



THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH
A GUIDE TO PRODUCING ONLINE WORSHIP

Part 1: Live Streamed Worship

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Introduction

Live streaming Church worship services has been happening for many years now, both within and outwith the Scottish Episcopal Church. Many see the live streaming of worship services as an essential form of outreach for those members of the Church who cannot worship in person, others see it as a tool for mission, opening up our worship to a wider audience.

This guide has been prepared by the General Synod Office of the Scottish Episcopal Church in order to answer some of the commonly asked questions regarding live streaming, as well as to offer some questions for assessing whether Live Streaming worship is appropriate and desirable in your particular context.

The guide is divided into four main sections - Why, Who, What, How – as well as a final section on some pieces of legislation that intersect with the provision of live streaming and how to be compliant with them.

The early sections include some questions for you to consider when beginning to live stream. If you can answer most of them, this is a good indication that you are ready to begin live streaming. If you are already live streaming, then the questions may provide ideas on how you might improve your existing offering.

It is important to note at this point that this is not intended to be a comprehensive instruction manual, nor is it a troubleshooter for specific issues. Live streaming is still an emergent technology, and there are many ways of achieving effective results. Similarly there may be specific problems in your context that are proving difficult but are not covered by this guide.

If you are coming to this document from any of the other guides made available by the SEC you may notice some similarities, especially in early sections. This is intentional, as the various forms of online worship share many similarities, despite their key differences.

If after reading this guide and completing the checklist you have any further questions about live streaming, or there is something you feel has not been covered, please contact the Digital Communications Co-ordinator at the GSO at: aidans@scotland.anglican.org

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This section will take you through the pros and cons of streaming live worship from your church or home

Section 2 – Who are you live streaming to?

This section will cover identifying your target audience, as well as considering others who may be live streaming in your area.

Section 3 – What are you streaming?

Covered here is a discussion on some of the different types of service that can be streamed, some of the liturgical issues for consideration when streaming and suggestions for how to blend streaming with in-person worship.

Section 4 – How are you streaming?

This section covers some of the nuts and bolts – the cameras and tripods - of live streaming. It is written to be as accessible as possible, and to take differing budget levels into consideration.

Section 5 – Legal considerations

Here, some of the implications for live streaming on various pieces of legislation are covered, particularly Copyright law and the GDPR.

Section 6 – Other form of online worship

This final word offers some thoughts on other forms of online worship that may also be appropriate for your worship.

Section 1 - Why Live Stream?

Live streaming can often be seen as the first port of call, and the gold standard for congregations and groups who wish to begin offering online worship. There are many good reasons for bringing live streaming into your cycle of worship, and some reasons why it may not be the most appropriate option for a congregation.

This section will take you through some of the benefits and difficulties with live streaming, as well as give some examples of situations where live streaming could be of benefit.

Use cases of Live streaming

Live streaming can be of use in a number of situations. Some non-exhaustive examples in the Scottish Episcopal Church include large congregations where social distancing measures have meant restrictions on the numbers allowed to attend in person worship, linked charges who wish to broadcast worship from one church to the congregation of another, rural and remote congregations where significant travel is required for members of the congregation and larger congregations with the intention to pursue dedicated digital outreach.

The benefits to these congregations and groups include:

- Bringing people virtually into the building for worship who cannot, for various reasons, attend church in person
- Opening up the worship of a congregation to a wider geographic area than travel would permit
- Allowing potential new congregants to sample the worship offered in a church
- Interacting with the service via comments or a chat function which allows a sense of connection with the worship

The disadvantages of live streaming can include:

- The overwhelming amount of available material relating to live streaming, some of which can appear contradictory
- The relative complexity of getting set up to live stream
- Issues arising from the blending of live streamed worship and in-person worship in an effective way
- Technical requirements are higher – especially bandwidth and processing power
- The personnel requirement is high. In most cases this will require someone other than the worship leader to produce and monitor the live stream
- It can be a very frustrating experience on either side of the live stream when technical problems occur. Sometimes these problems are fixable, at other times they are structural and impossible to remedy
- Some of the process can incur a cost in terms of cash for services, cash for equipment, or employee or office holder hours.

When considering whether you wish to begin live streaming, it may be helpful to consider the following questions when making that decision after reading the rest of this guide:

1. What do we hope to achieve by live streaming?
2. Who will take responsibility for managing this project?
3. Do we have the necessary skills, or is this something we will need to outsource or undergo training?
4. Do we have a budget for this?

Section 2 – Who are you live streaming to?

