

## Tony Butler and Joe Smith transcript - November 2020

**Tony:** Hi, I'm Tony Butler and I'm the Executive Director of Derby Museums. Welcome to our occasional series of podcasts that sit on Derby Museums From Home. I'm really delighted today to have with me Joe Smith. Joe is the Chief Executive (Director) of the Royal Geographical Society, but also for many years has been a writer, researcher, academic, around issues to do with climate change and sustainability. And also with a very specific Derby connection is a fifth or sixth generation of Smith of Derby, the famous, well-renowned, clockmakers that have been based in the city for a couple of centuries.

So today we're going to hear all about Joe's work, we're going to talk about sustainability, culture, storytelling and time. So, welcome, Joe.

**Joe:** Well, it's a real pleasure. I'm delighted to do anything with Derby Museums. We are so lucky as a city to have both the people and the collections that we've got there. So, I'm honoured truly.

**Tony:** [00:01:06] That's really lovely to hear. Thanks Joe. So, I'd like to kick off and just ask if you could describe your role as the Chief Executive (Director) of the Royal Geographical Society and what you see its relevance to the world today.

**Joe:** Thanks Tony. Well, this society will be 200 years old in just over 10 years so it's got a pretty fascinating heritage. But across that time has evolved radically, particularly recently. So, it is the scholarly society for geography, the Royal statute that it won in the 1850s, commits it to the advancement of geographical science.

And that really is the core business. We publish a body of five academic journals. We have an annual academic conference working groups and a whole host of other ways in which we support academic geographers. But we also support teachers and learners in schools, and we work with other bodies, including the Geographical Association or the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in partnership to support teachers and learners in various ways.

The most interesting recent work in my view, is the development of our policy and professional work, particularly the idea of badging and supporting professional geographers, chartered geographers as it were. And that's interesting, just because it's a way of acknowledging the fact that geospatial data, geospatial professional work has grown like a weed in significance.

[00:02:41] A large majority of the population over the age of 13, walks around with a smartphone with immense capabilities and particularly geospatial capabilities. So that's an interesting part of the work.

As if we weren't busy enough, we've also got one and a half to 2 million artefacts in our collection making us a globally unique and significant collection of maps, photographs, and other artefacts related to geography, expedition and travel. And then of course, we've just got enthusiasts who joined as members and fellows either because they love travel or because they find the history and practice of expeditions compelling, or just because they

want to support geography and related subjects. So, it's probably in that last point that, and related, that I think we, we might delve a bit further into what the society might do in future.

So, it's a crazy job, and, and a fascinating place to work for all of us, because the range is extraordinary.

**Tony:** [00:03:47] And you've got that great sort of public face as well, sandwiched in between the science museum and the Royal Albert Hall around South Kensington. It's a great location.

**Joe:** Well, it's a great bit of real estate. We were fortunate to have as our president in the Edwardian period in, 1910, 1912. Lord Curzon. So, a Derby boy as well, of course, and Viceroy of India. So, he was passionate about the society. He acknowledged the role it had played in The Great Game, the colonial struggles for power through a large stretch of the planet, and, at the same time, he really got involved in the nuts and bolts. So, when it was recognized that the society, which was among the most popular lecture venues, anywhere, was bursting out of its genteel and indeed gentleman's club in Mayfair that it hired, he identified Lowther Lodge, right next to the Albert Hall and right at the top of Exhibition Road facing the site of the 1851 exhibition. He led the fundraising charge to buy it and we bought it outright. We're exceptionally lucky. We are the only bit of that 1851 estate, the Albertopolis estate to own our own site, which also by the way means we own pretty horrific maintenance problems as well. So, something I suspect you'd really sympathise with!

**Tony:** [00:05:14] Yeah, I can tell you all about trying to manage all buildings, keeping them warm and safe and environmentally sustainable. So, the Curzon connection is really interesting, isn't it? Because obviously Kedleston Hall, which on the outskirts of Derby was owned by the Curzon's, owned by the National Trust now to visit today.

It's a really politically, contemporary sort of, contentious issues around our colonial past, and the artefacts of our colonial heritage as well. Bringing all these strands together alongside the idea of environmental sustainability must be a real challenge, but, but a great one.

