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Knowledge retention strategies

John A Day: Head of Knowledge Management and intellectual Property, Sellafield Itd





Knowledge retention strategies

Preventing knowledge loss, enabling knowledge readiness

John Day

Head of Knowledge Management and Intellectual Property

Outline

- 1. The nature of knowledge
- 2. The purpose of knowledge retention
- 3. Transforming records into action
- 4. Knowledge retention strategies
- 5. Knowledge mothballing
- 6. Knowledge maintenance
- 7. Further areas for research



Knowledge has many dimensions

- Domains technical, organisational, societal etc.
- States explicit, implicit, tacit etc.
- Applications know-how, know-about, know-who etc.
- Representations documents, models, pictures etc.
- Categories good practices, lessons, standards etc.
- Artefacts structures, tools, equipment, etc.



The purpose of knowledge retention

- Purpose of knowledge retention:
 - Warn Inform Educate Enable ?
- The purpose dictates the knowledge retention response
- What is it that we need to retain:
 - What is known?
 - How to perform tasks (access, maintain, inspect, retrieve)?



Knowledge loss

- Knowledge can be lost or incomplete
 - Global examples: glassmaking, languages
 - National examples: shipbuilding, spacetravel
- Knowledge is lost at discontinuities caused by:
 - Changes in working practices
 - Superseded/redundant technologies, innovations
 - Social and economic change
 - Resource depletion
- Some of these discontinuities are likely to occur during the facility's lifetime



Retaining the ability to take intelligent action

- In order to create meaning from records we need:
 - intelligence, context, additional information not included in the record.
- In order to take action we need:
 - resources, experience, prerequisite knowledge
- When preserving information for future use, we also need a plan for retaining knowledge.



Transforming records into action

- Record Store Find Interpret Make informed decisions Take Action
- An example:

Music score



Opera performance

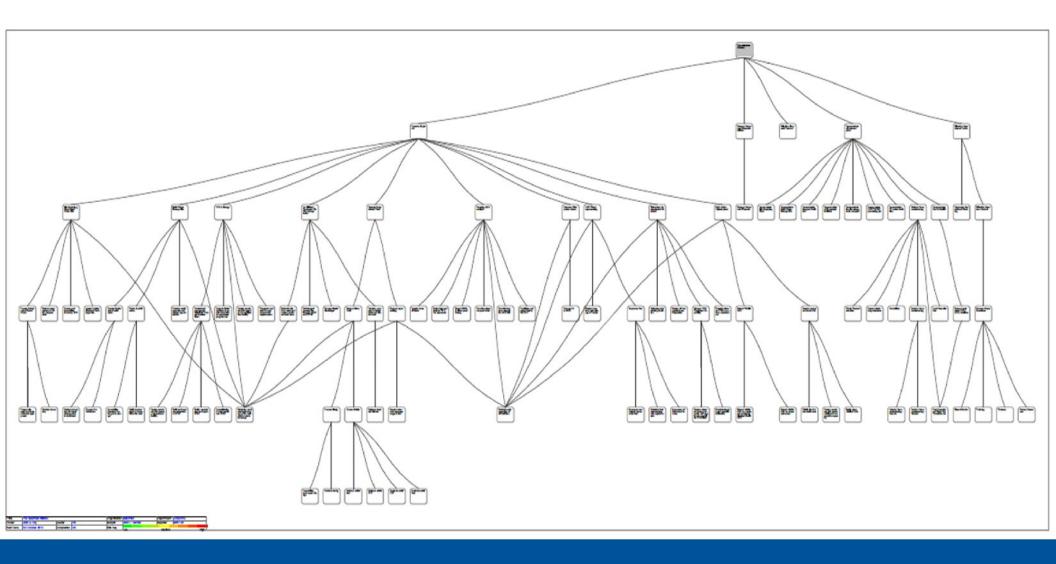


Experience with knowledge retention

 Experience in the nuclear industry demonstrates that knowledge can be retained and ready for use if both tacit and explicit knowledge are managed.



