

Who does what in Post-Production?

An Easy Read Guide





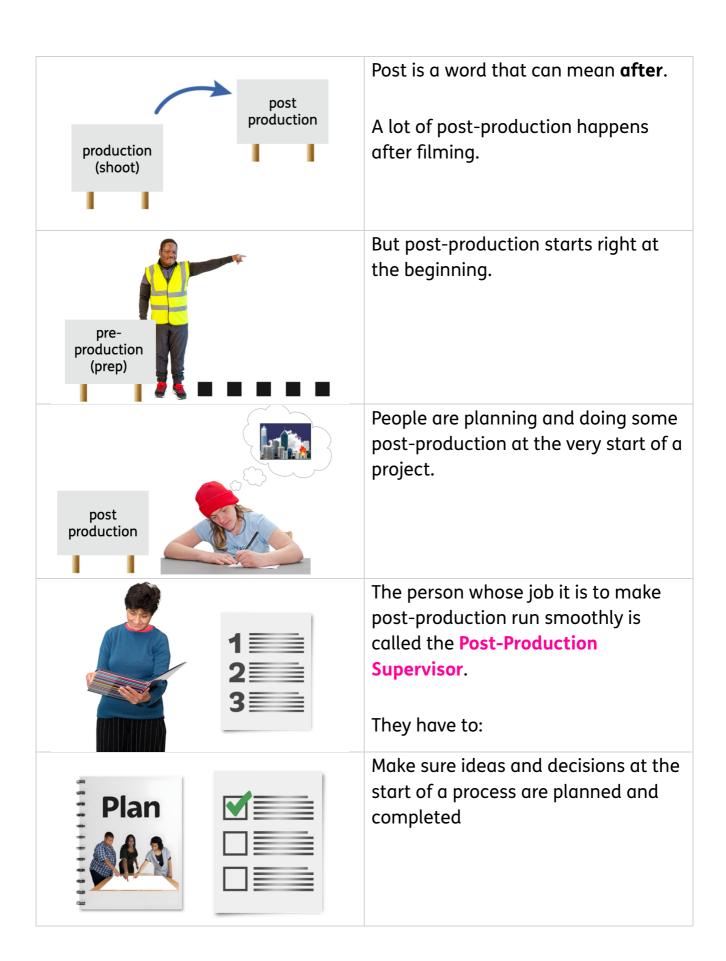
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Tip!

Words in pink can be found in the Easy Read Glossary

Who does what in Post-Production?







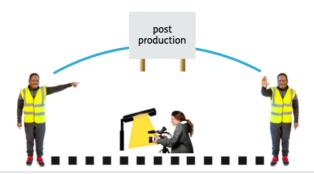
Make sure everyone knows what equipment to use and how to use it.



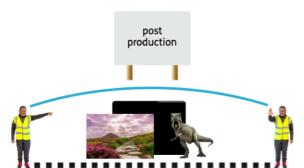
Support everyone to work together to make the project the best it can be



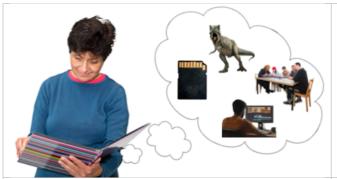
and think about the time and money it takes to make things happen.



The whole process of postproduction can take more than twice as long as it takes to film the acting.



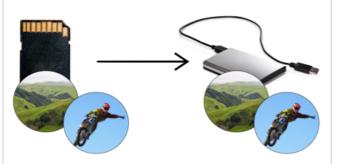
And if it is a science fiction or fantasy story the process is even longer because of the imaginary things created in VFX.



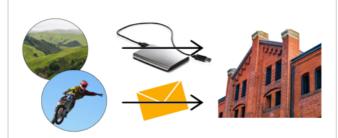
The Post-Production Supervisor organises lots of jobs during filming.



All the recorded files need to be kept safe ready for post-production.

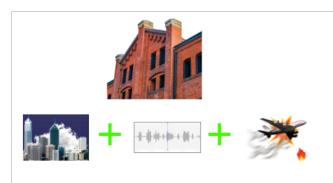


The **Digital Imaging Technician** (DIT) copies all of the files on set



then sends it to a **Post Facility** either on a hard drive or over the internet.

