

# ACT08

local public service television directory

**Volume 2 SCOTLAND'S PUBLIC SERVICE SPECTRUM** Two further papers from the Forum held at the Scottish Parliament on 14th February 2007

- 1 The legal status of transferring licences for spectrum use as commercial trade and spectrum ownership David Goldberg**
- 2 Notes for presentation at *Digital Dividend Review* meeting at the Scottish Parliament Robert Beveridge, Napier University and Voice of the Listener & Viewer**

**ACTO** is an advisory committee of local television organisations working alongside the Institute of Local Television. **ACTO**'s initial objective is to share information supporting the introduction of local digital terrestrial television as an independent form of local public service broadcasting.

**ACTO** was established in 2003 by local television members of the Community Media Association to focus on the introduction of local digital terrestrial television services - or 'local DTT'.

Through the Institute of Local Television **ACTO** is represented on **Open Channels for Europe!** the organisation representing European local and open channels in exchanging information on European practice and in negotiation with the European parliament on small-scale TV provision.

Personal and institutional affiliation to **ACTO** is by a small annual subscription (see page 13) entitling subscribers to copies of Institute of Local Television research and reports as well as to **ACTO** directories. Subscribers also receive early announcement of local TV conferences, forums, workshops and are offered networking and support with submissions to regulators and government as well as encouragement with local-tv related activities.

**ACTO - local public service television directory** - encourages local lines of research and documentation and promotes publications which support a wide public engagement with small-scale local TV.

This is the twenty eighth edition of the **ACTO - local public service television directory**.

**ACTO back issues can be downloaded from [www.maccess.org.uk/members/ilt.html](http://www.maccess.org.uk/members/ilt.html)**

## **WEBSITES**

### **For information:**

on local and community TV in Europe: **[www.obs.int/db/persky/eu.html](http://www.obs.int/db/persky/eu.html)**

on community TV channels worldwide: **[www.openchannel.se/](http://www.openchannel.se/)**

UK's Community Media Association: **[www.commedia.org.uk/](http://www.commedia.org.uk/)**

UK examples of local and community TV programmes:

**[www.showcase.commedia.org.uk/](http://www.showcase.commedia.org.uk/)**

website of NvTv Belfast's Local TV Channel: **[www.nvttv.co.uk](http://www.nvttv.co.uk)**

Public Voice is the leading voluntary sector coalition campaigning for citizens' interests in communications policy and regulation:

**[www.politics.co.uk/campaignsite/public-voice-\\$3436683.htm](http://www.politics.co.uk/campaignsite/public-voice-$3436683.htm)**

Ofcom - the UK's independent regulator and competition authority - site includes sections on codes, guidelines and consultations: **[www.ofcom.org.uk/](http://www.ofcom.org.uk/)**

..... provides an extensive catalogue of consultations and reports - for background to local TV look out the public service broadcasting consultations Phase 1-3 and you can join the Ofcom email list for updates on future consultations and publications

inter-ACT!#5 media activism in South Korea. You can subscribe to this regular

English language newsletter at **<http://lists.riseup.net/www/info/inter-act>**

Institute of Local Television **[www.localtvonline.com/](http://www.localtvonline.com/)** .... shared with The Broadcasting Trust, website lists publications, provides background papers, illustrates local TV DVDs, 2.4 Ghz TV studies ....

Ofcom's spectrum dividend review consultation

**[http://www.ofcom.org.uk/media/news/2005/11/nr\\_20051117](http://www.ofcom.org.uk/media/news/2005/11/nr_20051117)**

# **The legal status of transferring licences for spectrum use as commercial trade and spectrum ownership**

Notes for Scotland's Public Service Spectrum February 14th 2007 3.00pm-6.30pm  
Committee Room 2, Scottish Parliament Holyrood, David Goldberg

## **A) Trading**

### **Legislation**

#### **What is the legislative framework for trading in the UK ?**

Article 168 of the Communications Act 2003 enables the introduction of spectrum trading in the UK . Wireless telegraphy (Spectrum Trading) Regulations 2004 (hereafter referred to as "the Trading Regulations"), which entered into force on 23 rd December 2004, actually implement this possibility with regulations detailing possible transfers, tradable licence classes, trading procedures etc.

