

M74 Public Archaeology Programme Evaluation Report

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1. Executive Summary:

1.1 What has been Achieved?

The M74 Public Archaeology Programme has enabled people from Glasgow and the surrounding areas to engage in their local history and to find out more about archaeology. This has included all ages and walks of life from school children to life-long learners, families to volunteers. In total, over 5,350 people have taken part in activities (not including those who visited the exhibitions and those events where no figures are available).

The Digs:

- 10 Dig Open Days took place. These enabled the public to access the sites as the digs were in progress.
- Interpretation was provided at all digs by site interpretive panels. These were updated as new finds were made.
- There were viewing areas available at all the sites so that the public could see the progress of the digs outwith the open days.
- Weekly dig diaries were posted on the Transport Scotland website to enable the public to stay up-to-date with the progress of the digs.

The Exhibitions:

- Two exhibitions took place at Scotland Street School Museum. 'Uncovering the Past' ran 25 January- 25 July 2008. 'Uncovering Industry' from 8 August 2008- 16 February 2009.
- Alongside the exhibitions, the M74 Dig Discovery Centre offered opportunities for the public to access information about the digs and to carry out research.
- Between January 2008- February 2009, 72,068 visits have been made to Scotland Street School Museum.
- Visitor figures at Scotland Street School Museum have significantly increased during this time. The year January -December 2007 there were 55,652 visits, whereas January-December 2008 recorded 61,419 visits, an increase of 5,767.

The Oral History Programme:

- The Oral History Programme has worked with 24 people to gather testimonies relating to the digs. These will be archived at the Scottish Oral History Centre based at the University of Strathclyde.
- David Walker produced the exhibition 'Past Lives: The Kingston Area' which has been very popular with visitors at Scotland Street School Museum.
- Thomas Wilson, one of the respondents, spoke on behalf of the M74 Project at the Scottish Community Archaeology Conference held in Musselburgh May 2009.

The Schools Programme:

- The Schools Outreach Programme worked with 9 schools and 1127 children from the South Side of Glasgow, Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire.
- Archaeological Adventures, the schools workshop based at Scotland Street School Museum, was attended by 252 children from 6 schools
- 64 children from Holy Cross Primary and 15 from Hillstrust Primary visited Scotland Street School Museum for tailored school sessions.

- The Time Capsules Outreach engaged 109 pupils from 4 schools who had already participated in outreach sessions.

Family Events:

- The Zest Programme, M74 Family Fun Day and Subway Festival have attracted over 1170 participants to archaeology and local history based family activities.
- 10 members of the Hunterian Junior Archaeologists attended a session led by Michael Nix

Adult Events:

- The Master Classes attracted 112 participants.
- The M74 Conference offered the opportunity to explore the work of the M74 and to meet those who had been involved in the digs. Unfortunately only 6 people attended
- 269 people attended the Scotland Street School Museum Past Pupils' Day. David Walker, Michael Nix and Mark Roberts offered talks and tours.
- Michael Nix and David Walker provided talks on the exhibitions and oral history for 11 CSG admin staff and 24 Transport Scotland staff.
- 'Uncovering the Past, Working for the Future', the final event for the M74, brought together many of those who had been involved in the project.
- 8 members of Shettleston Local History group participated in an outreach session
- David Walker provided talks on the Oral History Project for Lennox Heritage Society, Scottish Oral History Seminar at the University of Strathclyde and EKTA, a group for older members of the Sikh community.

Volunteer Programme:

- 6 volunteers have gained new skills and insight into the world of museums and at least 3 have expressed a wish to develop careers in the museums sector after taking part.

Ongoing parts of the Project:

In addition several strands of the project are still ongoing and will continue to contribute to the aims of the M74.

Websites:

- Transport Scotland and Glasgow Museums' websites have been updated to continue to pass on information about the M74 now the project has ended.
- The Oral History Testimonies are available on the Glasgow Museums website as are photographs of the two M74 exhibitions at Scotland Street School Museum.
- The figures we have available for the Transport Scotland website tell us that during the period 1 June 2008 until 11 June 2009 there have been 15,265 page views and 11,599 unique views to the Dig homepage.

Time capsules:

- Two time capsules containing objects chosen by children from local schools will be buried until 2059.

Publications:

- An article about the M74 PAP will be available in the forthcoming Scottish Community Archaeology Conference booklet.

- Extracts from the Oral History Programme have been used in a book by Piers Dudgeon entitled 'Our Glasgow'
- Nicholas James from the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge published an article on the M74 in the 'Antiquity' Journal. It can be found in Volume 83, number 320 pages 518-520.
- 'Scottish Memories' magazine has requested to use oral history testimony gathered as a part of the M74 in a future publication about schooldays.

Museum Handling Kits:

- Two handling kits have been created and have been passed on to Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum and Glasgow Museums Resource Centre. These will be used for archaeology activities and will continue to inform the public about the M74.
- The development of the kits also ran alongside staff training for those at Kelvingrove. This will enable Learning and Access to use the archaeology collections with more confidence and will help to open up local history and archaeology to the wider public.

Oral History Archive:

- The oral history testimonies will be archived at the Scottish Oral History Centre based at the University of Strathclyde, within Renfrewshire and South Lanarkshire Councils as well as at Glasgow Museums. These will be a valuable resource for those studying the history of Glasgow.

1.2 Evaluation:

Evaluation was collected by a range of techniques including evaluation forms, comments books, photographs and children's work.

1.3 Project Outcomes:

Visitor Feedback

Most of the evaluation is very positive and suggests that many participants actively engaged with the project and developed their knowledge of local history and archaeology by taking part.

Other outcomes were:

- Enabling intergenerational learning and reminiscence
- Enabling the public to have fun and enjoy learning
- Developing creativity
- Developing skills

Staff Feedback:

Staff fed into the evaluation process and highlighted many positive outcomes of the project.

The client

Alan Anderson highlighted that the M74:

- Uncovered and recorded historical information and provided publicity for the digs
- Involved a broad range of audiences
- He also feels the Simulated Dig will provide a useful legacy

HAPCA:

Russel Coleman felt that the M74 had:

- Enabled staff to gain new experience
- Raised the profile of industrial archaeology
- Offered opportunities to find new ways of working
- He also said that he felt the oral history had been a particularly successful part of the project as it engaged communities and held together different aspects of the project.

Glasgow Museums:

Various staff fed back that the M74 had:

- Enabled the exploration of new areas of the collections
- Attracted new visitors
- Increased visitor numbers to Scotland Street School Museum and allowed the building to remain open all year.
- Enabled staff to gain new experiences and develop professionally.
- And that the creation of an oral history archive will be of benefit to the museums.

Staff were positive about the project and its outcomes overall, however they also identified a few areas where the PAP could have been improved. These were:

- Having a greater lead-in time
- Involving CSG earlier
- Appointing Learning Assistants
- Offering more activities (especially during the digs)
- Improving communication between partners
- Improving the approvals process
- Separating the PAP from the archaeology contract
- Improving marketing

2 Introduction

2.1 The M74 Dig and Public Archaeology Programme

The M74 Completion Archaeological Mitigation project comprised a phased programme of archaeological works undertaken in advance of the construction of the M74 Completion Project across the south side of Glasgow and in South Lanarkshire. This work was undertaken by HAPCA, a joint venture comprising Headland Archaeology Ltd and Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

The Public Archaeology Programme (PAP) ran alongside the digs and worked with schools, specialists and community groups to engage the public in the work that was happening in their local areas. This included a range of events and activities delivered from Scotland Street Museum including exhibitions, simulated archaeological digs, a publicly accessible research archive, an oral history programme, master classes and talks, a schools programme, family programming and community outreach as well as site open days, information boards and a web site .

2.2 Reasons for the PAP

The GUARD Report 'M74 Completion: Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Phase II. Part 2: Public Archaeology sets out two key reasons for the PAP: 'The archaeology programme is intended to record the heritage for the public and this requires that public be informed of results' and also

'public funds are being spent on the archaeology and therefore the public should be allowed to contribute to the archaeological programme and help shape it'. (GUARD 2005, Part 2, p.5)

2.3 The Main Organisations Involved:

The M74 Completion Project was funded by the project partners: Transport Scotland, the main funder; Glasgow City Council; South Lanarkshire Council and Renfrewshire Council. Glasgow City Council administered the contract. However the day to day responsibility for the PAP was handled by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service. WoSAS oversaw the work of Glasgow City Council's Development and Regeneration Services (DRS) and HAPCA who subcontracted Culture and Sport Glasgow to carry out parts of the PAP.

2.4 Culture and Sport Glasgow

Culture & Sport Glasgow (CSG) were contracted by HAPCA to deliver 'Work Package 8: Programme of Public Archaeology'. Three new posts were created to carry this out. These were: Learning and Access Curator initially filled by Màiri Robertson and later by Diana Morton; Archival and Research Assistant filled by David Walker and an Administrative Assistant filled by Lesleyann Gardner. These staff were helped and guided throughout the project by various members of the wider Glasgow Museums team, including: Dr Ellen McAdam, Collections Services Manager; Janice Lane, Learning Manager; Caroline Barr, Museum Manager at Scotland Street School Museum; Michael Nix, the Transport and Technology Research Manager; Clare Gray, Learning and Access Curator and many others.

2.5 Aims and Objectives of the Public Archaeology Programme:

There is not one definitive document containing aims and objectives for the PAP, instead I have studied the three main documents for the PAP and picked out their main aims. I have used the GUARD Report: 'Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Phase 2', 'The M74 Public Archaeology Programme Outline Scope' and 'Work Package 8' (Please see footnotes for further analysis.) I have based much of this on the GUARD Report as I feel the actual public programme in many ways remained closer to what was set out in this than Work Package 8.

- **1 : To inform the public of the work of the M74 through a programme of:**
 - exhibitions
 - Web-based display
 - on-site interpretation
 - tours
 - interaction with schools and other groups

- **2: To actively engage the public in shaping the project through:**
 - artistic engagement
 - practical participation in fieldwork
 - general research involvement through oral history
 - Engagement in framing research agenda and final dissemination programme¹

¹ The GUARD report divides the programme in two parts: 'the first concerns the more familiar, passive engagement common to many projects: dissemination and education programmes, such as exhibitions, web-based display, on-site interpretation and tours, and interaction with schools and other groups. The second element concerns more active engagement, such as artistic engagement, practical participation in the fieldwork, more general research involvement through oral history, and engagement in the framing of the research agenda and final dissemination programme'. (GUARD 2005, part 2, p 8)

- **3: To target three audience groups in particular:**
 - Targeted groups of adults and community groups with connections to the cultural heritage along the M74 route
 - General public to promote interest in the archaeological processes and outcomes of the work along the M74 route
 - Family audiences to promote interest in the work and outcomes of the M74 programme.²
- **4: To promote public understanding of archaeology³**
- **5: To develop awareness of archaeological methods⁴**
- **6: To develop public knowledge of local history⁵**

2.6 Methods of Evaluation:

Event or activity	Method of evaluation
Dig Open Days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers • Staff feedback from HAPCA
Site Interpretive Panels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff feedback
Exhibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor comments book • Staff feedback • Photographs of visitors • Visitor figures
Schools Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher's Evaluations • Participant numbers • Staff evaluations
Time Capsules Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher's evaluations • Photographs • Pupils emails • Children's work
Archaeological Adventures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher's evaluations • Staff evaluations
Tailored School sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher's/partner's feedback
Zest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers • Comments book • Comments cards • Children's work • Staff and volunteer evaluations
M74 Family Fun Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers

² 'Work Package 8: Programme of Pubic Archaeology'

³ The PAP should contribute to 'wider dissemination of archaeological understanding. (GUARD 2005,Part 2, p.5)

⁴ ' It is necessary to recognise and encourage a critical awareness of archaeological methods (GUARD 2005, part 2, p.6)

⁵ The GUARD report highlights that the digs relate to 'Glasgow's, most recent past; to the formation and development of the industrial city. Industrialization is central to our understanding of the history and contemporary character of Glasgow, the West of Scotland and Scotland as a whole, and is thus a subject of archeological enquiry that is of undeniable relevance to the present population (GUARD 2005, part 2, p.7)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments books • Photographs • Postcode survey • Staff and volunteer evaluations
Subway Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers • Comments book • Postcode survey • Photographs • Staff and volunteer evaluations
Master Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers • Visitor evaluations
M74 Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor numbers • Visitor evaluations • Staff evaluations
Community Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant numbers • Participant evaluation forms • Photographs
Scottish Community Archaeology Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photographs • Verbal feedback
SSSM Past Pupil's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor figures • Photographs
The Oral History Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recordings of oral history and transcriptions • A DVD of testimonies • Photographs • Participant evaluation forms
One off sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor comments • Staff feedback
Volunteer Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer evaluations • Photographs • Staff feedback • Volunteer's research
Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff feedback
Public engagement in research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emails

3 The Public Archaeology Programme:

This section of the report details the events and activities which took place as a part of the Public Archaeology Programme.

3.1 The Digs and On-Site Activities:

Site Interpretive Panels:

The archaeological excavations were interpreted by a series of graphic panels that were regularly updated to allow new information to be shown and to keep the public informed of progress. The panels were displayed outside each of the sites in safe viewing areas that allowed the public to see the excavations even outwith designated Open Days. The content was produced by HAPCA with Sonia Taylor from CSG's Design Department and included

background to the project and funding bodies, research aims, history and maps updated with the results of the digs as they emerged with finds and images.

The contract specified a maximum of 45 panels in total to be sited at the Tenements Site, Govan Ironworks, Caledonian Pottery and on the Tradeston Sites. The contract also set out the specification for the panels (size, logos, acknowledgements etc). In practice, each site had one permanent panel setting out the background to the project and the specific site and a second panel which was updated on a monthly basis. The panels were attached to the security fencing in safe viewing areas where visitors gathered.

The turnaround time of 4 weeks to update the information panels was fairly tight given that the text had to be written and images selected in order to prepare a mock-up for approval by the client. Amendments then had to be made and a new mock-up prepared for approval before it could be sent to the printer and then finally delivered to site for display. The first few panels were produced by HAPCA (before CSG were in post) and had a rather 'home made' feel to them. However when compared to the CSG panels, the most striking difference (other than quality of finish and design) was the amount of text. The HAPCA panels were very wordy with between 500 and 1000 words per panel. In contrast the CSG panels were strictly limited to 150 words per panel. This was based on many years of feedback from exhibitions.

Keeping the panels clean and replacing them when they were storm damaged were the main practical issues.

The M74 Website:

The M74 website was hosted by Transport Scotland and the main requirements of the contract were for weekly updates of the excavation results, a daily dig diary and dissemination of the results as they emerged from the post-excavation programme and oral history project. The web site address was advertised on all leaflets, site information panels and marketing literature. A fairly rudimentary web site was designed to get some of the early results out into the public domain. Once the CSG staff were in place, a detailed method statement for the web site was submitted; below is the broad structure of the web site. The design of the site was by Mairi Robertson, CSG and TS staff, the content written by HAPCA.

HOME PAGE	Image - of excavation in progress	Enter website.
	Headings	Links
ABOUT	What is the M74 Dig?	Describe project (scale, planning context, partners etc.).
	Why is it important?	Summarise significant aspects.
	How can you get involved?	Links to M74 Public Archaeology Programme: Dig Discovery Centre Exhibition Events Training Oral History project etc.

	What sites have been excavated?	List sites/interactive sites location map
News	Latest updates on findings/progress/events; new website material	Links to updates/events/press coverage links etc
Discover M74 Sites	Main archaeological sites	Main Findings; Virtual site tour (text & image based); AV material; Excavation image gallery; Dig Diaries etc
Discover M74 Artefacts	Selected artefact summaries	Artefact gallery
Discover Archaeological Evidence	Downloadable information resources	Site reports; specialist reports etc
Discover Educational Resources	Downloadable educational tools/information	Worksheets; maps; plans; photos; bibliographies; etc
Time Map	Archaeological chronology	Chronology of M74 archaeological sites in wider context of Glasgow/ Lanarkshire/ Renfrewshire.
Contact details		

The web site is still up and running and hosted by Transport Scotland but required updating after the excavations and PAP were completed in April 2008 and July 2009 respectively. Summary reports from the first phase of the post-excavation and publication programme were also added.

A web site is a standard medium for disseminating the results of any project quickly and with worldwide accessibility, however it is important that the public knows about the site in order to access it. Therefore marketing of a project and a web site go hand in hand, however it took time to disseminate this information. As with many of the other tasks and events of the PAP, the web site was slow in developing due to lack of staff to develop it and in not being in a position to agree a design for the PAP with the client. Unfortunately it only became fully formed at the close of the excavation programme.

Dig Open Days

The M74 PAP programme was initially launched by the Dig Open Days. These allowed the public access to the sites as they were being excavated and provided an access point for the public to become further engaged in the project. For example many of the oral history respondents were recruited this way (please see Oral History Programme report). The Open Days offered opportunities to look around the sites, talk to archaeologists and handle finds. On site interpretation was also offered by the Site Interpretation Panels.

