



Promoting the value of
copyright and creativity





Cineclub, The Young Filmmakers Network has been up and running since 2004 and have helped thousands of young people to plan shoot and edit their own films. Working with schools and youth organisations across the country Cineclub run CPD training, deliver workshops, create resources and hold cinema events to showcase student made films. All of this culminates in the Annual Cineclub Awards held every July at the BFI Southbank. Cineclub are proud to support the work of The Industry Trust and the key role it plays in protecting the British film industry for future generations of filmmakers.

**Find out more about Cineclub
at www.cineclub.org.uk**



Introduction to the UK Film and TV Industry

The UK is regarded as one of the leading countries for film and television production in the world and has had a major influence on modern cinema. The very first moving pictures developed on celluloid film were made in London in 1889 and ever since the UK has provided some of the most acclaimed cinema directors, including Alfred Hitchcock, David Lean and Charlie Chaplin.

The UK has produced some of the most commercially successful films of all time too! Two of the world's most famous film franchises originate from UK shores – Harry Potter and James Bond.

- ★ The UK has the 3rd largest film market in the world.
- ★ The UK Film and Television industry employs over 70,000 people!
- ★ 249 films were produced by the U.K film industry in 2013, and the average release costs £31 million!

* Statistics taken from the BFI 2013 statistical yearbook: <http://www.bfi.org.uk/statisticalyearbook2013/>

What is Copyright?

Copyright protects your creative work, and helps prevent other people from copying or adapting those works without your permission. As soon as an idea becomes something physical, e.g. a piece of writing, a film, a photograph, a web page or some music, it is protected by copyright.

So copyright can protect all sorts of different creative works, from stories to pictures to music. Copyright will almost always exist for the duration of the original creator's lifetime and a further seventy years after that!

Once a work is copyrighted, the copyright owner can control who and when copies are made. So within the film and TV industries works in the form of scripts or finished films can be sold to other people for a fee. This is how the industry generates income from the ideas they have and the works they create.

There are 70,000 talented people that work in the film and TV industries here in the UK. Copyright enables money to be raised for all the future UK film and TV projects, providing these people with work.

How to copyright your work

You don't have to apply for copyright. If you have a brilliant idea for a film or TV script, just write it down on paper. As soon as it's written down, your work is immediately copyrighted and people aren't legally allowed to copy it without permission.

If you want to be able to prove the idea was yours, it's best if you create a printed copy of it, sign it, date it and mark it with the copyright symbol ©. Then post it by recorded delivery back to yourself (you must not open it) and deposit it somewhere secure, such as with a relative, friend, bank or solicitor.

Copyright allows the creator to decide how their work is used – if you own the copyright to a story, lyric, or film, and want to make it freely available, that's your choice.

For many people though, owning the copyright to a piece of work enables them to make a living from their work. For the rest of us, this means they continue producing work for us to enjoy.

Activity 1



There are hundreds of different jobs in the UK film and television industry. From the people who build the sets to the musicians who compose the soundtracks.

Here are a few examples of job titles that you may see at the end of a film or T.V programme; can you match the job title to the description?

Cinematographer

Producer

Editor

Grip

Security

1st Assistant Director

Production Designer

Sound Recordist

Runner

Driver

Gaffer

Script Supervisor

Sound Designer

Location Manager

Director

Production Manager

Costume Designer

Camera Operator

Dresser

Props master/ mistress

2nd Assistant Director

On the next page there are several examples of job descriptions, can you match the job title to correct the job description?

(Answers on page 16)

DESCRIPTIONS

JOB TITLE

(Answers on page 16)

1) This person helps the 1st Assistant Director fulfil their tasks and is responsible for creating 'call sheets' that let the crew know the schedule and important details about the shooting day.

2) This person assembles the completed film using the footage shot by the rest of the crew during the production stage. They get rid of the bits of the footage that are not needed, put in the bits that are needed and add transitions and effects to the film.

3) This person ensures that no-one is on the set that shouldn't be. They make sure that no-one walks through the back of the shot or gets in the way of the cast or crew.