The Post Facility



A Post Facility is a building where all the parts of the programme or film are put together.



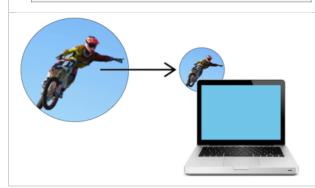
The team at the Post Facility will check the files to make sure there are no errors.



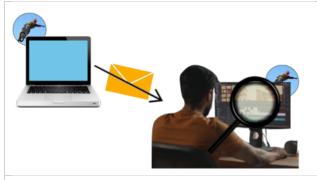
Errors might be damaged files



or files with the wrong name.



Then they will change the large files into small files so they are easier to store on a computer.



These files are sent to the **Editing Team** so they can check all of the recordings.



These checks make sure they have what they need to make a great film or TV episode



and if anything needs to be filmed again, which is called a **reshoot**.



The Editing Team set up a website to show what has been recorded each day.

These are called the dailies.



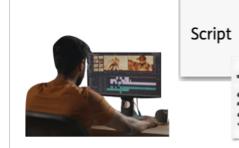
The Director, Producers and Heads of Department (HoDs) watch the recordings.



While filming is happening the **Assistant Editor** sorts all the files.

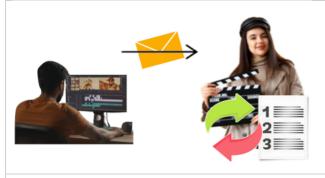


Sorting the files makes it easier for the Editor to find the one they need for their edit.



The Editor follows the script and the notes from the **Script Supervisor** to edit the files together.

This is called an assembly.



The Editor sends the assembly to the Director, who makes notes for changes.

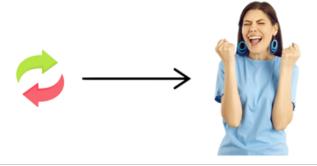


Then the assembly is shared with Producers so they can see how things are going.

The Last Rewrite



Editing is sometimes called the 'last rewrite' because it is the last chance to change the film or episode.



A small change can make a big difference.



For example making sure a close-up shot on a character's face is in the edit

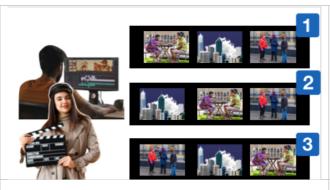


or that the timing of a scene is quick to build tension.



Editors need to know how to tell a story that will keep an audience interested.

After Filming is Complete



When the shoot has finished the Director works with the Editor.

They make the programme or film better by trying different versions of edits.

Each version of the edit is called a **cut**.



There will be many cuts before a film or episode is complete.