The contract specified a maximum of 12 Open Days and 10 open days were run in total; three open days at the Tenements, two at the Govan Iron Works, four at the Caledonian Pottery and

one at the Tradeston sites. The first, at the Tenement site and the last, at the Caledonian Pottery where visitors could take home finds, proved particularly popular, with both sites attracting over 250 visitors. The other open days at the Caledonian Pottery and Govan Ironworks attracted approximately 100 visitors per day and the Tenements attracted less than 50 visitors.

All the sites were different in terms of access and visibility. The Tenement site was highly visible situated on an island between major road routes with residential housing close by. The Caledonian Pottery was set back from the road slightly but was on a busy road and close to Rutherglen Town Centre. The Tradeston Sites were also highly visible on a vast flat expanse of land close to busy road junctions and with the excavations immediately adjacent to the pavement edge. The Govan Iron Works was the least visible and least accessible of the sites being set back a long way from the road. In addition, the site was officially a remediation site with potential contaminants and Japanese Knot Wood. Access was therefore only achieved by building a fenced passageway comprising hundreds of metres of panel fencing. There was very little parking space on any of the sites.

The visitor numbers show the need to vary the activities on offer as once the public had visited a site they did not return in the same numbers. The only Open Day which bucked this trend was the final one at the Caledonian Pottery which offered the chance to take home a piece of pottery and may have attracted repeat visits.

Viewing Platforms

The contract specified moveable viewing platforms on all the major sites. These were to be built from scaffolding and planks and were to be situated in the viewing areas outwith the excavations to allow visitors to see the excavations on a daily basis from an elevated position. They were to be moved periodically as the excavation progressed. In practice, the Tenement Site and Caledonian Pottery had readymade walkways (internal roads and concrete platforms) and as the excavations were particularly deep, an elevated position was not required. These walkways were bordered by safety panel fencing on which the site information panels were attached. The Tradeston Sites were undertaken late on in the programme and with only one Open Day, a dedicated viewing platform was not necessary. Instead, there were many side roads with chain link fencing and with the excavations immediately adjacent to the pavement edge, the public could view much of the excavations close up from a position of safety. The Govan Iron Works was the hardest site to access and view being both at distance from a public road and being on a designated remediation site. Here, a viewing area was created at one end of the site series from panel fencing. For the Open Days fenced off metallated pathways were created by the remediation contractor with designated viewing points at key areas of the site. An earthen bank was also built to provide an elevated position close to the Lower English Buildings.

3.2 The Exhibitions:

At the core of the Public Archaeology Programme were the two exhibitions which took place at Scotland Street School Museum. These were 'Uncovering the Past' and 'Uncovering Industry'. These displayed objects from the digs and offered an opportunity for the public to explore the work of the M74, archaeological processes and the history of the local area.

Work Package 8 set out the main audiences, messages and aims of the exhibitions as:

The target audiences for the exhibitions:

- **Families and children:** To be targeted by 'hands-on or interactive activities including the themes of social and industrial history and archaeology'
- **Lifelong learners:** To be engaged by a 'programme of facilitated workshops' and 'participation in object and documentary research'
- **General visitors:** who it was hoped would 'work with the project team in selecting objects to interpret in the exhibition' and would 'contribute to the oral history project'

The main aims of the exhibitions were:

- to display the results of the archaeological investigations and oral history project associated with the M74 Completion Project focusing on the three main sites and using finds, museum objects, text, graphics and audio-visual material
- to involve community and other groups in interpreting material and developing the displays
- to introduce visitors to the methods and techniques involved in archaeology, from excavation through post-excavation analysis to dissemination of result.

The key messages were:

- the M74 Completion Project is making it possible to learn about the history and archaeology of sites along the route
- these sites show us how people lived and worked in this area from about 1800 onwards
- the three main sites are the Tenements in Laurieston, the Govan Ironworks Foundry and the Caledonian Pottery in Rutherglen
- excavating, researching and interpreting archaeological sites and finds involves a wide range of skills and techniques
- everyone can contribute to telling our history (HAPCA, 2007, p.25)

The exhibitions were developed by a team from Culture and Sport Glasgow with specialist advice given by HAPCA staff. Michael Nix, Research Manager, led the CSG team. This included: Sonia Taylor and John Westwell from Design; James Gibson, The Audio Visual Technician who developed the films used in the exhibitions; Marie Stumpff and Stephanie De Roemer who organised the conservation for the exhibition; technicians and technical staff, including Andrew Pollock and Ray Plazalski, Peter Marshall and Russell Cruickshank and their teams. Enzo DiCosmo took photographs of the sites for the graphic panels and photographed the exhibitions. He also provided many of the photographs used in this report. Kim Teo edited the exhibition and liaised with the various agencies involved in the exhibition. The Scotland Street School Museum team also contributed, in particular Caroline Barr, John Yates and John Bulloch. In addition the M74 team also assisted with the exhibition, David Walker provided oral history extracts, researched and sourced photographic images and historic film as well as assisting James Gibson in compiling the oral history film footage. Lesleyann Gardner assisted with any administrative tasks and arranged the opening events for both exhibitions and Mairi Robertson undertook a variety of tasks and took responsibility for a case in the second exhibition. CSG also provided some of the objects on display as when the exhibitions were developed there were still some gaps in material found at the digs.

In HAPCA Louise Davis acted as a liaison between the archaeologists and the CSG team, she knew the sites and kept the CSG team up to date with developments. Russel Coleman, Steven Clancy, Candy Hatherley and the site directors all helped the exhibition team and Michael said that they had been very responsive when asked for information and had been very welcoming when the exhibition team visited the sites.

Michael also said that what made the exhibitions possible to complete in the short timescale available was that he knew that he could rely on those involved and their expertise to get the job done. He felt there was a culture of mutual respect within the team. In this report he wanted to highlight 'what a fantastic job people did in the time they had'.

M74 Dig Discovery Centre:

The M74 Dig Discovery Centre was sited in the Drill Hall at Scotland Street School Museum. It accompanied the exhibitions 'Uncovering the Past' and 'Uncovering Industry' and offered an opportunity to develop the audience of life-long learners by providing opportunities to handle finds and to consult a selection of reports, maps, plans, archive photographs and reference books. There were also computers available for the public to access the M74 website.

The Dig Discovery Centre- the computer area is to the left and racking containing books and finds to the right

Uncovering the Past:

'Uncovering the Past' was the first phase of the M74 exhibitions at Scotland Street School Museum. It opened 25 January and closed 25 July 2008. It investigated the excavations at the Caledonian Pottery, Govan Iron Works and Pollokshaws Road Tenements.

Analysing data collected through the visitor comments book, the overall public reaction to the exhibition was very positive. Out of 153 comments, 129 were positive, 21 neutral (meaning that they identified both good and bad aspects of the exhibition, suggested that the exhibition was 'ok', or were irrelevant to the exhibition) only 3 were negative.

There is strong evidence that family audiences enjoyed the exhibition, in particular, the area which allowed children to dress as archaeologists proved very popular. One visitor commented: 'I had children of different ages and they loved dressing up as archaeologists'. Several children also left comments and seemed very interested in the archaeology and the objects, such as: 'It's interesting what you can learn from digging it's very good' and 'cool how you got this stuff out the ground'. The exhibition has also inspired some to change their attitudes to archaeology or broaden their knowledge. One child wrote 'I have learnt about this at school and I wasn't very interested but now I have seen the things I'm totally amazes [sic]'; another commented 'very good. I have always wanted to see what my Mum was talking about when she said about archaeology' and another even said 'I thought it was interesting because I want to be an archaeologist when I'm older'. School groups too enjoyed the exhibition and linked activities: 'My class thoroughly enjoyed taking part in the archaeological dig out in the marquee. I found the exhibition very informative and interesting'.

Life-long learners with a previous interest in local history also enjoyed the exhibition. One commented 'great portrayal, we now need someone to do a full history on Dixons'. The general public too reported that the exhibition had enabled them to better understand the past: 'Great to uncover our ancestors way of life and it shows us what a hard life they lived'. Those of an older generation felt that the exhibition could help future generations understand their lives: 'Good to see the efforts to maintain our history and pass onto the next generation'. In addition the exhibition did not just have local appeal, but also attracted several visitors from overseas, including Canada and Japan. The exhibition was also praised for being accessible for wheelchair users.

Any negative comments that were received were not about the content of the exhibition. The majority of complaints focussed on the temperature of the exhibition space which can get very hot. Other visitors highlighted the need for more workshops related to the exhibition, maybe in future projects of this type more activities should be available and marketing materials should be displayed within the exhibition space. The only other complaint was that archaeologist's hard hats for dressing up were too big for children. These comments are only received early on in the exhibition so this would suggest that this was righted.

Uncovering Industry:

'Uncovering Industry' was the second phase of the M74 exhibitions. It ran 8 August 2008 to 16 February 2009. The displays studied the industrial heritage of Glasgow and the surrounding areas and displayed finds from several sites. The exhibition also used oral history and videos of archaeologists at work.

Comments from 'Uncovering Industry' point to a positive reaction to the exhibition. This exhibition drew in a larger number of comments: 343, of which 279 were positive, 51 neutral and 13 negative. In particular visitors seemed to enjoy the opportunity to explore personal or family histories. Comments included: 'Brought back so many happy memories of days playing in the back green and raking the middens' and 'we lived in Clifford Street in 1965-1970 and our flat was demolished to build the motorway this brings back memories of 5 brilliant years'. Others found it helped them to understand their own family history: 'Reminded me of my gran and grandads' and 'I saw my grandpa and great uncle Tom on the film. We come from Inverness I am very glad we came up here'.

The exhibition also helped to develop an understanding and appreciation of the past of Glasgow. Comments ranged from: 'a travel in the history of Glasgow', to 'What a history we have and what a heritage'. The exhibition was also praised for exploring the lives of those who worked in the factories: 'Very humbling to hear of the awful work conditions. We are so lucky now!' There was also evidence that the exhibition changed attitudes to museums and archaeology, one visitor commented 'It was very fun and interesting and good to look at! I am never really this interested in these types of things in museums but I am with this one'. One archaeologist of the future even commented: 'so cool wish I was there finding all the pots'

As with 'Uncovering the Past', the dressing up area was praised. Visitors also complimented the 'fascinating video of past times', which would refer to the oral history used. The objects were also highlighted as of interest, one visitor saying 'I liked the stoneware section especially the tea pot and the hot water bottle'. The exhibition also proved a draw for those who had already been before and several repeat visits are documented in the visitor book, including one that simply said: 'Been quite a few times still as good as the first'.

Negative comments received were not generally about the content of the exhibition. As with 'Uncovering the Past', the majority of complaints were about the temperature of the exhibition space. Other focussed on the volume of the televisions and the state of Scotland Street's playground.

As with 'Uncovering the Past' there was a perceived lack of activities, and this should be acted on with future projects. Other visitors used the exhibition comments book as a space to voice their views on the building of the road. The only suggestion about the content of the exhibition was that there should have been more information about the East End; however this would have proved difficult as none of the digs took place in there.

For a full list of visitor comments and details of press coverage, please see appendix.

Past Lives: The Kingston Area:

'Past Lives: The Kingston Area' was an exhibition devised and developed by David Walker for Scotland Street School Museum's Past Pupil's Day. It was intended to engage former residents of the local area which was being excavated. The exhibition consisted of photographs provided by former residents and pupils depicting the area around Scotland Street School Museum. It was launched on the day of the Scotland Street Reunion and Past Pupils Day.

3.3 The Schools Programme:

Schools Outreach:

The outreach programme was set up by Clare Gray, whilst the learning activities were developed and delivered by David Walker and administered by Lesleyann Gardner. The schools outreach sessions were a slight departure from the original PAP plans: 'It was originally anticipated that outreach visits would focus on young people's groups and after schools clubs, however research has shown that local primary schools are very keen for outreach visits to the schools themselves so the whole school can find out more. It has therefore been suggested that each school should have a 1-day outreach visit informing them about the site nearest to them and with the intention of accessing as many local children as possible'. 'The aim of the visits is to encourage young people to participate in archaeology and to find out more about the sites on their doorsteps. The visits will also succeed in informing the wider community (through young people communicating with family and friends) about the archaeological work taking place' (HAPCA, 2007, p.36-37)

Each school visit started with a PowerPoint slideshow at assembly to inform the children about archaeology, the processes used to discover and log finds and the M74 sites. Afterwards each class took part in a handling session and an activity which looked at primary and secondary sources including original material from the digs, maps and sections of sites and archive photographs.

On the evaluation forms the teachers rated all sessions as very good or excellent. Teachers especially appreciated the opportunity for the children to touch real objects: comments received included: 'Children appreciated and enjoyed handling the objects and finding out about them', 'Artefacts were excellent - real history' and 'the fact that the children got "hands on" experience was beneficial'.

Other positives highlighted were the planning and delivery of sessions. Comments received stated: 'Good interaction without 'talking at' the children for too long. Told pupils interesting little facts and encouraged them to think for themselves.'; 'Tone, pace etc. suitable for our new to English pupils'; 'All the children's responses were valued. Delivery was very much question based, involving the children and using their responses, pace suited to needs of children.'; 'Their communication was excellent.' and 'Active learning which involves developing the children's thinking.'

Several schools also commented on how relevant the sessions were for their topics: 'We are studying 'the Victorians' at the moment and so the content was very useful.', 'content very

appropriate as class are about to begin a "Local Study" Project' and the importance of the focus on the local area in the workshops was highlighted by Burgh Primary who said: 'Part of the children's local history brought to life.'

The only suggestions for improvements were small adjustments such as using more visual aids such as videos of the excavations, working in smaller groups, bringing cameras to record the visit and more time for sessions.

Time Capsules Outreach:

The Time Capsules Outreach Project took place in four schools: St Albert's, Pollokshields, Burgh and St Columbkille's Primary Schools. A separate session was taken by DRS staff with Glendale Primary. Clare Gray and Billy Collins from Learning and Access led two sessions in each school. In the initial session the children learnt about the M74 and archaeology, in the second the children brought in objects to put into a time capsule.

The objects were chosen to represent everyday life in 2009 and looked at the themes of school, toys and games, the high street, transport and technology. The children also filled in object records which explained why they felt their objects were important. The objects will be buried for 50 years in two time capsules along the route of the M74, one in Tradeston and one in Rutherglen.

The project culminated in the final event for the PAP at which the time capsules were handed over to Interlink for burial. The time capsules and the objects were displayed in the Drill Hall at Scotland Street School Museum and St Albert's Primary were invited to attend the ceremony (the other schools were invited to bring representatives but for reasons of space we could not have invited all of those involved). St Albert's were also led on an activity trail by Diana Morton, Lisa McKechnie and Clare Gray around Scotland Street School. The pupils later wrote: 'We had a fantastic day yesterday. We really enjoyed the trail and the fabulous food it was world class'.

After the event the time capsules were packed and advice was sought from conservation as to the best way to protect the materials involved. The time capsules will be buried next year and the children who were involved will be invited to the ceremony.

Evaluation forms were sent to the teachers with certificates for the children and photographs of the time capsules display. The evaluations rated all sessions as very good or good. The schools were particularly positive about Billy and Clare's communication with the children, for example: 'Billy involved everyone and ensured they were attentive' and 'were able to engage and motivate the children'. All schools also reported that the sessions developed the children's interest in archaeology and local history. Pollokshields Primary added 'Pupils regularly talk about the road's progress' and the teacher from St Columbkilles added that 'I enjoyed taking part in this activity, finding it stimulating and thought provoking'.

When asked if anything would improve the sessions the schools identified a couple of areas. Pollokshields stated that they would have liked a 'smaller ratio of pupils to tutor', however considering that the sessions at this point were being run by Learning and Access staff who had other duties, this would not have been possible. The only other suggestion for how to improve the project was given by Burgh who commented 'these sessions were not part of our topic and taken out of context lessens the impact'.

Archaeological Adventures:

Archaeological Adventures was a schools workshop which took place at Scotland Street School Museum. It was written by CSG Learning and Access staff with Mairi Robertson and led by the Learning Assistants. The sessions were publicised on the M74 website and through the Glasgow Museums 'What's On for Schools' Magazine. Bookings were taken through the Museums Education Service. It attracted 252 pupils from 6 schools.

The aim of the session was: 'To develop a curriculum linked local history workshop based on the social history of the area and information coming from the excavations' (Mairi Robertson, David Walker and LesleyAnn Gardner, 2008). It explored the work of archaeologists and the differences between primary and secondary sources by using examples from 'Uncovering Industry'. The children also watched oral history testimonies, carried out their own oral history interviews and took part in practical activities such as object handling and finds sorting.

The sessions were evaluated by teachers with Glasgow Museums' standard schools evaluation form and all sessions received either 'very good' or 'excellent' ratings. The comments in particular are very positive about the Learning Assistant's delivery such as: 'Very enthusiastic, positive tone, encouraging and helpful', 'Good interaction with the pupils. Emphasised the value of sources' and 'Lisa was friendly, welcoming and spoke to the children at a level they were able to understand.' The only negative comment is that the pupils were crowded in the exhibition due to space around the cases.