4) This person does a lot of running around. They help organise the actors, get them to locations on time and perform lots of small but vital tasks to help the film stay on schedule.

5) This person is responsible for the handling and setting up of the equipment once it is on location.

6) Also known as the 'continuity person', this person keeps track of what parts of the script have been filmed and makes notes of any deviations between what was actually filmed and what appeared in the script. They make notes on every shot, and keep track of props, blocking, and other details to ensure continuity from shot to shot and scene to scene.

7) This person supervises the physical aspects of the production (not the creative aspects) including personnel, technology, budget, and scheduling. It is their responsibility to make sure the filming stays on schedule and within its budget.

DESCRIPTIONS

(Answers on page 16)

JOB TITLE

8) This person is responsible for overseeing the creative aspects of a film, including controlling the content of the film's plot, directing the performances of actors, selecting the locations in which the film will be shot, and managing technical details such as the positioning of cameras, the use of lighting, and the timing and content of the film's soundtrack.

9) This person initiates, coordinates, supervises, and controls matters such as raising funding, hiring key personnel, and arranging for the film to be distributed. This person is involved throughout all phases of the film making process from development to completion of a project.

10) This person is responsible for final clearing, or guaranteeing, permission to use locations for filming.

11) This person works with the director to make the film look a certain way. They do not necessarily operate the camera but work with the lighting director, camera operator and director to ensure the correct atmosphere is created.

12) This person is the one who is in charge of bossing people around. They instruct everyone to be quiet on set and communicate the directors orders to different members of the crew.

13) This person is the head of the electrical department, responsible for the design and execution of the lighting plan for a production. Sometimes this person is credited as 'Chief Lighting Technician'.

14) This person is responsible for recording sound on set.

DESCRIPTIONS

JOB TITLE

15) Also known as the creative director, this person is responsible for creating the physical, visual appearance of the film - settings, costumes, character makeup, all taken as a unit. They work closely with the director and the cinematographer to achieve the 'look' of the film.

16) This person designs all of the costumes for the film.

17) This person helps the actors get into their costumes and makes sure they are kept organised in between shooting days.

18) This person is in charge of the post-production sound of a movie. Sometimes this may involve great creative license, and other times it may simply mean working with the director and editor to balance the sound to their liking.

19) This person is responsible for the camera, they take instructions from the director and change the angles and movements of the camera to help the director achieve their vision of what the film should look like.

20) This person moves the equipment and sometimes the actors too between locations.

21) This person organises all of the props for the film.

(Answers on page 16)

Activity 2

Below are a list of films from both the UK and USA. Put the films in order from the film which had the biggest budget to the smallest budget.



Moon

Avatar

The Kings Speech

Looking For Eric

Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince

Biggest Budget

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Smallest Budget

(Answers on page 16)



HEYDAY FILMS

Harry Potter Publishing Rights © J.K.R.

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A Time Warner Company

Activity 3

Can you match the quotes to the celebrities below?

Ben Barnes – Actor



Miley Cyrus – Actress/singer

Tom Felton – Actor



Benicio Del Toro - Actor

1: "Piracy? I am against it, I am against it! It's the time that people put into something. I believe that time should be rewarded. I think that if there is piracy then it takes away from the people's reward."

2: "I never used to be so much of a campaigner but since I heard figures of what even the big films like Harry Potter are losing... I think Harry Potter 6 or 5 was the most pirated film ever or something like that. I know people look at the industry as if it's just big guys with millions of pounds in their pockets but there are people on very low wages working on these films as well, they are the ones who are losing out, because they are not going to be hired again to work on other films. I personally can't understand it. When I buy an album or a film I want to show appreciation to the people who have spent their time making this product. And the prices these days... £8 for a music album, £6.99 for some of the films online to download is a steal really for the months and months that goes into it. I'm a big one for anti-piracy, definitely."

3: "I've been so lucky to star in some great British films early on in my career. The hundreds and sometimes thousands of people who work behind the scenes to bring us the films we love rely on us to only watch films at the cinema, on Blu-ray, DVD, or legal download, rather than knock-off versions."

