

OFFICIAL-BLUE

Bank of England Museum

Recent developments in
finance museums –

Bank of England Museum

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Outreach & Education



Outreach &
Education



Education

Bank Ambassadors
School resources



Museum

Exhibitions and
displays
Museum Lates
Family activities
School visits



Outreach

Citizens' Panels
Community Forums
Youth Forum



Stakeholder Relations

Campaign insights
Evaluation
Events delivery
Partnerships

Bank of England book



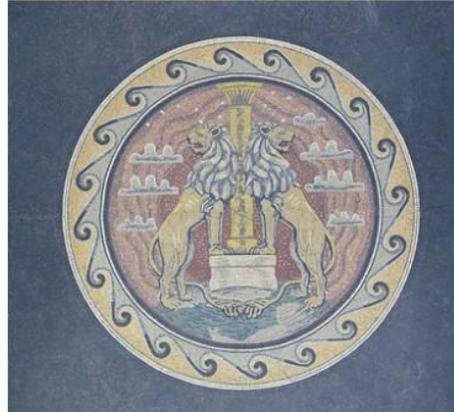
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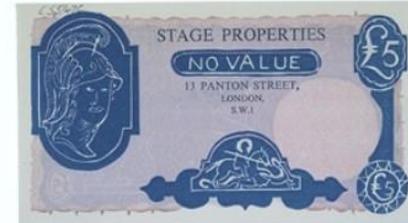
Lockdown



Online talk: All that glitters... Gold at the Bank of England >



Online talk: Mosaics at the Bank of England >



Online talk: Let's talk money >



Online talk: The new £50 note - old and new >

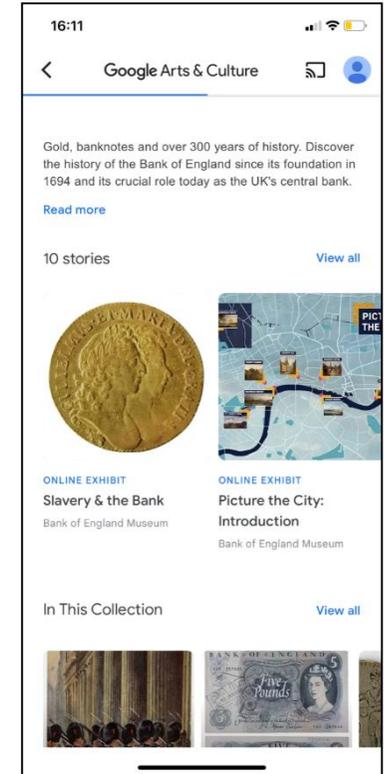
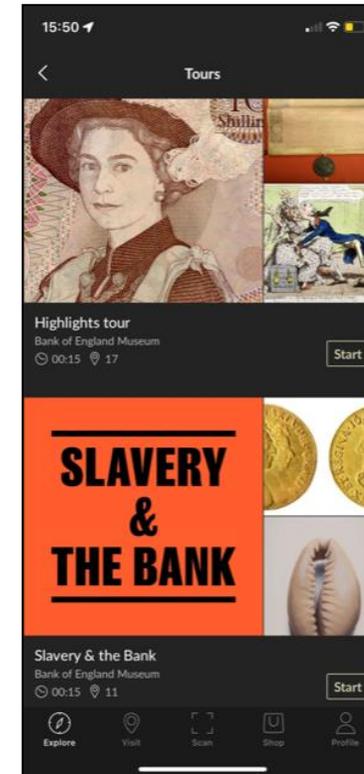
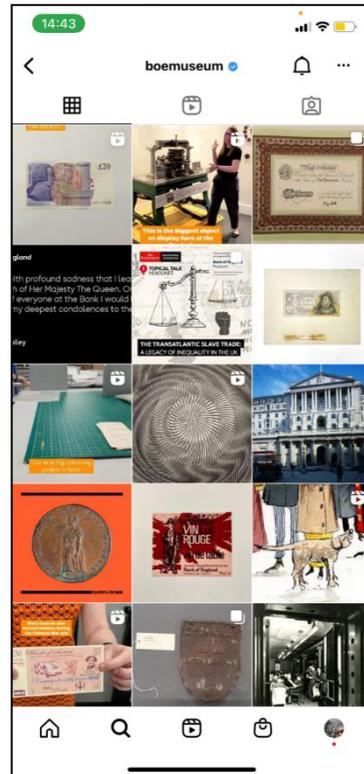


Online talk: Making money - a history of Bank of England banknotes >



Online talk: Look inside the Bank >

Social media and Digital engagement



Slavery & the Bank



Modern Economy gallery

Can climate change affect the economy?