One of the major decisions that should be made when embarking on a live stream worship project is identifying your audience. There are a number of options here, and this decision will have an impact on a variety of other matters, such as streaming platform, equipment, camera positions, type of worship streamed amongst others.

Streaming can be made open – that is, in the public domain – or it can be closed, on an invitation only basis. It has the potential to reach around the world, or it can be kept within the congregation. There is no one correct solution here, it all depends on the individual context that you find yourself in.

Some issues to consider when identifying your audience include:

- Are we planning to broadcast to our existing congregation?
- Are we planning to broadcast just to those who cannot attend in person, or more widely?
- Are we planning to broadcast to our local area?
- Have we had requests from groups or individuals to live stream?
- Are there others in our geographic area who are already live streaming? If so, could this affect our potential numbers?
- Do we have ecumenical partners who are streaming?
- Are any nearby Scottish Episcopal Churches streaming?

Once you have considered these questions and have an idea who your target audience is, you might want to consider the numbers you would hope to get on a regular basis. Be realistic about these numbers, especially if you are using them to justify the purchase of equipment, training or funding staff hours.

It may be helpful to conduct some formal research with a survey, or you could contact directly people who may wish to use the live stream service to establish a demand and get some suggestions as to who is most likely to find your live stream useful.

This could be done anonymously using an online survey tool, such as Survey Monkey or Google Forms. If your congregation or group has a facebook or twitter presence then polls can be conducted on those platforms as well.

Section 3 – What are you streaming?

There are two main considerations when looking at what kind of service to stream.

What services?

Different services in churches have different structures and different emphases. The same can be true of live streamed worship. The Provincial online worship offering has been a Celebration of the Eucharist every Sunday and, at different times, mid-week services have included Services of the Word and Evening Prayer.

Each of these services have their own distinct structure which impacts the shape of the liturgy in a church, and likewise will impact the shape of the liturgy as it is streamed live. It will vary in most circumstances as to which type of liturgy you will offer in your live stream. You may choose to do different types, or stick to one type of service. There are significant differences in how these are streamed. Some of this may dictate the equipment you use, and in some cases the equipment available will favour one type of service over another. For example: a short service of evening prayer can be streamed very effectively using just one camera in a side chapel, or from home, with no additional microphone, by one person. However a full celebration of the Eucharist, with music from a choir, multiple readers at the lectern, a sermon from the pulpit as well as the Liturgy of the Sacrament at an altar would suggest that a more complex audio visual setup is required.

This is not to say that one form of worship is better suited to live streaming than any other, simply that considering these issues in advance will allow you to make informed choices later.

Dedicated streaming, or blended worship?

The other major decision that will inform your live streaming project in this section is whether or not the regular in-person service will be streamed (blended worship), or whether separate services will be held exclusively for the streaming congregation.

There are challenges and opportunities in both cases. In blended worship the congregation is able to worship as one, separated in space, but not time. It also requires less preparation time, and less time pressure on the worship leader because only one service needs to be prepared. In contrast to this, special attention will need to be paid to how to ensure the worshippers at home and in the church are both able to fully engage in the worship. For example: a direct address to the people in Church can leave people at home feeling excluded, and vice versa. Copious time spent arranging cameras and audio settings during a service can interrupt the flow of worship for those in the Church. Similarly, if problems with the live stream are left unresolved so as not to disturb the worship in Church the stream may become unusable, excluding those worshipping from home.

The alternative option is to live stream a service without a congregation in the Church. This allows the worship leader to more fully interact with those worshipping at home. This will require there to be a separate service, with all the preparation associated with that. If the

worship leader is not the person running the technology, then it requires multiple people to spend additional time working on the broadcast.

Again, there are no right answers to this question. Much of it will depend on local context and the decisions made as a result of the previous section regarding target congregation. As circumstances change and experience with live streaming changes the habits of a live streaming church could change as well.

Some questions to encourage decision-making on this subject:

- What is the regular worship in your congregation?
- Which services are most well-attended?
- Which services will your congregation expect to see?
- How do you feel theologically about various aspects of live streamed worship?
- Do you have restrictions on your equipment/finances/labour capacity that will make certain services easier than others?
- Is your church currently able to open?
- Are you subject to restrictions on your numbers?
- How much time and labour does it take to prepare for a service?
- Will you be working on this alone, or will you have assistance?
- Do you think you have enough work time available to dedicate to live streaming?

When you have considered these questions the suitability of lives streaming should become clearer. For some it will be appropriate and desirable. For others it will be a lot of work for relatively little gain. Both positions are equally valid.

