Project Eagle Exhibitions: Lessons learnt

1. Know what you want

2. Achieve what you set out to do

3. People matter
1. Know what you want

1.1. Write a Master Narrative
1.1 Master Narrative: Sample

Air Observation Post (Air OP) Squadrons 1938 – 1941

History

• In 1934 a small group of officers proposed an Air Observation Post system using unarmed, light aircraft piloted by officers of the Royal Artillery.
• Official experiments began in 1938 at the School of Army Co-operation in conjunction with the School of Artillery. The success of these trials led to the formation of ‘D’ Flight on 1st February 1940 to test the idea further.
• In April 1940 ‘D’ Flight arrived in France to continue trials but was forced to return to England in May due to the German invasion of France and the Low Countries.
1. Know what you want

1.1. Write a Master Narrative

1.2. Identify your Key Messages
1.2 Key Messages

• Pioneers
• Soldiers first
• Technology
• Roles across the world
• Human stories
1. Know what you want
   1.1. Write a Master Narrative
   1.2 Identify your Key Messages
   1.3 Identify your audiences
1.3 Audiences

- Primary school children
- Families with young children
- Members of the AAC and veterans
- Adult Curious Minds
- Specialists
1. Know what you want

1.1. Write a Master Narrative
1.2 Identify your Key Messages
1.3 Identify your audiences
1.4 Find out what your audiences want and like
2. Achieve what you set out to do

2.1 Communicate clearly with contractors
Observation and Reconnaissance

Soldiers were first put into the air to enable them to see further. From a height, they could look down on areas which were hidden from ground observers by hills. From this vantage point, they could gather information about the surrounding terrain and the position and movements of the enemy.

Observation and reconnaissance remains an important role for Army aviation today.

Left: Aviation pioneer Colonel Turner of the Royal Engineers and an observer in a balloon car. Balloons were the Army’s first aircraft and were designed for observation.

Right: Hot-air balloons were adopted by the Army for observation in 1906.

Right: In addition to aeroplanes, the Royal Flying Corps used kites and balloons for observation in the First World War.

Below: The Sopwith Pup was a fighting scout – an aircraft designed to gather information about the terrain and the enemy.

Above: From the Second World War to the 1960s, Air Observation Post squadrons and the Army Air Corps used Austers for observation and reconnaissance.

Below: The AH-64 Apache helicopter was an extremely versatile weapon system and was used for reconnaissance and attack. The Apache is still in service. The Apache is armed with a television camera, thermal imaging sight and a range of optical sensors.

Left: The primary role of the Apache AH-64L is armed action but it is equipped with a television camera, thermal imaging sight and a range of optical sensors.
2. Achieve what you set out to do

  2.1 Communicate clearly

  2.2 Don’t be afraid to disagree
Project Eagle Exhibitions: Lessons Learnt

CYPRUS

Recruitment and Selection – The Men (and Boys) of the Royal Flying Corps

BELIZE
2. Achieve what you set out to do

2.1 Communicate clearly

2.2 Don’t be afraid to disagree

2.3 Don’t lose sight of the original aims
3. People Matter

3.1 Support the delivery team

3.2 Match people to tasks