



UCL

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
FOR WOMEN



UCL Female Firsts

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UCL EGA
Institute for
Women's
Health

UCL Female Firsts

From the first woman to qualify as a doctor to the first black woman to play for England's Women's Cricket Team, UCL has always been home to women who break the mould.

UCL Female Firsts reflects on both the remarkable achievements of women progressing in areas where they were previously absent, and considers more broadly progress and barriers towards equality.

This year-long project celebrates twelve pioneering women from an extraordinary breadth of fields.

"UCL Female Firsts will give us an eye-opening insight into the barriers women have faced at UCL and in the wider world, and how far they were able to reach despite them. It is also an important opportunity to examine where equality is still to be achieved and learn from the past. I'm delighted that UCL is playing such an active role in celebrating this centenary year, and I think it will provoke a lot of debate about how far we have come and how far we still need to go."

**UCL President & Provost
Professor Michael Arthur**

The Process

UCL Female Firsts is a truly collaborative project, spanning all UCL Faculties.

The project was facilitated by Professor Judith Stephenson and the UCL Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Institute for Women's Health.



"When I learned that the first woman to win the Turner Prize had studied at the UCL Slade School of Fine Art, I was curious to discover more 'UCL Female Firsts.' This led to a UCL wide endeavour to explore the impact and legacy of twelve exceptional women and chart progress towards gender equality."

Judith Stephenson
UCL EGA Institute for Women's Health



The selection process saw UCL Provost, Professor Michael Arthur, and the Deans of UCL invite members of each faculty to nominate UCL women of exceptional achievement or those who were clearly a catalyst for gender equality.

A Selection Panel of UCL staff, students and alumni then had the challenging task of selecting twelve women from the numerous nominations.

The Selection Panel

Michael Arthur: UCL Provost & President

Iain Borden: The Bartlett School of Architecture, Faculty of the Built Environment

Nicola Brewer: Vice Provost, International

Nica Burns OBE: UCL Alumna & Chief Executive of Nimax Theatres

Kristina Clackson Bonnington: UCL Artist-in-Residence, Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Institute for Women's Health

Susan Collins: Slade School of Art, Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Rob De Bruin: Faculty of Life Sciences

Alison Diduck: Faculty of Laws

Claire Dwyer: Department of Geography, Faculty of Social and Historical Sciences

Vasanthi James: EGA Institute for Women's Health, Faculty of Population Health Sciences

Maki Kimura: Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Historical Sciences

Mabel McCabe: UCL Architecture Student

Robb McDonald: Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences

Romain Meunier: Institute of Making, Faculty of Engineering Sciences

Victoria Showunmi: UCL Institute of Education

Judith Stephenson: EGA Institute for Women's Health, Faculty of Population Health Sciences (Chair)

Ijeoma Uchegbu: UCL School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Life Sciences

Paulette Williams: Office of the Vice-Provost, Education



The Twelve Female Firsts

The twelve women selected for inclusion in UCL Female Firsts were:

1 **Rachel Whiteread**

Rachel Whiteread, internationally renowned contemporary artist, UCL Slade School alumna and the first female winner of the Turner Prize;

2 **Dame Kathleen Lonsdale**

Crystallography specialist Dame Professor Kathleen Lonsdale, the first woman to be elected a fellow of the Royal Society and UCL's first female Professor;

3 **Dame Clare Marx**

Dame Clare Marx, a UCL alumna and the first female President of the Royal College of Surgeons;

4 **Uta Frith**

Professor Uta Frith, the celebrated cognitive neuroscientist who was the first woman at UCL to receive both a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Fellow of the British Academy, as well as being the first UCL psychologist to receive a DBE;

5 **Mavis Batey**

Mavis Batey, a UCL alumna and Bletchley Park code-breaker whose Enigma breakthrough was crucial to the success of D-Day;

6 **Dame Bernice Lake**

Dame Bernice Lake QC, a UCL alumna and the first woman from the Eastern Caribbean to be appointed Queen's Counsel;

7 **Clare Hollingworth**

Clare Hollingworth, a UCL alumna who was the first correspondent to report the outbreak of WWII;

8 **Ebony-Jewel Rainford Brent**

Ebony-Jewel Rainford Brent, a UCL Chemistry graduate and the first black woman to play for the England Women's Cricket team;

9 **Dame Mary Douglas**

Professor Dame Mary Douglas, one of the most influential social anthropologists of the 20th century, credited with establishing anthropology as a discipline at UCL;

10 **Gertrude Leverkus**

Gertrude Leverkus, the first woman to enrol on the undergraduate Architecture programme at UCL. In 1919 Gertrude was the only woman to take her finals alongside 500 men;

11 **Elizabeth Garrett Anderson**

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, who became the first female doctor to qualify in Britain. The hospital she founded, the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, is now a wing at University College London Hospitals; and

12 **Ann Oakley**

Professor Ann Oakley, the distinguished British sociologist and feminist who set up the Social Science Research Unit at the UCL Institute of Education.