Communications Act 2003

<http://www.ofcom.org.uk/radiocomms/ifi/trading/legislation/>

The Trading Regulations

Wireless telegraphy (Spectrum Trading) Regulations December 2004

<http://www.ofcom.org.uk/radiocomms/ifi/trading/legislation/>

#### **Are there EC requirements in this area?**

Spectrum trading is permitted in the EU by Article 9 of the EC Framework Directive (2002/21/EC). It requires;

- that transfers are notified to the national regulatory authority;
- that such transfers are carried out in accordance with procedures laid down by the national regulatory authority;
- that such transfers are made public, and
- that competition is not distorted as a result of any transfer.

Framework Directive 2002/21/EC

<http://www.ofcom.org.uk/radiocomms/ifi/trading/legislation/>

#### **What is spectrum trading?**

Spectrum trading allows the holders of certain wireless telegraphy licences, granted by Ofcom under section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 to transfer all or part of their rights and obligations under their licences to another party. Trading is entirely voluntary. Ofcom is not concerned with the underlying contractual arrangements which relate to the transfer of rights. Therefore, companies are free to structure these arrangements as they wish.

#### **Who will be able to trade spectrum licences?**

There are no restrictions on who may apply to participate in a trade for any of the currently tradable licences. Ofcom, however, is unlikely to permit a trade to any person to whom it would not normally issue a licence for that licence class.

## **When is trading officially possible?**

Spectrum trading is possible once the Spectrum Trading Regulations come into force. These regulations, and the accompanying Register Regulations, came into force in December 2004. As of this date, trading is permitted for certain licences for transmission in the UK (but not for licences for transmission in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man ).

Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 3154 The Wireless Telegraphy (Spectrum Trading) Regulations 2004 SCHEDULE Regulations 4 and 6

LICENCE CLASSES AND FREQUENCY BANDS (List of Licence Class and Frequency Bands Omitted)

These Regulations are made under section 168(1) and (3) and section 403(7) of the Communications Act 2003. Section 168 implements Article 9(3) and (4) of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7th March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive) (2002/21/EC).-

Regulation 4(1) (subject to the exceptions in regulation 7) authorises the transfer of all rights and obligations arising by virtue of the wireless telegraphy licences of the classes listed in Column 1 of each Part of the Schedule which apply to a station or apparatus operating within any of the frequency bands specified in Column 2 of the same Part. This includes licences granted for the Public Mobile Operator sector, the Fixed Wireless sector, Point to Point Fixed Links licences and Scanning Telemetry licences.

Under regulation 6 (subject to the exceptions in regulation 7) certain transfers of rights and obligations relating to parts of the licensed range of frequencies are authorised for certain licences granted for the Public Mobile Operator sector, the Fixed Wireless Access sector, Point to Point Fixed Links licences and Scanning Telemetry licences. The transfer of the rights and obligations relating to a part of the licensed geographical area is authorised for certain licences within the Fixed Wireless Access class and the Broadband Fixed Wireless Access class.

Two types of transfer are authorised by regulation 4(1) and 6. Firstly, a transfer may be one in which the rights and obligations of the person making the transfer become rights and obligations of the transferee to the exclusion of the person making the transfer. Secondly, a transfer may be one in which the transferred rights and obligations become rights and obligations of the transferee while continuing, concurrently, to be rights and obligations of the person making the transfer.

Regulation 7 specifies circumstances in which transfers are not authorised which include where OFCOM has not given its consent. Regulation 9 sets out the matters which OFCOM shall take into account in determining whether or not to consent. If OFCOM consents to a transfer they may also direct that a transfer shall only be put into effect after compliance with conditions. Regulation 8 sets out the procedure for making transfers.

A full regulatory impact assessment of the effect that these Regulations will have on the costs to business is available to the public from the OFCOM Library at Riverside House, 2a Southwark Bridge Road, London SE1 9HA (Tel: 020 7981 3000) or on the Office of Communications Internet web site at [www.ofcom.org.uk](http://www.ofcom.org.uk). Copies of the report have also been placed in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament.

## **B) Spectrum ownership**

### *(i) Generally*

A useful resource is the BBC FAQ

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/info/policies/text/radio\\_spectrum.html](http://www.bbc.co.uk/info/policies/text/radio_spectrum.html)

NB Military usage; Civil radio only part of electromagnetic spectrum The Ministry of Defence (MoD), the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) control around 40 percent of the most useful radio spectrum in the UK to a varying degree.