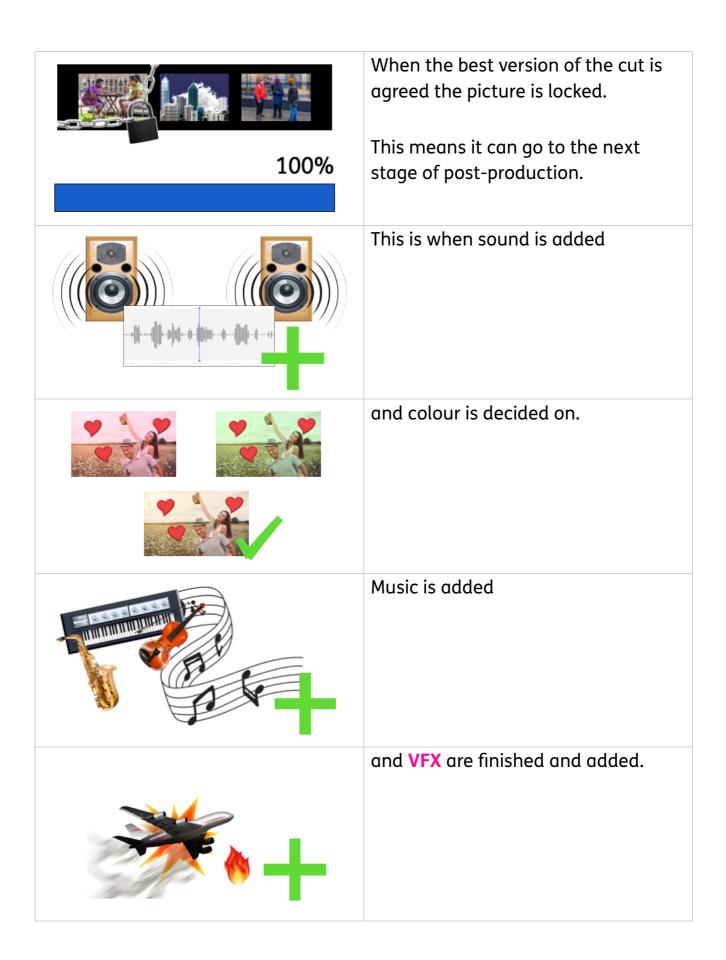


The **Executives**, Director and the **Studio** will give feedback to improve the next cut.



The cut where the edit is mostly correct is called the **Fine Cut**.

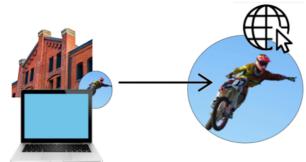
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Who else works in post?

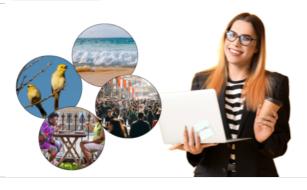


There are lots of people involved in final post-production.

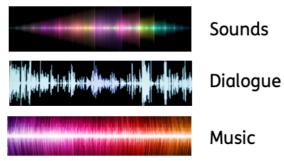


The Post Facility will start an online.

This is when an **Online Editor** goes back to using the large files.



At the same time in other edit rooms, the sound will be organised and mixed.



Mixed means to layer the actors' words, music and other sounds to make everything sound the best it can for the story.



A **Dialogue Editor** will make sure the audio recordings are good quality.



They might work with actors to rerecord dialogue that is not clear.

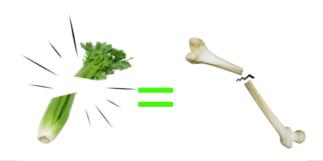
This is called ADR.



Foley Artists might create sound effects to mimic noises on the screen.



For example they might fry bacon to sound like rain



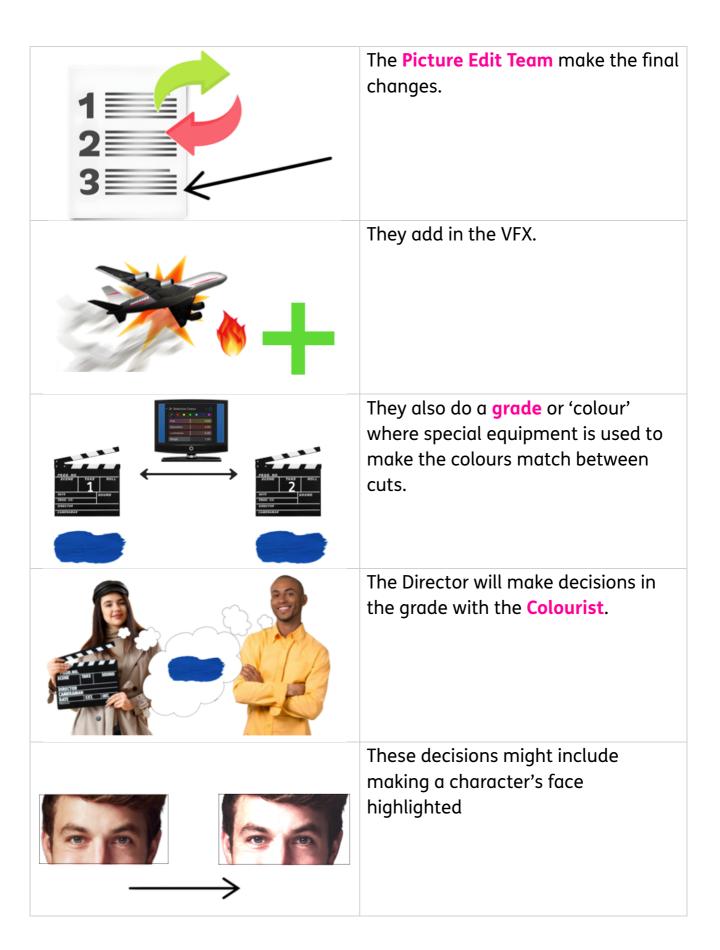
or snap celery stalks to sound like broken bones.

