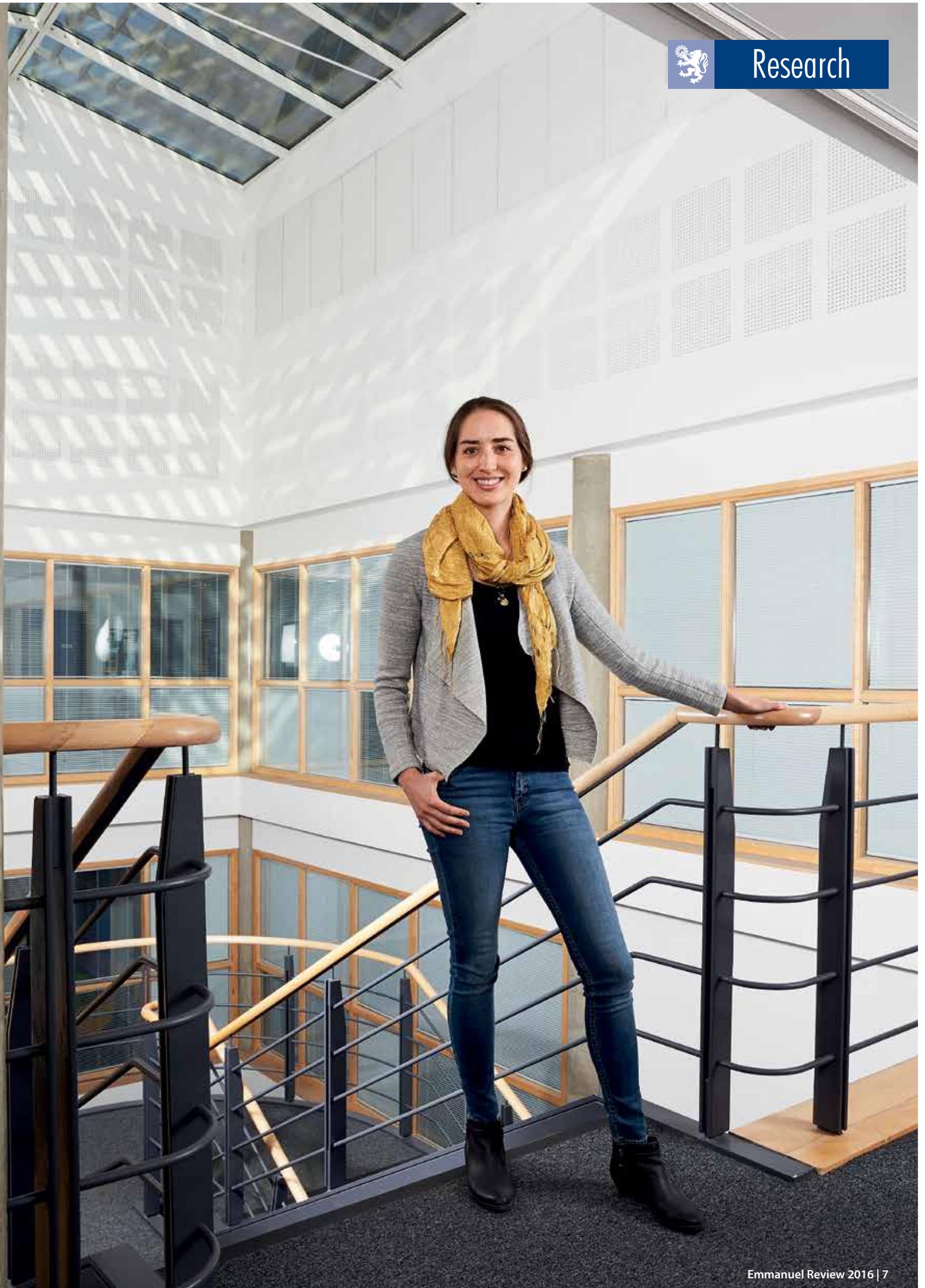
quickly gained members who were 'thirsty', as many pastors told me, for a new way of being Christian and practising Christianity. Many of these new churches were led by young pastors, predominantly young men in their twenties and thirties, and young people now make up a sizeable portion of Pentecostal congregations (and, indeed, the Rwandan population at large, where youth accounts for 40 per cent).

Thus I am interested in how these 'new' resources allow young people to create new senses of self and community in a highly controlled political environment. How can Christian testimonies and songs like Mani Martin's help us gain a better understanding of post-genocide life? What can they tell us about how people rebuild their lives after such an atrocity? How might we analyse songs like 'My Destiny' without reducing it to simply being about the past?

Taking my cue from Mani Martin's song, in my research I explore how both the past and the future, the global and the local, the political and the moral are imagined within popular culture and Christian practice in Rwanda today.

I am interested in how these 'new' resources allow young people to create new senses of self and community in a highly controlled political environment

Andrea Grant is a College-funded 'Teaching Research Fellow', teaching Social Anthropology and a Fellow of the Centre of African Studies

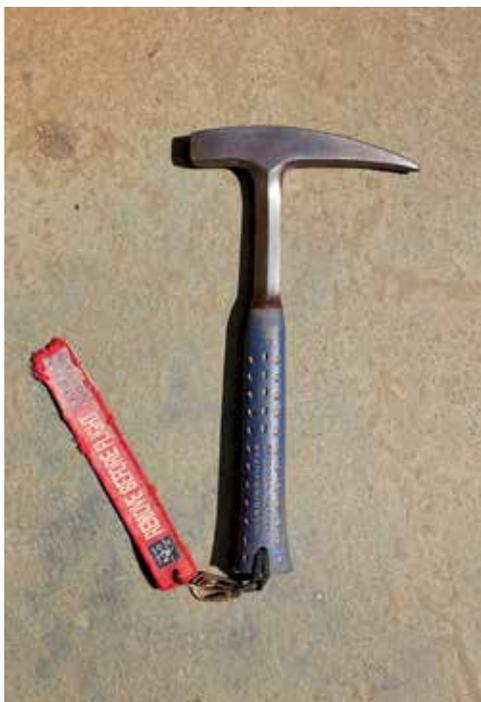




WEIRD WONDERS OF THE CAMBRIAN

JAVIER ORTEGA-HERNÁNDEZ – FELLOW

*There are examples of the fossil *Hallucigenia* in Cambridge's Sedgwick Museum*



I came to Emmanuel as a Research Fellow in October 2013, after finishing a PhD at the Department of Earth Sciences here in Cambridge. I was initially trained as a biologist during my undergraduate degree at Mexico City (UNAM), and my research focuses on the origins of complex animals by combining the study of their fossilised remains in the rock record with their developmental biology in extant representatives. I primarily look at the early evolution of a major group of invertebrates known as the Panarthropoda, which includes the arthropods (such as arachnids, millipedes, crustaceans and insects), onychophorans (velvet worms) and tardigrades (water bears).