The FAQ defines spectrum as follows

*The radio spectrum is a scarce resource*

Come back to the way in which it's characterised!

### *(ii) Issue of ownership of spectrum*

This matter has recently emerged in the Scottish Parliament:

#### **Electromagnetic Spectrum**

Chris Ballance (South of Scotland) (Green): To ask the Scottish Executive what information it has on whether the electromagnetic spectrum in Scotland belongs to anyone and, if so, to whom it belongs.

Holding answer issued: 13 November 2006 (S2W-29356)

Nicol Stephen: The electromagnetic spectrum comprises a wide range of frequencies. Under the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 as amended, installation and use of equipment that operates in that portion of the electromagnetic spectrum consisting of frequencies of up to 3,000GHz must be individually licensed or exempt from the requirement to be licensed. Securing the optimal use of radio spectrum throughout the UK, including granting licences and making exemption regulations, is one of the responsibilities of the Office of Communications (Ofcom). Further information on spectrum management by Ofcom can be obtained at [www.ofcom.org.uk](http://www.ofcom.org.uk).

Chris Ballance (South of Scotland) (Green): To ask the Scottish Executive, further to the answer to question S2W-29356 by Nicol Stephen on 14 November 2006, who, if anyone, owns the electromagnetic spectrum in Scotland, as distinct from who manages it.

(S2W-30005) Nicol Stephen: The Executive's understanding is that there is no defined ownership of the electromagnetic spectrum. However, regulation of telecommunications is a reserved matter and, as indicated previously, UK spectrum is managed by OFCOM, who have been empowered through UK legislation to authorise spectrum use under 3,000GHz for wireless telegraphy applications.

Very interesting: the SE's understanding is that "...there is no defined ownership of the electromagnetic spectrum"!!!

### *(iii) Conventional (Model A) and radical (Model B) view of spectrum*

#### *Model A*

The Ballance question, and the SE's answer, reveal the conventional, Model A understanding of spectrum.

This is repeated in the BBC FAQ

The radio spectrum is a scarce resource. Often compared to a piece of land,

there are a limited number of services and uses that can be accommodated in any given part of the spectrum, even in the digital world. Just as farmers partition their land to achieve the best harvest in both volume and variety of produce, spectrum needs to be divided among potential users and different uses to ensure benefits to society.

#### Model B

My suggestion at this forum today is that the question and the answer (although revealing in terms of who –doesn't - own spectrum) is misleading because Model A is a category error: characterising spectrum as if it were 19C ether or analogising it to land or some other scarce substance.

[from a history of the spectrum have to find URL](I think this is Clay Shirky, 'The Possibility of Spectrum as a Public Good' in *Economics & Culture, Media & Community*, Open Source, 2004 (DR))

...Perhaps Clay Shirky puts it best: 'Things like shoes, cars, and houses are all property. Property is excludable -- it is easy to prevent others from using it -- and rival -- meaning that one person's use of it will interfere with another person's use of it. Spectrum has neither characteristic. Spectrum is purely descriptive -- a frequency is just a particular number of waves a second -- so no one can own a particular frequency of spectrum in the same way no one can own a particular color of light. Instead, when an organization 'owns' spectrum, what they really have is a contract guaranteeing Federal prosecution if someone else broadcasts on their frequency in their area. The regulatory costs of forcing spectrum to emulate property are enormous, but worthwhile so long as it leads to better use of spectrum than other methods can. That used to be true. No longer.'

Other ways of putting the same point:

#### **John Berresford**

What is the radio frequency spectrum? Is it a thing, like land and water, that has visible and tangible physical properties? For decades, it was thought so, that there was an invisible, massless medium, called "the ether" through which communication by radio occurred. Is that right? Or is the radio frequency spectrum more an activity, like a wave in water – not so much the water itself, but a perturbation of the water, something that uses the water? Are radio communications caused by making us and everything else vibrate in tiny little waves, so that the spectrum is the vibrations that use us rather than a discrete thing? Native Americans can say "You stole our land," but can they say "You stole our radio frequency spectrum"?