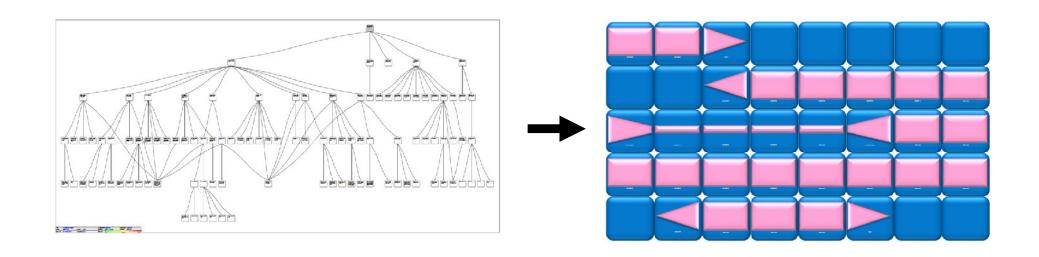
Maps identify what needs to be known





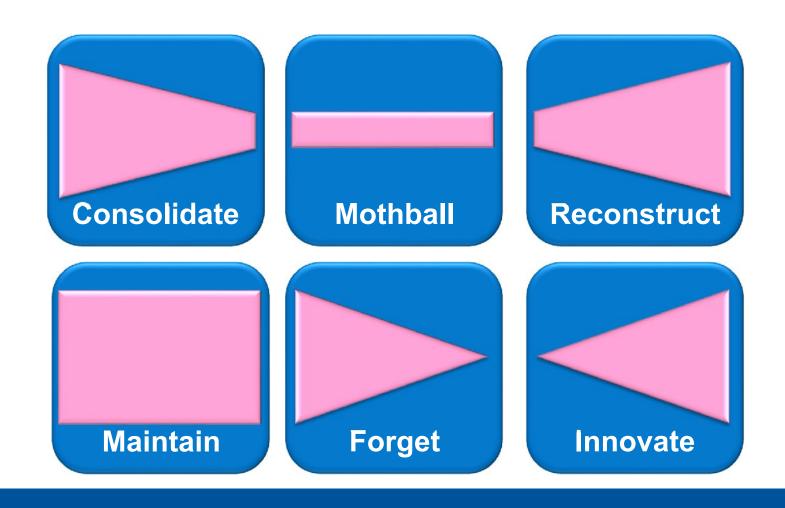
From knowledge map to knowledge plan

 Once you know what you need to know and when, you need a plan to make that knowledge available





Knowledge retention activities





Knowledge retention strategies

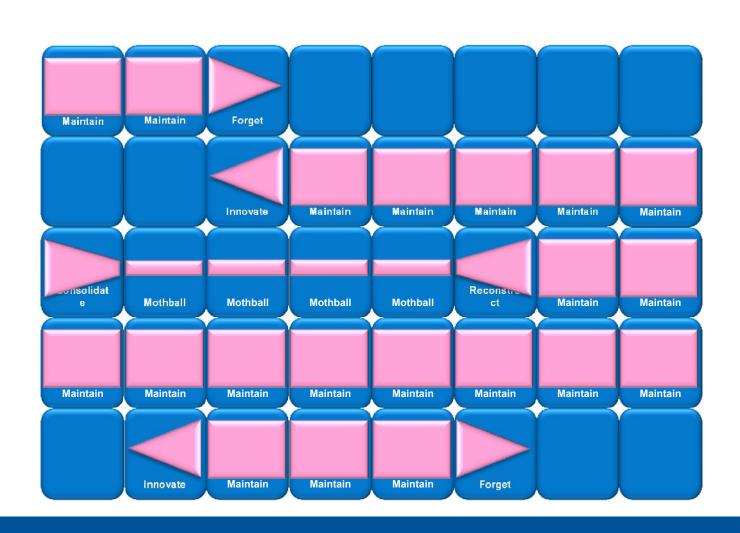
Forgetting

Innovating

Mothballing

Maintaining

Ad hoc





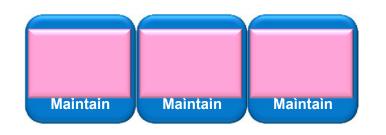
Mothballing knowledge



- Three phases
 - Consolidate map, capture, store
 - Mothball preserve, update, maintain vital functions
 - Reconstruct make ready, repair, transfer
- Requirements for mothballing
 - Artefacts, records
 - Tacit knowledge reservoir (specific)
 - Prerequisite knowledge (generic)



Maintaining knowledge



- Single phase
 - Passing the baton
- Requirements for maintenance
 - Communities, masters, apprentices,
 - Processes: knowledge capture, validation, consolidation, sharing, transferring, finding
 - Infrastructure for storage e.g. archives, books, oral history



Further research

- What is the purpose of knowledge retention?
- What do we need to know and when?
- What does the knowledge retention plan look like?
- What knowledge readiness strategies need to be adopted at what level (sectoral, national, international)?
- What are the commercial, intellectual, moral or regulatory drivers to maintain a knowledge base?



Summary points

- Passive records alone will not equip future generations to deal with long-term stores – knowledge is also required
- Knowledge could be lost or unready unless managed
- Knowing what needs to be known and when is the first step in defining a knowledge retention strategy
- Knowledge retention requires a multi-dimensional approach
- The industry has experience in retaining knowledge