Section 4 – How are you streaming?

This section assumes you have decided to live stream worship and want to make a start with the technology. There are a few things you will need in order to begin live streaming. The options facing you may seem daunting, and there are a large number of companies and products that offer a variety of services that brand themselves as essential. This is not necessarily the case.

This guide is not designed to be exhaustive and will generally avoid making recommendations on specific products or services, but it has been written with general principles in mind, erring on the side of the simple and inexpensive.

We have broken down the sections into essential elements and desirable elements.

Essential

In order to live stream you will require at the bare minimum:

1. A camera system
2. An audio system
3. A stable internet connection
4. A streaming platform

1. The Camera system

There are many options for cameras, however one of the simplest and most multipurpose tools for live streaming is a smartphone. The camera quality on almost all modern smartphones is more than sufficient for most live streaming purposes. They are portable, often to hand, do not require additional expensive purchases and crucially include a built-in microphone.

Other options include a dedicated video camera, a digital camera with video capabilities, or an action camera such as a GoPro. It is important to note that if you are using a separate camera you will require a camera that has a digital video output. You can refer to the manufacturers technical specification to ensure this. Most digital cameras produced recently have these outputs, but the format of the output and the cables required will vary. You will require to connect these cameras to a computer in order to stream from them.

A further option is to simply use the webcam on a laptop or desktop computer and stream directly from that. This is best suited to streaming from home.

When live streaming it is important that for the majority of the time, the camera is kept as stable as possible. This is achieved by using a tripod. Tripods are inexpensively available in photography shops and online. Most have a standard attachment that will fit many cameras. If you are using a smartphone you can buy attachments very cheaply that will house your smartphone and attach to the tripod.

More complex camera systems may include more than one camera. This will require dedicated live video production software or apps. These are programmes that take the input of two or more cameras and allows you to cut between them to show different angles, select audio sources, display images, pre-recorded videos and text. Live video production software will require a reasonably powerful computer to run. It may also make the streaming process more complex than using a smartphone. This will be dealt with in a later section. Some live video production software packages operate by connecting smartphones over a Wi-Fi connection, some work by connecting cameras via cables.

2. Audio system

In some ways the audio is one of the most important aspects to get right when live streaming. If people cannot see you but can hear you, they can still follow along with the worship. The opposite is often not the case.

Most smartphones and cameras and computers will contain a built-in microphone. These are often of reasonable quality when capturing audio a short distance away from the camera/smartphone. If you are streaming from a small room, a chapel or with the camera/smartphone set up directly in front of you at a lectern or the altar then the audio quality will in most cases be sufficient. The audio quality will deteriorate as you move further away from the camera/smartphone. This is a major consideration when looking at worship that takes place in different areas of the Church building.

Another potential issue is that of background noise in buildings. The sound of the wind, or traffic, or visitors to the church walking around may not disturb us much when we are in a building, but in the context of live streaming a process called audio compression is often automatically used on the sound. This has the effect of boosting the volume of quiet noises. It is desirable in most cases but can lead to background noise being given undue prominence. This can be turned off in some cases, but background noise is a frequent issue when streaming.

In order to remedy these potential issues, there are a number of options. You can purchase lapel (or lavalier) microphones that will attach either wirelessly or with cables to your camera/smartphone, or purchase handheld microphones and stands and connect in a similar way. This may require the purchase of cables, adapters, wireless receivers or audio interfaces to connect a microphone with a smartphone/computer. Cameras often connect quite easily to microphones.

In some churches where there is an existing sound system within the church building the audio can be captured from that system and broadcast as the streaming audio. This would require the purchase of an audio interface which acts as a bridge between your sound system and a camera/smartphone or live video production software package. This is a more complex process with potentially high cost implications which allows the existing microphone setup in your church building to act as the source of the sound. If you have radio mics or lectern mics already set up you can use this method to achieve good quality audio throughout the building.

Live streaming music is a complex issue which will be addressed partially in a later section on copyright, but the technical elements are worth mentioning here. The built-in microphones on cameras/computers/smartphones are often ill-equipped to handle live streaming music from a choir, organ, worship band or pre-recorded music. If you intend to live stream worship music, it is advisable to consult with your musicians beforehand about microphone set-ups.