Milton Muller

Scarcity in Radio Communication

[http://www.cato.org/pub\\_display.php?pub\\_id=877&full=1](http://www.cato.org/pub_display.php?pub_id=877&full=1)

Property rights in radio communication cannot be defined, or even discussed intelligently, unless we start with a proper understanding of what the electromagnetic spectrum is and how it is used. That the spectrum is "scarce" in some sense, and that this scarcity creates the need for some kind of rationing, is obvious to everyone. Nevertheless, while the term "scarcity" is invoked often in discussions of radio communication and telecommunications policy, there is still a great deal of confusion about what the term means when applied to radio communication. It is common to hear the spectrum referred to as a "natural

resource." This is true not only of politicians like Dingell and Wirth, who believe that this "precious resource" ought to be owned by "the public," but also of many economists and engineers who tend to support private ownership and deregulation. The former chief of the FCC's Office of Plans and Policy and the FCC's current chief scientist, testifying before Congress in 1979, described the spectrum as "part of a subset of natural resources, namely those resources that do not conform to legal or geographic boundaries." Their testimony went on to compare the rationing of scarcity in the spectrum to that of other nonconforming resources such as fish, oil, and water. This characterization of the electromagnetic spectrum is fallacious and misleading. The spectrum is not a "natural resource"; it does not even exist independently of specific transmitters and receivers. The economist's and politician's treatment of the spectrum as a resource is strangely reminiscent of the 19th-century belief in the existence of an "ether" - an invisible, incorporeal medium through which radio waves pass. But physicists since Steinmetz and Einstein have discarded the notion of an ether; perhaps it is time policy makers caught up with them.

### **Conclusion to this part**

- Spectrum isn't a thing – invisible (19C massless ether) or visible (land)
- It can't be owned e.g., spectrum isn't excludable
- Think of the issue in terms of action (verb) not substance (noun), think in terms of spectrum use; there's no Platonic ideal spectrum lurking like the shadow in the cave (!)
- Spectrum classification is a human construct; it doesn't exist in nature
- Radio communication is people communicating using emitters and receivers: the activity is using emitters modulating at a specific frequency and receivers tuned to receive the emission to enable/facilitate communication

The matter is covered in Section 116 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006

116 "Wireless telegraphy"

*(1) In this Act "wireless telegraphy" means the emitting or receiving, over paths that are not provided by any material substance constructed or arranged for the purpose, of energy to which subsection (2) applies [emphasis added]*

*(2) This subsection applies to electromagnetic energy of a frequency not exceeding 3,000 gigahertz that-*

*(a) serves for conveying messages, sound or visual images (whether or not the messages, sound or images are actually received by anyone), or for operating or controlling machinery or apparatus; or*

*(b) is used in connection with determining position, bearing or distance, or for gaining information as to the presence, absence, position or motion of an object or of a class of objects.*

### **C) Spectrum usage and human rights**

(i) My claim is that radio communication - really communicating – is an activity that comes within the framework of Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights (freedom of expression and the right to receive).

So all that Ofcom does and proposes and implements etc may be reviewed and challenged in the light of its compatibility with Article 10. Are the measures prescribed by law? For a legal aim? Necessary in a democratic society? Proportionate?

(ii) The best resource for this is the publication by Article 19

Wireless Communications: Licence Requirements

Brief note assessing the extent to which the imposition of licence requirements on the use of wireless communications devices is consistent with international human rights law. 01/03/2005

The licensing regime in general and the way in which it is implemented in the circumstances of the case/situation has to be Article 10 compliant. The Human Rights Act 1998 gives effect to that Article in domestic law.

(iii) A consideration when judging the compatibility of the regime or measure could also be governed by European law: efficient and prudent use of spectrum needs to serve the cultural objectives of EU policies pursuant to Article 151 (4) of the EC treaty and should facilitate cultural and linguistic diversity as well as media pluralism (emphasis added; from Fiona Hall study).