I asked the staff who had led the sessions for feedback. Lisa McKechnie one of the Learning Assistants responded: 'Children really enjoyed dressing up like an archaeologist. Children also really liked the oral history session, with games and the DVD. They were able to feel involved in the project and think what they told their friends could be an oral history testimony. Using interpretive resources, they were able to suggest what the finds could tell them about the lives of people from the past i.e. what they ate, the animals they kept, the socio-economic status. This then helped the children to imagine what life would have been like at this time. Teachers liked the range of sources used and how it taught children, firsthand, the difference between primary and secondary sources. Lots of the children got really excited that they were touching real bone. One school found the exhibition really interesting as their school was in the local area and they could see the excavation. Several children were also really interested in the conservation techniques evidenced in the mawl. All the children were really interested in the range of stuff that archaeology could tell them about people from the past.'

Tailored Schools Sessions:

In addition to the mainstream schools programme two groups requested sessions in the period after 'Archaeological Adventures' had finished.

Interlink School Session for Holy Cross Primary:

Interlink contacted M74 staff to ask if they could bring a group from Holy Cross Primary to visit 'Uncovering Industry'. This was arranged for 11 February, and they brought 62 children with 4 adult helpers. The children took part in a trail and oral history activity led by Diana Morton, Lisa McKechnie and Tracy Gemmill.

Feedback was positive, Ewan from Interlink who had organised the trip said that the school had informed him that they had a 'lovely time' and had 'really enjoyed the visit'. However staff assisting felt that they should have been warned about the number of children attending, as the session was only booked for 45-50 children.

Hills Trust Primary Sim Dig Session:

On 2 March, 15 children from Hills Trust Primary took part in a Sim Dig session led by Diana Morton. Although an evaluation was sent to the teacher this was not returned.

3.4 Family Activities

Zest:

Zest is the name for the Glasgow programme of holiday activities for children. The M74 Zest workshops were offered during the holidays alongside the Scotland Street Learning and Access sessions. A variety of activities were run, including simulated digs; making time capsules, clay pots and piggy banks and finds handling and sorting. The sessions were run as partnerships, with Scotland Street's Learning Assistants and with HAPCA staff running some Sim Digs. In total over 987 people took part in Zest activities. For a full breakdown of figures please see appendix.

The aim of the M74 Zest Programme was to: 'encourage children and families to engage with heritage together in an informal setting.' And to 'provide learning experiences and activities exploring social history and archaeology' (M74 Dig, 2007)

As the sessions were run by various organisations, the level of evaluation varies. The most comprehensive comes from the summer holiday sessions led by Learning and Access. During these sessions comments cards and books were left on tables to encourage visitors to leave feedback.

The comments books were generally filled in by children. As these did not take a set format it is difficult to pinpoint which session some of the comments are for, however they are very positive. For example: 'This is very good making time capsules. Thank you very much! Xxxxxxx'; 'I thought that be an archaeologist was fun and well organised'; 'I think it was fab I would come again'.

The adult's responses were limited to verbal feedback and a few comments cards that were returned. The verbal feedback was positive and told us that some families had returned several times over the holidays. The comments cards praised the Sim Dig in particular: 'Grandchild (age 5) had great time and really enjoyed it. Guides very good with children explaining everything' and 'Children loved the dig, and finding artefacts, the guides were very good with children explaining what finds were and their use'.

Although the M74 Zest was successful, the visitor numbers seem to lag behind those for other similar Learning and Access activities. For example in week one of summer holidays, run by Learning and Access had 315 visitors, week 2, which consisted of M74 activities run by L and A achieved only 159, L and A's weeks 3 and 5 achieved 102 and 121 respectively whereas the M74 weeks 4 and 6 achieved only 77 and 88 respectively. This may be due to the M74 activities being repeated through the summer whereas Learning and Access activities varied, so encouraging repeat visits. Also M74 activities also were not marketed as widely. In addition to the flyers and website used by the M74, L and A used Preview magazine and mailing lists to market activities.

The M74 Family Fun Day:

The Family Fun Day took place on 10 April 2009. It was intended as a way of bringing to an end the M74 Zest programme and the marketing focused in particular on inviting those who had already taken part in M74 activities such as children from the schools who had been targeted by the outreach programme.

Diana Morton and Tracy Gemmill assisted by Frazer Cappie ran activities which involved finds handling and sorting, printing based on company logos and making clay pots. The activities were well attended, receiving 132 visitors. The printing session was attended by 24 children and 11 adults. The pottery, the most popular of the day, by 43 children and 28 adults and Bones! a finds handling and craft activity was attended by 15 children and 11 adults.

The sign-in sheets asked for the participants' postcodes so that we could track where our visitors were coming from. The visitors from Glasgow centred around the South Side and the West End. However the majority came from areas just outside Glasgow such as Kilwinning, Cambuslang, Paisley, Renfrew and Blantyre. Others came from further afield from places such as Aberdeen, Edinburgh and even West Sussex! This may be explained by the fact that the activities took place on Good Friday and so many visitors would have been on holiday.

Evaluation was collected by leaving comments books on the tables. The comments showed that children enjoyed both finds handling and craft activities. For example one child commented 'It was fun making the picture and then sticking it in paint', whereas another said 'I liked seeing the dug up bottles'. Another enjoyed the Bones! session: 'I liked when we were drawing pictures of what we thought the old things came from'. Verbal feedback too highlighted the day had been positive for all.

In addition feedback was also requested from the staff who had assisted. Tracy Gemmill commented: 'I really enjoyed the session and felt it went really well'... 'Feedback was very positive and adults got stuck in and made pottery objects themselves. It was a very upbeat session all in all.' The only problem that she highlighted was the drop-in format, which she felt interrupted the session. This criticism was taken into account for the Subway Festival and the places on each session were limited. Tracy was happy with the content of the sessions and suggested that the sessions could be adapted to GMRC and rerun in the future.

Subway Festival:

The Subway Festival is a citywide weekend of events centred around the Glasgow underground. In 2009 it was decided that one of the hubs for the activities would be Scotland Street School and a range of events and activities were planned. On 23 and 24 May 2009 the M74 offered the chance to handle finds from the Caledonian Pottery and make a piggy bank out of papier-mâché. Due to feedback from previous events the format of the sessions was structured with two 1 hour sessions on each day.

Diana Morton led the activities on Saturday with the assistance of Jane Quinn. Caroline Austin from the Burrell Collection led on Sunday assisted by Charlotte Bryan. Saturday was more popular, with 20 children, 7 young people and 18 adults participating. On Sunday only 6 children participated. The lower figures for Sunday are probably due to important football matches taking place for both Celtic and Rangers that afternoon.

The marketing for these events was carried out externally as a part of the Subway Festival and this seems to have affected the makeup of visitors attending. When visitors signed in they were

asked to submit a postcode so that we could log where they came from. The majority of visitors came from the West End (mainly focussed around the areas of Hillhead and Partick, suggesting they may have seen marketing at the subway stations). Only one of the visitors came from the local area around Scotland Street and one from the East End. The others all come from outside Glasgow, including Erskine, Alexandria, Johnston and East Kilbride.

The sessions were evaluated by using a comments book and all feedback gained was positive. Some examples of comments left were: 'We all visited Scotland Street School and had lots of fun making papier-mâché pigs'; 'well organised and staff very helpful, great fun, friendly staff' and 'I think it was great fun and very well sticky'. (Please see appendix for copies of the comments books)

I also asked Caroline Austin who took the Sunday session for feedback. She said: 'It went well but it was not very busy.' She suggested that being given more information on the M74 beforehand may have helped.

Hunterian Junior Archaeologists:

The Hunterian Junior Archaeologists meet at the Hunterian Museum monthly. They visit other museums and go on trips as well as taking part in activities at the museum itself. 10 young people visited Scotland Street School on the 4 October 2008 and were shown round the exhibition by Michael Nix. They then took part in a Sim Dig session.

The feedback from the group leaders was very positive, Philip Tonner said: 'Generally, most of the kids said that they had a great time. One gave it 10 out of 10. My feedback is that it was a great day. The Sim Dig was a resounding success!' Michael also found the experience a positive one, commenting that it was a 'good day that was enjoyed by the parents and the children'

3.5 Adult Activities

Masterclasses

Lesleyann Gardner

As part of the M74 Public Archaeology Programme a series of Archaeology Master Classes were held in Scotland Street School Museum in February – March 2008 & November – December 2008. There were 2 sets of six classes over six weeks the first set of dates were from 2nd February until the 8th March 2008 and the second set of dates were from 1st November – 6th December 2008 at 11am – 1pm and accommodated up to 20 people.

These were beginners classes targeted at adults including students, members of local societies and the general public. Each class involved a practical element and handouts were available for participants to take home.

These were marketed on the Transport Scotland website, Glasgow Museums Website, sent to all Glasgow Museums staff, to the Local Societies and Departments, sent to one of our volunteers to put up on the Glasgow University departmental board and the Council for Scottish Archaeology.

Below is a list of the first set of dates and a brief description of what the master classes covered.

- **Saturday 2nd February - Archives for Archaeologists** with Kirsty Dingwall & Liz Jones
This class will cover the main sources of publicly available information used by archaeologists when researching a site and where to find it. This will focus on Glasgow and

the M74 Dig sites in particular and will cover the use of old maps, documentary sources and the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

- **Saturday 9th February - Archaeological surveying and drawing** with Mikael Simonsson & Elin Evertsson
This class will include an overview of the techniques employed by archaeologists to plan sites and draw features. There will be a practical introduction to basic planning and drawing using tapes, planning frames and dumpy levels and reading and understanding maps. We will also look at digital planning using electronic survey equipment.
- **Saturday 16th February - Historic Building Recording** with George Geddes
This class will cover the basic techniques used when recording buildings using the M74 Dig building recording projects as an example. There will be a practical introduction to the recording of buildings focussing on Scotland Street School Museum.
- **Saturday 23rd February - Environmental Archaeology** with Sarah-Jane Haston & Roz Gillis
This class will look at the different palaeoenvironmental techniques and analyses used in vegetation reconstruction, such as plant macrofossils (including wood and seeds), pollen and non-pollen palynomorphs (including fungal spores). The session aims to show the potential of these methods to inform the archaeologist of what the past landscape was like and how people in the past were interacting with this landscape (e.g. clearing of woodland for farmland). The class will involve an introduction to the methods outlined above, some microscope work and discussion of these techniques.
- **Saturday 1st March - Oral history** with David Walker of Glasgow Museums and Angela Bartie of Strathclyde University
This class will include a general introduction to oral history as well as an introduction to the testimonies gathered on the M74 oral history project. It is hoped that there will be a practical element to the class with participants given the opportunity to record oral testimonies themselves.
- **Saturday 8th March - Finds from prehistory to the 20th century** with Julie Franklin
This class will be an introduction to on-site finds recovery and documentation and will cover the legislation relating to finds in Scotland. It will focus on the 19th/20th century pottery and finds recovered from the M74 Dig sites but will also cover finds of other periods.

The first sets of Master Classes were all fully booked but not everyone turned up on the day so it was a bit disappointing. Below is a list of the number of people that attended each class.

Archives for Archaeologists	–	20 booked only 16 attended
Archaeology Surveying & Drawing	–	20 booked
Building Recording	–	20 booked only 15 attended
Environmental Archaeology	–	20 booked only 9 attended
Oral History	–	20 booked only 6 attended
Field guide to finds	–	20 booked only 7 attended

Evaluations of the classes were done through the use of formal feedback forms, informal comments from the participants and observation of the classes from the trainer.

Below is a list of some of the comments from the first set of dates that was received from these classes.

“Very good, covered a lot of ground”

“Lecturers were very professional and nice”

“Couple of hours well spent”

“Good background info”

“I was not sure what to expect today but I certainly enjoyed it”

“A very good introduction to setting up an oral history project as well as an insight into the M74 project”

“Excellent series of lectures”

As these classes were successful it was decided that they would be run again towards the end of the year. Below is a list of the second set of dates and a brief description of what the Master Classes covered.

- **Saturday 1st November - Archaeological surveying and drawing** Mikael Simonsson & Elin Evertsson
An overview of the techniques employed by archaeologists to plan sites and draw features. A practical introduction to basic planning and drawing using tapes, planning frames and dumpy levels and reading and understanding maps. A look at digital planning using electronic survey equipment.
- **Saturday 8th November - Archives for Archaeologists** Kirsty Dingwall & Liz Jones
The main sources of publicly available information used by archaeologists when researching a site and where to find these. Focusing on Glasgow and the M74 Dig sites in particular we will cover the use of old maps, documentary sources and the National Monuments Record of Scotland.
- **Saturday 15th November has now changed to Saturday 22nd November 2pm – 4pm - Environmental Archaeology** Scott Timpany
Different palaeoenvironmental techniques and analyses used in vegetation reconstruction, such as plant macrofossils (including wood and seeds), pollen and non-pollen palynomorphs (including fungal spores). We will examine the potential of these methods to inform the archaeologist of past landscapes and past human interaction within the landscape (e.g. clearing of woodland for farmland). An introduction to the methods outlined above, some microscope work and discussion of these techniques.
- **Saturday 22nd November - Historic Building Recording** Candy Hatherley & Jürgen van Wessel
Basic techniques used when recording buildings using the M74 Dig building recording projects as an example. A practical introduction to the recording of buildings focusing on Scotland Street School Museum.
- **Saturday 29th November - Oral history** David Walker, Glasgow Museums and Angela Bartie, Strathclyde University
A general introduction to oral history and to some of the oral testimonies gathered on the M74 oral history project. It is hoped that there will be a practical element to the class with participants given the opportunity to record oral testimonies themselves.

- **Saturday 6th December - A Field Guide to Finds AD 1000-AD 2000** with Julie Franklin
An introduction to the kinds of finds found in archaeological deposits of the historical period, including ceramics, metalwork and glassware. It will cover issues of dating and look at other types of information which finds can give us. There will be a selection of finds available for handling and discussion.

The second sets of master classes were not as popular as those previously arranged. Below is a list of the number of people that attended each class.

Archaeology Surveying & Drawing	–	7 booked 7 attended
Archives for Archaeologists	–	8 booked only 6 attended
Building Recording	–	8 booked 8 attended
Environmental Archaeology	–	8 booked 8 attended
Oral History	–	8 booked only 6 attended
Field guide to finds	–	8 booked only 4 attended

Evaluations were also carried out for these classes through the use of formal feedback forms, informal comments from the participants and observation of the classes from the trainer. Below is a list of some of the comments from the second set of dates that was received from these classes.

“Helpful and informative”

“Professional – courteous – encouraging approach”

“Good – helpful and easy to understand”

“Informative, excellent communication skills”

“Such a shame not more people benefiting from this”

“Informative and relaxed”

“Professional – Communicative”

“Series of classes have been fantastic experience”

M74 Conference:

The M74 Conference took place on 20 October 2008. It was a chance for the public to find out more about the M74 digs. Presentations were given by Michael Nix from CSG and Sorina Spanou, Russel Coleman, Dan Atkinson, Graeme Cruickshank and Candy Hatherley from HAPCA.

Unfortunately turn-out for this event was not high, only 6 people attended. This is commented on repeatedly in the speakers’ evaluations. Graeme Cruickshank commented: ‘There appears to have been almost no publicity, resulting in speakers forming more than half of those attending’ Dan Atkinson’s evaluation was similar: ‘The talks went well, although the turnout was abysmal with little support. I’m not sure whether the session was timetabled at the wrong time in the day. It may have been more beneficial to have had an afternoon session (once folk have had their coffee and read the Saturday papers). I felt that we had put in a lot of time and effort for very little outcome.’

Candy Hatherley too highlighted the turnout: ‘I felt that the event must have been very badly advertised as only four members of the general public attended. I contacted some of the interested groups from my own open days on the Caledonian Pottery Site I was surprised that they had not been contacted and invited to attend. I felt that the event did not need to be

ticketed and I noticed that applications had to be filled in and submitted a week before the event. This also puts people off attending and may have been a major factor in the lack of numbers. The event clashed with Glasgow Doors Open Day, a highly popular and well advertised annual event. However she also went on to state that 'The talks were well presented and the four people who attended appeared to enjoy the day.' This is upheld by the one visitor evaluation we have for the day which rates it as 'very good'. However overall the conference should have been better planned and marketed, maybe focusing on inviting groups from colleges and universities. Also as pointed out in the evaluations, the timing for the events could have been more considered.

Community Outreach:

Some community outreach took place as a part of the Oral History Programme, such as the talks that David Walker provided for Lennox Heritage Society, the Scottish Oral History Seminar at the University of Strathclyde and EKTA, a group for older members of the Sikh community. (Please see Oral History Programme report for more detail)

In addition Diana Morton worked with Paul Goldie from Community Learning to develop an outreach session for Shettleston Local History Group. She led a session which involved looking at the work of the M74, handling objects and viewing a DVD of oral history. The group were fascinated with the objects from the Caledonian Pottery and particularly liked the video of oral history testimonies and asked for more information. The group overall rated the session as very good and said that it had increased their interest in local history and archaeology. One participant commented: 'I loved the people talking about tenements. It brought back memories'. The group also wanted to use the talk as the basis for an article in one of their publications and asked for further information on the digs.