3. Stable internet connection

Another essential for streaming is a stable, speedy internet connection. Streaming video comfortably requires an upload speed of around 5 Mbps (megabytes-per-second). This can be tested on your computer or smartphone at www.speedtest.net. Internet can be provided via your church broadband connection or via a mobile internet (4G or 5G). Please note that the upload speed you can achieve when testing this may not accurately reflect the upload speed you can achieve when other people are using the same connection as you. This applies equally if there are a number of people using 4G or 5G in the same area.

The most secure internet connections will on occasion drop out. The most stable form of internet connection is a ethernet cable connection directly to a router. This is often not available as the router may be in a different location to the place where streaming will take place. Always check your upload speed in situ if you are using mobile connectivity as the stone walls of some of our buildings are in many cases not kind to high speed internet. It may be worth consulting with your internet provider or a specialist before embarking on a project if you are unsure whether your building's internet connectivity is stable enough to facilitate live streaming.

4. Streaming platform

A streaming platform is the place where you host your live stream and where it will be usually accessed by viewers. There are many different platforms. The most common platforms for online worship appear to be Facebook and YouTube. These are popular because many churches already have a presence on either or both platforms, and they both have high user familiarity amongst the general population.

Depending on your camera setup and whether or not you are using a live video production software package the process of connecting your video to your streaming platform is a few clicks of a button, or a more involved process.

In almost all cases Churches will find that YouTube and Facebook are the most appropriate solutions for live streaming. There are services called multistreamers that will allow you to broadcast in a number of locations simultaneously.

Desirable

In order to make your live stream as accessible as possible to your online congregation you may want to investigate the following additional features. These are not related directly to

the process of live streaming, but they will add comfort and ease of use to the worship experience for worshippers.

1. Signposting
2. Orders of service
3. Social elements
4. Text elements
5. Live subtitling
6. Donations
7. Telephone access to live streams

1. Signposting

Ensuring that your congregation know where to go to access the live stream is very important. If you are live streaming on a public platform it is still important that the congregation know where to go and at what time. This can be achieved in most streaming platforms by scheduling the broadcast ahead of time. This will give you a dedicated link that you can distribute by email or social media post ahead of time.

It is wise to give your live stream a title that matches the occasion. This may include the specific Sunday, or the date and time. This indicates to people that they are in the right place at the correct time.

2. Orders of service

If you are expecting the congregation to join in at the appropriate times from their own homes it is wise to provide a digital copy of the order of service by email. If you are live streaming on a public platform then it may be more desirable to post a copy of the order of service on your church website and put a link to that on the live stream description. Other options include a dedicated file hosting platform such as Dropbox or Google Drive. Morning, Evening and Night Prayer for each day of the Church's year is hosted on the Scottish Episcopal Church website here and can be used for this purpose:

<https://www.scotland.anglican.org/spirituality/prayer/daily-offices/>

Digital versions of other liturgies can be found here:

<https://www.scotland.anglican.org/who-we-are/publications/liturgies/>

3. Social elements

Many streaming platforms, including Facebook and YouTube will include a social element that allows worshippers to leave comments or contribute to a chat feed. This can be an excellent way of keeping in touch with fellow worshippers and can allow the congregation to contribute to the service by typing responses such as the sharing of the peace.

It can also allow for notices to be given in text form, or for communicating with the congregation if live stream issues occur.

There are potential risks with this as well however. The potential for unpleasant or abusive comments always exists in these public forums. If it is possible it is advisable to have someone monitoring the social elements of a live stream to remove comment that may disturb the worship for the congregation. If necessary comments and chat can be turned off.

4. Text elements

Some live video production software enables you to print text on the screen during the live stream. This could be used for hymn lyrics, or bespoke prayers.

5. Live subtitling

There are paid for packages that will transcribe your live stream in real time. They can be quite expensive, but they may open up your live stream to people with a hearing impairment.

6. Donations

There are a number of platforms that will allow churches to seek donations online. These include directly distributing bank details, or by setting up a crowd funder, or one of various online tip jar services.

7. Telephone access to live streams

An additional service that churches may wish to offer is an option to call a number that will allow someone with no internet access to phone a number and hear the live streamed service. This is an option that requires a number of steps to achieve. The method used in the Provincial worship relies on Zoom to provide an audio-only service, while video goes out on Facebook & YouTube. This will involve a cost implication, not only to the church, but potentially also to the worshipper phoning in, unless the church decides to absorb that cost.

Section 5 – Legal considerations

There are two areas where live streaming raises questions about compliance: the GDPR and Copyright law. It is advised at this point that nothing in this section constitutes legal advice.