(See text below)

Hall study also mentions that the

The Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

1. Agrees that Radio Spectrum is a key resource for many activities and important for the good functioning of the internal market; underlines that the use of market mechanisms should safeguard the interests of consumers and encourage the take up of innovative products and services; and that social, cultural and political considerations must also be taken into account in line with Article 151 (4) of the EC Treaty; considers, furthermore, that audiovisual policy, the promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity and the pluralism of the media may justify exceptions from the principle of service neutrality; (emphasis added)

#### CULTURE

Treaty establishing the European Community (consolidated text)  
Official Journal C 325 of 24 December 2002

#### *Article 151*

1. The Community shall contribute to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore.

2. Action by the Community shall be aimed at encouraging cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, supporting and supplementing their action in the following areas:

- improvement of the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European peoples,
- conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance,
- non-commercial cultural exchanges,
- artistic and literary creation, including in the audiovisual sector.

3. The Community and the Member States shall foster cooperation with third coun-

tries and the competent international organisations in the sphere of culture, in particular the Council of Europe.

4. The Community shall take cultural aspects into account in its action under other provisions of this Treaty, in particular in order to respect and to promote the diversity of its cultures.

5. In order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives referred to in this Article, the Council:

- acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 and after consulting the Committee of the Regions, shall adopt incentive measures, excluding any harmonisation of the laws and regulations of the Member States. The Council shall act unanimously throughout the procedure referred to in Article 251,
- acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission, shall adopt recommendations.

## **Notes for presentation at *Digital Dividend Review* meeting at Scottish Parliament**

Robert Beveridge, Napier University and Voice of the Listener & Viewer

Under the Communications Act 2003 Ofcom is required to take account of the citizen interest and to maintain and strengthen public service broadcasting.

Given this and the clear acceptance that PSB is a public good, the question today becomes How will charging for spectrum affect the viability of PSB and providers of media content. In phase two of PSB TV review, Ofcom stated that

*Maintaining and strengthening PSB on commercial terrestrial channels in the transitional to a digital world will be complex and the outcome is inherently uncertain.... That does not mean that there would be no privileges for being a broadcaster with PSB obligations. We believe that, alongside publicly funded PSB, a second category of broadcaster could exist in the digital age that met certain limited specific PSB obligations in return for privileges. We believe that this implicit contract could be made attractive to ITV1 and Five, and potentially for other broadcasters, which do not currently have PSB obligations.*

*Ofcom review of public service broadcasting phase 2 sections 6.63 and 6.64 page 85*

The analysis went on to refer to a compact based on the fact that

*In the past, and currently, ITV1 and Five have been prepared to absorb the costs of PSB obligations because they have received discounted access to the analogue spectrum.*

*Ofcom review of public service broadcasting phase 2 section 3.44 page 31*

My view is that the compact could and SHOULD remain sustainable via Ofcom resiling from its current failure of will and making a commitment to meet its terms of reference by abandoning the proposals for spectrum auctions as advocated by members of the European parliament- at least as far as psbs are concerned

Furthermore, BBC licence fee payers do not pay their fee only to see it go to the treasury. We need to invest in content. The current licence fee settlement already

puts this at risk and in particular may do damage to the much needed freesat, the launch of which would do much to support the universal obligation which is a defining feature of the tradition of public service and public service broadcasting in and across the UK.

If today Ofcom can state that the BBC or even an SBC will not be required to pay for spectrum- so much the better and perhaps we can agree that one of the two extra multiplexes awarded to the UK in the Geneva conference could be reserved for PSBs

But failing this the VLV fears that now that the principle of hypothecating the BBC licence fee has been conceded- see ring fencing of money for the costs associated with digital switchover- what we are seeing is the first step towards the Ofcom preference of perhaps top slicing the licence fee and distributing it across a range of media content providers

Why can't the so called digital dividend be used to defray the opportunity costs of requiring channels 3 4 and 5 to maintain the full range of psb genres and content and thus provide plurality of supply and the necessary competition for the BBC, competition which Ofcom sees as a sine qua non for the UK's creative industries.

So instead of adopting market based regulation per se and privileging deregulation over both the citizen and business interest- how about continuing the compact which has delivered quality, pluralism, diversity and competition

OFCOM should adopt joined up regulation- just as we expect joined up government and take full account of PSB and see spectrum trading as inimical to its overall responsibilities especially in respect of its need to maintain and strengthen PSB a requirement outlined in the Communications Acts 2003 – or face judicial review.

### **LOCAL TELEVISION PUBLICATIONS and DVDs from the Institute of Local Television**

Volumes of Community TV 'key texts' - short films on DVD bound with a written introduction and related papers outlining the development of Community Television from the 1970s to the present day.