Panarthropods, with a staggering diversity of an estimated over ten million species, are among the most successful animals on the planet. Furthermore, they have dominated most of the available ecosystems since their origins during the 'Cambrian Explosion' more than 500 million years ago: a critical event in which most of the major animal groups appear for the first time in the fossil record. Given their ecological importance and ubiquitous presence throughout the Phanerozoic (spanning the time from 541 million years ago to today), panarthropods are ideal subjects with which to study the conditions leading to the origin of complex animals, and the processes that have shaped the structure of the biosphere.

During my time at Emmanuel, I have looked at diverse aspects of the natural history of early panarthropods. A significant fraction of this work has centred on illuminating the fossil ancestry of onychophorans and tardigrades. These are the less familiar members of Panarthropoda, partly because their diversity – consisting of a little over 200 and 1000 described species respectively – pales in comparison with that of the arthropods, with an estimated millions of species. Despite their comparatively modest success, reconstructing the evolution of onychophorans and tardigrades is crucial for understanding better the origins of animal biodiversity. However, whereas arthropods have a durable exoskeleton that is prone to preservation, onychophorans and tardigrades

are almost entirely soft-bodied, and thus their fossil record is extremely sparse. Luckily there are some exceptional fossils with soft-tissue preservation, which give invaluable insights into the early evolution of these enigmatic organisms.

The world-famous Burgess Shale in British Columbia – dated at 508 million years ago – is one of the most important Cambrian sites. It reflects an ancient open-water marine community that includes dozens of extinct soft-bodied species preserved in superb detail, most of which correspond to distant ancestors of extant animal groups. Emmanuel has enabled me to examine museum collections of Burgess Shale material housed at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

I was able to identify complex morphological traits shared between these fossils and extant onychophorans and tardigrades. A good example is *Hallucigenia*, a legged worm-like animal that is typified by a dorsal armature of paired spines.

reconstructing the evolution of onychophorans and tardigrades is crucial for understanding better the origins of animal biodiversity



Hallucigenia has had a colourful, if somewhat infamous, research history. Notwithstanding having been originally interpreted upside down, *Hallucigenia* has baffled evolutionary biologists because its body plan is quite unlike that of any animal group living today; this peculiar fossil has even come to epitomise the concept of a ‘Cambrian weird wonder’, popularised by Stephen J Gould’s book *Wonderful Life*.

However, exceptionally well-preserved fossils often adhere quite well to the adage ‘the devil is in the detail’. Martin Smith, a Research Fellow at Clare College, and I demonstrated the importance of studying detail by looking at the claws in the limbs of *Hallucigenia*. By using backscatter electron microscopy, we showed that they have a unique construction resembling stacked ice-cream cones. More critically, however, this discovery allowed us to make direct comparisons with the way claws are organised in extant onychophorans, and led us to realise that *Hallucigenia* is an early member of this lineage as common ancestry means it shares a complex trait.

Hallucigenia has baffled evolutionary biologists because its body plan is quite unlike that of any animal group living today

A parallel case occurs in another legged worm in the Burgess Shale known as *Aysheaia*. Despite its superficial resemblance to onychophorans in terms of size and appearance, new investigations suggest that *Aysheaia* is actually more closely related to the tardigrades as the two share various features, including a similar feeding apparatus and up to seven claws per leg. This leads to the intriguing implication that the Cambrian ancestors of tardigrades were macroscopic, whereas extant species typically measure less than 2 mm long, and clarifies a significant portion of the enigmatic evolutionary history of this mesmerising group.

I am continuing to explore the relationships between Cambrian organisms and their

descendants, with the aim of understanding better the origins of extant biodiversity. New fossil discoveries around the world and the development of analytical techniques offer an ever-increasing range of exciting opportunities for answering the most challenging questions in evolutionary biology through deep time. Little by little, the weird wonders of the Cambrian cease to be puzzling enigmas, and turn into vital sources of information for understanding the rise of animal life on Earth.

Javier Ortega-Hernández is a College-funded Research Fellow in Palaeobiology

COLLEGE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Emmanuel has started to welcome a few post-doctoral researchers into the College. They come from both the arts and sciences, and include several who work with Chris Hunter, Fellow and Herchel Smith Professor of Chemistry.



ALISON KNIGHT

ALISON KNIGHT

I am a post-doc funded by the European Research Council to study the Bible and antiquity in nineteenth-century culture.

After studying in Canada, I came to Cambridge (Corpus Christi College) for my PhD. I was jointly supervised by Brian Cummings (Sussex) and Christopher Burlinson (former Research Fellow at Emmanuel), and investigated sixteenth- and seventeenth-century methods of navigating textual difficulties presented by the Bible.

I am now looking at the growing emphasis on the Bible's 'Englishness' as a movement, and the tension with the emerging understanding in the nineteenth century of what 'Englishness' meant. My sources include scholarly histories of the English Bible, new editions of Renaissance and medieval translations, exhibition catalogues and missionary manuals, as well as representations of the Bible's Englishness in literature and visual art.

GENEVA PETERSON

I am a synthetic chemist specialising in the design and preparation of small, self-organising molecular structures in the Hunter Group. Through the experimental exploration of specific examples, I aim to develop practical techniques and principles that will enable chemists rationally to design and create functional molecules.

After completing my bachelor's degree in my native Texas, I carried out my PhD and post-doctoral work here in Cambridge with Nick Bampos and Jeremy Sanders respectively. As a College Research Associate, I enjoy the opportunity to participate in an academic community beyond chemistry.