The Artist: Kristina Clackson Bonnington

Commissioned to create the art works was UCL Artist-in-Residence, Kristina Clackson Bonnington, who also co-directed the project.

Kristina is a former UCL student and multidisciplinary artist based in the UK and Finland. Central to her practice is the examination of socio-spatial governance as expressed through architectural design and the built environment.

Since 2014, Kristina has been working on the large-scale, participatory project House of Doors. Fusing social history with action research and sculpture, House of Doors was launched at UCL in 2015 and explores how society has changed since women first won the right to vote in 1918. House of Doors was exhibited at The Houses of Parliament in 2018 and UCL Female Firsts develops key themes from this work.



Working with both the selected women and institutions associated with them, Kristina has collaborated with a large external team to explore the spaces that these exceptional twelve women became part of or established.

Focusing on twelve sites of public life, linked to each woman featured, UCL Female Firsts explores the roles and spaces these first women occupied.

UCL's Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Institute for Women's Health

The Home of the Residency

The Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Institute for Women's Health (EGA IfWH) hosted and facilitated Kristina Clackson Bonnington's residency. The Institute has direct links to a rich history of women's health care and rights dating back more than a century. This tradition provides an inspiring background to our endeavours to make a difference in women's health.

Founded in 2004, the EGA IfWH is an academic department of the Faculty of Population Health Sciences of University College London (UCL). The EGA IfWH has four research departments: Reproductive Health, Maternal and Fetal Medicine, Women's Cancer, Neonatology, and a commitment to global health that runs through all its research.

"At the UCL EGA Institute for Women's Health we are proud to be named after Elizabeth Garrett Anderson and we aim to follow her tradition of firsts. As the first qualified female doctor in the UK, first female mayor and dean of a medical school she led from the front. We emulate her approach to caring for women through our program of research, education and clinical care following the life-course of women and their families."

Anna David

Director, UCL EGA Institute for Women's Health.



1 Rachel Whiteread

Tate Britain

2 Kathleen Lonsdale

University College London

3 Dame Clare Marx

The Royal College of Surgeons

4 Uta Frith

The Royal Society

5 Mavis Batey

Bletchley Park

6 Dame Bernice Lake

The Supreme Court

7 Clare Hollingworth

Foreign & Commonwealth Office

8 Ebony-Jewel Rainford Brent

The Oval Cricket Ground

9 Dame Mary Douglas

The British Academy

10 Gertrude Leverkus

The Royal Institute of British Architects

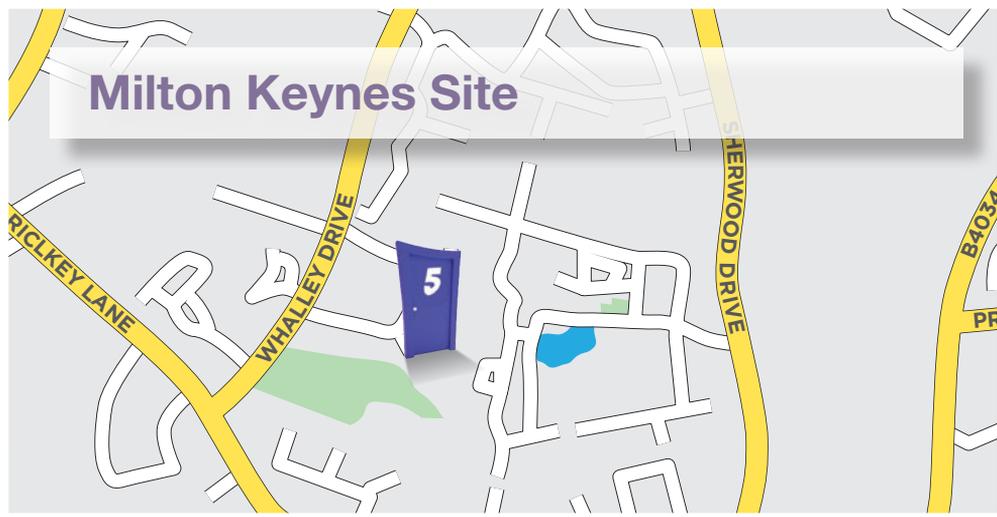
11 Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