VOLUME ONE (44 pgs) with DVD looks at European traditions that influenced the development of labour movement filmmaking, later community cinema and community cable TV in Europe and the UK

**COMMUNITY TELEVISION 'KEY TEXTS' VOLUME ONE** Introduction, SECTION ONE: Origins of UK Cable, Cable Channel 4 and the Independent Sector SECTION TWO: Open Channels for Germany and bound with the following short films on DVD - DEADMEN ECHO (1982) Montage from the (mostly silent) workers' films of the 1930s incorporating clips from various archives with a spoken analysis. EUROPEAN MEETING OF LOCAL TELEVISIONS (1991) Council of Europe meeting on local and community TV. Community TV examples from Germany, UK and The Netherlands with a valuable analysis of community television by Professor Nick Jankowski. OPEN CHANNELS FOR EUROPE (1999) A compilation of short Hi-8 videos on some of the different approaches to community and access TV to be found in Germany, Sweden and Israel - £25.00 inc p&p

VOLUME TWO (51 pgs) with DVD explores recent local terrestrial TV examples and the emergence of a consensus towards local public service television ambitions following

the introduction of the UK's restricted services local TV licences in 1997

**COMMUNITY TELEVISION 'KEY TEXTS' VOLUME TWO** Introduction, SECTION ONE: Finding purpose in a new Broadcasting Bill (1995) SECTION TWO: Local television as local communication space, SECTION THREE: e-tv - TV using 2.4GHz microwave, and bound with the following short films on DVD - CAPITAL NEWS (1995) Supported by The Scotsman newspaper, Capital News was a broadcasting project involving students from local universities and colleges in setting up and running a local TV news studio. Held to coincide with the Edinburgh International Television Festival in 1995, the Government's Department of National Heritage stopped the broadcast just moments before it was due on air. The project continued - 'broadcasting to tape' - providing evidence to help convince regulators that local television offered a real alternative to regional television news. TOUBIE JACK'S CHANNEL SIX SHOWREEL (2001-2002) On small budgets the local TV services, Edinburgh Television and Channel Six Dundee differentiated themselves very clearly in their short-form programming, commercials, TV graphics and logos. Toubie Jack's showreel demonstrates that high production values can be achieved from basic desktop computers and software. e-tv ABERFELDY (2002-3) A field trial of a low-cost licence-exempt neighbourhood TV technology which ran from September 2002-October 2003. Here, King Alfreds College filmed interviews and presentations from the Community TV Forum held in Aberfeldy in September 2002 - £25.00 inc p&p

### **LOCAL TV ENGINEERING FOR NON-ENGINEERS**

Inserting Local TV channels into the digital terrestrial network has been made possible through the introduction of a technique called 'add/drop'. Each LOCAL CHANNEL ATLAS outlines the scope for local TV channels in different parts of the UK.

The **Pocket LOCAL CHANNEL ATLAS (Scotland)** ISBN: 1 899405 05 4. The 'add/drop solution' explained. The terrestrial Local TV option proposed by ACTO and described in Ofcom's Digital Local as "the most consistent and convenient solution and potentially offers the widest reach for Local TV of all the terrestrial options." Add/drop explained and applied to delivering Local TV throughout Scotland (2005), £9.00 inc p&p 40pgs.

The **2nd Pocket LOCAL CHANNEL ATLAS (Scottish Borders, Cumbria, Kent, Northern Ireland, North West)** ISBN: 1 899405 06 2. As above with introduction to add/drop but showing coverage plans for parts of England. £8.00 inc p&p 32pgs.

### **ACTO - local public service television directories**

ACTO is a directory circulated fortnightly as an information resource and discussion forum on Local TV. FOC and distributed by email to over 800 readers. To 'subscribe' forward you email address to local.tv@virgin.net.

Papers from the first ten editions of ACTO have been compiled into the LOCAL television REPORT VOLUME ONE.