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GIULIA IADEVAIA

I was born in Naples and grew up in Rome. I gained my Master's degree in Chemistry from the Sapienza University of Rome after doing my final year project on anion recognition, which included an opportunity to spend time working in Jyväskylä (Finland). I got my PhD in 2014 from the University of Sheffield working under the supervision of Chris Hunter on cooperative hydrogen bonded systems. In September 2014, I moved with his group to Cambridge and I am currently working in the group as a post-doc, investigating the development a new class of H-bonding information oligomers.

In May 2015 I became an Emma Research Associate. Being part of the College has given me the opportunity to meet people from very different academic backgrounds and experience the traditions of Cambridge colleges' lifestyles.

I am enjoying my new Research Associate position at Emma and exploring new-found college life

MARK WILLIAMSON

I am a theoretical chemist in Chris Hunter's group, pursuing research projects that involve computational modelling of chemical systems and developing related software. I am currently improving quantum mechanical abstractions of molecular surfaces, which can be used to predict macroscopic scale properties, such as solubility.

Having read Chemistry at Imperial College London, I remained there for a PhD on computational modelling of enzyme catalysis. I then moved to California, where I worked on a US government biofuels project. On returning to the UK, I came to Cambridge and modelled enzymes in the human body responsible for breaking down drug molecules.

I am enjoying my new Research Associate position at Emma and exploring new-found college life.



MARK WILLIAMSON



JORDAN CLARIDGE

JORDAN CLARIDGE

I am a post-doc researcher at the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure. I consider how individuals and societies as well as markets and industries adjusted to constantly, and often cataclysmically, changing economic and social circumstances in the Middle Ages.

I am pursuing two main research projects. The first examines how medieval England was supplied with work horses and how English peasants used comparative advantages in regulatory loopholes and suitable soil types to breed and raise horses as a way of augmenting the diminishing returns of arable farming between 1250 and 1350. Another project, 'Managing milk, making a living: dairying and dairy people in medieval England, 1250–1450', looks at the changing landscape of economic opportunities available to women in late medieval Europe, through the lens of the dairy industry. I have also worked on the long-standing debate about grain storage in medieval England and the composition of rural labour.

It is a great opportunity to meet people from diverse academic backgrounds, which makes for an intellectually stimulating atmosphere

CRISTINA MISURACA

I was born in Cosenza, a small city in the south of Italy, where I studied Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Technology. After obtaining my Master's degree I moved to the UK, where I gained my PhD from the University of Sheffield under the supervision of Chris Hunter, studying cooperativity in supramolecular systems. I then spent two years in the group of Professor Nicolas Giuseppone at CNRS in Strasbourg, where I focused on dynamic combinatorial chemistry applied to material science. I then returned to the Hunter group to investigate solvent effects on H-bonding.

In May 2015 I was honoured to join Emmanuel as a College Research Associate. It is a great opportunity to meet people from diverse academic backgrounds, which makes for an intellectually stimulating atmosphere.

DIEGO NÚÑEZ-VILLANUEVA

I was born and grew up in Álora, a small village in Málaga in the southern Spain. After obtaining a BSc in Chemistry from the University of Málaga, I moved to the Institute of Medicinal Chemistry in Madrid where I got my PhD in 2013, working on the stereoselective synthesis and applications of quaternary amino acids. I joined Chris Hunter's group in 2013, when it was based in the University of Sheffield. In September 2014, I moved with him to Cambridge, where I am currently working on information molecules.

Since May 2015, I have also been an Emmanuel College Research Associate, having therefore the chance to discover and be involved in the Cambridge experience and tradition.

CHRIS MOSES

I was at Emmanuel as a graduate student, and became a College Research Associate when I took up a junior position at the Faculty of Divinity. Following degrees in Theology & Religious Studies and then Modern Middle Eastern Studies, my doctoral project entailed an ethnography of Islamic institutions in a Muslim-minority context, with a particular focus on the construction of these institutions' various meanings, organisational issues and engagement with the public sphere. My current work at the Faculty stretches across a range of teaching and team projects, and my next individual focus will be an anthropology of sadaqah.



CHRIS MOSES

Being part of the College has given me the opportunity to meet people from different academic backgrounds and experience the traditions of Cambridge colleges' lifestyles

CULTURE OF FIELDS

LEWIS WYNN – RESEARCH STUDENT

Having spent 2014–15 at Harvard University on a Herchel Smith Scholarship, I was delighted to return to Emmanuel this year (I completed my BA in English in 2014) to study for an MPhil in Criticism and Culture. It is only due to the generosity of Emmanuel College Members that I have been able to do so, after receiving a generous studentship from Emmanuel drawn from the Late 80s Fund and a donation from another Member.

The scope and range of the course means I have been able to study broadly. In Michaelmas term I wrote an essay on Derek Jarman's 'materialist imagination'. I was interested in how this critical perspective was manifest in his famous garden at Prospect Cottage in Dungeness. This was followed up by coursework in Lent term concerning the poetry of J H Prynne. My essay was dedicated to understanding structural developments over the course of Prynne's poetic oeuvre within the context of the 'Anthropocene'.

Easter term has been largely devoted to completing a thesis, in which I assess representations of fields as both a literal and representational site of political struggle and significance in three recent English films: Patrick Keiller's *Robinson in Ruins* (2010), Amy Jump and Ben Wheatley's *A Field in England* (2013), and Jeremy Deller's *The Battle of Orgreave* (2001). I discuss the various ways these films reclaim and re-present moments from the history of radicalism, as a means of contesting typical cultural representations of fields, specifically,



The generosity of Members has allowed me to pursue the study and career which I desire above all others

and the pastoral-bucolic more generally. I was fortunate to be supervised patiently and diligently by Robert Macfarlane, Fellow of Emmanuel and my former Director of Studies. It was a pleasure and a privilege to be taught by a leading figure in the field.

As well as these research components, there have also been weekly seminars. The highlight

was 'The post-pastoral; or, representing the Anthropocene' course in Lent term. Closely allied to my own academic interests, it expanded upon and deepened my understanding of aspects central to my research. The course culminated with an incredible field trip to a former atomic weapon testing site, now a nature reserve maintained by the National Trust.

The development of my work and life this year has resulted in a successful application to continue my studies for a PhD, still at Emmanuel. The generosity of Members has allowed me to pursue the study and career which I desire above all others and I am hugely grateful for the continuing support I have received. I eagerly look forward to three more years in these environs.