**Joe:** [00:05:52] I mean, I think, we, as an institution and geography more broadly has both opportunity and responsibility. Both around, a kind of an honest reckoning with a complicated past. And, also opportunity and responsibility in relation to sustainability. So, to tease those apart a bit, the point at which some of those, those responsibilities and opportunities that come solid on the fact that, you know, let's face up to it. We were colonialism central for about a century, in the one sense - we wrote and or held the maps. One of the points at which that becomes solid is, is actually how we introduce people to the building and the artefacts in it.

So, at this moment in time, we don't have, much if anything, in the way of, curation and explanation of the objects on display. There isn't a kind of handholding of people as they look at a portrait of Curzon. We've got a fantastic portrait by Sergeant. fantastically imperious, you can't help saying he's really caught him.

But also, we've got a bust and a portrait of Stanley and both of those individuals need unpacking. So how do we recognize the fact that Curzon, incredible achievement politically

and, and, academically in some ways, but also, you know, he's, Viceroy of India at a time of a major famine and the policies are associated with the famine and the failure to ameliorate it.

How do we fit that into a little interpretation panel? You know, a few dozen words. The best we can do at the moment? I mean, when we reopen, I want us to have some examples of us piloting an approach to that that acknowledges the difficulties of condensing that complex story. But also, perhaps, we're thinking about maybe there'll be a QR code that takes you to some audio journeys around the building. And I use the plural because these should be plural. We should have a range of voices reading our objects, reading our history and allowing it to be complicated, but above all interesting.

**Tony:** [00:08:13] I mean, complexity is a thing that a public institution like the museum or the, the RGS are well set to address as these public open spaces. And I wanted to ask you a little bit more about two of the most pressing issues of the day.

One, how we respond to the challenge of climate change and two, how we build a more inclusive and equitable society. It seems the RGS is quite well placed to address those issues.

**Joe:** Yes. well placed and you know, if we don't, who will? I mean we should be making a big contribution, I think, on both. To talk on the climate change topic a bit. I mean, I described the range of our work and looking across decades. There's lots of great work on, in terms of public in teacher and learner engagement on, on sustainability issues.

The academic contributions are big too. So actually we, one of our journals Wiley WIREs Climate Change is exclusively focused on climate change, but pressing for an interdisciplinary approach to it. And I think that's one of geography and the RGS's contributions is that, geography sits at the boundary between the natural and social sciences and humanities.

And it doesn't always look comfortable when it's sitting there, but, I personally am a total fanatic for that unusual setting for the discipline. And I think it should be proud and excited of its, of its unique, capabilities in terms of interdisciplinarity. Lots of people have studied geography that go on to be great interdisciplinarians elsewhere. Lots of people also come from elsewhere into geography because they find the shoes fit and they didn't feel very comfortable wherever they've come from, whether it's physics or economics. So, yeah, it's a great meeting place, but I think we need to do all we can to create a welcome mat for those disciplinary mixings, but also recognize our public role, which, I think isn't about being an advocate for a particular solution, but is about convening and making space for, and allowing people to keep up with, debates.

Geoengineering is a great example where, I don't find my own mind settles at all on the topic and hasn't, since I first learned about it. But at the same time, I sure as hell know, we need as citizens to stay within reach of that as a policy and political conversation, and the RGS should play a role in that.

**Tony:** [00:10:58] So could you give me a couple of examples or an example of geoengineering and the controversies around geoengineering?

**Joe:** Well, the scope of what's covered by the term is huge, ranging from, mucking about with the atmosphere, through to, agreeing urban development policies that would see more roofs painted white. And obviously, you know, mucking about with the atmosphere you've got questions about reversibility, about the confidence of experiment, the scale of experiment that's required in terms of being able to be confident it's reversible.

And, at the other end of the scale, actually, the complexities are different. They're about urban governance, the intersection between national and local policies and policy making and commercial decisions, around real estate. An incredible range. And this isn't just a geographer's problem, but I think an institution like the RGS is a good place to bring people together, to puzzle over some of those.

And I take my lead from others in saying, I think writers like Oliver Morton, Mike Hulme, who takes a slightly different line, but they talk to each other as arguments about just make sure you know, what you're doing is reversible. Make sure that you're wise in your implementation and also that people feel that they participated, that you aren't driving or forcing a change that might meet very unproductive resistance if you've handled it wrong.

**Tony:** [00:12:36] And that public participation and engagement is absolutely crucial to how we address the impacts of climate change as citizens. Now, I, I first came across your work back in about 2008, 2009, when you edited a lovely book called 'Do good lives have to cost the earth?' You edited alongside, it was Andrew Simms, wasn't it? The environmental writer. I think his book 'Cancel the Apocalypse' is it a great read. It gives a very sort of proactive and slightly optimistic view of what we could, what society we could create if we, you know, put our shoulders to the wheel around issues to do with climate change.