Scottish Community Archaeology Conference:

The Scottish Community Archaeology Conference took place on 16 and 17 May 2009 in Musselburgh and was organised by East Lothian Council and Archaeology Scotland. The conference aimed to highlight community archaeology projects from all over Scotland and it included workshops, lectures by project staff and volunteers and stalls for various organisations.

The M74 project was represented by Thomas Wilson, one of the oral history respondents. His talk, 'Digging up Memories', discussed his personal involvement in the M74 Public Archaeology Programme. His presentation was very well received and Thomas said that he had enjoyed the experience of taking part in the conference.

In addition Diana Morton and David Walker attended the conference with a stall showing photographs of the PAP, handling objects and one of the time capsules. This enabled us to publicise the work of the M74 Public Archaeology Programme and to engage with other people working in a similar field.

Scotland Street School Museum Past Pupils Day:

On 6 September 2008, 269 visitors including over 100 ex-pupils of Scotland Street School attended a reunion and open day. The M74 played a large role in this day as the theme was 'Past Lives' which looked at the local history of the area. David Walker produced an exhibition of photographs which was displayed in the corridors of Scotland Street School Museum. David Walker and Mark Roberts gave talks and Michael Nix gave tours of the M74 exhibition.

One Off Sessions

Occasionally certain groups have requested sessions on a one-time basis. These are detailed below.

CSG Admin:

Michael Nix and David Walker gave a tour of 'Uncovering the Past' and a talk about the Oral History Programme for Culture and Sport Glasgow Administration staff on the 13th June 2008. 11 people attended. Feedback was positive, for example, one of the participants said: 'Interesting areas of the life of the lives of the occupants and the workers that were previously within that area were brought to life. Also with the knowledge and enthusiasm of the speakers, it was a pleasant and informative tour.'

Transport Scotland:

On the 24th October and 9th December 2008 Michael Nix and David Walker gave tours of 'Uncovering Industry' and discussed the Oral History Programme for staff members from Transport Scotland. In total 24 people attended.

3.6 Uncovering the Past, Working for the Future

The M74 Final event: 'Uncovering the Past: Working for the Future' took place on 12 February 2009 at Scotland Street School Museum. Visitors took part in this opportunity to celebrate the end of the Public Archaeology Programme by viewing the work of those who had taken part and watching the handover of two time capsules (see time capsules outreach for more information) to Interlink. It also offered a last chance to view 'Uncovering Industry' and a series of films about the M74 project in the AV Room. Visitors also had the opportunity to view 'Past Lives: Kingston Area' and displays of South Lanarkshire's pottery exhibition, Renfrewshire Council's 'Waterways to Motorways' exhibition. In addition DRS displayed work carried out at Glendale Primary and Stonelaw and Govan High Schools and art created in the wally tiles and kiln firing projects.

The event also received press attention with articles published in The Extra and Evening Times and the Rutherglen Reformer on the 25th February 2009. (Please see appendix)

3.7 Oral History Project

Dr David Walker

Introduction

From December 2007 until April 2009 Culture and Sport Glasgow conducted an oral history project as part of the M74 Public Archaeology Project.⁶ The main aim was to record the memories of those who had a connection with former buildings identified as being worthy of archaeological examination along the route of the M74 Completion. This provided an opportunity to draw on the knowledge of the local population and to use oral history as a source in combination with the historical archaeology. The former structures identified and excavated were:

- A group of former dwellings and workshops situated in South Laurieston, Gorbals, Glasgow. The buildings were situated in an area bounded by Devon Street, Eglinton Street, Turriff Street (formerly Elgin Street), Pollokshaws Road

⁶ This project was conducted on behalf of Headland and Pre-Construct Archaeology (HAPCA)

and dissected by MacKinlay Street. This was known as the 'tenement site.' (Appendix 1)

- Govan Iron Works (more popularly known as Dixon's Blazes), Glasgow. This site also included the former workers' dwellings known as the Lower English Buildings. (Appendix 2)
- Caledonian Pottery, Rutherglen. (Appendix 3)⁷

Over a period of just over a year 24 respondents from diverse social, occupational, and cultural backgrounds were recruited and interviewed. All of the interviews were arranged, conducted, and digitally recorded by Dr David Walker with the vast majority taking place at the home of the respondents. More than 30 hours of testimony were recorded providing a unique record of human histories that enhance our knowledge of the social, economic, political, and cultural aspects of life in these historically important sites. No respondents were found who could provide information on the Caledonian Pottery site. Each interview was transcribed - a task that takes approximately 5 hours for each hour of discussion - with the major bulk of this exacting work being undertaken by Lesleyann Gardner and Jennifer Kinloch. David Walker also undertook some transcription work and edited testimonies according to the wishes of the respondents. Along with the photographic images that were provided by many of the respondents the interview data (both MP3 and WAV files) was transferred to Kodak Gold DVD – R archive quality discs. The entire data set is now archived within Glasgow Museums, South Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire Councils, as well as within the Scottish Oral History Centre based at the University of Strathclyde. All of the data has copyright clearance and consequently can be consulted and used by researchers at all levels. This data forms part of the legacy of the M74 Public Archaeology Project.

Throughout the period of the oral history project the methodologies and preliminary results were discussed with members of the public. For example, at the oral history master classes, to a Sikh Community Group, at a seminar organised by the Scottish Oral History Centre, as well to the Lennox Heritage Society in Dumbarton and the Community Archaeology Conference in Musselburgh. Talks were also given to staff from Transport Scotland and Culture & Sport Glasgow whilst the aims and objectives of the project were discussed via BBC Radio Scotland's 'Past Lives' programme and on Sunny Govan, a local radio station.

Recruiting Respondents

Recruiting respondents is essential for any oral history project. Various methods were used to generate the cohort for this project and each of these will be discussed below. All of the recruiting material relating to the oral history project simply stated that potential respondents should have some personal experience or connection with the areas where the excavations had taken place.

Dig Sites and Open Days

Each dig site was large in scale, well signposted to the public, and, in line with the aims of the public archaeology project, held a series of Open Days.⁸ Open Days allowed the public the opportunity to safely view the sites, interact with the archaeologists, and occasionally handle

⁷ Work commenced at the tenement area and at Caledonian Pottery in August 2007 whilst at Dixon's Blazes the dig began in October 2007.

⁸ Open Days were held at the tenement site in September and November 2007 and in March 2008. At Dixon's Blazes they were held in November 2007 and March 2008 and at the Caledonian Pottery in October and December 2007 and in March 2008.

some of the finds. Whilst enabling communities and the general public to engage with the archaeological digs these Open Days also provided a very good opportunity to recruit respondents for the oral history project.

Tenement Site

This site was located between two main roads that led to and from Glasgow city centre and therefore was highly visible to passing motorists, passengers, and pedestrians. Open Days at the site were popular and contact details of potential respondents were obtained. This information was passed to the oral historian who, following an initial assessment by telephone was able to sign up 7 respondents to the project. They were: Gerard Coyle, Crawford Dick, George and Josie Fairley, Charles McLaughlin, John McLaughlin and Thomas Wilson. One other respondent, Moira Stedward, was recruited to the project as a result of contact information being passed to her by a friend who had viewed the site from the upstairs of a passing bus, making a total of 8 respondents.

Dixons Blazes/Lower English Buildings Site

This site was situated within an industrial estate and set back from any main road. Open Days here attracted as many visitors as other sites despite its fairly remote location. Nonetheless, although large numbers visited on such days (120) no respondents were recruited directly to the oral history project. Contact was made with one visitor (George Jackson) who had been conducting a family history and had established that his great grandfather had lived in the Lower English Buildings. Mr Jackson passed along information from the dig site to a relative in Massachusetts USA. It transpired that this relative was friendly with one Arthur McIntyre who had been born in the Lower English Buildings. Through a series of international phone calls and mailings the project was able to recruit Mr McIntyre's 89 year old aunt, Christina Wilson, and cousin, Jane Sutherland, both of whom lived locally. Therefore, 2 respondents were recruited to provide invaluable testimony on the Lower English Buildings.

Caledonian Pottery Site

Again, many visitors were drawn to this site yet it was wholly unsuccessful in generating respondents. The most obvious explanation for the absence of respondents is the fact that the Pottery closed for business in 1928, and, assuming that a former worker had left school aged 14 he or she would have had to have been in their mid 90s to have participated. Sadly, a potential respondent died just shortly before the project began. Of course, relatives of former workers could have visited the site and contacted the project but this did not happen.

M74 Dig Discovery Centre, Scotland Street School Museum

The M74 Dig Discovery Centre was based at Scotland Street School Museum and was designed to provide information and events to visitors. It was open to the public during the opening hours of the Scotland Street School Museum and housed a range of books relating to the local history of the areas being excavated, a series of dig reports containing maps and historical information, as well as a simulated dig. Two consecutive public exhibitions were held at this venue: the first from February 2008 until August 2008 and the second from August 2008 until February 2009. Both exhibitions contained information panels about the oral history project although the second exhibition did so more prominently with some testimonies from the project on display. David Walker, with the assistance of Leslyann Gardner, also organised and created a historical photographic exhibition entitled 'Past Lives: The Kingston Area.' This exhibition aimed to draw on the memories of those who lived and worked in the dig areas of Scotland Street, West Street, and Kinning Street. The photographic exhibition remained in place until the

end of the project in July 2009. Visitor Assistants working within the Museum were briefed by David Walker about the oral history project and were asked to bring to his attention any visitor who expressed knowledge of the areas being excavated. Large numbers visited the exhibitions but only 6 respondents were recruited. They were Disha Parkash, Gurdev Pall, Alex Hamilton, Gerald Fisher, and Sarah and Jacqueline Rodgers.

Media

The media (newspapers, television and radio) was used to reach potential respondents. Articles about the digs were broadcast on Scottish Television (Scotland Today), on BBC Radio Scotland (Past Lives) and community radio (Sunny Govan) as well as appearing in print in both national and local newspapers (*Herald, Evening Times, Rutherglen Reformer* etc.). Three respondents were recruited by these methods. One came forward as a result of having seeing an article in the Sunday Herald (Dr Ronald Douglas) whilst another (Catherine Devlin) responded after seeing an article in *Flourish*, the Catholic Archdiocesan newspaper in Glasgow. The third respondent, Marion Neil, contacted the project having been told of its existence by a friend who had seen an article in a Southside Media community newspaper.

Trade Unions

Letters were sent to the retired members sections of the former Transport & General Workers Union (TGWU), General Municipal and Boilermakers' Union (GMB) and the Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEU) seeking respondents for the Dixon's Blazes site. These trade unions were willing to engage with the project and sent letters to district committees seeking potential respondents. No respondents were found.

Health Centres

An A4 poster and covering letter were designed, printed, and distributed by David Walker seeking respondents for the Dixon's Blazes site. One respondent (Rosemary McCafferty) came forward as a result of having seen the poster in her health centre. Her father had worked in Dixon's Blazes for many years.

Libraries

An A4 poster and covering letter were designed, printed, and distributed throughout Glasgow's libraries seeking respondents for the Dixon's Blazes site. No respondents came forward.

M74 Dig Website

Many general enquires were received about the M74 Dig project via the website and only 2 people became involved in the oral history project through this means. One enquiry brought information that a family reunion was taking place and that a likely attendee would be the daughter of a former resident of the Rosehill building. By attending this family reunion David Walker was able to recruit that person - Stephanie Russell – who provided not only her own testimony but also an account of life in the building written by her father two years prior to his death. The second person to get in touch via the website was Kevin Robertson whose parents had lived close to Dixon's Blazes. The original interview was to be conducted with both parents but unfortunately Mr Robertson became unwell and died shortly thereafter. An interview was subsequently conducted with Mrs Jane Robertson.

Community based websites

A brief but informative notice about the project was posted on community websites and one website www.gorbalslive.org.uk proved successful. One respondent was found who had memories of Dixon's Blazes– James Boyle. James now lives in Australia and therefore could

not be interviewed. Instead, he responded to a list of written questions by providing anecdotes of his life as an apprentice in Dixon's Blazes.

Assessment of Recruitment Methodology

The potential to recruit respondents at the dig sites and Open Days was good as many visitors were likely to have had a connection with the site. In the end a total of 10 people were recruited to the project by this method. This appears to be a relatively low number in comparison with the numbers who attended the Open Days (an average of 260 for the first set of Open Days falling back to about 120 for the second set) and therefore reasons for this should be explored. First, it has to be assumed that many of the visitors had an interest in archaeology - perhaps spurred on by the television series *Time Team* - but had no personal connection with the sites whatsoever. Second, experience has shown that many members of the public tend to underestimate the importance of the knowledge that they have and therefore tend to shy away from becoming involved. 'I don't know very much' and 'I doubt if I would be able to help you' are phrases heard frequently by those undertaking oral history projects. In order to overcome this reticence it is important to recognise the potential in respondents and to spend some time engaging people in discussion rather than readily accepting their self dismissal. In reducing the anxiety of potential respondents it is also better to talk about someone 'having a chat' with them about the past rather than 'conducting an interview.' Clearly, having the knowledge, skill and experience in recruiting for oral history projects would have been an advantage in assessing the Open Day visitors. However, the oral historian was unable to attend the Open Days and the archaeologists on site who were asked to undertake this task had no such training or experience. This was caused by delays in the recruitment process and by delays in obtaining Enhanced Disclosure clearance (obtained late November 2007). From December to March 2008, the workload was focused on delivering an approved plan for the project, interviewing those who had already made contact with the project, and on developing and delivering an educational outreach programme to nine primary schools involving more than 1400 children.

With two public exhibitions on view and a range of archaeological material to explore the M74 Dig Discovery Centre drew large numbers of visitors and therefore provided a good opportunity to recruit people. Visitor Assistants were briefed to listen for visitors who became animated about the displays as this would indicate that they had knowledge that could have been useful to the project. On one occasion a former Dixon's Blazes worker had been identified and whilst chatting informally to David Walker in the Discovery Centre the man recalled a particularly harrowing scene that he had witnessed as a young man. This involved a fellow worker at Dixon's Blazes who had been slowly engulfed in molten iron following an 'accidental' spill. Having originally agreed to participate on the project the man phoned the following day to say that 'having slept on it' he now wished to withdraw. It must be at least possible that other such events were witnessed in these works and perhaps former workers do not want to recall these events. In this case a reasonable period of time was allowed to elapse before a follow up call was made to the man (at his own invitation) but the request to participate in the project was once again rejected.

Perhaps the most interesting thing to emerge from discussions with the visitors was that very few had ever heard of, or knew anything about the Govan Iron Works. However, it became clear that it was the formal title of the workplace - Govan Iron Works - that was virtually unknown whilst the colloquial title of 'Dixon's Blazes' was very well known. An example of this can be seen in this extract from an interview:

DW – Can you remember the Govan Iron Works?

JR – (Silence) The Govan Iron Works?

DW – Or Dixons Blazes it was called

JR – Oh I remember Dixon's aye I remember just seeing it - the illumination at night you know, but as I say, I went down that way quite a lot

The oral history project received some media coverage but few people made contact as a result. The public's failure to recognise Govan Iron Works as Dixon's Blazes may partially explain the lack of response whilst other reasons have been noted above. Further, the contact telephone number for the oral history project was not connected to an answering machine and therefore those trying to reach the project after 6pm (the cheaper rate) would have been unable to do so as Scotland Street School Museum had to be cleared of staff by that hour. With hindsight the administration phone number should have been used as the contact number as this was connected to an answering machine. Of course, contact could have been made by email but it is suggested that few of the potential respondents would have had sufficient interest or skill to use this method of communication.

Engaging with the retired members section of the trade union movement can often bring good results but on this occasion no leads were provided. It was suggested by the unions concerned that many of the men involved in Dixon's Blazes may have died or moved on elsewhere - possibly to England - following the closure of the plant in 1958.

The response to the poster campaign that was rolled out across local doctor's surgeries and Glasgow's libraries was disappointing. Only one person contacted the project, a woman whose father had worked in Dixon's Blazes.

From discussions with respondents it became clear that most had 'no idea' about the M74 Dig website (or of the Scotland Street School Museum website). Moreover, once informed of its existence most respondents had no practical knowledge or experience of how to access the internet. This information goes some way to explain why the websites were never likely to produce a wave of respondents.

Sample

Given the time limitations of the oral history project what was important to its success was not necessarily the number of respondents involved but whether there was a good enough sample. Gender, age, religion, and proximity to the dig sites were all important in this respect. As can be seen below the sample generated was very good although there is some disappointment in not being able to recruit anyone who had knowledge of the Caledonian Pottery site.⁹

In total, 24 people participated in the project with one respondent interviewed twice (Thomas Wilson). Of those interviewed, 17 were connected to the tenement area and 7 had knowledge of the Govan Iron Works and Lower English Buildings

Gender

There were 13 (54%) female and 11 (46%) male respondents. This reflects UK demographics which show that 9% of the over 65s are female whilst 7% are male.

