

**LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN**  
**COUNCIL MEETING – 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2024**  
**AMENDMENTS TO MOTIONS**

**Amendment to motion 1, proposed by Councillor Simpson and seconded by Councillor Slater:-**

This Council notes:

- I. The UK music industry is a global leader - producing world famous artists and bringing joy to millions. Camden is at its heart. And music is at the heart of Camden life.
- II. All of which is supported by the Council and Camden Learning. A great example being the biannual schools music festival that takes place at the Royal Albert Hall. This event brings together over 2000 parents and children to participate in and celebrate music, and it is streamed to over 14,000 people in 80 countries.
- III. In the classical and jazz worlds, the Jazz Café, Conway Hall, ~~the Red Hedgehog~~ and the Fidelio Café are all within the Borough. So is the Royal College of Music. The Royal Opera House, Kings Place and the Barbican lie on its borders. Camden is home to the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment and to dozens of semi-professional and amateur orchestras and instrumental groups; the Highgate Choir and scores of others.
- IV. Many great albums and film scores have been - and are being - recorded in Air Studios or Camden's other recording venues.
- V. In contemporary music, with 28 Grassroots venues Camden has one of the highest concentrations of venues anywhere in the country and is famous for its thriving music scene. Camden's music venues have launched the careers of Coldplay, Madness, Amy Winehouse and Dua Lipa among others.
- VI. Grassroots music venues in London currently operate with average margins of 0.2%. Twenty-seven London venues ceased offering live music during 2023, with 12 closing entirely.
- VII. The House of Commons Department for Culture, Media and Sport Committee (DCMS) report "Grassroots Music Venues", April 2024, recommended a levy on the largest live music venues to fund grassroots music venues. It called for a voluntary industry scheme by September 2024, failing which the government to introduce a statutory levy at the earliest opportunity.
- VIII. The "Agent of Change" (AOC) principle was included in the National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF) in 2018. Despite this, abatement notices are still being issued ~~by other councils and boroughs~~ to longstanding venues (e.g. Flying Circus, Newark), and developers are not always held to account for implementing agreed mitigations (e.g. Night & Day in Manchester).
- IX. ~~The continued AOC principle being included in Camden's Local Plan. Additionally, Camden was one of the first Local Authorities in the UK to adopt AOC. We also note that it has been used locally in negotiations where development has impacted on music venues. The limited inclusion of the AOC~~

~~principle in the current Local Plan and the strengthening of the principle in the draft new Local Plan.~~ The courts have recognised that musicians have a right to practice at home for five hours a day, three on Sunday [e.g. *RBKC v Carrabino (2017)*]. But **some** councils have not consistently applied these rulings, and musicians often do not have the resources to take legal action. The well-publicised conflict between Fiona Fey and Lewisham Council is a striking example.

- X. There is clear evidence that learning to play a musical instrument not only enriches a child culturally but has a substantial beneficial effect on their academic and social development, and yet participation in, and funding for, music education is both in decline and unequal. Only 15% of state schools pupils received sustained music tuition. The figure is 50% in independent schools.
- XI. **The council and Camden Learning recognises the benefits of music for children. They are supporting Camden Music Trust in its initiative to bring more music to SEND children. This initiative, the Voyagers Programme is aimed at enabling SEND children to take part in social music making. It has piloted at Kentish Town Church of England Primary and at Edith Neville Primary School.**
- XII. **Singing in Primary Schools has also been given a recent boost by the successful Choir Festival held in March 2024. This involved 34 schools, 1000 children and around 1500 parents and carers were hosted across 3 nights. Of particular merit was the production values of the event, with a professional staging/lights hired in, as well as the focus on the upskilling of teachers.**
- XIII. **Labour Prime Minister Sir Keir Starmer's call for all children to have the chance to learn a musical instrument at school.**
- XIV. AI is a powerful tool for creatives, but it is also set to cause significant disruption in the music industry – including negatively impacting creators' ability to protect their IP.