Now your book is published 12 years ago, you had contributions from people like Wayne Hemingway, and Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall, even David Cameron, whatever happened to him? And I suppose it's part of that sort of public engagement of engaging citizens to take small actions or actions in their own lives, to respond to the challenges of climate change. So, you talked earlier about very sort of big issues that can only happen either in terms of government decision or corporate governance, business - can citizens still having an impact on changing the changing policy or thinking around climate change? Or is it something that ultimately will only be responded to positively through big government or big business.

**Joe:** [00:14:05] Well, in terms of the question of whether we need individual action or collective actions driven by business and policy, it's definitely a 'both and'. We require both, but also, I believe they're in a relationship. So, the counter argument is a lot of little things add up to a lot of little things, and I've always felt that. You know, without the strategic direction of changes in the shape of our political economy, different decisions made in boardrooms, we just won't get the scale of change that's required. But one of the things that individual actions contribute to, and I think there's a problem even calling them individual actions, I'll call them grassroots actions. One of the things they do is make political space. And policy space and, for want of a better phrase, market space. They allow politicians or boardroom, board level people to demonstrate that there is an appetite for change. Now it might be that the appetite isn't huge. But it might demonstrate there's a capacity for change.

Now, I don't make much fuss of this, but I'm one of quite a few people I know from the academic sphere who have flown very little across their professional lifetime. It's a decision I made when I was more or less 17, 18, I guess demonstrated by the fact that I've never been to the United States. I'd love to go and it's not that I wear a badge saying I'm anti flying, it's more that I wanted to run an experiment. Could I have a successful professional academic and policy career without going to the United States? Now, if you'd ask most 18 year olds, I say, definitely not!

And, actually I presented papers at American conferences without going, this is about 10 years ago by having a co-author. I've worked with co-authors in central Europe that I've never met and we published a couple of articles together.

I guess I just wanted to kind of run my own model about what a more sustainable life would feel like, you know, answering that question in mine and Andrew's book. And actually, I think my quality of life is better for having spent less time on an airplane. And I think my quality of life is better since I stopped owning a car.

[00:16:29] Actually, it's great to have access to a car, but I'm lucky to live in a town where I've got some options, where there's two car clubs, I can hire a car easily, and it's so much more convenient and less worry for me personally, because those things are within reach. So, then the point of join with politics and government and with business is that, we've got these 20-year demonstrator projects like me that show that you can have an effective international career without travelling so much. That you can run a complex, process like developing an academic research project and writing about it without physically meeting. You can have a very satisfying life with a three-generation household of six people without running a car.

Now, actually you need a list of things to make that last thing work. We sort of build that life around us by picking a town that is a bit Dutch. Okay. Is it easy to sign up and walk in? We live in Cambridge. The, the, as I say, the car clubs are available, so that tells some things back to business and government about what would be required for that to be universalizable in a country like Britain.

**Tony:** [00:17:50] That's really interesting. And I think that providing these exemplaries in real life is, as you say, magnified, is the thing that contributes to policy change. Now, I'm also interested in what stories that tells. And, I suppose from a museum perspective, we are in the business of telling stories through cultural heritage and through, through artefacts.

[00:18:13] And three or four years ago we had worked on a project, that you led, called Stories of Change, which was a big exploration of the, the social, cultural and economic impact of energy in two distinct areas, the country, South Wales, and in our case, the Derwent Valley. And it was brilliant to work with you and your academic and life partner Renata. It was a great project to be involved with. But what that that that did was tease out stories from academics, from business, from craftspeople, makers, artists, around the connections to fossil fuels on their locality. And I think it's really visceral within the, in the Derwent Valley at the end of which Derby's situated known as the Valley that changed the world. It's a world heritage site and birth of the factory system. So, I wonder what your

reflections on that were, you know, prior to you becoming the head of the RGS and where the joy in that project came from.

**Joe:** [00:19:11] Oh, I'm so pleased to have an opportunity to talk about it. It was a really enjoyable project and I think we demonstrated some valuable things with it as well that I think we're seeing people pick up here and there, which is really gratifying. Yes, to get the plug in, it's [www.storiesofchange.ac.uk](http://www.storiesofchange.ac.uk). And, across the project, as a whole, we felt it was important to look at the challenge of de-carbonization, which, every society in the world has in front of it but particularly in the developed world countries. We've got to do something difficult. Actually something, we probably don't know how to do as societies in a very short space of time. We've got to change our energy systems.