CLIMATE CHANGE AND HEALTH IN NEPAL

CHRISTINE KIM – RESEARCH STUDENT

I am very grateful to have been the recipient of the Lavey-Rosencranz Award for research into climate change and public health. This, with more funding from another generous Emma Member, has enabled me to pursue an MPhil in Development Studies, through which my interests in food and agriculture, rural livelihoods in Asia, and economic development combined into the question: how does climate change affect the long-term livelihoods of poor residents in the rural uplands of Nepal?

Nepal’s landscape is beautiful and harsh, verdant and lush, with rolling hills and soaring, snow-capped mountains, yet also marked by a volatility that, exacerbated by climate change, contributes to rural residents’ deep poverty. Unpredictable environmental changes are reducing agricultural yields for the mountain communities, and high dependence on declining farm income among poor households has been a major contributor to cases of malnutrition.

Nepali farmers have traditionally used seasonal migration to supplement income during off-farm seasons. The link between food and health is one of the most important reasons they cite for seeking this work, with climate change exacerbating the risk of malnutrition. Households rely on sending individuals as labour migrants, creating an alternative stream of income that has had a generally positive effect on rural agriculturally based households. For example, according to a 2004 Foresight Report by the UK Government, over half of the overall 11 per cent decline in poverty in Nepal during the period 1996–2004 was attributed to remittances from these workers.

Mountain-dwelling Nepali are some of the poorest constituents in the country, with the greatest degree of food insecurity. Dependence on remittances is likely to continue to rise, but while migration networks can encourage movement by lowering associated risks and costs, these connections can also degenerate into exploitative arrangements. Compounded with the level of hostility toward migrants by host countries,

networks could lead to greater vulnerability. On the other hand, the impacts of climate change may also lead to decreased migration, as households too poor even to finance migration are pushed into deeper poverty without an alternative means of income.

The Nepali Government has been ratifying several international protocols that promote pro-poor development, but these have overlooked adaptive migration. Acknowledging this as a legitimate response to climate change and supporting potential migrants is crucial for the long-term stability and growth of rural livelihoods.

the impacts of climate change may also lead to decreased migration, as households too poor even to finance migration are pushed into deeper poverty

Climate change policies and migration policies are therefore linked, and the extent that climate change affects poor residents will be influenced by policies designed to improve adaptation strategies. A heavier reliance on labour migration is predicted among Nepali mountain-dwellers, but this may not necessarily stabilise livelihoods and food security; indeed, climate change may make things worse. Good governance and strong policies are key ways that migration can be more fully harnessed as an adaptation strategy, and alleviation of poverty in Nepal’s uplands made more attainable.

I am acutely aware that my research was carried out within a sanitised environment using secondary material. This summer, however, kicks off my contextual learning: I will be working at a start-up in Cambridge that focuses on global public health challenges. The brilliant serendipity is that one of our partners is a well-established and respected NGO in Nepal, working to improve rural health through house-to-house visits and free care in clinics. Through this partnership, my research question will not only continue, but deepen and evolve.



BRIDGES TO JUSTICE

ELSA MAISHMAN – UNDERGRADUATE

In 2014–15, through the generosity of a Member, Emmanuel supported five undergraduates' charitable works during the summer. These ranged from spending six weeks in India on a project running theatre workshops for disadvantaged children; to teaching English in a summer camp in Nairobi; to working on a camp in Lichfield for children with serious illnesses; to unpaid office work with a charity cutting the carbon footprint in the Winchester area; and, as Elsa Maishman (reading Modern & Medieval Languages then in her first year) describes below, a nine-week placement with an NGO in Geneva.



International Bridges to Justice is a legal rights NGO that works to reduce pre-trial detention, eradicate investigative torture and ensure that every detainee in the developing world has early access to legal counsel. From their offices in Burundi, Cambodia, China, India, Rwanda and Zimbabwe, IBJ trains and supports legal defenders, facilitates roundtable discussions between key justice stakeholders, and runs rights-awareness campaigns to educate ordinary people about their legal and human rights. The organisation also runs a number of global campaigns, which include how to use the internet to educate and support lawyers in developing countries, building an international interfaith movement and awarding JusticeMakers Fellowships of \$5000 to help lawyers implement justice projects. With help from Emmanuel's charities committee, I spent nine weeks working as an unpaid intern at IBJ's headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

One of the best things about working with IBJ was the level of responsibility that I was given. There were no coffee-runs, no photocopying or other menial 'intern' tasks: I was plunged into the deep end from the very first day. This approach, though somewhat terrifying to begin with, meant that I learned an awful lot during my nine weeks, and felt as though I really contributed something to the running of the NGO during my time in the office.

IBJ trains and supports legal defenders, facilitates discussions between key justice stakeholders, and runs rights-awareness campaigns to educate ordinary people about their legal and human rights

I worked on several written pieces, including compiling and editing an exhaustive document about the work IBJ does, and drawing up a major funding proposal. I was responsible for updating and maintaining IBJ's website and social media accounts, and I also helped to manage IBJ's 2015 JusticeMakers competition, which involved working with a colleague in Singapore. These tasks meant that I really had to get to grips with the organisation, and become familiar enough with its operations and history to represent IBJ to potential funders and collaborators.

The office was full of interesting and inspiring people, from different backgrounds and from all over the world. I was lucky to be able to work closely with Karen Tse, the CEO and founder of

IBJ. Karen is an energetic leader with a strong vision and an open-minded attitude, from whom I learned a great deal. Karen is also a fellow of Ashoka, a network of social entrepreneurs. During my time at IBJ I did some work in connection with this network, through which I learned about other social entrepreneurs across the world, and saw how these inspiring leaders are promoting innovative solutions to endemic social problems in developing countries.

A highlight of the internship was the chance to attend a United Nations ceremony marking World Humanitarian Day, at which a number of faith leaders were awarded the Sérgio Vieira de Mello award for achievements in reconciling religious groups in the Central African Republic. It was an honour to talk to the Catholic Archbishop of Bangui and the President of the Islamic Council in the CAR after their receipt of the award. I then found myself simultaneously translating between French and English, to facilitate a conversation between the two leaders and Karen, CEO of IBJ. We established a contact that Karen is hoping to maintain in the future.

Geneva is a staggeringly expensive city, and this placement would not have been possible without the advice and financial support of many people. The generous grant from Emmanuel helped to make it all possible and gave me an experience I have learned from and will never forget.