The London Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine for Women

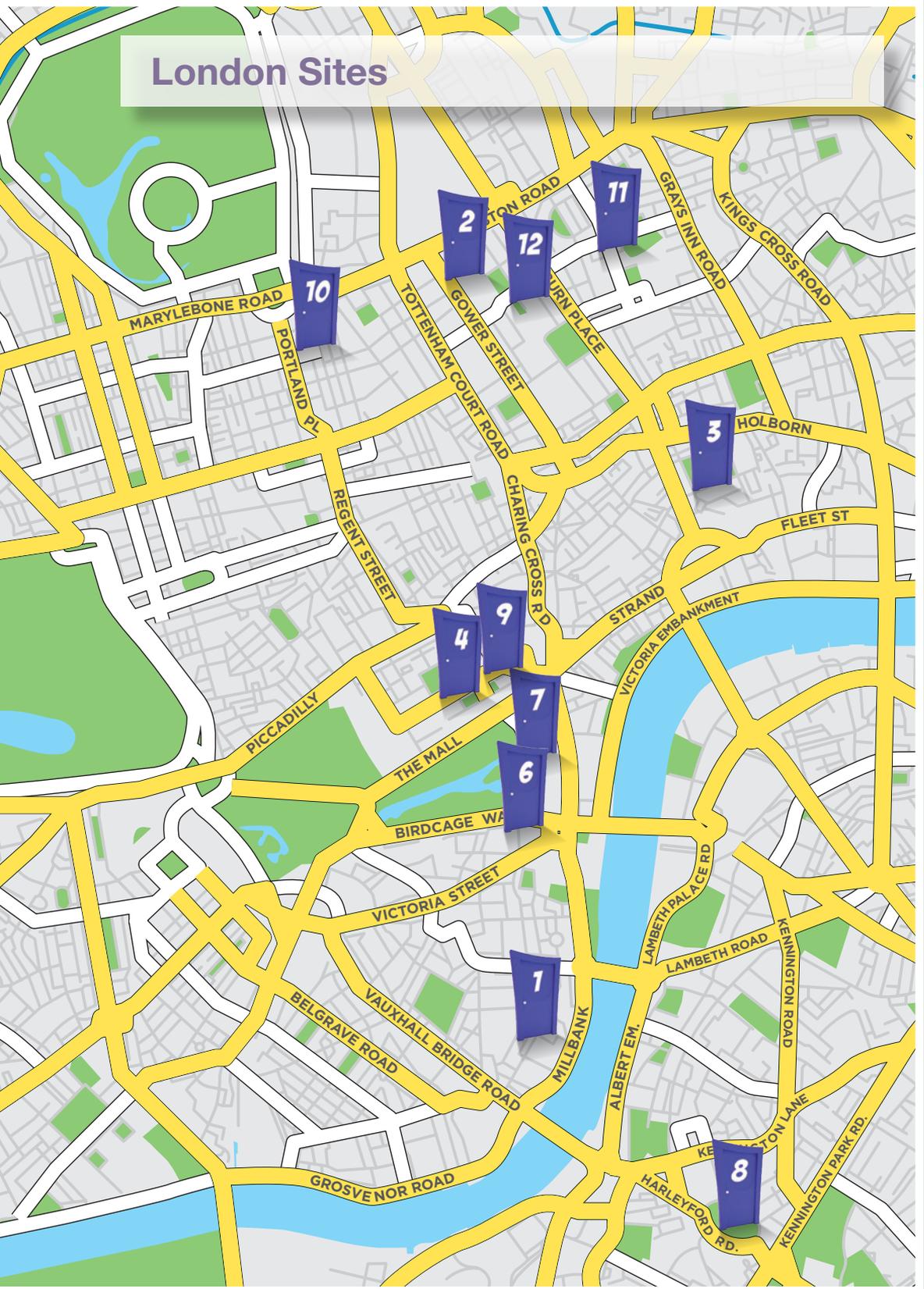
12 Ann Oakley

Social Science Research Unit at the UCL Institute of Education

Milton Keynes Site



London Sites



Clare Marx

Clare Marx was elected the first female President of the Royal College of Surgeons in July 2014. Clare qualified in medicine from University College London Medical School in 1977. Her surgical house jobs were in the London area and later she completed arthroplasty training in Boston, USA.

Clare became a consultant orthopaedic surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital and St Charles Hospital London with a particular interest in early surgical education. In 1993 she became clinical director of the combined A&E, Trauma & Orthopaedics and Rheumatology directorate at Ipswich Hospital.

Clare was awarded Dame of the British Empire in the New Year's Honours List for her services to surgery and the NHS.

"Dame Clare Marx is the epitome of a UCL Medicine graduate: challenging the orthodoxy, shaping the future, and an inspirational model for all our female graduates."

Deborah Gill
Director, UCL Medical School

"I am so aware of the extraordinary resolve of those who brought about the changes which ushered in the right of some women to vote 100 years ago. I am grateful for their fortitude and leadership and their example inspires us to stand up and engage in the challenges of today's world."

Dame Clare Marx



Clare is portrayed at the doorway to the President's Office of The Royal College of Surgeons – the first woman to occupy this space.

With thanks to Dame Clare Marx and The Royal College of Surgeons

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was a pioneer of women's rights in medicine and society. Born in 1836, she made history in 1865 when she passed her medical exams and became the first female doctor to qualify in Britain, despite vigorous opposition from the medical establishment. She was also Britain's first woman mayor and an early suffragette. She fought tirelessly for women to have access to high-quality health care and for the right of women to practise medicine.

In 1872, at the age of 36, she founded the first British hospital for women in London – which became the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital after her death. In 2008, the hospital's maternity and neonatal services moved to the new University College London Hospitals Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Wing where the majority of UCL's clinical academics are based.

“Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was a determined pioneer of equal opportunities for women, firstly as a doctor and later in local government. Even when thwarted in her attempts to gain a medical degree, she found a way through the system by gaining a licence from the Society of Apothecaries which enabled her to practice medicine. She was an early pioneer of women's health when shortly after qualifying, she set up a dispensary to bring medical help to poor women locally.

Having blazed a trail for women doctors, she enabled others to follow suit by setting up a medical school for women. Her persistence against the odds was an inspiration in my quest to study medicine. and continues to be an inspiration at our Institute which is named after her.”

Anna David
Director, UCL EGA Institute for Women's Health



Elizabeth is portrayed here standing with Suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst, at the entrance to The London Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine for Women, of which she was Dean.

With thanks to Anna David and Historic England

Kathleen Lonsdale

In 1949, Kathleen Lonsdale became UCL's first female Professor. In 1945, Kathleen had also become the first woman, along with microbiologist Marjory Stephenson, elected as a fellow to the Royal Society. Kathleen was the first woman named president of the International Union of Crystallography, and the first woman to hold the post of president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Kathleen Lonsdale Building is the first and only UCL building to be named after a woman.

"Kathleen did think of giving up scientific research on marriage and settling down to become a good wife and mother, but Thomas (her husband) would have none of it; he had not married, he said, to get a free housekeeper."

Dorothy M. C. Hodgkin

"For a woman, and especially a married woman with children, to become a first-class scientist she must first of all choose, or have chosen, the right husband. He must recognize her problems and be willing to share them."

Kathleen Lonsdale



Kathleen is portrayed here emerging from the large, black doorway of the UCL Portico; the original entrance to UCL.

With thanks to The Royal Society and Keith Moore

Ebony-Jewel Rainford Brent

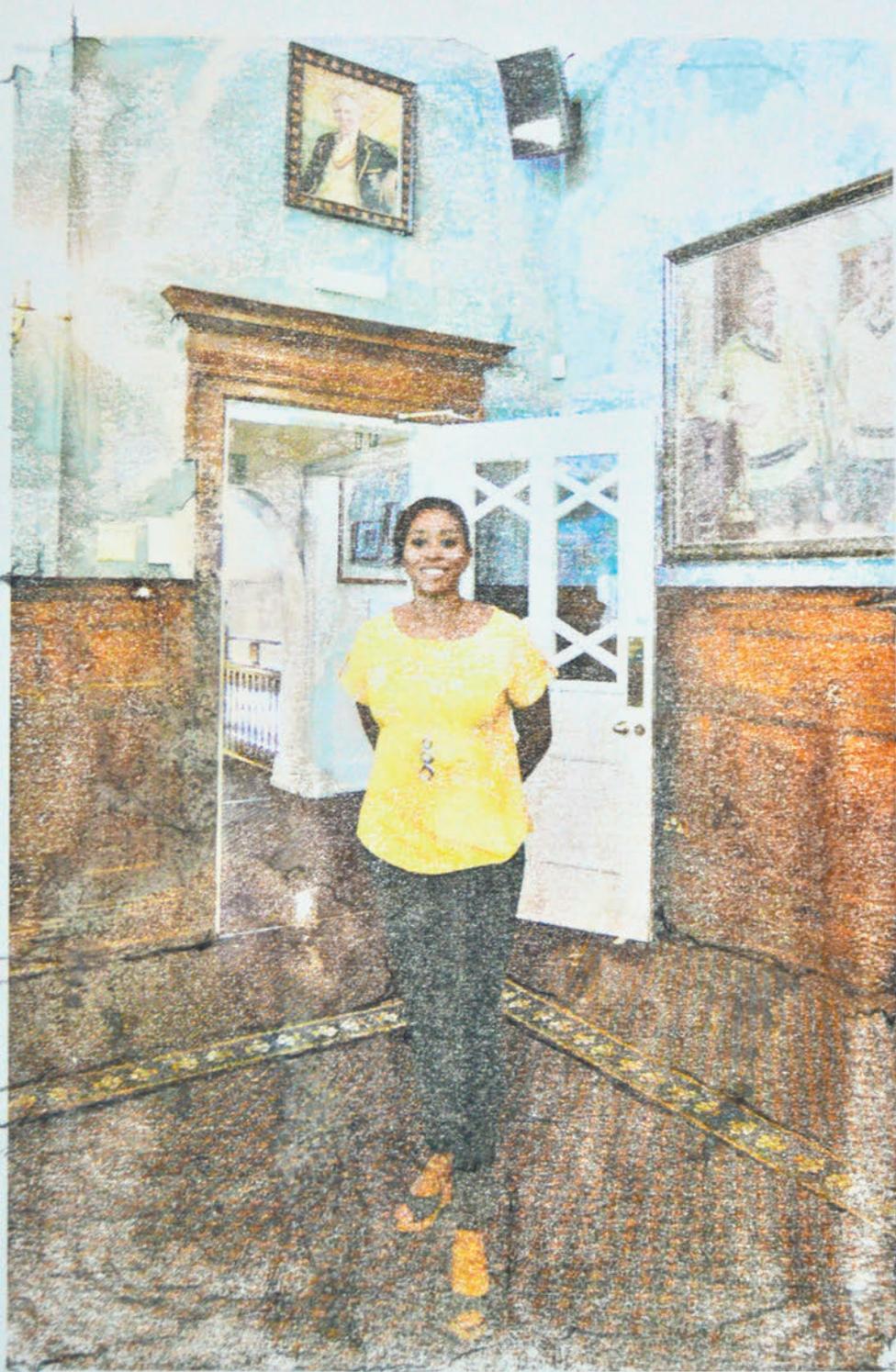
Ebony-Jewel Rainford Brent was the first black woman to play for the England Women's Cricket team, and during this career won the Women's World Cup and the Women's Ashes after overcoming a back injury, which threatened both her sport and her studies. Ebony graduated from UCL with a Masters in Chemistry in 2007. During her time at UCL, she was named UCL Sportswoman of the Year.