Age

Dates of birth ranged from 1918 to 1968 with the oldest respondent aged 89 and the youngest aged 40. The average age was 67.

Religion

⁹ One photograph of a former employee of the Caledonian pottery was secured.

The 2001 Census states that the religion of upbringing amongst Glaswegians is as follows:

Church of Scotland 36.1%, Roman Catholic 30.7 %, Other Christian 4.6%, Hindu 0.2 %, Jewish 0.2 %, Muslim 3.1%, Sikh 0.4%.

The sample for the oral history project was:

Church of Scotland 37.5%, Roman Catholic 41.6%, Other Christian 4.2%, Hindu 0% Jewish 0%, Muslim 0%, and Sikh 8.3%

There were 10 people whose religion of upbringing was Catholic, 9 whose religion of upbringing had been Church of Scotland and there were 2 Sikhs and 1 Spiritualist. One respondent had no connection with any religion. No Muslim or Hindu contacted the project. The tenement area was one that had been home to a large Jewish population. In seeking Jewish respondents contact was made with Harvey Kaplan at the Scottish Jewish Archives Centre and an article was published in the *Jewish Telegraph*. No Jewish respondents contacted the project. It is estimated that few Jewish people now live in the Gorbals area and those who once did were interviewed by the Scottish Jewish Archives Centre in March 2002 following a tour of Glasgow organised by 'Limmud Scotland.'

Interview length

The longest interview lasted 2 hours 32 minutes (an interview with a couple) whilst the shortest lasted 37 minutes. The average interview lasted approximately 1.5 hours

Summary of the Oral History Project

It is acknowledged that there is always the possibility that the respondents 'private memory' can be influenced over time by 'public memory', that is by exposure to other people's memories fed through media reports, books, films etc and that this 'hegemonic process' can help create a false or different past for respondents.¹⁰ Self evidently, this is more likely to happen when the subject matter under discussion has received some interest and information about it has been widely disseminated. It is therefore relevant that there has been a large range of books written about the Glasgow's Gorbals and its past.¹¹ Nonetheless, this does not detract from the fact that people can and do remember events quite clearly and that by recalling these they create a 'voice of the past' that helps fill the gaps within the documentary sources.¹² Moreover, much of the 'private memory' of the respondents in this study would have been highly unlikely to have been influenced by 'public memory' as so little public information exists about the specific areas under investigation such as the Lower English Buildings, Dixon's Blazes and the Rosehill building.

The respondents were informed beforehand of the purpose of the research study and two documents were sent to their homes in advance of the visit and interview. The first was an 'informed consent statement' that outlined how the interview would be recorded, what the aims

¹⁰ For example see A. Thomson, 'Anzac Memories: Putting Popular Memory Theory into Practice in Australia,' pp.239-252 in A. Green and K. Troup (eds), *The Houses of History, A Critical Reader in Twentieth-Century History and Theory*, Manchester University Press, (Manchester 1999)

¹¹ See for example R. Glasser, *Growing Up in the Gorbals*, House of Stratus (2001) C. MacFarlane, *The Real Gorbals Story: True Tales from Glasgow's Meanest Streets*, Mainstream Publishing (2007) A. McArthur and H.K. Long, *No Mean City*, Corgi Books (1984) J.V.L. Faley, *Up Oor Close, Memories of Domestic Life, White Cockade* (1990)

¹² P. Thompson, *The Voice of the Past, Oral History*, Oxford University Press, (1978)

of the research were, what the rights of the respondent were, and how the transcript of any interview was to be processed before being deposited in named archives. The second document was a 'copyright clearance form' that listed options as to how the testimony may be used in the future. Prior to the interviews taking place contact was made with the teams of archaeologists and they were asked to submit any questions they had which they felt might help answer or clarify the findings they had made from the excavations. This offer was taken up by those working on the tenement and Lower English Buildings sites. The interviews were conducted on a one-to-one basis although wives, husbands, and other family members were also present in most cases. All of the interviews were semi-structured in style. This allowed the interviewer to compose questions specifically about the areas that had been excavated but also to put questions that encouraged 'life-histories' to emerge. Standard questions were used at the outset to gain basic information and allow the respondent to relax and become familiar with the microphone and the situation. Thereafter, in a relatively unstructured manner questions were asked of the respondents about the experiences they had in connection with the appropriate site.

Tenement Site

The project was fortunate to find a good representative sample for this site who were able to discuss all of the areas excavated. This enabled questions to be asked about the variety of tenement housing on offer that included the tenements on Eglinton Street designed by Alexander 'Greek' Thomson as well the early nineteenth century Rosehill building on Pollokshaws Road. The project also benefited from the fact that the testimonies covered the decades from the early 1930s through to the late 1970s thereby allowing a glimpse of the changes that took place in this area. For example, the services within the buildings improved with the change from gas to electric lighting and from cold to hot running water. However, external communal toilet facilities were something that most residents had to contend with and this was an obvious signifier of this type of housing. One respondent commented thus, *'I was conscious of the fact that when moving to Albert Road from MacKinlay Street I was moving to a better home...it had an inside toilet.'* Not all of the flats in the tenement area were without an inside toilet but very few had a bathroom. By contrast the interior of the Alexander Thompson tenement was described as being 'beautiful' having marble fireplaces and carved wooden doors although for such an obviously superior building the entrance close and stairway was surprisingly plain and had no 'wally' or ceramic tiles. The building did however have a bell-pull security entry system thought to have been installed in the 1930s but the door and mechanism were removed during the Second World War.

With the passage of time it seems that the entire area became run down with some buildings being demolished whilst others were poorly maintained. Scurrying rats in the midden area were not an uncommon sight and mice within the home were a persistent pest. Nonetheless, the testimonies show that although there were some shortcomings the standard of housing in the 'tenement area' was slightly better than in other areas of the Gorbals. Charles McLaughlin noted the social segregation thus, *'On the other side (eastern) of Pollokshaws Road that was where the labourers all stayed and their housing was much poorer,'* a view echoed by Tom Wilson who stated *'George Waters...he came from Surrey Street and he once took me down there...and that was the first time I'd ever been in a close where the sewage was in the close - broken pipe - and the sewage was on the slabs.'* Up to the late 1950s and early 1960s it seems that the living conditions in the 'tenement area' were largely acceptable to those who lived in them. A regime of cleanliness was in evidence, both inside the house and in the communal areas with much of the responsibility for this falling on the shoulders of the women who experienced labour intensive working days. This was especially so when clothes and bedding had to be laundered.

Until the introduction of public wash houses (the steamie) women had to light fires to boil the water in the wash house situated in the back court area. They then had to hand wash all of the laundry and thereafter try to dry the clothes on wash lines strung across the back court avoiding the rain *and* the children who used the same area for playing. The 'steamie' provided the machinery to help with these tasks although the washing day still entailed lifting heavy loads, ironing, and ferrying the laundry to and from the tenement flat. The local GP who practiced from the 1960s from his surgery based in the 'Thompson' tenements was able to relay objective information about the overcrowded conditions, the bed lice, and how difficult it was to carry out anti-natal care when the patient was lying on a bed within a recess. According to the GP the development that delivered the greatest improvement to tenement living in this area was the introduction of oral contraception.

Of the many books written about the Gorbals area of Glasgow much of the content has focused on the violence, drunkenness, and poverty within the district. However, although invited to discuss any such experiences most respondents claimed to have witnessed little violence although poverty was at times noticeable. Asked specifically about violence in the area most respondents stated that this was of a trivial nature and found it difficult to recall having witnessed any adult violence. Clearly, these are the memories of children and it may have been the violence was being committed once the children had retired to bed? However, there does not appear to be any fear of the potential for violence being passed down to the children by their parents. Indeed, the testimonies tell the story of children of all faiths playing a range of games together in the streets and backcourts of the tenements without hindrance. Moreover, there is evidence of the children travelling by tram some distance from the tenement area unaccompanied by their parents. Nonetheless, as very few people had motor cars until after the 1960s most of the children's games and adventures were acted out on the streets whilst carters and their horses toured the area selling coal, milk, and even tripe whilst others gathered rags and helped with house removals.¹³ Poverty left its mark on some such as Jane Robertson who recalled *'I got laughed at and they used to always say 'Jane Hardy' that was my name 'look at Jane Hardy she's got her Parish clothes on.'* Tom Wilson recalled a Christmas morning in the 1930s thus, *'I remember going out one day and we were all out there with our presents and one of the boys, he came from Devon Street, he said 'Santa Claus didn't come to me' (pause) and you know when you think back obviously why not - poverty.'*

A strong sense of 'community' emerged from the interviews. Knowing who the neighbours were and that they could be relied upon all helped to cement this feeling. Local shops also provided a communal meeting area where community information was passed along. This was an area where various religious and ethnic groups lived side by side. Churches were sited at either end of MacKinlay Street, there was a Hebrew School (Talmud Torah) in Turriff Street and Synagogue close by in South Portland Street and these were joined by the very first Sikh Temple (Gurdwara) in Glasgow in the 1950s, also in South Portland Street. Gurdev Pall provided testimony of this Gurdwara and how it came into being as well as providing photographs of some of the original meetings. Apart from some minor skirmishes at school or outside a pub it would seem that most people simply got along with each other. An interest in each other's cultures was apparent and this seemed to be heightened around the topic of food. Some respondents spoke of visiting the Jewish bakeries in the area whilst the Sikh respondents spoke of discovering the tooth decaying delights of 'the jam piece', 'trifle,' and 'cream cookie.' In

¹³ In 1938 there were just over 2 million private cars in Britain with ownership rising to 2.25 million by 1950. In 1955 this figure had risen to 3.6 million and thereafter rose dramatically. See A. Marwick, *British Society Since 1945*, (Penguin 1996), pp.32-33.

return, their neighbours were quick to savour pakora and other Indian foods. There was little evidence of overt racism although some Sikh parents had their son's hair cut just before they went to school rather than adhering to the tradition of wearing a turban. The reason given for this was that the boys would be like the other boys at school. This strategy may only have been partially successful as is seen in the following comment made by Gurdev Pall who noted that his school friends sometimes called him 'Pele.' He stated *'I don't know why, I don't think I was ever that great at that time.'* Perhaps it was because at that time Pele was the most well known black footballer in the world and that the reference was being made to his skin colour rather than his skill.

Several respondents remembered the war years (1939-1945) but as children they had little notion of fear despite witnessing nearby bombings. The excitement of following the war in the newspapers and of hunting for shrapnel the following day seemed more the norm. Clearly, WW2 has been covered in book, on television and on film therefore personal stories were sought rather than general memories. One respondent did touch on the disruption caused by war when she poignantly discussed the loss of her sister who was evacuated to Canada. Another told of his 'near miss' when his mother decided not to send him and his sister to Canada on a ship that ultimately was sunk en route. Most of the memories seemed vivid and unique such as that supplied by Crawford Dick who recalled playing on a relative's farm in Balfron – *'a thousand miles away just outside Glasgow'*. Crawford and his sister saw an aeroplane flying low overhead, *'It had an open cockpit at the front with a gun or something mounted on it and the guy hanging over the front of it. The man, he was out in the open with goggles on hanging over the edge waving to my sister and I down at the side of the hill. It was just when it passed over (us) we realised it was a German plane obviously heading for Clydebank or so.'*

Lower English Buildings

As noted above, a large amount of good fortune was responsible for delivering a respondent to the project who was able to recall memories of her own and her family's life as lived out in these buildings. Mrs Wilson was born in 1918 and stayed in the Lower English Buildings until the mid or late 1930s. At that point in time the family was forced to move by their landlord (Dixons) because the houses were considered to be no longer fit for purpose. The house had no internal running water and therefore all of the water for cooking and washing had to be carried indoors from a stand pipe in the yard. The lavatory and laundry areas were also outside in the yard. Living space was at a premium especially since Christina was one of 12 in the family sharing the amenities. Her niece, Jane Sutherland, was also interviewed and she recalled Christina saying she had to *'fight to get washed'* and that *'when everybody was in the house sometimes we'd to sleep across the bed.'* Despite the lack of internal space and amenities the majority of the interview relates to an idyllic past where a close family lived near to relatives and friends. There was a large enough garden space to grow many vegetables and to keep hens as well as the father's homing pigeons. Many family photographs taken at the Lower English Buildings were provided by Mrs Sutherland and these greatly enhanced the testimony. Late in the project an aerial photograph of the Dixon's Blazes site was submitted by one respondent. This picture, estimated to have been taken in the 1950s, clearly shows the Works but also the abandoned Lower English Buildings site.

Prior to the interview being conducted the archaeological team were contacted and told about Christina Wilson. Joanna Hurst, Project Officer for the Lower English Buildings, responded by sending a list of questions about areas of the dig which required some clarification and these were included in the interview. Once the interview had been completed preliminary results were

sent to Joanna and she responded by stating *'Wow, what a response, very impressive memory capacity for a 90 year old lady. A large amount really ties in with the archaeology. Believe it or not we have even got some of the lino from Mrs Wilson's house.'* Further, the interview helped to confirm to the archaeologists that these were single storey buildings and that some people slept in box beds. It also confirmed that one of the finds was indeed a communal washing area, that the homes had a hearth and range and that there had been stables in close proximity to the buildings as well as a fish smokehouse. Many other interesting pieces of information from this interview helped with the interpretations of what life was like for the residents of the Lower English Buildings. Having researched the archives for information relating to this group of buildings none was found. It is therefore probably the case that this is a unique social history about life as it was lived during the 1920s and 30s within the company housing provided by Govan Iron Works. Although other people who were interviewed had known of the existence of these buildings none could say much about them or the people who lived in them. For example, Jane Robertson recalled that her late husband had visited the area as a child but remembered little. *'He didn't say anything about the people because he would just be a wee boy himself but he just said that every time they all ventured to go over the bridge and down onto that (area) they were chased (by the residents) and they were frightened.'*

Dixon's Blazes or Govan Iron Works

In preparation for the interviews some research was carried out at the archives of Glasgow University to examine the William Dixon papers. Revealed were lists of former tenants of the Lower English Buildings from the late 19th Century and some limited documentary evidence relating to the condition of the workshops and furnaces. Some information was also found on the accident committee established in the late 1920s. A document detailing the opening of new coke ovens and a by-product installation in 1936 (designed to handle crude gas and to remove tar, ammonia and benzol) was also recovered. However, despite an extensive recruiting programme (see above) only one person was found who agreed to discuss his personal experiences of working in Dixon's Blazes. Unfortunately James Boyle lived in Australia and therefore he could not be interviewed face-to-face but instead provided written answers to questions sent by email. In addition, relatives of former workers and residents of the area were also able to discuss Dixon's Blazes and together they helped build a more comprehensive picture of this workplace. During the late 1950s James Boyle worked as apprentice in Dixon's Blazes. The picture he painted was of a relatively hard life, both inside the works and outside in the Oatlands district where he lived. For example, he told of a beating he received within Dixon's Blazes thus, *'My tradesman and a rigger were having a heated argument and I unfortunately interrupted them to my regret. The rigger unceremoniously gave me a good punch on the jaw that sent me tumbling down a flight of steel stairs and told me to shut my mouth until I was asked to open it.'* He worked a 44 hour week – Monday to Saturday lunchtime with a 1 hour lunch break and for this he received £1.10 per week in his first year rising by £1 per week for every year served. The production squads worked shifts (6 am to 2 pm - 2 pm to 10 pm - 10 pm to 6am). James explained that some workers rested during the lunch break in the abandoned Lower English Buildings. He also remembered that it was an international workforce at Dixon's with Italians, Polish, Lithuanian and the Irish all helping to make up the squads but stated that the machine shop was manned exclusively by 'Scots.'

Situated on Cathcart Road, just within the grounds of Dixon's Blazes stood a large two-storey house (not excavated) which was rented to managers of the Works. Marion Neil, the daughter of one of the former managers was interviewed and told of her experiences living there. *'It was very dusty. The house, the garden, they used to get a tremendous amount of soot. Lots of noise...lots of smoke...it was difficult keeping things clean.'* She also remembered that her father

worked very long hours and, due to his proximity to the works, was often called out when things went wrong. Certainly, there is evidence to show that Dixon's Blazes was not functioning efficiently by the late 1940s and the order books show the difficulties they had in obtaining parts to keep some of the equipment operational. Marion had happy childhood memories of waving to the workers as they passed by her window and of inviting school friends to her home to play in the garden – something her friends enjoyed as this was a 'private play area' unlike the tenement back courts. Other memories of the place were less sanguine. Gerald Fisher's father had a hairdressing business in Crown Street and many of his customers worked at Dixon's. He recalled his father pointing out men standing at the street corner and he explained that these men had been physically wrecked working in Dixon's Blazes. *'They were more or less crippled working there...the hot furnaces and then coming out into the cold...all sorts of rheumatism and what have you. Big heavy men, furnace men, steel workers, standing crippled at the corner.'* Alex Hamilton also told of an uncle who had worked in Dixons who had toes severed from his foot, ironically by a defective machine guard.