This Council believes:

- A. There are many challenges facing the music industry. Covid and the cost of living crisis hit musicians and venues hard. Brexit has created a hefty barrier to touring and a challenge to the music colleges. Arts Council funding has reduced by 16% over the last seven years and the cuts announced last year were devastating for Camden institutions. Unregulated AI may prevent creatives from earning from their work. At the same time, fewer of our children are learning musical instruments with the sharpest declines in the state sector and for the least privileged children.
- B. The failure to address these challenges today will undermine the future of the music industry in the UK.
- C. **The Conservative – Liberal Democrat Coalition Government had a negative impact on music education by taking music directly off the education authorities and passing them to Arts Council led Music Hubs.**
- D. Camden is a leader in promoting music at all levels - and **should** leads by example, **by** putting safeguards in place to protect musicians and venues, while

being fair to all residents of Camden. Camden continues to work with the Mayor of London and his 'Culture at Risk' team to support venues in the Borough.

- E. Camden Council does excellent work to help schools deliver music education but there is always scope to go further. ~~We believe that~~ Our ambition is for every child, from every background, ~~should to~~ have access ~~the right~~ to a free musical instrument education.
- F. The brilliant work of Camden Music Trust, a charity led by parents, teachers and volunteers has enabled young people to gain access to music education for the last 12 years.
- G. Musicians should not have to go to court to ensure the common law judgements on musicians and noise complaints are respected by local councils.

This Council resolves to:

1. Protect local venues by ensuring that the AOC principle is applied in practice, in particular by:
  - Withholding planning permission for developments next to venues in the absence of enforceable conditions for appropriate soundproofing.
  - Rigorously enforcing such conditions.
2. Furthermore, take the AOC principle into account when assessing complaints about venues, from existing developments, specifically when:
  - a. The complainant has knowingly moved next to an existing venue and then complains about the noise.
  - b. A venue has materially changed its times of operation or there is a significant, measurable and consistent increase in noise levels which could reasonably be considered to impact existing neighbouring residents.
3. Commit to upholding the common law position on musicians practicing at home, so that musicians' can exercise a right to practice in their own home within reasonable hours – and ensuring no musicians who are council tenants are forced out of their home or otherwise penalised for reasonable music practice.
4. ~~Explore ways to build on the work Camden Music Service does in our primary schools. Move towards providing every primary school child two years free small-group instrumental lessons, and a free instrument, following the example of Lewisham's Every Child A Musician programme.~~

This Council calls on the new Government to:

1. Protect venues by acting on the recommendation of the DCMS committee in April 2024 – implementing a levy on the largest music venues after September 2024, if a voluntary levy has not been agreed, or is not raising sufficient funds.
2. ~~Further~~ Protect grassroots music by ~~making the current 75%~~ replacing the business rates ~~system with a new system that levels the playing field between the~~

~~high street and online giants. discount a permanent change for small studios & grassroots venues.~~

3. Negotiate ~~free, simple short-term travel~~ touring visas for UK artists to perform in the EU, and vice-versa, including transport of equipment and sale of merchandise.

~~4. Invest in Music Education including by:~~

- ~~• Training and recruiting 1000 music teachers.~~
- ~~• Delivering an Arts pupil premium with funding of at least £90m p/a.~~

4. Promote music and arts education in schools by reviewing our curriculum and assessment systems to ensure a broad and balanced curriculum, recruiting 6,500 new teachers in our state schools to fill vacancies, reviewing Progress and Attainment 8 to include a creative or vocational subject and adding Arts subjects to the accountability framework. ~~To adopt the following principles regarding the responsible use of AI including:~~

- ~~• Ensuring AI generated music is identifiable through meta data.~~
- ~~• Ruling out new extensions to copyright which would allow the use of creative works by AI companies without permission.~~
- ~~• Requiring records be kept of music used to train algorithms.~~
- ~~• Introducing a new personality/image right into UK law.~~

5. To recognise the potential of AI to unlock new creative frontiers, while;
  - Finding the right balance between fostering innovation and ensuring protection for creators and the ongoing viability of the creative industries.
  - Supporting and maintaining the UK's strong copyright regime to give security to our creative communities.