Since her retirement from playing, Ebony has continued to be heavily involved in promoting cricket not just to women and girls, but also to disadvantaged and disabled children. In 2014 she was appointed the first Director of Women's Cricket at Surrey County Cricket Club.

Ebony is also pundit and broadcaster for the BBC flagship radio programme Test Match Special and is one of the first female expert summarisers to commentate on men's international cricket matches.

"This centenary should be a point of reflection. Modern day seems to move so fast and milestones like these are times to stop and reflect - but also get excited about the future. If we can continue to support women to be bold and follow their goals and dreams, as well as break down the unconscious bias, the next 100 years will be an outstanding period for women."

Ebony-Jewel Rainford Brent



Ebony is depicted in the Long Room; the heart of the Oval's historic Members' Pavilion. The walls of the room are adorned with numerous paintings of Cricket's legends – a portrait of Andy Sandham hangs above Ebony and another of The Bedser Twins to her right.

With thanks to Ebony-Jewel Rainford Brent, Bill Gordon and The Oval

Uta Frith

Uta Frith is an Emeritus Professor of Cognitive Development in the UCL Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, specialising in the study of autism and dyslexia. She was the first woman at UCL to receive both an FRS (Fellow of the Royal Society) and an FBA (Fellow of the British Academy) and the first UCL Psychologist to receive a DBE (Honorary). Uta is currently president of the British Science Association, a member of the German Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the National Academy of Science (USA).

Uta ardently supports the advancement of women's scientific careers, and was one of the founders of UCL Women - a grassroots network for female academics in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects at UCL. Uta is also passionate about sharing science with the public and engages regularly with the media, having presented several BBC Horizon documentaries.

“A lot of change happened for the good, so that women can now be in control of their lives, but they still occupy a lower status in the hierarchy. This is reflected in the pay gap and the scarcity of women in high level positions. Femininity is still seen as incompatible with power and intellect, and women are still haunted by guilt if they are not fulfilling a role that is presented as a biologic given.”

Uta Frith



Uta is depicted at the top of the marble staircase, by the entrance to the Wolfson Library in The Royal Society; a Fellowship of the world's most eminent scientists. She holds pictures of Kathleen Lonsdale and Anne McLaren - both were also Professors at UCL and elected Fellows of The Royal Society. A faint outline of a bust of Sir Isaac Newton can be seen over Uta's right shoulder.

With thanks to Uta Frith, Susan Michie and The Royal Society

Ann Oakley

In 1969, Ann Oakley registered for a PhD on women's attitudes to housework, a subject that much puzzled the academic establishment at the time. Her first academic book, *Sex, Gender and Society* was published in 1972. For the first time this introduced the term 'gender' into academic and everyday discourse. This provided a highly important tool for the developing field of women's studies: 'gender' distinguished the social treatment of men and women from the biology of sex.

"The progression to full human rights has been, and remains, depressingly slow. Legislation and institutional change is important, but a revolution in attitudes to gender is also needed and has not yet happened. Powerful social groups are rarely keen to relinquish power."