Conclusion

This project successfully delivered an archive of new oral history testimonies relating to most of the areas of the M74 Completion archaeological dig sites. The information contained within these testimonies adds to our existing knowledge of the sites as well as providing new information about the social, economic, political and cultural events that were experienced by the communities from the late 1920s to the late 1970s. This information is now freely available to all of those who have an interest in Glasgow's historic past.

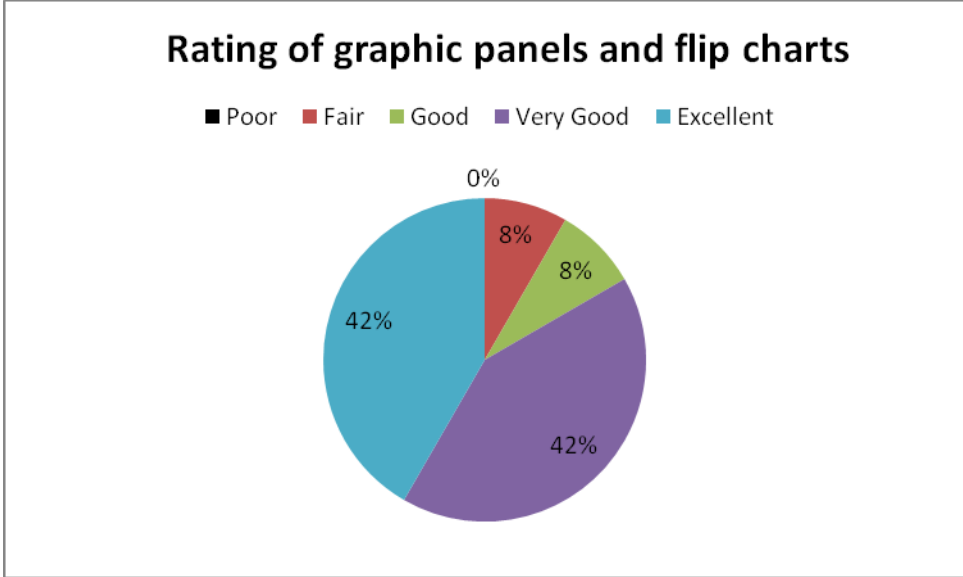
Some problems did occur and these have been discussed above. A delay of several months in the appointment procedure meant that the timetable for the project became distorted. It has been suggested that as a result of this delay recruitment opportunities were lost. Perhaps if the project had been allocated its full term of 2 years rather than 1.5 a more comprehensive sample of respondents could have been found.

Evaluation

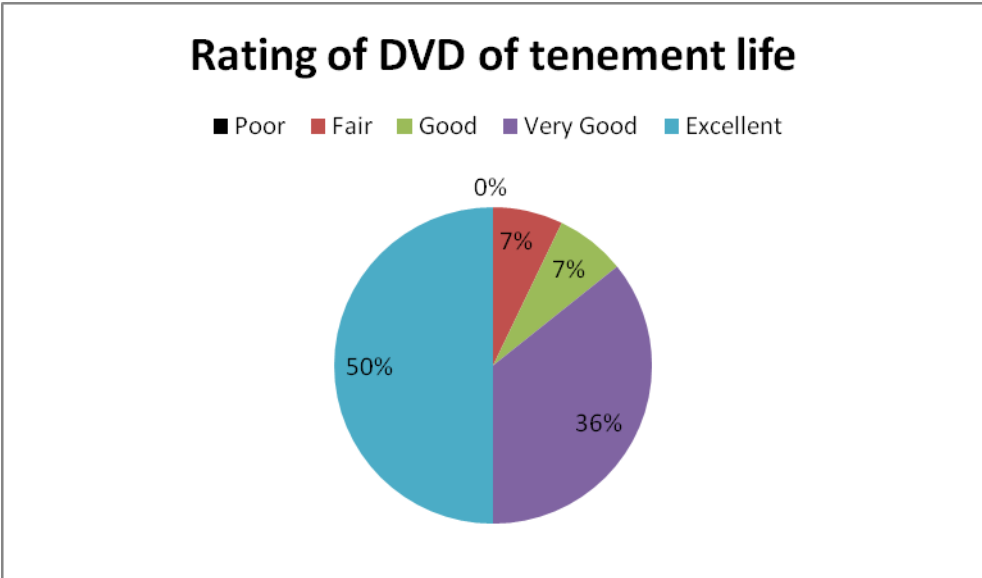
23 evaluation forms were mailed to the respondents (as Mr Boyle was not interviewed face to face and did not visit the exhibition it was decided against sending him a form) 17 were returned.

Below are the set questions which required an answer ranging from poor to excellent.

Q. An exhibition of the M74 Dig was held at Scotland Street School Museum. If you visited this exhibition how would you rate the displays for the Lower English Buildings? (Graphic panels and flip boards)



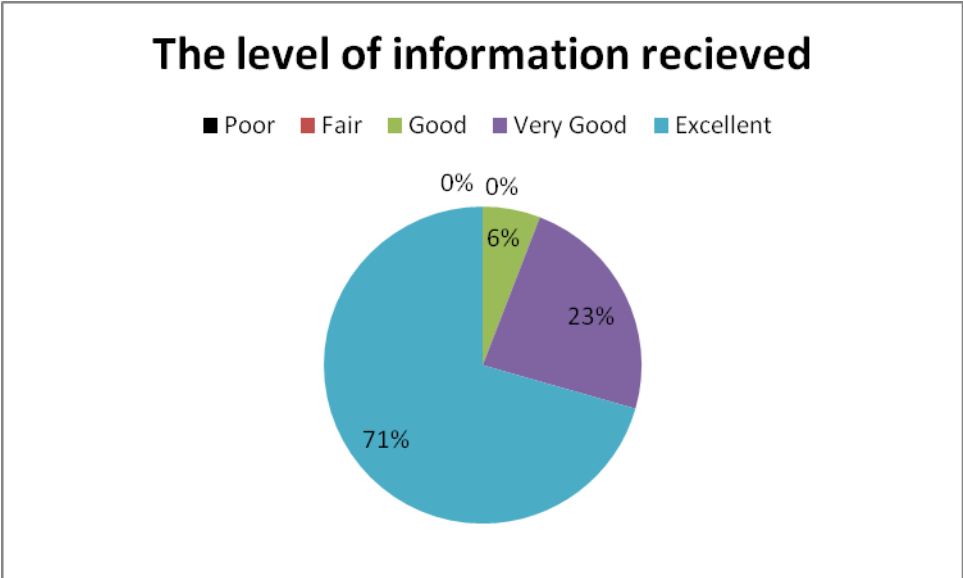
Q. If you visited this exhibition how would you rate the DVD display?



Q. Taking everything into account how would you rate your experience of being interviewed for the oral history project?



Q. Prior to your interview you received correspondence from the oral historian. How would you rate the level of information you received?



In addition, a series of open questions were included and a random selection of the comments are noted below each.

Q. Were there any particular aspects of the interview that you enjoyed?

‘David Walker’s relaxed and relaxing manner’

‘Remembering things you thought you’d forgotten’

‘I had memories of my father in his working clothes and the family holidays in Saltcoats’

'Very skilled interviewer...I felt that Dr Walker became a personal friend.'

'I enjoyed the whole experience and was made to feel very comfortable.'

'Talking about my childhood and my parents and although a bit teary I enjoyed the funny moments also.'

I particularly enjoyed recalling my experiences of living in Dixon's Blazes with my family, all of whom are now deceased, as they were happy times.'

'Interview was easy and relaxed and he allowed me to express myself and I was never under pressure.'

Q. Were there any particular aspects of the interview that you didn't enjoy?

'There weren't really any – personal aspects were not gone into'

'I enjoyed every moment. Plenty of time to think and to listen.'

'An image of my father's face when he came back from the hospital.'

No, I was made to feel quite comfortable – like chatting to an old friend.'

Q. Is there anything that you feel could have been done which would have improved your experience of participating on this project?

'I was happy with the entire experience but I did sometimes have difficulty with the MacKinlay Street DVD sound when the exhibition room was busy.'

'Was unable to travel and would liked to have viewed the exhibition.'

'No, I think everything was done in a very satisfactory way.'

'No, the whole experience was great fun.'

'No, everything was put together very professionally.'

No, but I would like to be part of a Local History Group.'

'I thought everything was handled extremely well, especially the input by Dr Walker who was excellent.'

Other comments include:

'More work than I thought'

'If I required clarification he helped me by phone and email'

'What was asked of me was explained simply and concisely.'

'I thought meeting would take maybe 20 minutes or so in fact it lasted over 2 hours'

'Very friendly and helpful'

'Dr Walker was very clear about the interview and how the information would be used in the project and also how beneficial it would be to whoever was interested.'

'All the information I received from Dr Walker was informative and interesting.'

'Everything was clear'

3.8 Volunteer Programme:

The volunteer programme was designed 'to contribute to the skill base of local people' and 'to access the expertise of local people' (Mairi Robertson, David Walker and Lesleyann Gardner, 2008). Yla Barrie, the Culture and Sport Glasgow Volunteer Coordinator worked with the M74 to recruit six volunteers and to devise work programmes for them.

The volunteers who took part were:

- Jessica Bryan: Volunteer Learning and Interpretation Assistant
- Kirsty Craig: Volunteer Learning and Interpretation Assistant
- Kenneth Elliot: Volunteer Archive Research Assistant
- Frazer Cappie: Volunteer Learning and Interpretation Assistant
- Jane Quinn: Volunteer Learning and Interpretation Assistant (Subway Festival)
- Charlotte Bryan: Volunteer Learning and Interpretation Assistant (Subway Festival)

The main aims set of these placements were:

Learning and Interpretation Assistants:

- The volunteer will gain insight into and experience of education and museum work.
- The volunteer would gain valuable experience in supporting development of learning and access opportunities within the M74 Dig Public Archaeology programme.
- The volunteer will gain knowledge of a period of local history providing background information to this unique project.

Archive and Research Assistant:

- The volunteer would gain valuable research experience and gain insight into a period of local history providing background information to this unique project.
- The volunteer would increase our knowledge of the value of archives to the M74 Dig Public Archaeology programme.
- The volunteer would learn how we use archive material to find clues about archaeological sites
- The volunteer would increase our knowledge of the history of the areas along the line of the route of the M74 motorway. (Mairi Robertson, 2008)

However these roles were quite fluid, for example, both Kirsty and Frazer also undertook research for the Oral History Programme and Jessica researched objects for use in learning activities. This was to enable the volunteers to gain the widest possible experience and allowed

the project to use the volunteers where needed. Each individual volunteer had their own role set out beforehand so they knew what to expect from their placement.

Jessica Bryan:

Jessica’s post involved working to develop community engagement for the M74 and she sorted and inventoried objects for handling and resource kits. She also researched the objects for workshops. She developed material for the following groups:

- 1) Community groups for the purpose of display
- 2) Community groups for activities and handling purposes
- 3) Children’s holiday programme called Zest which is run across Glasgow Museum venues and which the M74 Dig is working in partnership with L and A

(Mairi Robertson, 2008)

The finished kits were very useful for the public programme and formed the basis of the handling kits that were given to Kelvingove Art Gallery and Museum and Glasgow Museums Resource Centre. The information she researched also informed educational workshops and was included in the final kits. Her inventories were also invaluable in compiling lists of objects for dispersal.

Jessica filled in an evaluation before she finished her placement. One of the positive aspects she identified was that the placement ‘Allowed me to be hands on with material and experience a different venue with Glasgow Museums’. She said that ‘nothing’ would have improved the placement and that the placement helped her to develop ‘a better understanding of access and leaning and post med pottery. Gained a better understanding of how material can be used within the community’

Kirsty Craig:

Kirsty’s role was varied so a detailed work programme was set out in advance for her:

Week 1 (7-11 July)	Updating the M74 Archaeological Archive for public access purposes.
Weeks 2–3 (14-25 July)	Helping run the Simulation Dig and holiday programme (dependent on disclosure).
Weeks 4-5 (28 July-8 Aug)	Helping research, plan and develop archaeological activities aimed at schools.
Weeks 6-7 (11 Aug-22 Aug)	Providing support to the set up of a Young Archaeologists Club & programme of archaeological activities for the South side of Glasgow.
Weeks 8 (25-29 Aug)	Conducting research at the Mitchell Library to support the Oral History Programme

(Mairi Robertson, 2008)

During the time she spent with the M74 she helped with educational activities, including those Learning and Access were leading. Diana Morton worked with Kirsty during this time. She said ‘I was very impressed with Kirsty’s work, not only was she very enthusiastic, but she also proved invaluable during sessions and she even came up with the idea of exhibition the children’s work using the Activity Room as a gallery space’.

The only aspect of the work set out that was not completed was the Young Archaeologists Club as it was decided not to take this forward due to it being much of a long term commitment, instead Kirsty carried out research for David Walker. David explained: ‘Kirsty assisted on the

Oral History Project by researching background information that would be useful in helping formulate questions for respondents associated with Dixons Blazes.’ David spent a day with Kirsty at the Mitchell Archives providing guidance on how to research the newspaper archives. Thereafter, Kirsty worked by herself at the archive and met up with David to discuss her findings. David said: ‘This work was carried out with great diligence by Kirsty and harvested a good crop of background material on the Dixon’s Blazes.’ He also added ‘Kirsty was as an enthusiastic, reliable, flexible and consistently positive volunteer throughout.’

Kirsty’s feedback suggests she found the experience rewarding ‘I thought it was a wonderful opportunity as I got to experience different activities and responsibilities’, she also praised those she worked with: ‘I received a lot of supervision and support. Everyone was very patient and helpful’. She also said that the placement had helped her to develop ‘More confidence and experience working with children’ and also ‘It secured my decision to follow a career path in museums’.

Kenneth Elliot:

Kenneth was supervised by David Walker and carried out research for the Oral History Project and provided background information for David to use in his interviews. In particular he looked into the site at Dixon’s Blazes. Tasks suggested for him were:

- Searching through suggested research archives, and newspapers, advertisements or other material
- Taking notes of appropriate information or copies as advised, keeping a record of the research undertaken and sources consulted
- Research archives relevant to the main M74 Dig sites: Govan Ironworks (Dixons Blazes); Caledonian Pottery; Tenements site (MacKinlay Street).

(Mairi Robertson, 2008)

David Walker summarised Kenneth’s placement: ‘Having received instruction and guidance on researching this archive [William Dixon Archive at Glasgow University] from David Walker Kenneth spent the short time he had with the project researching the Accident Books and did so with diligence and care.’

In his evaluation Kenneth said that his overall impression of Glasgow Museums and this voluntary opportunity was ‘interesting and enjoyable’. He felt he gained ‘good experience working with archives’ and he rated the overall experience as ‘good’.

Frazer Cappie:

Frazer helped to deliver activities such as Archaeological Adventures and the Family Fun Day and carried out research for the Oral History Programme, in particular on Dixon’s Blazes and the Lower English Buildings. This helped David to plan his oral history interviews.

Frazer carried out many different tasks, so a detailed work programme was developed for him:

Week 1	Zest
Weeks 2–3	
Weeks 4-5	Helping research, plan and develop archaeological activities aimed at schools.
Weeks 6-7	Providing support to the set up of a Young Archaeologists Club & programme of archaeological activities for the South side of Glasgow.

Weeks 8	Conducting research at the Mitchell Library to support the Oral History Programme.
Keeping a record of the work undertaken.	

(Mairi Robertson, 2008)

Frazer did not take part in the Young Archaeologists Club as this did not go forward. However he did help with the M74 Family Fun Day where he proved invaluable in assisting with unexpectedly high numbers. He was praised by Tracy Gemmill for his good manner with children and his tireless work. 'Frazer was a dream to work with and I want to poach him forever!!!! He had a really patient manner with the children and got stuck right in as well as helping me with whatever I needed.' Lisa McKechnie, who also worked with him on the school workshops, commented: 'Frazer was particularly helpful with the M74 school workshops. As the class were split into 4 groups, the object handling sessions were a lot easier to manage when Frazer was there. Having an archaeological background, he was able to help facilitate the object handling sessions and interacted well with all the children. Billy Collins who also led school sessions with Frazer said: 'Frazer was a great help with the M74 school visits'

David Walker supervised Frazer's research, he said: 'Frazer had a background in historical research and was therefore interested in helping with the research being conducted at the Glasgow University archives. David Walker provided instruction and guidance and Frazer began researching the Safety Committee records and then went on to examine the Letter Books and miscellaneous files. This research provided excellent information about the establishment of the Safety Committee and the sorts of topics that were felt important enough for inclusion in the reports. Frazer's research also unveiled lists of former tenants of the Lower English Buildings. Some of this information was then passed to respondents who had participated on the oral history project and who had a great interest in this information as it related to their family history.'