RUGBY

CUPPERS VICTORY

20 April 2016 will be forever etched into the memories of all those involved with Emmanuel College Rugby Football Club, as the hallowed rugby Cuppers trophy was lifted by an Emmanuel team for the first time since 1971. Captain Freddie Green's aim in October was clear: to make up for losing the final last year and this time go all the way, building on the Plate win in 2013 and subsequent promotions from division three to division one of the League.

After beating Magdalene, Gonville & Caius and Jesus, we faced an amalgam team of Corpus Christi, Clare & King's in the final. The lion rampant reared its fearsome head after the break and eventually ECRFC ran out 29–24 winners, with Elliot Mack awarded 'man of the match'.

At our annual dinner, we were joined by former ECRFC player and Welsh international Gerald Davies, who spoke about his experiences in Cambridge and at Emma. Poetically, he himself played in the winning team in 1971.

During the year Emma Members have been incredible. Generous donations have enabled us to buy Emmanuel-branded balls and a new set of playing kit. Many messages from former ECRFC players and supporters inspired us before the final.

I'm a finalist and ECRFC has been a huge part of my Emmanuel experience. Long may it remain at the heart of everything that is good about College life.

Sandy McCleery, Vice-Captain 2015–16



Members of the victorious team in 1971 together bought Emma-branded balls for the club



VARSITY

Emmanuel has had a fantastic rugby year at the University level too. Sophie Farrant and Laura Nunez-Mulder were in the first-ever women's team to play at Twickenham, as Laura describes:

'Like many women, it was at university that I first found the opportunity to play rugby. It was phenomenal to walk onto that famous pitch wearing my light blue kit and yet, as we lined up for the first kick, all I saw were the familiar sights of a normal rugby game: the touchlines, the posts, the opposition waiting to be knocked over and, of course, my teammates. It was only later that it really overwhelmed me: we were smashing Oxford, at Twickenham, the home of rugby itself.'

'Afterwards, both teams ate side by side, celebrating a victory even greater than a 56–0 win, a victory for all involved in women's rugby.'

We also had four in the men's squad: the most from any college. Max Montgomery started the match at hooker; on the bench were Michael Phillips and Sebastian Tullie, who also played, and Stephen Leonard, who as a first-year will surely get a chance soon.





A RECURRING THEME

A recurring theme when Members visit the College, whether they graduated five or 50 years ago, is how familiar everything is and how little things have changed.

Superficially this is the case: most of the buildings look just as they did 100 years ago. However, on the academic side things are continually changing, sometimes very slowly but all of a sudden in the last couple of years at rather breakneck speed. A few of these changes will become evident during the next admissions round starting this October.

The first have been planned for some time: the introduction of three new courses. Two of these allow students to study History in combination with Politics and with Modern & Medieval Languages respectively, and have been designed in response to demand from schools. In the first, students will study papers taken from both the History and the Human, Social & Political Sciences (HSPS) triposes, together with a special introductory paper tailored to the course. In History & Modern Languages, students will study one language together with appropriate History papers. Like traditional Modern Linguists, they will spend their third year abroad, immersing themselves in the language, culture and politics of their chosen language area.

The third new course is the Archaeology tripos. Archaeology was traditionally part of the Archaeology & Anthropology tripos, but that subject stopped admitting students in 2012 and the papers previously seen in Arch & Anth reappeared in HSPS. However Archaeology does not sit very comfortably there and so it has been decided to institute an entirely new course with its own repertoire of papers, together with others taken from HSPS and the recently introduced Psychological & Behavioural Sciences course. Emmanuel has a new Archaeology Fellow, Dr Kate Spence, who joined us last October and will direct studies.

The second major change has been thrust upon us. Since shortly after AS-level examinations were introduced in 2000, Cambridge colleges have used the module scores gained in them to distinguish between applicants. Over the years, the University has been able to draw up comprehensive statistics on the relationship between the scores and tripos performance, and there is a remarkably good correlation. Unfortunately these examinations are



the colleges have had to determine a new way to assess applicants

being phased out and so the colleges have had to determine a new way to assess applicants that will help fill the gap.

There will be a mixture of assessment papers, for some subjects taken in early November at applicants' schools, and for others taken on the day of interview in Cambridge. Designing these assessments has been an exceptionally complex exercise, so they are being run in the first instance for two years as a pilot project. It is important to emphasise that these are not 'entrance' or scholarship examinations. Like AS-level module scores, the results will form one of the factors

that we take into account when making decisions. One fortunate result is that we will now be able to compare applicants taking AS-levels with those taking other examinations (such as the International Baccalaureate or Scottish Advanced Highers). As I write we are gearing up for the Open Day season, and a major task this year is to explain clearly the changes to the thousands of potential students who will be visiting in late June and early July.

That's probably enough change for one academic year, but the Government has recently published a White Paper on Higher Education and this means there is going to be more interesting stuff to report in the near future.

Robert Henderson, Senior Tutor

Anita Magee (left), Schools' Liaison Officer, spends much time explaining these changes to schools



NORTH COURT Q & R

This summer we have finished refurbishing Q and R staircases and so have finally completed the renovations of North Court. They began in 2008: you may wonder how work to one court can possibly have taken eight years.

The answer is that we have worked on one staircase at a time and have used our own in-house maintenance team, for two reasons. First, there was no practical way of taking 140 student rooms out of use to allow the entire court to be refurbished at once. Secondly, building contractors are very expensive in Cambridge and by using our own team we obtained excellent value for money.

The biggest element of the project (for which we did use a contractor) was building a new maintenance department and 14 new en-suite student rooms. But the original staircases have also been transformed. We have updated bathrooms and gyms, improved energy efficiency, and modernised services and equipment throughout. We have also brought a court which had become rather tired and grimy back to its original appearance, so that its fine architectural features can be appreciated once again.

Mike Gross, Bursar



1 REGENT STREET & FURNESS LODGE

AMANDA GOODE – COLLEGE ARCHIVIST

Over the centuries, Emmanuel has been acquiring land bounded by St Andrew's Street, Park Terrace, Parker Street and Emmanuel Street. Now the last remaining pieces might be available when Cambridge Assessment moves out in 2018. We have written elsewhere about how we might use the land if it were to be ours. Here, though, Amanda Goode tells the history of the area.