GDPR

The GDPR (General Data Protection Regulations) is a piece of legislation that deals with data protection. All churches should be compliant in general terms with the GDPR, but live streaming raises specific issues in relation to the protected category of religious or philosophical beliefs. Live streaming a service which includes footage of people clearly demonstrating their Christian faith may amount to, for the purposes of the GDPR, the creation of a data record on that person which identifies them as having a Christian faith. For example, receiving communion. In the case of Church workers and volunteers, that data record is permissible as it is in the legitimate interest of the Church, and within their assigned duties. This issue arises mainly in situations where churches are live streaming public worship with a congregation present.

It is best practice to make the congregation aware that the service is being live streamed on entry – for example with a sign at the door - and to remind people at the start of the service. If it is impossible to avoid filming the congregation due to angles in the building, or it is desirable as part of the live stream worship that the congregation appears at certain points (for example wide shots of them singing a hymn, or during the peace) you should endeavour to designate an area that will not appear on camera and signpost it appropriately. It is a legitimate use of personal data to show members of the congregation on film as part of public worship because SEC worship is open to the public, therefore no assumption can be made regarding a religious belief of any individual simply by attendance. The receiving of communion however is an example of clear demonstration of a Christian faith. It is best practice therefore that the congregation receiving communion should not be shown on camera as obtaining informed consent before the service is likely to be impractical.

Copyright: Music

Those churches wishing to include music, hymns or songs as part of their online worship should make themselves aware of copyright restrictions.

Churches should not assume that easy public availability (e.g. online), or the existence or creation of a local recording of a piece of music, means that there is no copyright issue.

It should also be kept in mind that a piece of music could have multiple forms of copyright restriction – melody, arrangement, lyrics for example. In addition, the musicians performances in recorded music may be copyrighted, even if the hymn melody and lyrics are public domain. One or more streaming licences may also be required. Again, avoid assuming that holding a single licence will cover the use of all pieces of music. **Check if the licence includes the material you wish to use, and the circumstances in which you want to use it.**

Ascertaining copyright can be a complicated and time-consuming process, as can be the securing of permissions to use a particular piece. Often the licensor will require a fee to be paid to cover the composer/artist's income. CLAS (Churches' Legislation Advisory Service) has produced helpful guidance on copyright and the live streaming of services, which can be accessed here on pages 5 and 6: <https://www.scotland.anglican.org/wp-content/uploads/Circular-2020-13-.pdf>

Copyright: Use of photographs

Please take great care when selecting photographs for publication, whether that be as part of a video broadcast, on a website, via social media or in a church newsletter.

If you, when publishing, do not have permission to use the image from the copyright holder, the use of the image is a breach of copyright and the copyright holder is entitled to pursue a claim. Unfortunately, the extent of this claim cannot be estimated, and it could end up at a figure that is significantly greater than anticipated. **This is a situation to avoid.**

There are several websites which offer images that are free to use in some circumstances. They are sometimes referred to as being available through "Creative Commons licensing". At point of publication, the photographer or 'Creative Commons licence' must be credited in most cases. Full information on these licenses can be found here: <https://creativecommons.org>

Other useful website resources include Unsplash & Pixabay which both offer a large selection of Creative Commons licensed images. In addition geograph.org.uk offers a wide selection of images, licensable under creative commons, with an easy to use accreditation tool. **Warning: these sites can also include pay-for images so please check in each individual case.**

Please read website guidelines carefully if using any of these sources.

Section 6 – Other form of online worship

If, having read, marked, learned & inwardly digested the information in this guide, you have decided that live streaming online worship is not something you or your congregation are in a position to offer at this point there are other options for online worship.

1. Pre-recorded worship

Pre-recorded has many of the benefits of live streamed worship, without the pressure of ensuring that everything performs correctly at the same time. It involves filming, editing and broadcasting a recorded worship service ahead of time, then making it available online at a specific time. There are various methods of achieving this which can be as simple as a single camera shot of someone leading the worship, up to a fully realised worship service. In addition, the Premiere function on Facebook and YouTube allow churches to broadcast the service 'as live' with all the same social elements you would find in a live stream setup, such as comments and the sense of the digital congregation joining at the same time in the same virtual space. [A guide to creating pre-recorded worship is available here.](#)

2. Video Conferencing Worship

Using video conferencing for worship has become increasingly common throughout the COVID-19 restrictions. This method is more suited to sustaining online worship within a pre-defined group of people rather than public broadcast of worship, but there are functions within most video conferencing platforms to broadcast to various streaming platforms.