Frazer rated his placement as very good and said: 'The training was excellent, the team kept me up to date with how the project was progressing as well as the problems they were encountering, which allowed me to see how a project like this worked from the inside. The dual nature of my placement and the variety of tasks involved kept my interest fresh and provided a range of experience that can now be converted to my CV.' He praised the induction process and the help given by David. He also felt that the placement gave him 'experience that will be vital for applying for work in the future and working knowledge of archive research'

Jane Quinn and Charlotte Bryan

Jane and Charlotte both helped with activities for the Subway Festival. Jane helped on Saturday and Charlotte on Sunday. As it was the final activity for the M74, these were only one day placements.

The volunteers were asked for feedback. Jane rated her placement as 'very good'. She particularly liked that fact that she 'gained insight into how a museum works and the different job opportunities which are available within a museum'. She also stated that 'I received a lot of support and supervision' and that 'it was enjoyable and interesting and everyone was lovely'. Charlotte too found her experience positive 'I really enjoyed helping the children make the piggy banks, being creative and seeing them pleased with the end result. It was very rewarding, and to see them learning about Glasgow at the same time'. She also said that volunteering helped her to gain 'confidence in my own abilities to help and work with children within Glasgow'

Museums'. Both expressed they would like to do more volunteering in the future. Caroline Austin who supervised Charlotte also had positive feedback: 'Charlotte was very helpful and she got on very well with the participants.'

3.9 Public Engagement in Research

As mentioned at the start of this report, one of the main aims of the M74 was to gain public input into research. This happened in part through the Oral History and Volunteer Programmes. (Please see the relevant sections of this report for more information). However, in the process of developing the Oral History Programme, David Walker and other M74 staff also received many enquiries and offers of information.

These included information about the sites, offers of maps and photographs, including those that were used for the exhibition 'Past Lives: The Kingston Area' and even communication from those who had found objects from the sites. For example one member of the public had found a WP Hartley Jam Jar in Belgium; another had found a pottery horn with 'Caledonian China' on it; another thought her conservatory might have been made by Govan Iron Works. One enquiry even came from Turkey from someone who had bought a pottery barrel with the words 'Caledonian Pottery' on it in Cuba! This information is fascinating as it shows how far these brands travelled and also how widely known the M74's work became.

This communication also enabled members of the public to further their own research and to explore their family histories. For example one of William Dixon's relations contacted David Walker to ask for further information about Dixon's Blazes and about her ancestor. Another member of the public sent images of pottery inherited from a family member who had worked at the Caledonian Pottery. Another spoke about his Great-Grandfather who had worked at Govan Iron Works. For these people and many more the M74 Dig not only opened up the history of Glasgow but also offered the opportunity to find out more about their own personal history.

3.10 M74 in the Press and Marketing

Smarts provided overall communications support for the PAP, they enabled the project to gain press coverage and raised public awareness. In addition CSG staff did some of their own marketing for example by contacting groups and mailing lists and making and distributing posters and flyers for events.

I asked Katrine Pearson from Smarts about her overall experience of working on the project: 'Overall I would say that the public archaeology programme was extremely worthwhile, there was a definite enthusiasm and thirst for knowledge within the local community and the events were an accessible way for people of all ages to find out more about the work that was being undertaken. The amount of opportunities for young people to learn was particularly commendable as was the range of activities on offer from large scale open days to the more intimate master classes.' She did highlight one area that could have been improved in the project, more advance notice of events and a more coordinated approach between partners: 'One key aspect of event organisation is getting the information out to the public well in advance and this is one area that could have been improved on; there was no confirmed programme of activity far enough in advance of events. Also perhaps a more coordinated approach could have been adopted between the many different partners/departments involved in the project working towards the singular aim of engaging the public with the project rather than individual objectives.'

3.11 Ongoing parts of the Public Archeology Programme:

M74 Handling Kits:

Handling materials had been collected from the digs by Mairi Robertson and David Walker; these had been sorted and inventoried by Jessica Bryan. With the departure of Mairi, Diana Morton decided that one way to extend the legacy of the M74 would be to use these materials to develop handling kits that could be used by Learning and Access staff in other Glasgow Museums venues. On discussion, Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum and Glasgow Museums Resource Centre showed an interest.

John Irwin, a Learning Assistant at Kelvingrove had been developing a small Sim Dig for use in the History Discovery Centre. He felt that that a handling kit of M74 objects would provide a local and topical context for the dig. Finds from the GMRC handling kit Two boxes of handling objects were chosen and Diana wrote a guide on the M74 and provided laminates of the digs for context. She also conducted staff training on using the kit at Kelvingrove for the Learning Assistants on 25 April 2009.

Glasgow Museums Resource Centre staff had previously been involved in carrying out M74 activities at Scotland Street School Museum. Lisa McKechnie, a Learning Assistant at GMRC was interested in developing further archaeology activities including those for Scottish Archeology Month. She felt that the M74 would provide a good example of recent Scottish archaeology. Another kit was developed for GMRC and also contains a guide and photographs of the digs.

These two kits will be used to develop archeology activities in other venues and will ensure that the legacy of the M74 is continued after July 2009 when the PAP ends.

Websites:

The M74 Project has pages on Glasgow Museums Transport Scotland websites.

The main aims of producing these sites were:

- 'To promote understanding of the main archaeological findings/activities.
- Promote Public Archaeology Programmes associated with the M74 Completion.
- Engage with potential audiences for public programmes. Provide educational tools and learning resources for the public'
- Provide education tools and learning resources for the public

(Mairi Robertson, David Walker and Lesleyann Gardner, 2008)

The Transport Scotland website provided an invaluable resource for information about the digs, containing information on the sites, the finds, dig diaries, background materials and information on the public programme. The figures we have available for the Transport Scotland website tell us that during the period 1 June 2008 until 11 June 2009 there have been 15,265 page views and 11,599 unique views to the Dig homepage.

The Glasgow Museums' website focussed on exhibitions and activities and proved a good marketing resource. After the exhibitions had finished the website was updated to include a section with slideshow images of the M74 exhibitions so that they could be accessed by the public and also online oral history testimonies which could be used for research.

Publications:

Scottish Community Archaeology Conference Booklet

An article about the M74 PAP will be available in the forthcoming Scottish Community Archaeology Conference booklet.

'Our Glasgow: Memories of Life in Disappearing Britain'

Extracts from the oral history gathered by David Walker have been used in the publication 'Our Glasgow: Memories of Life in Disappearing Britain' by Piers Dudgeon. Published by Headline Review (19 February 2009).

'Antiquity'

Nicholas James from the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge published an article on the M74 entitled 'Public Relations for Industrial Archaeology' in the 'Antiquity' Journal. It can be found in Volume 83, number 320 pages 518-520.

'Scottish Memories'

'Scottish Memories' magazine has requested to use oral history testimony gathered as a part of the M74 in a future publication.

4 What has the M74 contributed to the community?

4.1 Has it met its aims and Objectives?

Aims 1 and 2: Public Engagement:

- **1: To inform the public of the work of the M74 through a programme of:**
 - exhibitions
 - web-based display
 - on-site interpretation
 - tours
 - interaction with schools and other groups

- **2: To actively engage the public in shaping the project through:**
 - artistic engagement
 - practical participation in fieldwork
 - general research involvement through oral history
 - engagement in framing research agenda and final dissemination programme

Did the project meet these aims?

The GUARD report, which provided the basis for the Public Archaeology Programme set out two main strands to the programme, the 'dissemination' and the 'active engagement' programme. These formed the basis for Aims 1 and 2 detailed above.

The 'active' research took place in particular through the Oral History and Volunteer Programmes. The Oral History used information gathered from the public to inform the research programme and to enrich the exhibitions that took place at Scotland Street School Museum. It also opened up other avenues of dialogue with the public as detailed in the section of this report 'Public Engagement in Research'. These dialogues enabled the PAP to receive information from the public that could add to the research taking place and helped the public to find out more

about their family history, the history of their area or the history of objects that they owned. In addition the Volunteer Programme not only enabled members of the public to help to research the project but also helped them to develop new skills and interests which will serve them well in the future.

Although all the 'passively' engaging aspects of the project such as the exhibitions, web-based display, on-site interpretation, tours and interaction with schools and other groups did go ahead, not all the 'active' aspects of the project went forward, for example the practical participation in fieldwork. The M74 Public Archaeology Programme Outline Scope states 'There will be no opportunity for on-site participation by the public on excavations because of the short time scale for the execution of the main archaeology contract' (Katie Dargie, 2006, p.2). However the Dig Open Days did offer the opportunity for the public to become engaged in the digs on a reduced scale. The other aspects of 'active' engagement such as the engagement in research and dissemination which took place through the Volunteer Programme and the Oral History Programme did go ahead.

However I believe that the project overall went beyond the division between active research and a passive education programme, as the wider education programme also involved the public in an 'active' way. One of the examples of 'active' engagement given in the GUARD report is 'Artistic Engagement', this can be seen in several aspects of the PAP. One example is the arts and crafts activities which took part as part of the Zest activity programmes throughout the year. For example, the activities which taught children how to make clay pots and piggy banks so they could explore the methods of pottery making used in the Caledonian Pottery. Other activities would include the Wally Tiles activities run by the DRS team and the many others that took place over the lifetime of the project.

The various school projects also enabled local children not only to learn about the project but also to interpret the digs and respond to them. The website that DRS created with Govan High School offered the children's own interpretation of the digs for their peers. In addition CSG's Time Capsules Outreach enabled local children not only to find out about the M74 Digs but also to contribute to the knowledge of the future archaeologists and historians by creating a record of life in 2009. At Scotland Street School Museum the M74 Dig Discovery Centre helped to move the focus of the exhibitions from talking to a passive audience to engaging an active audience capable and interested in carrying out their own research.

In addition, there is evidence of the public initially taking part in the learning programme and going on to take part in a more active way. For example at the Dig Open Days the public could help to wash finds and find out more about the digs, but they also found out about the Oral History Programme and could become further involved in the research taking place. One participant in particular became very involved in the project in this way. Thomas Wilson initially visited one of the Tenement Site Dig Open Days, he then went onto be interviewed twice for the Oral History Programme. Later on he spoke for the M74 at the Scottish Community Archaeology Conference. During this time he gained public speaking experience and even developed his IT skills with help from David Walker.

Many other participants also returned for more activities. For example, in the exhibitions we received several comments which suggest return visits such as: 'Glad to come back for my second time'. In addition the Time Capsules Outreach was conducted with some of the same schools who took part in the general school outreach programme and were obviously happy to

work with the M74 for a longer period. At Zest activities too, some participants reported returning to the museum for repeat visits.

Aim 3: Target Audiences:

- **3. To target three audience groups in particular:**
 - Targeted groups of adults and community groups with connections to the cultural heritage along the M74 route
 - General public to promote interest in the archaeological processes and outcomes of the work along the M74 route
 - Family audiences to promote interest in the work and outcomes of the M74 programme.

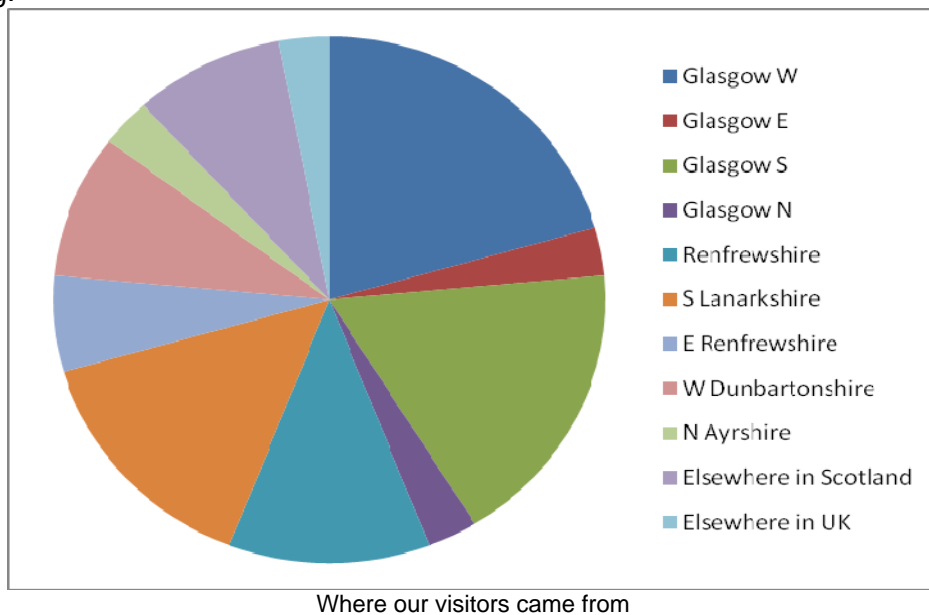
Did the project meet this aim?

Below is a table detailing how we targeted each of these audiences. I have also added on the audience of children and young people. Initially this was not one of the main audiences for the project, but eventually became the focus of much of the programme. With the exception of the M74 Conference all these events were well attended and succeeded in attracting their target audiences- please see appendix for a full breakdown of visitor figures for all activities.

Audience	Activity
Adults and Community Groups	Master Classes Community Outreach M74 Conference Volunteer Programme Scottish Community Archaeology Conference Scotland Street Past Pupils Day Dig Open Days Site Interpretive Panels Websites Exhibitions CSG Admin visit Transport Scotland visit
General Public	Dig Open Days Site Interpretive Panels Websites Exhibitions Master Classes M74 Conference Volunteer programme
Families	Zest Subway Festival M74 family Fun Day Dig Open Days Exhibitions Hunterian Junior Archaeologists
Children and Young People	Schools Outreach Time Capsules Outreach Archaeological Adventures Hunterian Junior Archaeologists

Although I have attempted to break up the activities into audience groups these are fluid categories and certain activities or events may have targeted several of these groups, or certain visitors may have fitted under several categories. Also this does not take into account audiences who were attracted to events simply by chance, such as the young people who took part in activities at the Subway Festival. However the M74 activities went beyond just attracting audiences. In addition, as mentioned above, the events and activities also engaged visitors with the project.

In terms of tracking where our audiences came from there are only very limited statistics, the postcodes collected during Family Fun Day and the Subway Festival and from the booking forms for the Master Classes. Although this is not conclusive due to the small sample size, it indicates that most of the participants for these activities come from the West End and the South Side of Glasgow. A large number of participants also come from the areas surrounding Glasgow, in particular South Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, the other council areas involved in the M74 Dig.



Aims 4, 5 and 6: Learning Objectives:

Aim 4: To promote public understanding of archaeology

All the M74 events and activities were about developing and understanding of archaeology. This ranged from the Master Classes which gave an in depth look at archaeology and techniques, to the Zest activities which explored archaeological techniques by using the sim dig or by encouraging children to sort and draw finds.

The schools programme focussed on developing the children’s knowledge of archaeology. The initial outreach sessions explained the work of archaeologists and the schools that took part in the Time Capsules Outreach learnt more. On the evaluations for the Time Capsules Outreach sessions I added the question ‘Do you think the sessions have developed your group’s interest in archaeology and/or local history?’ all schools answered yes. This increase in knowledge was not just restricted to the schools outreach but also community groups. When asked if the outreach session had increased their interest in archaeology, Shettleston Local History Group responded ‘very much so’ and that ‘we would like to learn more’.

The comments books also show that the exhibitions too helped the public understand archaeology better. Responses ranged from 'very good I have always wanted to see what my mum was talking about when she said about archaeology' to members of the public with previous knowledge praising the exhibition: 'nice to see a coherent display of industrial archaeology'. There is also evidence of changing attitudes to archaeology: 'I have learnt about this at school and I wasn't very interested but now I have seen the things I'm totally amazed [sic]'. This shows how engaging with objects can enable learning in a way that traditional classroom education cannot.

Aim 5: To develop awareness of archaeological methods

One of the main aims of the exhibitions was 'to introduce visitors to the methods and techniques involved in archaeology, from excavation through post-excavation analysis to dissemination of results' and the displays reflected this. However looking at the visitor comments it is hard to get a sense of what visitors learnt as they generally either wrote about their reactions to the exhibition or about specific parts of the exhibition they particularly enjoyed or disliked. However some visitors did express surprise at what could be found by digs such as 'it's interesting what you can learn by digging' and 'cool how you got this stuff out the ground'

Other aspects of the PAP explored archaeological methods. In particular the Master Classes looked at different techniques used on digs. Here again many of the evaluations do not specifically say what was learnt but are mostly general comments such as 'very informative'. However a few comments highlighted what the participants felt they had learnt: 'Quite interested in the legislation side of it but all the information on where to get it was made available' and 'A very good introduction to setting up an oral history project as well as insight into the M74 project'.

The various schools activities too emphasized the work of archeologists from looking at sources in the Schools Outreach sessions, to sorting and drawing finds in Archeological Adventures. However on looking at the evaluation, again it is hard to prove specifics of what was learnt. The only comment related to this is for 'Archeological Adventures': 'Emphasized the value of sources'. Some of the Zest sessions too used the Sim Dig to look at how archaeologists excavate sites and also at finds sorting and drawing. Although one parent commented: 'Children loved the dig, and finding artifacts, the guides were very good with children explaining what finds were and their use', again it is difficult to quantify what was actually learnt. This may be due to the methods of evaluation being used. As the exhibition and Zest comments books were unstructured visitors were not guided what to write. In addition on the evaluation forms visitors were not asked what they had learnt. This is not to say that this objective was not met, much of the content of the activities focused around developing this area of the public's knowledge, however with the evidence available it is unquantifiable.

