

BRIEF



Civic Performance at the Water's Edge

Situated between city and harbour, this acting university proposes performance as a shared civic act rather than a secluded discipline. The building dissolves boundaries between rehearsal and public life, allowing training, discussion, and making to unfold visibly at ground level. Drawing from Copenhagen's participatory culture, the school operates as an open platform for workshops, talks, and informal performance, with the harbour functioning as an extended stage. Architecture is conceived as an adaptable landscape shaped by movement, water, and collective use. More than an institution, the project positions actor training as a public resource - embedded in daily urban life and responsive to future cultural change.

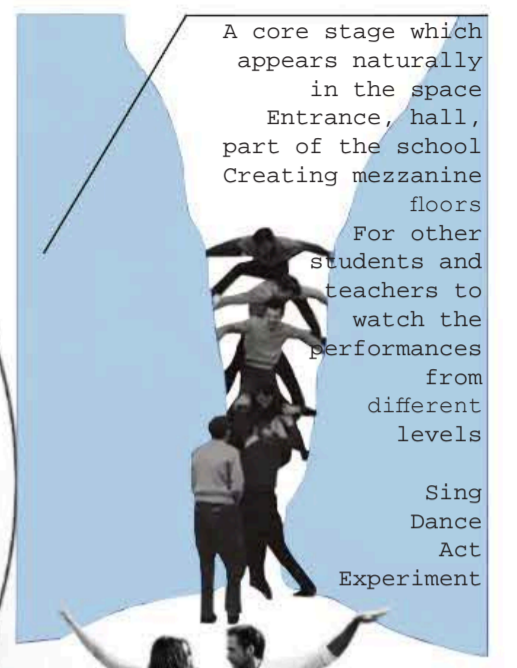
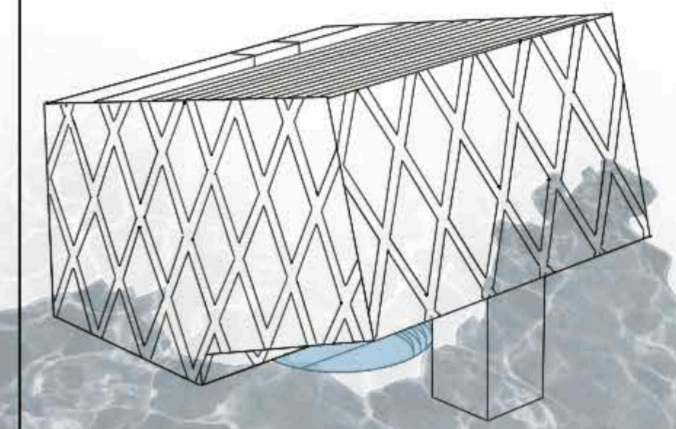