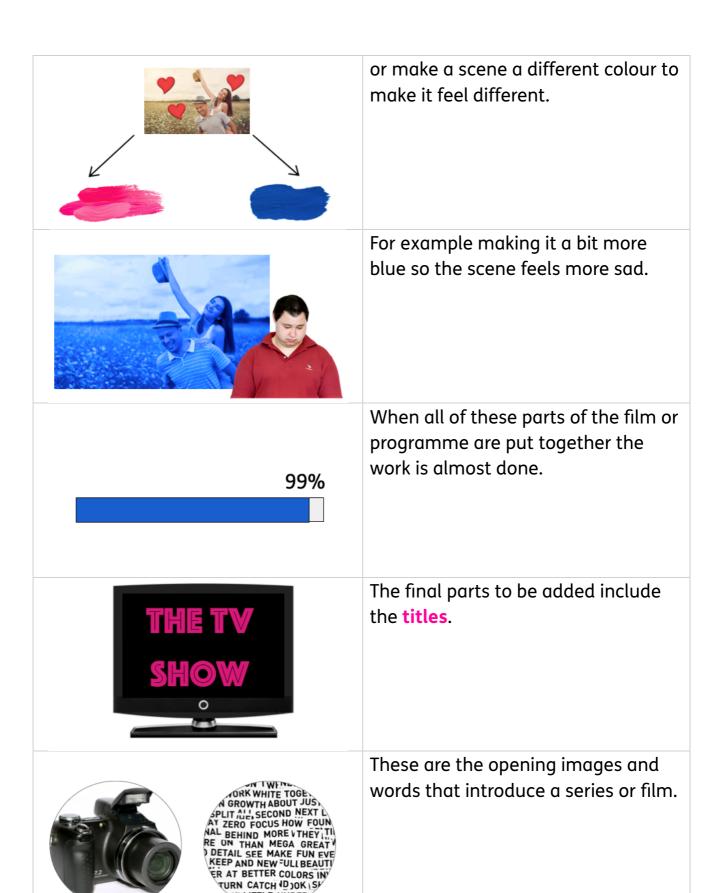


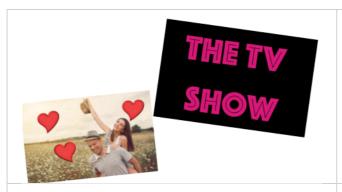


Some films and TV programmes use existing music.

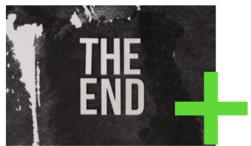
Sometimes a **Composer** writes new music.



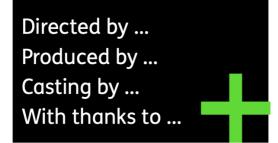




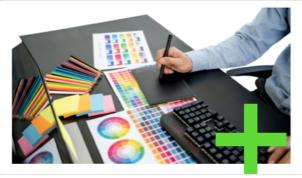
Titles might be very fancy images or a simple title in words on the opening of the story.



The **credits** are also added now.



Credits are at the end of a film or episode and are the names and jobs of all the people who worked on it.



Graphics might also be added.



An example of graphics is the logo of the production company that made it. 100%

When all these are added, the programme or film is complete.



This complete edit will be sent to **Quality Control**, sometimes called QC.



Quality Control check to make sure the film or TV programme is ready to be shown and there are no technical errors.



Finally, the legal documents will be signed and the publicity and marketing materials will be finished and shared.



Then the film or episode can be watched by an audience.