Welcome, my name is Dr Holly Earl Phillips and I'm a Fellowships and Awards Adviser here at Advance HE. In this short video I will provide some insight into the first of the two CATE award criteria.

To recap, teams have 3,500 words to address both of the CATE criteria in their written claim and they are assessed on the evidence that they supply in relation to each of the criteria in terms of the reach, value and impact of their work.

CATE criterion one asks for evidence of excellence in terms of the team's collaborative approach commensurate with the team's context and the opportunities afforded by it. But what does this mean and how is it translated into an effective application?

Criteria one is focused primarily on the approach to and value of working collaboratively and planning for reach and impact. This can be demonstrated in a number of ways and will depend on the specific nature of the team’s work. Here it can be useful to consider a really simple question, how specifically does your team achieve excellence in its work?

A team might consider providing evidence of excellence in terms of:

- A clear set of aims, objectives and a rationale for the team's approach;
- Consideration of how the group constitutes a team and developed as a team;
- Demonstrating direct engagement with students within or with the team;
- Illustrating how the team has contributed to wider thematic and sector priorities;
- Working collaboratively with a range of stakeholders;
- Embedding practices widely;
- Being flexible and creative in response to unanticipated events;
- The processes in place for measuring the impact or the outcomes of collaborative work.

This evidence can clearly come in many forms, but teams could consider gathering among other types of evidence testimonials from team members and stakeholders, evidence of participation, positive outcomes for team members, integration of diverse expertise and team processes, shared goals, shared and appropriate leadership, team development and conflict resolution, team events and activities and finally evidence of improved effectiveness over time.

Clearly not all of these evidence types will be appropriate for all teams, and it is imperative that teams collect the types of evidence that best showcase the reach, value and impact of their own distinctive approach to collaborative working. This kind of evidence requires purposeful collection and we recommend that teams begin to gather evidence as early as possible after their inception or preferably that teams consider from the very outset whether the work that they are about to embark on has the potential to become part of a future CATE claim.