And the stories device we used because we felt that the the idiom that sort of wrapped around energy, sustainability and de-carbonization is all of negativity and challenge. That this is an incredibly difficult thing to do in the time scales we've got. And we thought, no, hang on for start, actually that it's not going to be much fun to play with. We're not going to enjoy three years of that, but also actually it's not particularly honest to the character of energy transformations in the past.

They, tend to be pretty rapid. I mean, they happen across decades, not centuries. Sometimes under a decade. And that we felt that we were already in the change. So, there's that, you know, it's Obama isn't it - Be the change you want to see? I mean, Obama borrows it, but 'be the change you want to see'. And, actually we're in the change we want to see was one of the points we wanted to make. There were instances of, sustainability and energy systems being achievable around us. We just got to scale them up. But also, we felt that, actually reminding people that change happens faster than you want, you don't always know you're in it when you're in the thick of it, would be helpful.

So, the business of sharing stories of change. Either from the distant past. So, we worked with an early modern historian who worked for example, with Lucy Ward, the Derby folk singer and writer, to work. They, they worked off pamphleteering in the early modern period, to try to show that actually energy systems change had been very rapid in the past.

And of course, reminding ourselves that we think of the Derwent Valley has been fossil fuel driven in terms of the industrial revolution, but renewable has played a central role in decisions about location of the big mills.

**Tony:** [00:21:59] In Derby, the water power at Derby Silk Mill was used quite a lot longer than many other mills in the Valley. We transferred to fossil fuels as late as the 1830s. So, for the first 110 years of the mill's existence water power was the main source of energy.

**Joe:** [00:22:18] Well, you know, the silk mill and the museum of making is just a great project. And I think that, travelling through the Derwent Valley the history of change is within easy reach. And if you're with a great storyteller, we had a colleague George Revill, who wasn't actually on the project team, but he's also Derby boy longstanding. George has capacity to bring the landscape to life as a historical and cultural geographer. And to reveal that kind of really pacey change. 18th and 19th century and 20th of course as well. Again,

and again. Actually, referring to the 20th, he was able to remind us that building adjoining the former electricity board building adjoining the silk mill was, was a town gas station, I think, relatively recently.

So that was one of the stories of change. You know, my grandparents, whose own grandparents lived on opposite sides of the street on Queen Street, one in a pub one, and the clock works. They would have put up with terrifically bad air pollution, and really a lot of labor in the ordinary business of getting energy every day, getting access to the benefits of energy every day, huge amount of labor. And all these other disamenities of air pollution and so on. So, it's only in the fifties, we moved off town gas, for example, it's only in the sixties that we began to really get rid of the worst of pollution from road travel.

And we'll see the same benefits again in the next 10 years. So, the stories project really worked at pushing that sense of change. We worked with John Smedley, the fantastic garment manufacturer. Oldest continuously working factory on the planet. I mean, we know there's a Chinese factory, maybe a Belgian factory that might argue with that, but I think their story is good.

So, there's so many ways in which that's a fantastically interesting energy story

**Tony:** [00:24:12] What do you think the qualities of a good story in that context?

**Joe:** Well, points of connection for the listener. That doesn't mean that you have to recognize yourself in the story, it might be the sense of difference that makes it interesting. But yeah, points of connection. Obviously, we were trying to put the principle of stories to work, to support further change. And to that extent, I think it's about change being possible. Both a memory of it having happened and an anticipation that it could happen. But you've mentioned Renata Tyszczyk already. As you say, partner in work and life. So, one of Renata's points is that every story we tell is now a story about climate change. We don't have to drive it into stories, it's there. Because of the pretty universal understanding that humans are in a relationship with change, that they are forcing. And that's something we can work with positively. I think.

**Tony:** [00:25:13] And it's certainly something that we have brought to the front as we retell these stories in the Silk Mill. So, when the Museum of Making opens in 2021, one of the first things you'll see as you enter the building is this huge Rolls-Royce Trent 1,000 jet engine, suspended from the ceiling. Rolls-Royce have been making jet engines in Derby for decades. And it's a huge employer, has a great impact in the economy of the city. And we hope that that the sheer fact of this immense object facing people as they enter the building will get them to think about the kind of change that will make and how you weigh up and make the decisions about what to do in life.