The site, not surprisingly for Cambridge, has an interesting history. It was anciently owned by the Priory of St Mary & St Radegund, founded some time before 1138 but suppressed in 1496 following allegations of financial mismanagement and moral laxity. The nunnery's landholdings formed the basis of a new foundation, Jesus College. This plot continued to be called the Nun's Garden well into the sixteenth century, but after Thomas Dormer leased it in 1580 it acquired the name 'Dormer's Close'. Part was occupied as a veterinary surgery (a very early example of such a facility) by the Bowles family from the late eighteenth century until the 1830s, when the development of the Parker's Piece area for residential use began in earnest. It was at this point that the site was divided.

In the western half, on the corner of St Andrew's/ Regent Street and Park Terrace, the veterinary buildings were replaced by five terraced houses



'Telephone House', now 1 Regent Street and occupied by Cambridge Assessment



The five terraced houses of Camden Place, c.1930

fronting St Andrew's Street and named Camden Place. The three houses nearest Park Terrace were built and occupied by 1839 and the others were added soon after. Surviving photographs show they were handsome three-storey buildings with attics and basements, similar in style to those built in Park Terrace a few years earlier. In 1878 the tenants of Camden Place included a 'school for young gentlemen' run by Emma Lankester, and a mathematics tutor and Esquire Bedell from St John's. Over time the tenantry became more commercial and by 1922 there were the Inland Revenue Office, a doctor's consulting rooms, an annexe of the University Arms Hotel and the County Council Dispensary. By 1938 Camden Place was being demolished, for Jesus College had leased the site to the Post Office, who erected a large new building for their telephone operations, later known as Telephone House, with the new address of 1 Regent Street.

The three houses nearest Park Terrace were built and occupied by 1839 and the others were added soon after

The eastern half of the site was developed differently. A handsome detached house was erected on the corner of Park Terrace and Camden Court in about 1840, built in the then fashionable Greek Revival style, with a central porch with Ionic pilasters and entablature. A large walled garden, with shrubberies and rows of trees, screened it from Park Terrace and the back gardens of Camden Place. It was occupied for many years by Robert Potts, a famous Cambridge mathematician who had entered Trinity in 1828 and graduated as twenty-fifth Wrangler in 1832. He set up as a



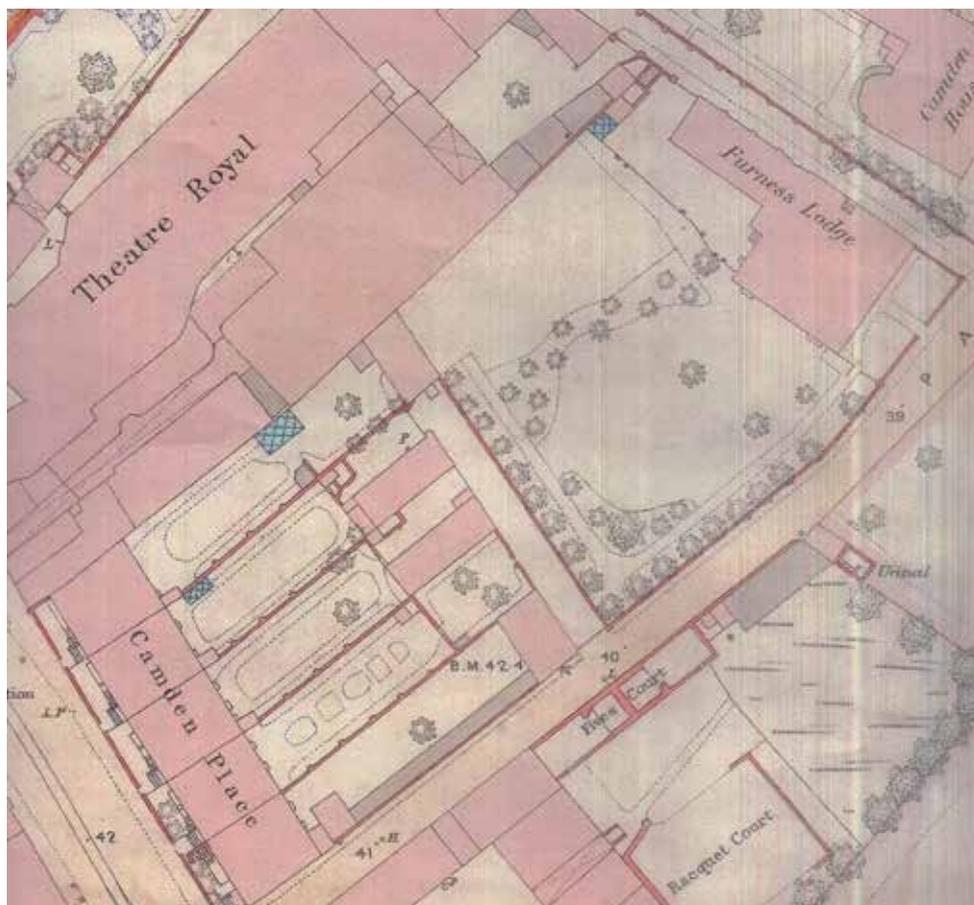
Furness Lodge

private tutor in the town and wrote several books, the most well-known being his 1845 edition of Euclid's *Elements*, which became a standard school textbook, both in Britain and abroad.

During Potts' occupation, which lasted until his death in August 1885, the house had no name. The appellation 'Furness Lodge' was bestowed by the succeeding tenant, the Revd John Postlethwaite, another Trinity graduate. Postlethwaite occupied the house for less than a year, dying aged 58 in the summer of 1886, although his widow Mary lived on there for a time. Despite Postlethwaite's very brief tenancy the name he gave the house stuck; the inspiration for it is not difficult to divine, for John had grown up on his family's estate at Broughton-in-Furness. He and his brother had the dubious privilege of being tutored in 1840 by Branwell Brontë, who described them as 'two fine, spirited lads'. Branwell lasted six months before being sacked.

By 1895 Furness Lodge was occupied by James Valentine Pryor, a prosperous 'Fish, Oyster and Ice merchant' who had a shop in Petty Cury. He lived in the house until the end of the First World War, when it was leased to the Girls' Friendly Society, an organisation founded in 1875 to improve the lives of working-class girls and women who had moved to work in cities. The provision of affordable but respectable, and indeed attractive, accommodation for these women was an essential part of the Society's ethos, and Furness Lodge served as a GFS hostel until about 1937.