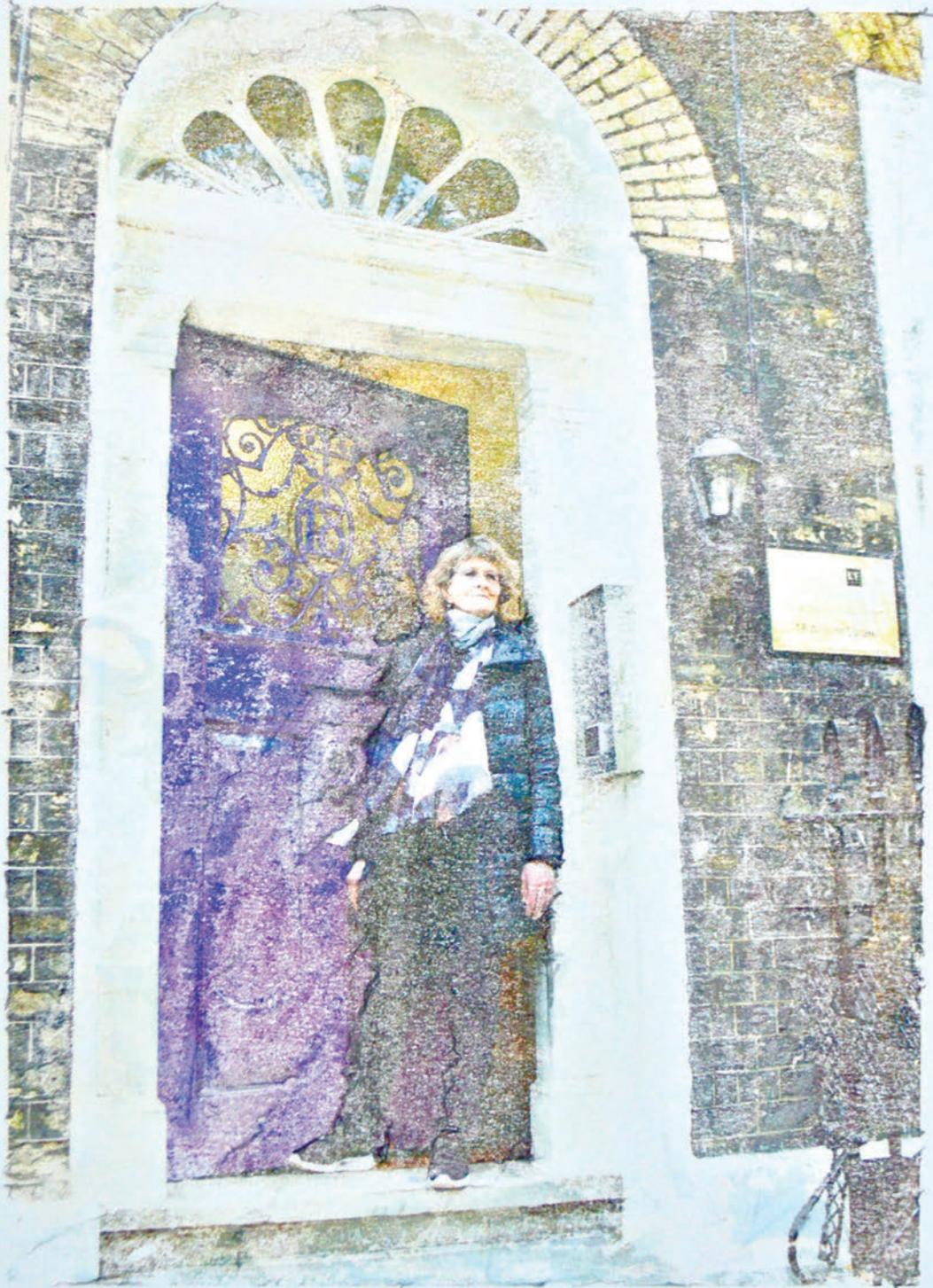
Ann Oakley

"Ann Oakley's work galvanised me as a young woman Sociology A Level student in the 1980s, as it has legions of others then and since. Her originality, insight, fearless principles, and her empirical rigor regardless of the diverse methodologies she has adopted, are truly inspiring. Ann's work has had a profound and lasting influence on sociology, gender studies and social policy, consistently challenging established epistemologies, and we are tremendously proud of her achievements."

Becky Francis

Director, UCL Institute of Education

In 2016, Becky Francis became the first woman to hold the position of Director of the IoE; the world's leading centre for education, 114-years after it was founded.



Ann is depicted at the doorway of The Social Science Research Unit (SSRU), of which she is the Founding Director. The unit occupies No. 18 Woburn Square and is part of the Institute of Education (IoE)

With thanks to Ann Oakley and Becky Francis

Rachel Whiteread

Rachel Whiteread graduated with an MA from the UCL Slade School of Fine Art in 1987. In 1993, Rachel became the first female winner of the Turner Prize – the renowned and highly prestigious annual visual arts award.

Rachel was one of the Young British Artists who exhibited at the Royal Academy's Sensation exhibition in 1997. Among her most celebrated works are *House*, a large concrete cast of the inside of an entire Victorian house, the Holocaust memorial sculpture in Judenplatz Vienna and her resin sculpture for the empty plinth in London's Trafalgar Square.

*"When Rachel Whiteread won the Turner Prize in 1993, she was the first woman and the youngest artist to do so. She was nominated for *House* (1993), the cast of the interior of a Victorian terrace house that was due for demolition, revealing its every contour in a concrete ghost of a sculpture. Whiteread tapped into tensions at the time, in which issues of urban regeneration and the loss of working class communities in London's East End played a key role. *House* was the subject of heated debate, even after it had been demolished".*

Hattie Spires
Curator of Modern and Contemporary Art, Tate Britain



Rachel is depicted on the steps of Tate Britain. 'Tate's Millbank steps present the gallery as a sort of temple. They are also the site of protest and celebration.' A retrospective of Rachel's work was held at Tate Britain in 2017, celebrating over 25 years of her internationally acclaimed sculpture.