You said you not flown for many years against, something else that you might give might give up or, or change. It seems to be also that the best stories are the ones that aren't flagellant and not cause you to self-flagellate. They have to be optimistic without being Pollyanna-ish.

**Joe:** I think that's spot on. I mean, I want to hear you talk about the Silk Mill all day, partly because we can't be there and see it yet. You know what I mean? I want to hear a bit more about what's going on with it! But to just pull on the flying thread and the Derby and the Rolls connection. I mean I do fly. It's not like I put a ban on it. I fly every few years and I blooming love it.

**Tony:** [I like it too.

**Joe:** Flying is fantastic! There's no wonder it's popular, you know? so I don't want to lose sight of that. I think we want to really suck the juice out of every big energy spend we make. Really invest well, make it work for us. So, there's a debate about carbon credits and should people have individual carbon credits? And so on. Personally, it's not the route I'd go. I think we need to just tax fuel better, but I also don't want to lose the opportunity for, for example, young people or people who've maybe worked hard all their lives and they've had in mind a really special trip, to lose those opportunities and they should be affordable for everyone. So, a town like Derby, a company like Rolls, or of course in its train, looking at trains to Bombardier. They have a really big role to play in de-carbonization because we're not going to stop flying, we're certainly not going to stop taking trains. We need to sip, not gulp. our resources, particularly fossil fuels, but in the longer term. You know, renewables are not without impact so we need to think into that.

So, a city that has for so long for a couple of hundred years drawn together, imaginative engineering talent, imagination about social change and, and just drawn together, great people to just get our hands mucky and make stuff is, is a fantastically rich place to think about transformations for sustainability.

And the Trent series of Aero engines, you know, what are they going to look like in 30 years? what role will they play? It's not up to company like Rolls to make flying sustainable. It's also up to us to make sure the number of flights is sustainable and, and, and...

**Tony:** It's as a maker or your connections to makers that I want to touch on next then, as I said, at the beginning, you are the fifth or the sixth?

**Joe:** I'm fifth generation.

**Tony:** Fifth generation of family from Smith of Derby. They're Britain's principal clock manufacturer, and repairer. Derby itself has a really long tradition of clock and watchmaking - John Whitehurst, who was friend of Joseph Wright of Derby, amateur geologists, really significant geologist in the 18th century was it was a clockmaker and a number of his clocks you can view in Derby museum and art gallery. There are Smiths clocks all over the world. And I was in, I was in Edmonton, I think. I'd flown to Edmonton in 2017. And there was a disassembled Smith of Derby clock in a glow, in a Perspex case in the center of Edmonton. Six or seven thousand miles away. And there was a bit of Derby on my doorstep. So, I just wonder if you could just describe Smith's work today, your involvement with them and why they're important to the city and the country.

**Joe:** I'm burstingly proud of my accidental genetic association with such a brilliant company. The 60-people working in the company are doing a wonderful job of upholding this very long



tradition, over 170 years nearly. And, you know, really interesting year for us. I mean, obviously all of the challenges this year of, of COVID-19, but, we're getting around the work, you know, we'll, we'll get around most of the annual services. We do have 4,000 church and local authority and other clocks. We're making new clocks. We're sending Clocks to the middle East. We've had our first order, certainly our first order in decades, possibly our first order from Japan this year. And it's a thrilling mix.

One of the things I'm most proud of is the apprentice programme, which by the way, is regularly open to applicants. We've had one or two apprentices each year for the last, four or five years. And, actually a group of them worked on a clock that is going to appear in the silk mill in the Museum of Making.

So that was an apprentice project to do that pro bono for the museum. and, that, you know, that's a, that's a nice expression of our confidence in and commitment to the future. So, the company's got a really great age balance, better than it has for many decades. and has a really nice, healthy mix of activity, international, national new work, traditional work of maintenance. And, some nice things about its approach to technology. So, on the one hand, we're teaching young apprentices about how to look after 18th and 19th century engineering. And at the same time in doing that, there's a lovely instance of us applying 3d printing, where we realized that actually 3d printing a gear before cutting it, just to check it will do the job in late 18th century clock I think it was. So, this 18th century clock with this bright orange plastic gear plunked in the middle. And, when we proved that actually, it was going to do the job, we then sent it off to be laser cut. We can cut the gears ourselves, but doesn't do our client any favours on the whole, if we do, just in terms of the hours.