Aim
SOCIALIZING STUDENTS
Helping them to be able to express themselves

CREATING COMMON SPACES
To give students a place of their own

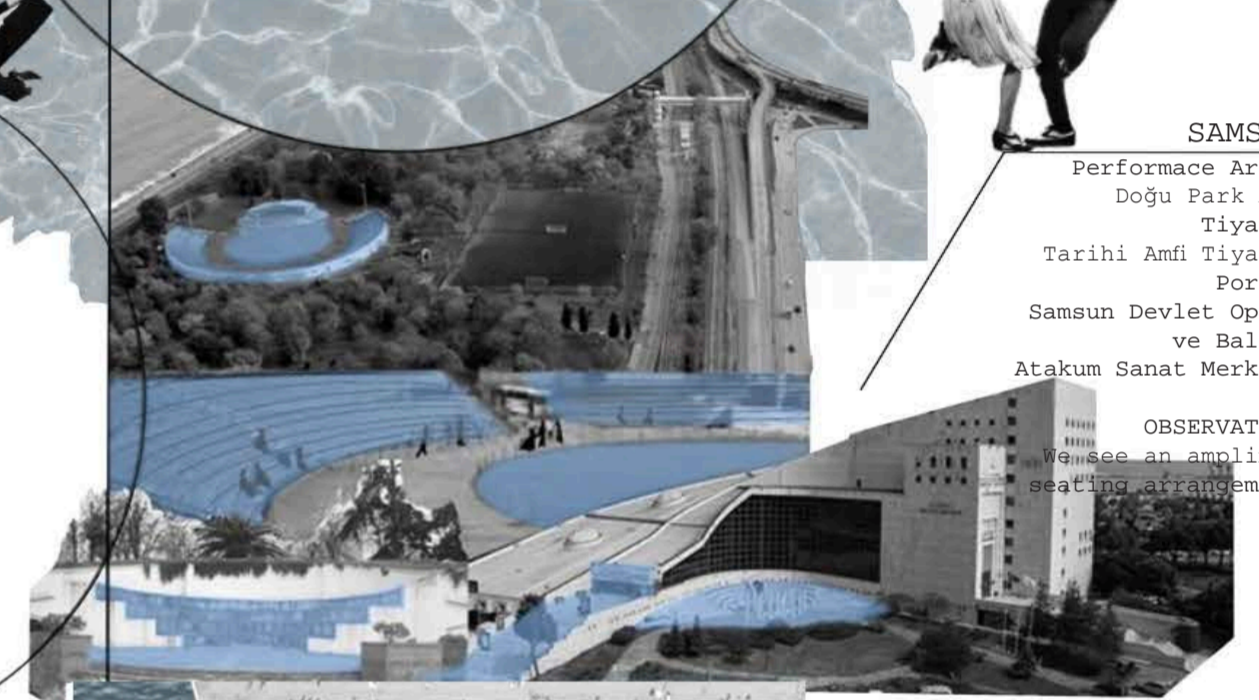
HELPING THEM TO GAIN SELF CONFIDENCE
Giving them chances to perform
Getting everybody to participate

CREATING SUBSPACES
To make them feel relaxed and safe exploring performing arts.



Thinking about SPACE

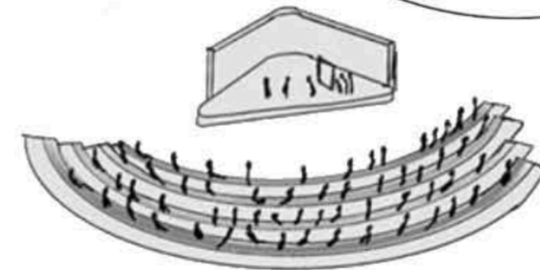
A core stage which appears naturally in the space
Entrance, hall, part of the school
Creating mezzanine floors
For other students and teachers to watch the performances from different levels
Sing
Dance
Act
Experiment



SAMSUN

Performance Areas
Doğu Park Amfi
Tiyatro
Tarihi Amfi Tiyatro
Portal
Samsun Devlet Opera ve Balesi
Atakum Sanat Merkezi

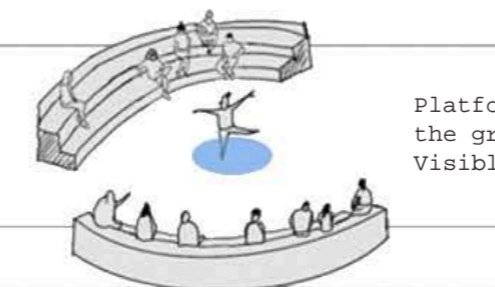
OBSERVATION
We see an amplified seating arrangement



INTERVENTION

Adapting this amplified seating layout to the inside and outside of the school building.