Aim 6: To develop knowledge of local history

Visitors reported that they found that visiting the exhibitions in particular helped to develop their awareness of local history. While some visitors enjoyed the exploration of local history as a whole, leaving comments such as 'what a history we have and what a heritage', others seemed particularly interested in the lives and working conditions of those who lived in the past. Comments for 'Uncovering the Past' highlighted this: 'Great to uncover our ancestors way of life and it shows us what a hard life they lived' and 'very humbling to hear of the awful work conditions, We are so lucky now'. 'Uncovering Industry' also received similar comments: 'The exhibition is intriguing giving visitors and insight into how we lived in the past'.

Others gained knowledge and new understanding of working conditions through communication with the project team. For example, in response to an email from David Walker one respondent said: 'Thank you for the email on ironworks related health and safety issues. I haven't seen this before but by gosh what an eye opener. I guess there would be no health and safety laws in the 19th century and even if men like Dixon were aware of the problems with this, they would not have cared.'

The schools outreach too was highlighted by the evaluations for developing awareness of local history with the teachers commenting that the sessions were 'part of the children's local history brought to life' and 'content very appropriate as class are about to begin a local study project'

4.2 Other outcomes:

Although these were not highlighted in project plans as aims of the PAP there have been other desirable outcomes.

Enabling inter-generational learning and reminiscence:

Mainly due to the Oral History Programme, many visitors and participants reported that the project had enabled them to reminisce, share memories or engage in intergenerational learning. Others felt that it was their history being explored: 'Good to see the efforts to maintain our history and pass onto next generation'.

Some found that listening to oral history testimonies helped remind them of their own past: for example one of David Walker's correspondents commented: 'I have had a wonderful time just listening to the MP3 files, and oh the memories just come flooding in.' and a member of the Shettleston Local History Group commented after watching a film of the testimonies: 'I loved the people talking about tenements. It brought back memories'. Many other comments were received in particular about the oral history used in 'Uncovering Industry' such as: 'Brought back so many happy memories of days playing in the back green and raking the middens' (please see the section of this report on the exhibitions for more information).

The Russell children from Rosehill

The oral history also enabled intergeneration learning and sharing knowledge, for example one visitor to 'Uncovering Industry' said: 'I saw my grandpa and great uncle Tom on the film. We come from Inverness I am very glad we came up here'. Another of David's correspondents was able to share photographs with his father: 'I just want to thank you for sending all the information and photos of our family and the history involved with it. My father was so happy to see all the pictures most of which he had never seen before.' For others the project enabled them to find out more about the past of their own families and their ancestors, such as the relative of William Dixon who contacted David Walker and another who was related to one of his workers. (Please see section in this report 'Public Engagement in Research' for in-depth analysis)

Having fun and enjoying learning:

Simply having fun at events and activities can mean that visitors return in the future and leave with a good impression of the museums. Various different activities were enjoyed by visitors.

This included the Family Fun Day which received several comments such as 'I thought the class was brilliant and fun'. However it was not only children's events that were highlighted as being enjoyable, but also the exhibitions. One comment for Uncovering Industry was: 'loved that we got to dress up as an archaeologist great fun'. Also the schools Time Capsule Outreach sessions were also entertaining and informative, one teacher commenting 'I enjoyed taking part in the activities and finding it stimulating and thought provoking'. The master classes too received the comment: 'Very enjoyable and well presented. Lovely place to run talks too'

Developing creativity:

Zest activities were the main way that participants could take part creatively, many of these involved activities such as using clay, drawing, making time capsules, making collages and printing. Many of the participants praised the activities including comments such as: 'I liked making pots and things with clay' and 'I enjoyed drawing my picture'. Some of those taking part also learnt new skills: 'it was interesting to see how printing worked' and others improved their skills: 'I didn't get off to a good start but I got better'. In addition some of the other workshops not specifically about creative processes also developed creative skills, such as the 'Archaeology Surveying and Drawing' Master Class and the Sim Dig sessions which asked the participants to draw and map finds.

Developing skills:

The Volunteer Programme in particular helped the public to develop skills and to gain an insight into the work of museums. All volunteers felt that they had gained new knowledge of this area. Others gained specialist knowledge such as Jessica who reported that she had 'a better understanding of access and leaning and post medieval pottery'. Kirsty reported that her placement had given her 'More confidence and experience working with children'. While Kenneth felt he had gained 'good experience working with archives' (Please see the section of this report on the Volunteer Programme for more information). In addition Thomas Wilson, one of the oral history respondents gained new skills in public speaking and IT by giving a talk at the Scottish Community Archaeology Conference.

The Master Classes too helped participants to develop new practical skills and knowledge, such as learning about building recording in the 'Archaeological Surveying and Drawing' class to archival research skills in the 'Archives for Archaeologists' class. (Please see the section of this report on the Master Classes for more information). In addition the children's craft activities also helped to develop new skills (please see section above, 'Developing Creativity')

5 Staff Feedback:

5.1 Successes

Glasgow City Council

Glasgow City Council, as Appointed Agent to the Scottish Ministers, was the Employer for the Contract. I asked Alan Anderson for his feedback on the main benefits of the M74:

Uncovering and recording historical information and publicising the digs:

Alan felt that one of the main successes of the M74 was that 'By actively and directly engaging with local communities, we were able to demonstrate that the development lifecycle can sometimes present opportunities to uncover and record important historical information that

would otherwise have continued to lie forgotten and buried under derelict brownfield sites. The programme of activities attracted welcome positive publicity for the project.'

Involving a broad range of audiences:

He also said that 'A key success was the diversity of demographic involvement in the project with evidence of participation by people of all ages and backgrounds.' He particularly praised the dig open days and schools programme and highlighted the Caledonian Pottery open day when visitors could take home finds as particularly successful. He also said that 'The level of interest in many of the events confirmed that there was and is undoubtedly an appetite and enthusiasm amongst all age groups in our local communities for learning about local history, regardless of how recent that history would appear to be.'

Providing a longer term legacy in the Sim Dig

The Simulated Dig modules have now been moved from Scotland Street to their new homes with partner councils. Alan felt the continuing use of these will 'stimulate and encourage interest in archaeology and local history amongst future generations.'

HAPCA

I spoke to Russel Coleman from Headland Archaeology and asked about some of the benefits of taking part in the M74. Overall he felt that the PAP had been positive, he said 'Its definitely worth doing again and should be part and parcel of all major archaeology projects'

Gaining new experience:

Russel felt that Headland had gained new experience out of working on the M74, in particular working with the public. He said 'The M74 has taught us a lot about working with the public and how difficult it can be to reach them to get them involved and/or interested. Nevertheless, it was a totally new experience and something we expect to see more of. It also encouraged us to think more proactively about what interests the public and how to communicate with them.' He also felt that working with Glasgow Museums had been a new experience 'we are very different organisations in that we are a totally commercial company working in the construction industry which is very fast moving. Museums Services are usually locally authority or charitable status and their work is planned way ahead and therefore they have less flexibility. The M74 therefore has made us think about how to work with museums in the future and how to plan ahead more effectively'

Raising the Profile of Industrial Archaeology:

One of the other benefits of the M74 was increasing the profile of industrial archaeology generally. There are great resources for this in Glasgow and the project has enabled public access to these.

Offering opportunities to try new ways of working:

Russel felt that taking part in the M74 had enabled them to try out new ideas aside from traditional open days and websites. In particular he commented that the Master Classes and sim dig were a good ideas and that the exhibitions enabled them to use CSG's resources such as in-house skills as well as objects from the collections alongside material from the digs.

Oral History Project: Engaged communities with archaeology and held together different aspects of the project

Russel highlighted the oral history as being a particularly successful part of the project, saying 'I think this has attracted a lot of attention and works really well for this sort of archaeology - making it relevant and engaging with the local communities. It didn't always work for all the sites we excavated as no former residents could be found but where we did it will help weave together archaeology, technology, history and social history to present a joined up story.'

Glasgow Museums

I have spoken to some of the staff involved in the project to find out what they felt the M74 had contributed to Glasgow Museums.

Exploring different areas of the collections: Attracting new audiences and enabling staff development:

Ellen McAdam, Collections Services Manager felt that by focussing on local history and archaeology, the M74 attracted new audiences to Glasgow Museums and enabled staff to gain a positive experience of an archaeology-based outreach programme. Although some problems had occurred during the life-time of the project overall the PAP had been a successful experience and that it had reached many people. On a personal level Ellen also specified that she had enjoyed working with Learning and Access, in particular with Janice Lane.

Creation of an Oral History Archive:

The Oral History Programme has been praised by many staff and participants as a particularly interesting and engaging part of the project. The creation of the archives at the University of Strathclyde and Glasgow Museums can continue this legacy.

Advantages for Scotland Street School Museum:

For Scotland Street School Museum in particular the M74 has had a big effect. Caroline Barr, the Museum Manager, highlighted several positive aspects. These included developing new visitor groups attracted by archaeology, a new subject for Scotland Street and the development of a new school workshop: 'Archaeological Adventures'. Both of these may have contributed to the visitor figures increase of 4% during the fiscal year 08/09. Scotland Street is the only venue to see an increase during this period.

The M74 also allowed better full use of the venue, in particular as the Sim Dig used the playground. In addition, both Caroline and Ellen highlighted that the M74 had allowed the museum to remain open all year round.

Staff Experience:

On an individual basis the M74 Public Archaeology Programme has offered many staff opportunities to explore new areas of interest, to gain new experience and to develop professionally. Michael Nix said that through leading the development of the exhibitions he had 'gained an understanding of industrial archaeology' and he had the opportunity to work directly with archaeologists to find out how the process of archaeology worked. He felt that the opportunity to develop an exhibition with an external agency had been good experience for him.

Caroline Barr noted that the project allowed the staff as a whole to develop good working practices, as many museum staff from outside Scotland Street were involved. This allowed a

development of cross-disciplinary work. In addition the project helped to build on partnership working and meant that staff experienced working on multi-agency projects.

Lesleyann Gardner joined the M74 on secondment from her role as Clerical Assistant at Glasgow Museums Resource Centre. She said that the project enabled her to learn new skills such as how to transcribe oral history testimonies, which she says has 'made my typing a whole lot faster and advanced' and working on exhibitions, in particular, 'Past Lives, The Kingston Area'. Lesleyann also stated that working on the project has enabled her to gain experience of prioritizing her workload and working on budgets.

Diana Morton joined the project as a secondment from her role as a Learning Assistant at Glasgow Museums Resource Centre and found the experience very useful for personal professional development. 'Taking on this post had offered me the opportunity to work in a multiagency partnership project and to develop my project management skills; I also have had the opportunities to take part in training which should help me in the future. It has also helped me to develop an interest in industrial archaeology.'

5.2 What could we have done better?

I asked the various staff involved about what they thought could have been improved about the project. This is their feedback.

A greater lead-in time:

Alan Anderson from Glasgow City Council felt that a longer lead in time between the award of the contract and the start of the excavations would have enabled more activities to take place during the digs, which he felt would have boosted visitors numbers as this was the time when 'excavations were at their most visible, media interest at its greatest and weather at its most clement.' He also felt that 'A greater lead in time would also have given HAPCA valuable additional preparation time for their display boards, which for the first few Site Open Days were not to the high standard provided for the later Open Days.' He also said 'The Contract perhaps could also have placed a clearer responsibility on HAPCA to publicise and encourage interest in the events and activities.'

Russel Colman also felt that the lead in time was key '4 weeks is not enough, 6 - 9 months is realistic to get the brief understood, teams and people in place, networks in place so that when the digs started everything was ready.'

Involved Culture and Sport Glasgow at an earlier stage:

Caroline Barr, Museum Manager at Scotland Street School Museum felt that Culture and Sport Glasgow should have been involved in the project at an earlier stage, in particular to secure the venue and appoint staff. Ellen McAdam also highlighted the timescales involved as problematic, but she also commented that CSG was not geared up to drawing up contracts and recruiting staff in such a short timescale. However she said that HAPCA had been patient.

Russel Colman also thought that that PAP team should have been in place earlier as he felt that this would have led to a greater integration of the work of the PAP and archaeology teams. He said 'I think that the PAP Team and the Archaeology Team should have been working much

closer together each working off each other to come up with ideas to disseminate the results and develop a programme of events'.... 'The PAP team should have been in place 6 months before we started to develop a programme which revolved around the work we were doing and the results as they emerged, translating it into all sorts of mediums.'

Appointed Learning Assistants:

Diana Morton, Learning and Access Curator with CSG for the M74 felt that one of the things that could have helped the project to reach wider audiences would have been having Learning Assistants working specifically on the M74 who could have assisted with developing and delivering sessions. This would have freed up time to carry out more activities and would have meant that the M74 would not have relied so much on the support of the Learning Assistants from Scotland Street, GMRC, Kelvingrove and the Burrell who all led activities.

Improved communication between partners:

Alan Anderson commented: 'The Employers aim was to offer local communities an integrated and seamless programme of activities under the M74 Dig banner. However, with a number of organisations taking part in the programme and devising and undertaking their own activities, there was avoidable overlap of activities and occasional disagreement over the planning and programming of events. Improved communication and collaboration between the organisations at delivery level could have helped in that respect.' On a similar note Ellen McAdam suggested that there should have been one rather than two teams working on the PAP. Russel Coleman too said that 'Having two PAP teams - the Client's and HAPCA's confused everyone across the board and the structure and lines of communication never really worked out. The personalities of the two teams meant that the two teams had to work separately whereas they were supposed to work together to deliver a single project 'seamless at the point of delivery'".

Russel also highlighted the need for more communication between PAP and archaeology staff 'The excavations and the vast majority of our staff were largely dislocated from the public archaeology programme and their only experiences were the open days, web site (which they contributed to) and sim digs which they staffed. Even now they understood very little of this part of the contract. The Site Managers were briefed and updated weekly during progress meetings but rarely ever saw the PAP Team. In other words, we were not focusing enough on the public archaeology programme at site level - making open days more interesting, opening up the site to visitors.'

Improved approvals process:

Ellen McAdam mentioned that she felt the approvals process was too cumbersome. She suggested that it may have helped if only one person coordinated comments. Michael Nix too highlighted this as an area that several of the exhibition team had suggested could have been improved. Russel Colman too commented that it was 'never a hindrance but it was cumbersome and did put a block on spontaneity.'

Separated the PAP from the archaeology contract:

Ellen McAdam suggested that the way that archaeology projects are managed was not so suitable for the PAP and that she felt the whole programme should have been either managed by an impartial body or handed over to CSG entirely.

Improved marketing:

Russel Coleman felt that this was essential to the project, but felt that it 'took a lot of time to build any momentum and by the time we had built the momentum it was all over.' Ellen McAdam too felt that marketing for the project could have been carried out better.

Offered more activities:

Feedback from the public in the exhibition comments book suggests that the public felt that there were not enough activities offered to link in with the exhibitions. This may be because the activities that did go ahead were not marketed widely enough and were not signposted in the exhibition space. However more activities could have been offered at weekends such a regular children's activities, exhibition tours or talks. In Work Package 8, providing weekend activities for families is one of the tasks set out. However aside from Zest and occasional special events no regular activities took place for this group.

6 Conclusion:

Although there have been some suggestions about how the PAP could have been improved, generally all those involved have been very positive about their experiences and visitor feedback has been overwhelming positive.

In total over 5,350 people have taken part in activities and many more have seen the exhibitions, visited the websites or read about the project. Many visitors have reported that taking part has increased their interest in local history or archaeology or has contributed to their lives in other ways, for example enabling them to gain a better knowledge of their family history. In addition members of public have learnt new skills by taking part in activities and in the case of the volunteer programme gained experience which will enable them to develop their career aims.

Furthermore, every member of staff who I spoke to when writing this report highlighted that they felt they had developed professionally by taking part or that they felt their organisations had benefitted in some way, whether increasing visitor numbers, enabling staff development or learning new ways of working.

It is also an important to highlight that the M74 involved many people from very different organisations and all have worked together to create this project and to make it a success.

7 Documents consulted:

Katie Dargie- '*M74 Public Archaeology Programme Outline Scope*' (2006)
GUARD- '*M74 Completion: Cultural Heritage Evaluation: Phase II. Part 2, Public Archaeology*' (2005)
HAPCA- '*Work Package 8: Programme of Public Archaeology Method Statement*' (2007)
M74 Dig- '*Public Archaeology Programme: Education and Access*' (2007)
Michael Nix- '*Exhibition Project Plan*' (2007)
Mairi Robertson- '*M74 Volunteer Pack*' (2008)
Mairi Robertson, David Walker and Lesleyann Gardner- '*Work Task Programme: April 2008- March 2009*' (2008)