With thanks to Rachel Whiteread, Hattie Spires and Tate

Gertrude Leverkus

Gertrude Leverkus was born in Germany in 1898 and moved shortly afterwards to Manchester with her parents. In 1915 she became the first woman to enrol on the undergraduate Architecture course at UCL. In 1919 she was the only woman to take her finals, alongside 500 men.

After graduating in 1919, Gertrude continued evening classes at UCL in order to gain her RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects) membership. She obtained the Town Planning Certificate in 1925. In 1932, while working for Horace Field, she established the Women's Committee of RIBA in order to promote the interests of women architects and in 1943, through Elsie Rogers, a colleague from the Committee, she was appointed the Housing Architect of West Ham at a time when it was being used as a test subject for Abercrombie's Greater London Plan.

“Gertrude Leverkus was a true pioneer of Architecture. At a time when most women never even dreamed of becoming an architect, and the few that dared to do so were often pigeonholed as designers of domestic interiors, Gertrude not only became a full professional but a very influential one. At once determined, creative, calculating and kindly, she had a substantial impact on the built environment, and inspired and enabled countless other women to do the same. She broke down doors, and let others walk through”.

Iain Borden
Vice-Dean, UCL Bartlett School of Architecture



Gertrude is depicted in the Lindley Hall; an examination venue in London that has been in use since 1906. The hall can accommodate in the region of 500 students. Around Gertrude's neck hangs a necklace that contains a miniature of Architectural Aspiration by the sculptor Edward Bainbridge Copnall. The full-size relief of this is found carved in stone above the entrance to The Royal Institute of British Architects.

With thanks to Professor Iain Borden, Dr Sophie Read, Rebecca Spaven, The Bartlett School of Architecture and The Royal Institute of British Architects

Bernice Lake

Dame Bernice Lake was an Anguillan-born jurist and legal scholar whose career spanned more than forty years. In 1985, she became the first woman from the Eastern Caribbean to be appointed Queen's Counsel. Bernice was also the first graduate of the University of the West Indies to receive the honor. Bernice worked as a diplomat for the short-lived West Indies Federation's foreign service until the federation collapsed in 1962. Bernice soon launched a second career by entering law school at the Faculty of Laws at UCL. She campaigned against apartheid in South Africa and other causes as a law student. Bernice earned her Honours Degree in Law in 1967.

Bernice was admitted to the bar in St. Kitts in 1967 soon after obtaining her law degree and became a prominent jurist, specialising in human rights and constitutional law. Her chambers, Lake & Kentish, which she opened with attorney Joyce Kentish, her niece, and was later joined by Kendreth Kentish and George Lake, were located on Antigua. Bernice was the chief architect of the 1975 Constitution of Anguilla. In 1981, she served as a member of the committee charged with framing the Constitution of Antigua and Barbuda.

"We believe that the story of women joining, contesting and conforming with the legal profession is an important and compelling one. That only by celebrating the past, can we shape the future. Because for all the struggles and the successes we've had, the pursuit for equality goes on".

First 100 Years

—The First 100 Years charts the journey of women in law since 1919



Bernice is depicted in The Supreme Court. It is here that The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC) meets. The JCPC is the highest court of appeal for a number of Commonwealth countries, including Antigua and Barbuda.

With thanks to The Supreme Court, Professor Alison Diduck, UCL Laws, First 100 Years, and Dame Bernice Lake's niece, Carmencita Lake

Mavis Batey

Mavis Batey was one of the leading female codebreakers at Bletchley Park, cracking the Enigma ciphers that led to the Royal Navy's victory at Matapan in 1941. She was the last of the great Bletchley "break-in" experts, those codebreakers who found their way into new codes and ciphers that had never been broken before. Mavis Batey also played a leading role in the cracking of the extraordinarily complex German secret service, or Abwehr, Enigma. Without that break, the Double Cross deception plan which ensured the success of the D-Day landings could never have gone ahead.

Mavis was initially studying German at UCL but as the war broke out she moved into and contributed significantly to what was a globally important interdisciplinary endeavour with large (primarily male) mathematical and engineering components.

"Mavis Batey (nee Lever) was such an amazing woman. Making one of the major code breaking achievements of World War II at the age of 19, probably saving thousands of lives, she wasn't keen to take credit and was extremely humble in person. An incredible role model for us all, a pioneer of her time, we should all have grown up knowing her name."

Sue Black OBE
Professor of Computer Science and Technology Evangelist
Durham University



Mavis is depicted in front of 'Colossus'; the world's first semi-programmable electronic computer, which was used to crack the Enigma ciphers at Bletchley Park.