In addition, some of the principles outlined in this document could be used in the context of a video meeting. Guidance from the Scottish Episcopal Church, specifically on the use of Zoom, a popular video conferencing program, is available here:

<https://www.scotland.anglican.org/coronavirus-updates/zoom-guidelines-and-tips-for-scottish-episcopal-church-use/>

Much of the information at the above link will apply more broadly to other video conferencing platforms. Some adjustments may need to be made to accommodate the specific requirements of worship.

Appendix: Some examples of Live streaming

The above information is a lot to take in, and the process can appear very complex, so here we have provided some examples of different levels of live streaming to demonstrate the information above. This will not cover every use case, but it may give an indication of some of the possibilities.

Single camera evening prayer from the chapel

The Rev Mary goes into St Regulus' and sets up her tripod in the chapel. Earlier in the week she emailed out a link to the SEC website's Daily Prayer section and a link to the Facebook page of St Regulus' Church, Brigadoon. Before leaving for the Church she printed the evening prayer from the SEC website. Once in position she opens her smartphone, navigates to the Facebook Business Suite App and opens the live stream section of the app on the Church's page. Making sure her phone is able to rotate she types the name of the service: "Evening Prayer 08/03/2021" and at 5.57pm presses go live. She waits for a few minutes until 6pm. She can see there are 7 viewers. She sits close to the camera and prays the evening office. When she has finished she says goodbye to those watching and presses the Finish stream button. She chooses to save the video to the Church's facebook page so people can watch it back later.

Single camera Eucharist with one other participant in church

On Friday, having uploaded the PDF of the order of service to the website of All Saints, Auchterturra the Rev William schedules the broadcast of the Sunday morning Eucharist on the Church's YouTube channel and posts the link on the website and social media. On Sunday morning he meets Stephen, the Curate at the Church. They both change into vestments and set up the smartphone and tripod just in front of the altar rail, facing the altar. Rev William plugs the handheld microphone with a long cable into the phone, places the microphone in its stand, navigates in the YouTube app to the pre-scheduled live stream and clicks Go Live. He then waits a few minutes before beginning the service while giving a reminder of where to download the order of service, the weekly notices and a reminder that the congregation can visit their donations page, linked in the description, to give their offering. As the service begins, Stephen takes the place of Rev William for the readings. As the service progresses and moves to the altar for the Liturgy of the Sacrament Rev William takes the microphone and moves it to another stand on the altar. It is a sensitive omnidirectional microphone so it picks up Stephen giving the responses to the side of the altar.

Multi camera Eucharist with a congregation & external sound system

Having arranged the order of service, and the scheduling, Archie, a member of the congregation of St Bartholomew's, Balamory runs through his final checks before the Sunday service. The notice informing people that the service is being live streamed but that the congregation will not be on camera is in place as people enter. He has

turned on the sound system and confirmed that the sound is transmitting properly via the audio interface into the computer at the back of the church. He has opened up the software that mixes the video and audio and confirmed that all the cameras are working. Five minutes before the service begins he starts the live stream on the Facebook page and YouTube channel with a holding image showing the Church. He confirms that the Rev Hoolie has her mic switched on and that the choir mic is also switched on. With one minute to go he switches to the camera that points to the beautiful stained glass window. The Rev Hoolie announces to the congregation that the service is being live streamed and reminds them that the congregation do not appear on camera during the service. As the organ starts to play and the choir stands he switches to the camera that is facing the choir and presses the button that puts the hymn lyrics on screen. As the procession reaches the front of the Church and the hymn ends, he switches to the camera that faces the altar. Rev Hoolie begins to speak, starting the service. During the welcome she turns to the camera and welcomes specifically the people who are joining virtually before welcoming the whole of the congregation. The service continues. As Archie switches to the camera on the lectern for the readings and the reader begins, he notices that the mic is switched off. The service pauses for a second while he turns on the Mic then the reading begins again from the start. The service carries on without a hitch until the camera facing the choir loses power during a hymn. Archie switches to the stained glass window camera, plugs in the choir camera and switches back before the end of the hymn. While the service is going on he responds to queries in the comments of the live stream and has to remove one abusive comment from the YouTube channel, banning the username in the process. Once the service reaches the communion the Rev Hoolie faces the camera and reads the prayer for spiritual communion for the congregants at home. Archie then switches the camera to the stained glass window so as not to show people receiving communion on the public live stream. This is to ensure the privacy of those in the congregation. The service ends and Archie switches to a still image with some text reminding people that they can give online via their crowdfunder and informing them of the time and date of the next service. Archie retires to a darkened room and takes the rest of the week off.