**The amended motion therefore reads:**

This Council notes:

- I. The UK music industry is a global leader - producing world famous artists and bringing joy to millions. Camden is at its heart. And music is at the heart of Camden life.
- II. All of which is supported by the Council and Camden Learning. A great example being the biannual schools music festival that takes place at the Royal Albert Hall. This event brings together over 2000 parents and children to participate in and celebrate music, and it is streamed to over 14,000 people in 80 countries.
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- IX. The continued AOC principle being included in Camden's Local Plan. Additionally, Camden was one of the first Local Authorities in the UK to adopt AOC. We also note that it has been used locally in negotiations where development has impacted on music venues. The courts have recognised that musicians have a right to practice at home for five hours a day, three on Sunday [e.g. *RBKC v Carrabino (2017)*]. But some councils have not consistently applied these rulings, and musicians often do not have the resources to take legal action. The well-publicised conflict between Fiona Fey and Lewisham Council is a striking example.
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- XIV. AI is a powerful tool for creatives, but it is also set to cause significant disruption in the music industry – including negatively impacting creators' ability to protect their IP.

This Council believes:

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- B. The failure to address these challenges today will undermine the future of the music industry in the UK.
- C. The Conservative – Liberal Democrat Coalition Government had a negative impact on music education by taking music directly off the education authorities and passing them to Arts Council led Music Hubs.
- D. Camden is a leader in promoting music at all levels - and leads by example, putting safeguards in place to protect musicians and venues, while being fair to all residents of Camden. Camden continues to work with the Mayor of London and his 'Culture at Risk' team to support venues in the Borough.
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- F. The brilliant work of Camden Music Trust, a charity led by parents, teachers and volunteers has enabled young people to gain access to music education for the last 12 years.
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2. Protect grassroots music by replacing the business rates system with a new system that levels the playing field between the high street and online giants.
3. Negotiate touring visas for UK artists to perform in the EU, and vice-versa, including transport of equipment and sale of merchandise.
4. Promote music and arts education in schools by reviewing our curriculum and assessment systems to ensure a broad and balanced curriculum, recruiting 6,500 new teachers in our state schools to fill vacancies, reviewing Progress and Attainment 8 to include a creative or vocational subject and adding Arts subjects to the accountability framework.
5. To recognise the potential of AI to unlock new creative frontiers, while;
  - Finding the right balance between fostering innovation and ensuring protection for creators and the ongoing viability of the creative industries.
  - Supporting and maintaining the UK's strong copyright regime to give security to our creative communities.

**Amendment to motion 2, proposed by Councillor Harrison and seconded by Councillor Cooper:-**

The Council notes that:

In the last year there have been no prosecutions carried out by Camden Council against individuals or organisations for flyposting.

~~This~~ The negative effect on the appearance of the streets of Camden could ~~easily~~ be ~~considerably~~ reduced if it were possible to easily identify ~~by taking action against~~ those who repeatedly commit this crime. ~~This is literally an eye-level problem.~~

~~From drug dealers to Communist Anarchists; from window cleaners to handymen; from wine sellers to those supporting or denigrating others; the effect of this crime on the borough is becoming too much to accept without action.~~

It is often difficult to identify such individuals, as those flyposting usually commit the offence at night when they are not witnessed with little or no evidence, and even with CCTV it can be difficult to identify the offender.

Removal is the most common method of controlling flyposting as it achieves quick results and is a disincentive to flyposting companies when they realise the posters are not displayed for a long time.

Immediate removal can be carried out where there is no information about the person who displayed the poster and they cannot be identified after reasonable inquiries. Where information is given on the poster, two days' notice of removal is required, which usually applies to larger business fly posters. Posters on street furniture can be removed without notice.

The Council recently increased the fine for flyposting from £80 to £300.

The Council Resolves:

That when there is sufficient evidence and it is in the public interest, to ~~embark on publicly prosecuting~~ maintain the stance to punish those responsible for this nuisance with a view to discouraging the burgeoning increase of this blight.

In the meantime, to continue to invest the extra funding for street cleaning agreed by this Labour administration following careful management of the public finance despite 14 long years of harmful Tory austerity; and to ensure the council's new enhanced enforcement team addresses flyposting among other offences.

**The amended motion therefore reads:**

The Council notes that:

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**ENDS**