**Tony:** And, and precision is absolutely the key in your business. So just to say a little bit more about the work that you did with us on the museum of making. The apprentices refurbished the old turret clock that was in the, when the oldest Assembly Rooms was pulled down, the clock ended up being given to what was then the museum service and ended up in the, the old industrial museum. And it was there as a kind of non-working exhibit for 40 odd years or so.

So. It was fantastic to work with you and your apprentices who have now got it up and running to working order. And it'll be a working exhibit, when the Museum of Making opens next spring. So, it was an absolute pleasure to work with Smith of Derby.

Now, our time is sort of getting the better of us here and I want you to come to time as my last comment.

So with, that really sort of visceral connection to time with the family and the idea I suppose of geological time. How much time do you think we've got to act positively to respond best to climate change?

**Joe:** Well I wouldn't start from here. So yes, of course, more vigorous action 30 years ago would make our job so much easier. But, I, I don't think the doomsayer's lines of argument are either helpful or scientifically accurate. We're uncertain about the risks we face across the next 20, 30, 40 years.

What we do know, however, is that really determined action to cut emissions and really determined action to make our societies everything from our streets, to our households, to our institutions, to our transport systems, more resilient. Both of these are utterly no regrets routes. So, if I took the clock works - because of a government scheme, we were able to agree to invest in solar panels on a third of our roof on the, the Alfreton road factory. And the company invested money there's a return on investment through the government scheme. We now get half of our electricity from, those solar PV cells roughly. Now, what do I love about that? So, There's a return on investment for the company. I think it sensitized everyone in the company when we did it to what energy is.

There's also just a cute thing in terms of the history of the company in that we were very proud at the end of the 19th century to put on our boiler plates. And you see it on some clocks, J Smith and sons Midland Steam Clockworks. So, we were really proud of being steam powered and a and as a 15, 16, 17-year-old, I worked on a leather belt driven lathe that originally would have been steam powered, that ran all the way the shaft ran all the way down the factory.

So now we are the Midland Solar Clock Works,

**Tony:** Okay. Great.

**Joe:** A really, really simple signal about how an SME engineering SME in the Midlands can just say, no, we'll do that. You know, the next move for us is to move to electric vans as, as those fleet options become available. But actually, before that, we've been having a conversation through this year about changing how all hours are organised and how planning is done to minimise the need to travel.

So to just cut, cut the number of miles cut the number of days. So, we get around the work, but actually, if I may plug the geographical profession again, geospatial data and geospatial tools. Oh, helping a company like ours to, cut the number of vehicle miles traveled, which will have benefits to our bottom line. We'll offer a better price to the customer and we'll cut our emissions.

So all of that tells me that if we just really put our shoulder to the wheel, we could see very dramatic cuts in emissions across 10, 15 years. All of this is doable. Do we know that we have a stable climate in 2050? No, we don't. But do we have the capacity to adapt to difficult changes as humanity on its best day? Absolutely.

**Tony:** Thank you. That's a great note to end and I'm going to remember no regrets, sip, not gulp. Really, really, fantastic insights, Joe. Thank you very much. It's been a real pleasure talking to you. And those listening when this pandemic is over, do try and visit the public exhibitions at the Royal Geographical Society, they're always fascinating. I was really chuffed that you asked me to spend some time with you, a couple of a couple of months before the pandemic, and have a sort of rummage into some of your cases and the amazing things that you can see in the, in the RGS. So, do try and visit it and once again, thank you very much, Joe Smith.

Lovely to talk to you again.

**Joe:** Great pleasure on my side. And, like I say, it's such an inspirational team at Derby Museums at the moment. A lot of us sort of are nourished by the work you're all doing. So, anyone in Derby and beyond that hasn't got along recently, do it.

**Tony:** We really hope you've enjoyed listening to our conversation today. And, for context, this audio production was produced remotely during the second COVID lockdown in November, 2020. Now Derby Museums is a charity and we rely on donations to support our programs and activities. We currently have an Endowment campaign on the go where every pound donated can be doubled by the National Lottery Heritage Fund.

So if you feel you are able to support, please, please donate by visiting [www.derbymuseums.org/donate](http://www.derbymuseums.org/donate). That's [www.derbymuseums.org/donate](http://www.derbymuseums.org/donate)

Thank you for listening and thank you so much for your support.