In 1938 Furness Lodge was acquired by the Post Office at the same time as 1 Regent Street. The boundary walls of the Lodge were knocked down and its leafy garden was soon a thing of the past; aerial photographs taken shortly after the Second World War show that although a scrubby grassed area and a couple of trees remained, the rest of the land was being used for parking. Later, the entire area between Telephone House and Furness



Camden Place and Furness Lodge on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886



View of the Cambridge Assessment site looking south, c.1960-61

Lodge was made into a car park. The Lodge was initially sub-let to the Inland Revenue Valuation Office, which had been obliged to move when Camden Place was demolished. In later years it was used by British Telecom as offices and a staff social club.

It is no secret that Emmanuel wanted to buy all or part of the 1 Regent St/Furness Lodge site in the mid-1990s when Jesus College decided to sell the freehold, but the site went instead to the University of Cambridge Local Examinations

Syndicate. We have always hoped there would be another opportunity, and now it is just possible that our wishes might be realised.

We have always hoped there would be another opportunity, and now it is just possible that our wishes might be realised



THANKING DONORS

Support from our Members means a great deal to the College and we say thank you in various ways:

All Benefactors

- ✦ are listed in the *Emmanuel Review*
- ✦ receive invitations to occasional events in College, including garden parties for donors
- ✦ are invited to an annual party in London for all donors in the previous year

All who pledge legacies to Emmanuel

- ✦ receive invitations to occasional events in College, including garden parties for donors

Master's Circle

£10 000 or more received

- ✦ are offered membership of the Master's Circle and invited to an annual dinner in College
- £50 000 or more received
- ✦ are offered membership of the Master's Circle and invited to an annual dinner in College
- ✦ are invited to the annual Gomes lecture and dinner
- £100 000 or more received
- ✦ are offered membership of the Master's Circle and invited to an annual dinner in College
- ✦ are invited to the annual Gomes lecture and dinner
- ✦ are invited to a Fellows' Guest Night in May or December

Benefactor Bye-Fellows

£250 000 or more received

- ✦ receive invitations to a number of College events
- ✦ are able to dine at High Table on a number of occasions each year
- ✦ are listed in the *College Magazine* and the *Cambridge University Reporter*
- ✦ are admitted at a ceremony in the Parlour
- ✦ have their names recorded on a board in the Old Library

Benefactor Fellows

£1 000 000 or more received

- ✦ receive invitations to many College events
- ✦ are able to dine at High Table on several occasions each year
- ✦ are listed in the *College Magazine* and the *Cambridge University Reporter*
- ✦ are admitted at a ceremony in the Parlour
- ✦ have their names recorded on a board in the Old Library

Benefactor Bye-Fellows



In 2015-16 we were delighted to admit the following as Benefactor Bye-Fellows

TOM MARTIN (1956)

ROBERT COLBY (PETER) MILTON (1956)

LIONEL DE JERSEY HARVARD SCHOLAR

NANCY MILTON (2015)

Securing Emmanuel's Future



LEGACIES

There are several ways to include Emmanuel in your Will. Please ask the Development Office for a brochure giving suggested wordings and explaining about different types of bequest, and for information about how a legacy could reduce inheritance tax liability. We also suggest you consult your solicitor. We are very grateful to those who have already remembered the College in this way.

I HAVE SET AN *Acorn*, WHICH WHEN IT BECOMES AN *Oake*, GOD ALONE KNOWS WHAT WILL BE THE FRUIT THEREOF · SIR WALTER MILD MAY

LATE EIGHTIES FUND

The 'Late Eighties Fund' was established in 2011 by Members who matriculated between 1984 and 1990, to help students suffering from financial hardship. In 2015-16 £35 000 has been disbursed:

£10,637 as a contribution to the College's share of the Cambridge Bursaries for 58 students who are entitled to receive over £3000 each from the scheme (the maximum bursary available is £3500)

£6000 towards hosting nine of the University-run 'Challenge Days' as part of our access and outreach activities, each attended by 60-80 pupils from Year 10.

Schools with high proportions of students receiving free school meals are invited to take part

£5000 towards the full funding of an MPhil in English for a student who was an undergraduate at Emmanuel

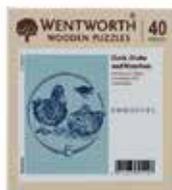
£5000 towards the full funding of a PhD student in Pharmacology who is working with an Emmanuel Fellow

£5163 in grants to help with vacation placements for 23 students

£1200 for a Teach First bursary

£2000 as a hardship grant to a student with very difficult family circumstances

EMMA GIFTS



Available from www.emma.cam.ac.uk/merchandise



FUNDS RAISED Donations 1 June 2015 to 31 May 2016

Donations received and receivable	£6 070 500
Gifts in kind	£57 570 ¹
Legacies pledged	£2 225 000

1. Fees not charged for managing part of the College's investment portfolio and for consultancy regarding fundraising

HARDSHIP FUNDS & RENT BURSARIES 2014-15

200 grants
£180 170 awarded
£112 922 from hardship funds, balance from endowment
£74-£9557 is the range of grant per person

GRADUATE FUNDING 2014-15

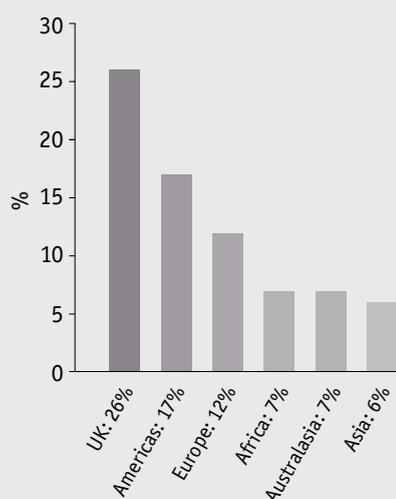
£135 000 to enable 11 graduate students to come to Emmanuel