The economy and the environment are linked. Economic and population growth place demands on natural resources and the environment. Part of the Bank of England's role in maintaining economic and financial stability is understanding the effects of climate change. It is also responsible for supporting the UK financial system to shift to a greener economy.

If severe weather events like floods happen more frequently, people will become more reliant on insurance to cover the cost of damage to homes and businesses. If insurance companies pay out more often, they will pass this cost on through higher insurance premiums.

The Bank is also looking at its own sustainability. When producing polymer banknotes, it worked with suppliers of the polymer substrate to reduce their carbon footprint. The carbon footprint of the polymer £5 is now 16% lower than the paper £5. The reduction was also partly due to the Bank switching to renewable electricity across its buildings, including at Deben Printing Works.



Are you part of the financial system?

Financial literacy is having the knowledge, skills and confidence to make informed decisions and manage money effectively. It includes things like budgeting, saving and investing.

Financial inclusion is about the availability of financial services and whether everyone has equal opportunities to access them.

A lack of financial inclusion tends to affect low or no-income households, ethnic minorities, older and younger generations, migrants and refugees. However, anyone can be affected, especially if your financial literacy is low.

Digital banking means more services have moved online. You may find banking online more convenient than visiting your local branch in person. But for some, the closure of bank branches means they feel excluded from banking services because of where they live or their ability to access the internet. This is a particular issue for people in rural areas where internet connections can be poor. This also affects those without internet access at all – in 2020, 1.9 million households had no internet access.

Thoughts: Konsums, Eposibus

How is the Bank of England working to improve financial education?

Test your Knowledge!

So, how does it work?



The Bank of England began as a private bank with shareholders. In 1946, it was nationalised and in 1997 was granted the ability to make policy decisions independent of the government. Even so, the Bank is accountable to UK Parliament and the public. For example, the Bank's leaders regularly appear before the House of Commons Treasury Committee to be questioned about their decisions.

The Bank has over 4,000 members of staff with a variety of roles and responsibilities.

You've probably heard of the Chief Cashier. They ensure banknotes are secure, with the latest anti-counterfeiting technology, and guarantee there are enough banknotes in circulation. Their signature is on every Bank of England banknote.

The very first Chief Cashier, John Kenilrick, was appointed when the Bank opened in 1694. The first female Chief Cashier was Marylin Lowther, appointed in 1999.

The Governor is supported by Deputy Governors who cover Monetary Policy, Financial Stability, Markets, Banking & Resolution and Prudential Regulation. The Chief Operating Officer (COO) deals with the day-to-day running of the Bank.

How is the Bank of England connected to the global economy?

How do you pay for things?

How did production change for payment?

Why is it so hard to contain a crisis?

Did Covid-19 cause a crisis?

HALF CARROLL GOSLING PRESENTS THE BIG SHORT



Museum Lates



Bank of England M... · 22/08/2022

We had a blast getting hands on with our collection at last Thursday's #MuseumLate!

Looking forward to our next Late already? Us too. Join us on Thursday 15 September for free talks on the past, present, and future of cash. 
[b-o-e.uk/3Co8jQ3](https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/museum-lates)



August Late: Archaeology

Dig into archaeology at our Museum Late!

About the event

Share this page 

When: Thursday 18 August 2022, 5pm to 8pm

Join us on Thursday 18 August from 5pm to 8pm as we stay open late to celebrate all things archaeology!

Walk the route of the 'lost' River Walbrook with our museum team on a guided walking tour. Dig into our collection with special objects that tell a story of Roman Londinium. And, for the young archaeologists among us, families can enjoy archaeology-themed activities throughout the museum!

All events are free. The archaeological object table and family activities will be available from 5pm to 7.30pm with no booking needed. More information and registration for the walking tour can be found below.

Free guided walking tour

Walk the route of the 'lost' River Walbrook with our museum guides. We will take you to discover the changing landscape of City of London, from Walbrook Wharf to the Bank of England Museum.

After the tour, feel free to wander around the museum to find out more about the history of the Bank and its work today. Plus, check out a special selection of items not normally on display, related to archaeological excavations at the Bank!

