Digital Capabilities: From Niche to Normal

Part 1: The Niche

Although a digital capabilities strand, based on the Jisc Digital Capabilities Framework (Jisc, 2015), had recently been started at the University, many staff had not engaged with the digital agenda and did not have sufficient skills to move their practice online at the point of lockdown. The vast majority of University business was campus-based, with only 3 pure distance learning degrees out of 330 taught degrees. The Jisc framework highlights skills needed to help staff flourish in a digital environment however given the rural nature of our campuses and the lack of success engaging tutors with distance/online learning, we experienced additional challenges involving connectivity and digital resistance.

The overall aim of the project was to digitally-enable staff, without overwhelming them by prescribing a core set of technology, along with a set of guiding principles and minimum standards for their use. Taking this approach, the result expected was that more digitally resistant staff would have a realistic baseline to work with which could be readily-supported by the Academic Development Centre and which would provide a good student experience. For more digitally confident tutors, we hoped it would provide space and support to develop their digital practice beyond the minimum expectations.

Part 2: The Pirouette

As the Academic Development Centre, we moved quickly in March 2020 developing clear expectations for Blended Learning as our first step, producing a Guiding Principles and Expectations document with suggestions, tips, checklists for teams and student facing templates (e.g. Module Learning Plan template that made clear what was a/synchronous, expected hours of learning per activity etc).

Our initial rationale was to keep things simple to not overwhelm. Online tools, such as Blackboard and PebblePad, had been used to support delivery on-and-between campuses for a number of years, however it was clear some staff felt the need to use a wide range of 'digital tricks' to make up for the perceived deficit of online learning. The second step was to streamline the technology options for tutors to ensure that the students had consistency of experience and that tutors could develop their online teaching rather than worry about the 'right' technology. A new online classroom platform, Collaborate, was purchased from our existing VLE provider so some familiarity with the technology was embedded.

CPD activity was accelerated with a 220% increase in attendance in the four months of March – June. Further, the Annual Teaching and Learning Conference drew on tutors with previous online teaching and/or learning experience to share their approaches and motivate colleagues. This was the necessary third step to support understanding of expectations. The CPD we offered had a 3-fold approach:

How to use the new live classroom; how to develop prerecorded material and how to engage students in this new online world.

Part 3: Success

The success of this institutional shift hinges on what is retained and carried forward: the digital transformation maturity (Marks et al, 2021). Some practices have improved during the pandemic and we recognise the need to ensure that staff make continued use of their digital expertise and confidence going forward.

Among many successes this had led to the vast majority of tutors stating that their confidence in their own digital-based activities to support different learning outcomes has increased by 25 percentage points in the space of a year. The same group of tutors state that their confidence in supporting their students' digital capabilities has increased by 14 percentage points. A senior colleague has stated that the Centre is now a "trusted brand" and this is further supported by tutors and Senior Management who have applauded the approach and the support from the Academic Development Centre which lays a stronger foundation for moving forward at pace with the digital agenda.

Key lessons learnt through this project are:

 have clear, achievable expectations which tutors at any digital level can work with, use a variety of modes to get this out to tutors. Use in-house tutor expertise to help produce these expectations so you have champions distributed across the organisation

- Engage Senior Management to ensure a whole institution approach that can easily be communicated vertically and horizontally and with students. This facilitated greater collaborative working, in particular with IT and Student Services (we are reaping the rewards of that strengthened relationship now with new initiatives that previously would have taken longer to launch)
- Use CPD to weave in related good practice and requirements. The University as a whole had been building up to meeting the changes to the Web Accessibility Directive (Gov.uk, 2018) in September 2020; we incorporated this into the move to online delivery so as not to lose pace
- Design in regular feedback from stakeholders to capture areas of need and to ensure you can report on impact.
 For example, we put on CPD sessions called 'Going slowly with...' to nurture the digitally resistant staff by taking them slowly through a specific process step by step. We also regularly benchmark a randomised sample of Blackboard sites to inform our on-going CPD plan, check accessibility and to reward teams

 Reward teams – recognise good practice and feed this back and upwards.

The digital upskilling of staff was already part of our 5-year plan but we had struggled with the digitally-resistant (Newland & Handley, 2016; Chambers, McKinney & Schmid, 2018). The pandemic accelerated this plan and brought about tangible institutional change (Tesar, 2020).

Going forward we are less prescriptive of the platforms that staff can use with evidence-based decisions made at the programme or subject level. Having effective, embedded, accessible, digital delivery and assessment across the curriculum, with staff actively participating, would have seemed a longer-term ambition at the start of 2020 but nearly 18 months on what would have seemed 'niche' at the start of 2020 is now becoming 'normal'.

References

Chambers R., McKinney, R., Schmid, M. et al (2018) Digital by choice: becoming part of a digitally ready general practice team. *Primary Health Care*. 28(7)

Gov.uk Understanding accessibility requirements for public sector bodies available at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/accessibility-requirements-for-public-sector-websites-and-apps [accessed 12th July 2021]

Jisc Digital Capabilities Framework (2015) available at https://www.digitalcapability.jisc.ac.uk/what-is-digital-capability/individual-digital-capabilities-framework/ [accessed 8th June 2021]

Marks A., AL-Ali M., Attasi R., Elkishk A.A., Rezgui Y. (2021) Digital Transformation in Higher Education: Maturity and Challenges Post COVID-

19. In: Rocha Á., Ferrás C., López-López P.C., Guarda T. (eds) *Information Technology and Systems*. ICITS 2021. Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing, vol 1330. Springer, Cham.

Newland, B. and Handley, F. (2016). Developing the digital literacies of academic staff: an institutional approach, *Research in Learning Technology*, 240.

Tesar, M (2020). Towards a Post-Covid-19 'New Normality?': Physical to Social Distancing, the move to Online and Higher Education. *Policy Futures in Education*. 18(5) 556-559.