4: "I love my job, but it's a lot of hard work for me and the guys who work behind the scenes. Filmmaking is a big team effort. Every time fans like you buy an album, DVD, cinema ticket or download, you play your part in making movies happen."

Watch these celebrity interviews at www.youtube.com/screenthinguk

(Answers on page 16)

Film Production



When planning your own short films you might find these worksheets helpful. These are just guidelines to help you during the pre-production process.

Preparing a Film Pitch

What is a pitch?

A film pitch is when the writer goes to a producer or production company to persuade them to fund the making of their film – or give it the 'green light'. Your production company don't have money to give, but you need to convince them that your idea is the one that Cineclub should make! Therefore, you need to explain your film idea with passion and conviction highlighting what makes it a great film idea and how you think it could work.

A pitch needs to be short and sweet because film producers are very busy people and usually only want to hear the bare bones of your idea – not the whole script! Therefore, you need to really think about your idea and then boil it down to the basic outline and working title.

Genre:

What type of film it is?

Topic or theme

Who or what is the main subject of the film?

What do you want to say in the film?

Why do you think this is something people will be interested in?

Characters

Are there characters or people you will want to interview?

You don't need to know exact details or names but have some idea about who will be the central character – and this applies to documentaries as well as fiction films!

Plot or storyline

What is the main event?

What is going to happen to the main character in the fiction film?

What will be 'caught on camera' in the documentary or non-fiction film?

Visual Style

Do you have an overall visual style in mind that you have noticed from another director?

Do you have a particular sequence from a film or technique you've seen that has inspired you?

**Good luck and remember it needs to be passionate
Rather than perfect!**

Storyboarding Your Film



Once you've agreed on the action of your film and before you pick up a camera you will need to plan it out. This is done using a storyboard.

What is a storyboard?

A storyboard is a visual plan of all the shots and action of your film, drawn out on paper. The storyboard shows the type of shots you will be using and a description of the action.

You can often find good examples of storyboards on DVD extras, so check in your collection for hidden gems!



There is a storyboard template on the next page to use to plan your film.

Why not use a camera or your mobile phone creatively to storyboard your film? Take a photo of the scene you are going to shoot and then use this photo to explain to the rest of your group how you would like to shoot the action for this particular scene.

Storyboard

Working title

Shot number	Picture	Type of shot & duration	Sound effects/ dialogue

What is a script?

A script is a written version of your film that lays out the dialogue, action, characters and locations that will appear within it.

Your script should work as more than just a plot outline – it should explain what will be seen or heard when watching the finished film.

The general rule of scriptwriting is that one page of a script should be equal to about one minute of your film. Scripts are usually broken down into the different scenes that will make up your film, with each scene beginning with a heading that explains the location and time of day.

The shorthand "INT." is used for an interior scene and "EXT." for exterior or outside scene. For example, a scene taking place inside a classroom during the day would be headed "INT. CLASSROOM – DAY". This would usually be followed by a one or two line description of the scene, for example "The classroom is a well lit room, cluttered with schoolbags and lunch boxes. The children fidget and chatter until the teacher enters the room."

After this comes the main dialogue and action of the scene. The action is written in the present tense and other details such as sound effects or off-screen dialogue may also be included.



Previous Competitions Runner up: Transformers



Previous Competitions Runner up: Terminated

Watch both films at
www.industrytrust.co.uk

Activity 4



This is an extract from a script. Have a think about how you would direct this scene.

This script extract can be used as a guide to see what the layout of your script will look like. Character title and dialogue are always centralised, scene headings and action are indented.

If you would like to use professional script writing software you can download Celtx from www.celtx.com. Celtx is used by independent filmmakers around the world.

INT. CAFE - DAY

PERSON 1 is sitting at a table with coffee cups on.

PERSON 2 also sits at the table.

PERSON 1
Do you have the parcel?

PERSON 2
Do you have the codeword?

Person 1 takes a sip of their drink and stares at Person 2.

Person 2 looks shifty.

PERSON 1
Er...

Person 2 impatiently fidgets and looks at the time.