**LOCAL television REPORT - ACTO local public service television papers, VOLUME ONE** ISBN: 1 899405 04 6, published by School Press/ACTO/Institute of Local Television, (December 2005). Softback. CONTENTS I Preamble. ii Introduction. ONE Questions & Answers: Natalie White's: Questions on the Future of Local Television; Ofcom's: Assessing the Future of Local Television and Interactive Services: A Survey for Stakeholders. TWO European Background: Assessing Opportunities for Local TV Across

Europe; THREE Case Histories: Triangle TV Auckland; Open Channels Germany; Open Channel Berlin; Teveline: Reality Show vs Real People; Channel Six Dundee plus Audience Research; 'e-tv' in Aberfeldy. FOUR Local Spectrum & Costs: The Add/drop Solution and Local Network Channel; How Big or Small is Local TV?; A Stab at Local TV Costs. FIVE Shifting Policies: Media Literacy, Local Licences and Local Government; God's Own Spectrum: Local TV and the Public Good; Regional Variations in Production Spend; Bigger Picture on the Smaller Screen; Valuing Local Public Service Television. SIX Nutshell: ACTO Checklist to Ofcom, April 2005. £13.50 inc p&p 144 pgs.

Papers from editions 11-20 of ACTO have been compiled into LOCAL television REPORT - VOLUME TWO - including an interview on DVD conducted by Marsha Ramroop of BBC Local TV West Midlands with Dave Rushton, Director Institute of Local Television, on Why independent Local TV?

### **LOCAL television REPORT - ACTO local public service television papers, VOLUME TWO**

ISBN: 1 899405 08 9, published by School Press/ACTO/Institute of Local Television, (September 2006). Softback. CONTENTS Introduction, ONE Review & Analysis: Ofcom's Digital Local: Options for the future of local video content and interactive services, Ofcom's Digital Local: Response and Further Review. TWO Local Public Service Television Broadcasting: What is not clear about Public Service?, European Local Public Service Television, Delivering Ofcom's Digital Local with Public Purpose. THREE European Background: Assessing Opportunities for Local TV Across Europe, John Glover, Ofcom. FOUR: MORI's Local TV Study for Ofcom, Speed Reading MORI's 'Programmes in the Nations'. FIVE: Local TV: Who's interested? Scottish Local TV Forum Peter Williams, Kent; Eva Dekanovska, Slovakia; Nic Millington, Herefordshire; Brendan Murphy, Perthshire. Borders Local TV Briefing Scottish Borders Council, John Askew; Fife, MiMAC, Fife, Graeme Campbell; Belfast NvTv, Northern Visions. SIX Digital Frontline: Technical Overview, Programming Introduction, Grant & Production Funded Local TV. SEVEN Switchover and the Consumer: Trisha McAuley, Scottish Consumer Council. SEVEN Local DTT Engineering: Achilles' Heel or Fall Guy?, Add/Drop, Serge Francois, Terayon. £28.50 inc p&p 200pgs with DVD.

### **INSTITUTE OF LOCAL TELEVISION SERIES**

**LOCAL TELEVISION RENEWED: essays on local television 1994-2005**, ISBN:1 899405 03 8, Dave Rushton, published by School Press (2005) Softback CONTENTS Preamble; Introduction; Technical Background; Virtual Reality; Vicarious and Experiential TV News; A General Theory of Spectrum; Defining the Social Geography of Local News Identity; Assessing opportunities for local digital TV across Europe; Add/Drop and the Local Network Channel. APPENDICES: A Local Television Reader; Scottish Local TV Forum Report; Some pointers for filming local TV news and short documentaries. £13.50 inc p&p 112 pgs

### **BACK CATALOGUE**

**DON QUIXOTE'S ART & TELEVISION: seeing things in art and television**, ISBN: 1 899405 02 X Dave Rushton with an introduction by Terry Atkinson, published by School Press (1998) Softback. CONTENTS Introduction, Terry Atkinson; Noisy Channel; Art & Artifice: or designs on the past; Open Channels and Media Literacy. £8.50 inc p&p 48 pgs

CREATING LOCAL TELEVISION: local and community television under the Restricted Services Licence, 1 899405 01 1 Dave Rushton, published by John Libbey, Institute of

Local Television & CMA (1997) Softback CONTENTS PART ONE - Policy and Intervention. Policy and intervention; PART TWO - Preparing a TV RSL; Locating frequency channels for TV RSLs; Blueprint for a TV RSL; Organising a TV RSL; APPENDICES. £10.50 inc p&p 78 pgs

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