FUNDS RECEIVED 1 June 2015 to 31 May 2016

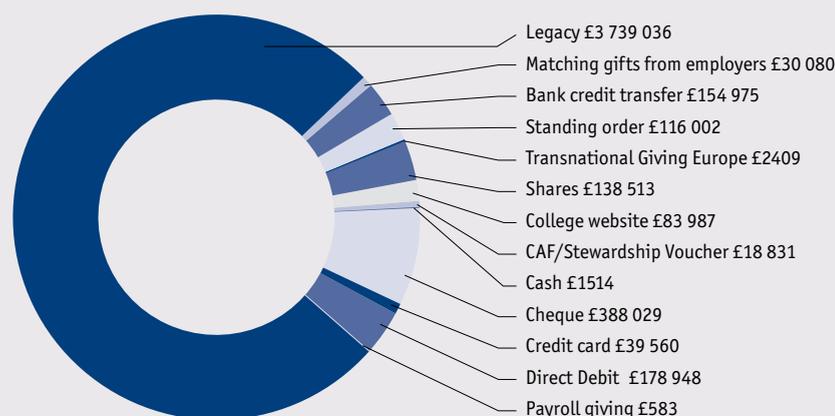
Buildings, facilities & grounds	£1 206 083 ¹
College future development	£1 110 343
Library	£13 783
Student activities	£111 269 ²
Student support, hardship & access	£2 361 850 ³
Studentships & scholarships	£42 909 ⁴
Teaching & research	£46 230 ⁵
Total	£4 892 467

1. Includes refurbishment of staircases in North Court and buildings in Park Terrace
2. Includes donations to the Emmanuel College Boat Club Association, for the Performing Arts Fund, for College music and the Chapel choir, for sport, and for students undertaking charitable works or unpaid placements in the vacation
3. Includes donations by the Late Eighties Fund and support for students with disabilities
4. Includes Lord Northfield scholarship for a student from the West Indies, Derek Brewer research studentships and fund in medieval English, and prizes in History and Engineering
5. Includes Odgers and David Williams Funds to support the study of Law at Emmanuel, Mead Fellowship in Economics and teaching of History

PARTICIPATION RATE BY REGION



SOURCES OF FUNDS RECEIVED 1 JUNE 2015 TO 31 MAY 2016



NUMBER OF GIFTS RECEIVED

(average donation for gifts under £10 000 is £575)

Gift Value Range	Number of Gifts
Up to £99	450
£100-£249	569
£250-£499	369
£500-£999	143
£1 000-£4 999	88
£5 000-£9 999	14
£10 000-£49 999	13
£50 000-£99 999	3
£100 000-£499 999	8
£500 000-£999 999	0
£1 000 000-£4 999 999	2

DONATING THROUGH CARD AID

It is possible to send Christmas cards (both hard copy and electronic) to support Emmanuel through Card Aid. Visit www.cardaid.co.uk for further details, or contact the Development Office if you have any questions. Please give our charity number, 1137456

TAX

Emmanuel College is a registered charity, number 1137456

The Development Office can advise on tax-deductible giving through, for example, Gift Aid, charity cheques, gifts of shares, payroll giving, legacies and charity beneficiaries on death from 'alternatively secured pensions'



EMMANUEL SOCIETY

Every Member of Emmanuel is also a member of the Emmanuel Society, which promotes links between Members and encourages their continuing interest in and involvement with the College. This includes strengthening connections between current Junior Members and those who have graduated.

The Society's programme is publicised in the thrice-yearly *Emmanuel Society News*, in a monthly e-news and other occasional emails, and is listed on the website www.emma.cam.ac.uk/members/events. Members are warmly welcome to attend any events that interest them and the Committee is always very pleased to have suggestions of new ones.

In 2015–16 the Society organised several events, including two careers evenings for current students; talks by Jeremy Musson on College history, and by Ellie Cannon and Vik Mohan; a play- and sing-through of Handel's *Messiah*; dinners for computer scientists and medics; a dinner in Edinburgh; a carol service in London; a get-together for those half-way between College Gatherings; and meetings in Chicago, Ottawa and Lausanne.

The Society is not involved with College fundraising. The Emmanuel Society Office is, however, part of the Development Office: email emmanuel-society@emma.cam.ac.uk, tel 00 44 1223 762792, fax 00 44 1223 762793.



Keith Heppell (all)

Members of the Society visited a collection in Lincolnshire of portraits of the founder's family, including Mildmay Fane (Emma 1618), second Earl of Westmorland (bottom), and Thomas, sixth Earl and principal benefactor of the Westmorland Building (left). All ages enjoyed the Society's garden party in College (right)

EMMANUEL ONLINE

Please make sure the Development Office has your email address, so that you can receive email newsletters from both the College and the Emmanuel Society.

Please join the Emmanuel College Members group on Facebook at www.facebook.com/groups/554901871329458, a private group that shares much more information than the public Emmanuel fan page. There is also a group for Members who live in the USA, found by searching for Emmanuel in America.

The College has a group on [LinkedIn](#) (search for Emmanuel College) and can be followed on [Twitter](#) (follow EmmaCambridge).



VISITING EMMANUEL

All Members of MA status are invited to dine up to twice a year at High Table as guests of the College. They may bring a guest at their own expense. A booking form is available from the Development Office and www.emma.cam.ac.uk/dining.

The College has simple student guest rooms with shared facilities, which are available for booking by Members at www.emma.cam.ac.uk/guestrooms or by telephoning 00 44 1223 334255.

The College welcomes private bookings of its rooms for meetings, meals and conferences. Please contact conferences@emma.cam.ac.uk or telephone 00 44 1223 762099, or fax 00 44 1223 762547.

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fax 00 44 1223 762793



SPECIAL DAYS IN EMMA

FRANÇOIS REVERCHON – CATERING MANAGER

Weddings are just some of the events we hold in Emmanuel: here I am helping Fran Devereux and Andy Pickering (both 2007) celebrate their special day.

I came to Emmanuel when Lord St John of Fawsley was Master and looking for change. My journey here from Switzerland started in 1976, via London's Dorchester Hotel, Spain, the Bahamas, the Ivory Coast, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. I arrived in Scotland with my young family in a blizzard in 1986 that nearly sent us back to the tropics, but I soon did not want to leave the Gleneagles Hotel. However, in 1988 with the economy on the M4 corridor booming, I joined a team in Newbury opening hotels there, before the recession struck and I came to Emma.

Gradually food and finances improved, and we started winning competitions. When he was Master, Professor Ffowcs Williams encouraged our chefs to show their talents even more, conferences started to give us a financial boost in the summer, and it has not slowed down since. Everyone recognises the quality and originality of our food and the way it is served, and we are always developing to meet new challenges.



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