PERSON 1 (CONT'D)
Erm... please?

Person 2 takes out a concealed parcel.

Person 2 slowly hands the parcel over to Person 1.

Person 1 looks around nervously and leaves.

Shot Log



A shot log is a list of all your takes, listed in chronological order. Under the notes section you can annotate each take so it is easy to remember whether it was a good shot you would like to use or not.

Shot	Take	Timecode In/Out	Notes
1- Julie sitting at desk	1	00.00.30 / 00.00.57	No good - boom in shot

What do Cineclub's filmmakers think about copyright?



NATHAN THEYS

I got into film because when I was a kid I was always inventing stories and playing with the toys I had. When I realised I could make films I wanted to bring those stories alive. I now direct, write and occasionally produce films. I do a lot of music videos and write and direct my own short films. I believe that if we help protect copyright, we will help preserve people's jobs and also protect the essence of the film industry.

I always loved reading, drama and art, and film captures all of these elements for me. I think I first found a love of film when I was very small and used to watch old black and white films with my Gran on wet Saturday afternoons. Film education was pretty scarce back then, so I went to art college and eventually moved from installation art and photography into using video cameras.

I think the advent of digital video and cheap camcorders really was the key for me starting to make my own films. Me and some mates went out with a tiny camcorder and a script and made our first film, after that there was no stopping me!

I am now a film director and I also write for the screen. I have worked my way up through the industry making short films and did eventually also go to the National Film and Television School. My short films have won awards and screened at festivals all over the world and now I am developing my first feature film projects.

I want to help protect copyright because it's vital to safeguard the work of film makers. Every time someone downloads or buys a film illegally it chips away at the structure and business of the British film industry. This leads to only one thing; that people in front of the camera and behind the scenes can't find work and so fewer British films will be made.



Sam Harrie



Bevan Walsh

When I was growing up, we didn't have a video recorder so when all my friends were renting movies I had to go see them in the cinema or wait for them to be on TV. The cinema trips only happened on special occasions and it took a long time for TV to show anything so I wrote stories, plays for my neighbours and recreated scenes from films I had already seen with action figures on the living room floor.

I must have been about 12 when I realised that it was possible to actually make films as a job and since then I've never wanted to do anything else. I don't think I can do anything else. I watch at least one film a day and if I'm not watching them, I'm writing, reading or talking about them. Who doesn't want to get paid to do the thing they love?

I am a writer and a director. I've worked on a lot of other people's films in lots of different roles (runner, assistant director, extra, sound assistant, video assist operator and most recently filming behind the scenes material). Over the past ten years I've learnt a lot from watching other people at work. I've made two short films, my most recent has been in over 50 film festivals and won several awards. It got me an agent, lots of meetings, and now I'm on the road to making my first feature film.

I want to help protect copyright because the more copyright theft that goes on, the less money goes back into the film industry. If the industry is making less money then they're going to make fewer films, which will make it even harder for people like me to get to make movies. I also have no interest in watching badly copied films, with terrible sound and not good enough picture quality. I love the extras you get on a DVD and Blu-Ray; the making of and the audio commentaries are very helpful in making me a better film maker.

To find out more about copyright and protecting creativity check out the screenThing website...

www.facebook.com/screenthing

www.twitter.com/Screenthing

www.youtube.com/screenthinguk



Your ideas

[illegible]

Answers:

Activity 1) 1. 2nd Assistant Director, 2. Editor, 3. Security, 4. Runner, 5. Grip, 6. Script Supervisor 7. Production Manager, 8. Director, 9. Producer, 10. Location Manager, 11. Cinematographer, 12. 1st Assistant Director, 13. Gaffer, 14. Sound Recordist, 15. Production Designer, 16. Costume Designer, 17. Dresser, 18. Sound Designer, 19. Camera Operator, 20. Driver, 21. Props Master/Mistress

Activity 2) Order from biggest budget to smallest budget: Avatar, Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince, The King's Speech, Moon, Looking For Eric

Activity 3) 1. Benecio Del Toro 2. Tom Fenton 3. Ben Barnes 4. Miley Cyrus



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