With thanks to Bletchley Park and Mavis Batey's daughter, Deborah Lamb

Clare Hollingworth

Clare Hollingworth is a School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES) alumna. Clare studied at SSEES in the 1930s and went on to become a journalist for the Telegraph. She was sent to Poland to report on tensions in Europe and had only been there a week when she noticed a huge gathering of German troops and tanks facing Poland.

Clare subsequently became the first correspondent to report the outbreak of WWII. It's reported that when she called the British embassy in Warsaw, a diplomat refused to believe her story – so she held the telephone out of her bedroom window so he could hear the sound of German tank tracks. Clare went on to forge a highly successful career in journalism, reporting on conflicts across the globe.

The few women, including Clare, working in global affairs, either as war correspondents or in diplomatic roles went absolutely against the mould of the time. It was commonly believed that war and international politics were no place for a woman.

Clare was awarded an OBE in 1982 for services to journalism. Google also honoured her achievements by dedicating a day to her, marking her 106th birthday.

“I was asked this year if I'd recommend the FCO as a career for women. I would. Partly because things have changed for the better in terms of how women are treated and regarded. And also because of the much higher number of talented women in the Service today. Today I can think of a lot of talented women, a number of whom are parents, who, for now, are still just the other side of the glass ceiling. I'll be cheering from the side-lines when it finally shatters. But it will take male allies inside the FCO – I trust they still exist – to make that happen.”

Dame Nicola Brewer
High Commissioner to South Africa 2009-2013



Clare is depicted outside The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, King Charles Street, London.

With thanks to Dame Nicola Brewer and The Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mary Douglas

Professor Dame Mary Douglas was one of the most influential social anthropologists of the second half of the 20th century, and is credited with establishing anthropology as a discipline at UCL. She was well known for her writings on human culture and symbolism, developing a cultural theory of risk. In her groundbreaking book 'Purity and Danger: an Analysis of Concepts of Pollution and Taboo', she examined the topic of sacred contagion – how cultures define themselves through their rituals of purity.

Born in San Remo, Italy, in 1921, Mary Douglas studied in Oxford before joining UCL where she taught for 25 years, including as professor of social anthropology from 1970-1977. Following an 11-year period of work in the US, Mary Douglas returned to the UK and UCL, becoming a Fellow of The British Academy in 1989, and being awarded a CBE in 1992 and DBE in 2007, the year of her death.

"Mary Douglas' innovative explanations for styles of human thought and for the dynamics of institutional change have furnished a distinctive and powerful theory of how conflicts are managed... Douglas laid out the agenda for revitalizing social science by re-working Durkheim's legacy for today."

Paul Richards

UCL Anthropology Department 1980-2006

Mary Douglas' body of work has influenced fields of study beyond anthropology, including economics, psychology, politics, risk analysis, and Biblical criticism. Her ideas on the nature of political conflict, religious radicalism and terrorism, environmental and ecological security, and human dignity, are as relevant now as when they were first developed.



Mary is depicted in the entrance lobby of The British Academy, 10-11 Carlton House Terrace. The image of her on a motorcycle is adapted from a photograph taken by Mayotte Magnus, commissioned by The Royal Anthropological Institute.

With thanks to The Royal Anthropological Institute, The British Academy, Richard Fardon and Susan Hogan.

Thanks & Acknowledgements

With thanks to the generous funding of UCL Provost & President, Professor Michael Arthur; Lori Houlihan, Vice-Provost (Development); and the UCL Faculty Deans.

Special thanks also goes to Clare Marx, Ebony-Jewel Rainford Brent, Uta Frith, Ann Oakley, Rachel Whiteread, Sarah Bourdin, Anna David, Keith Moore, Bill Gordon, Susan Michie, Becky Francis, Hattie Spires, Iain Borden, Sophie Read, Rebecca Spaven, Alison Diduck, Carmencita Lake, Chloe Arnold, Deborah Lamb, Nicola Brewer, Richard Fardon and Susan Hogan.

We would also like to thank The Royal College of Surgeons, Historic England, The Royal Society, The Oval, The Royal Society, Tate, The Bartlett School of Architecture, The Royal Institute of British Architects, The Supreme Court, First 100 Years, Bletchley Park, The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, The Royal Anthropological Institute and The British Academy

The UCL Deans

Stella Bruzzi – Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Alan Thompson – Faculty of Brain Sciences

Alan Penn – Faculty of the Built Environment

Nigel Titchener-Hooker – Faculty of Engineering Sciences

Piet Eeckhout – Faculty of Laws

Geraint Rees – Faculty of Life Sciences

Ivan Parkin – Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences

Mark Emberton – Faculty of Medical Sciences

Becky Francis – UCL Institute of Education

Graham Hart – Faculty of Population Health Sciences

Sasha Roseneil – Faculty of Social and Historical Sciences

The Exhibition Team

Professor Judith Stephenson, Vasanthi James, Kristina Clackson Bonnington, Sarah Bourdin and Darren Stevens.