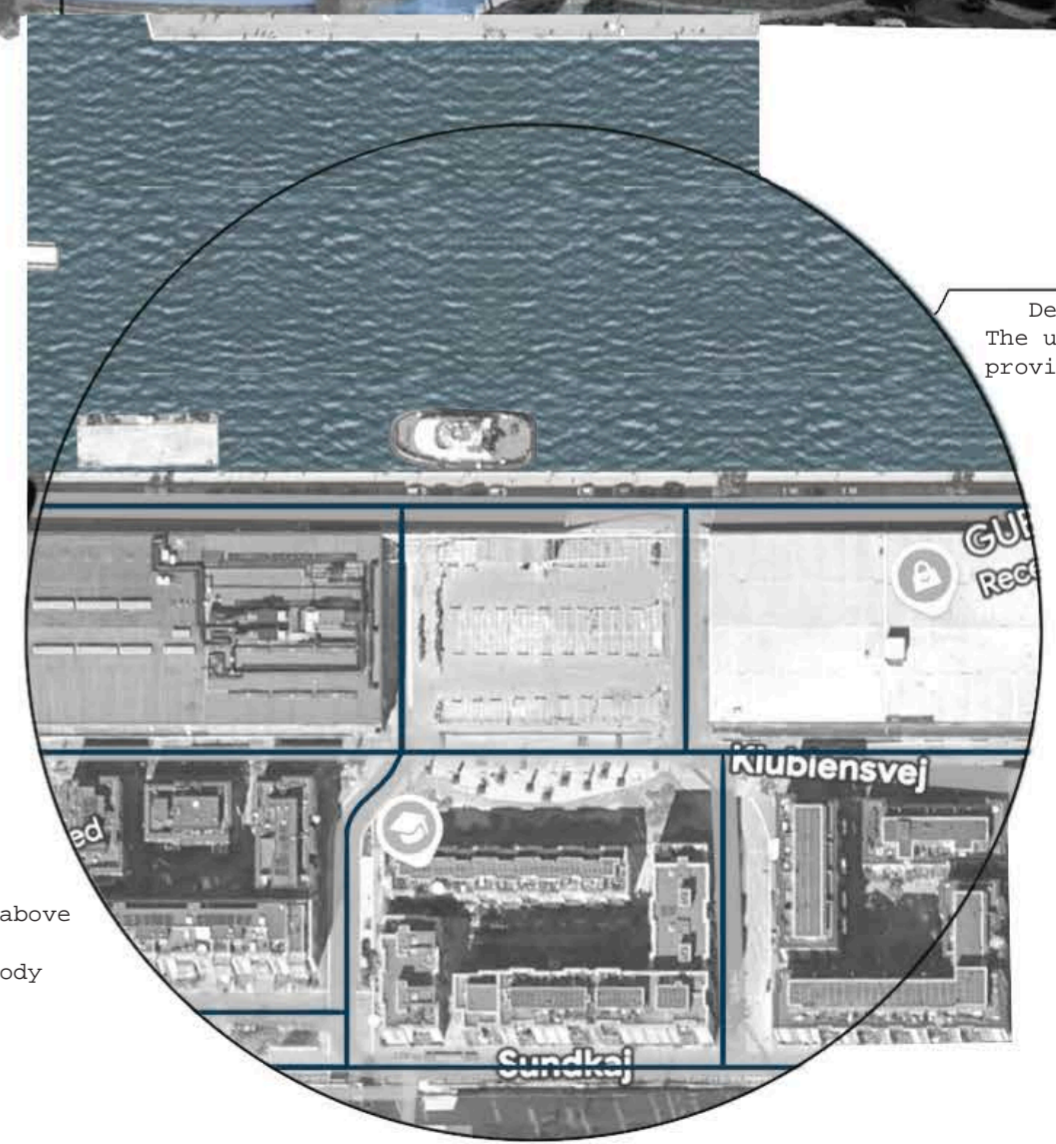
PRIVATE AREAS
Students have quieter spaces until they gain self-confidence.
To help them gain self-confidence, creating intermediate spaces where they can feel comfortable.



Platforms growing above the ground
Visible for everybody



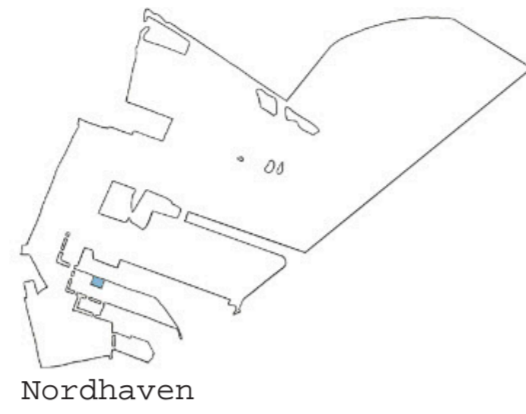
Platforms growing underground
Spaces between masses (in-between)



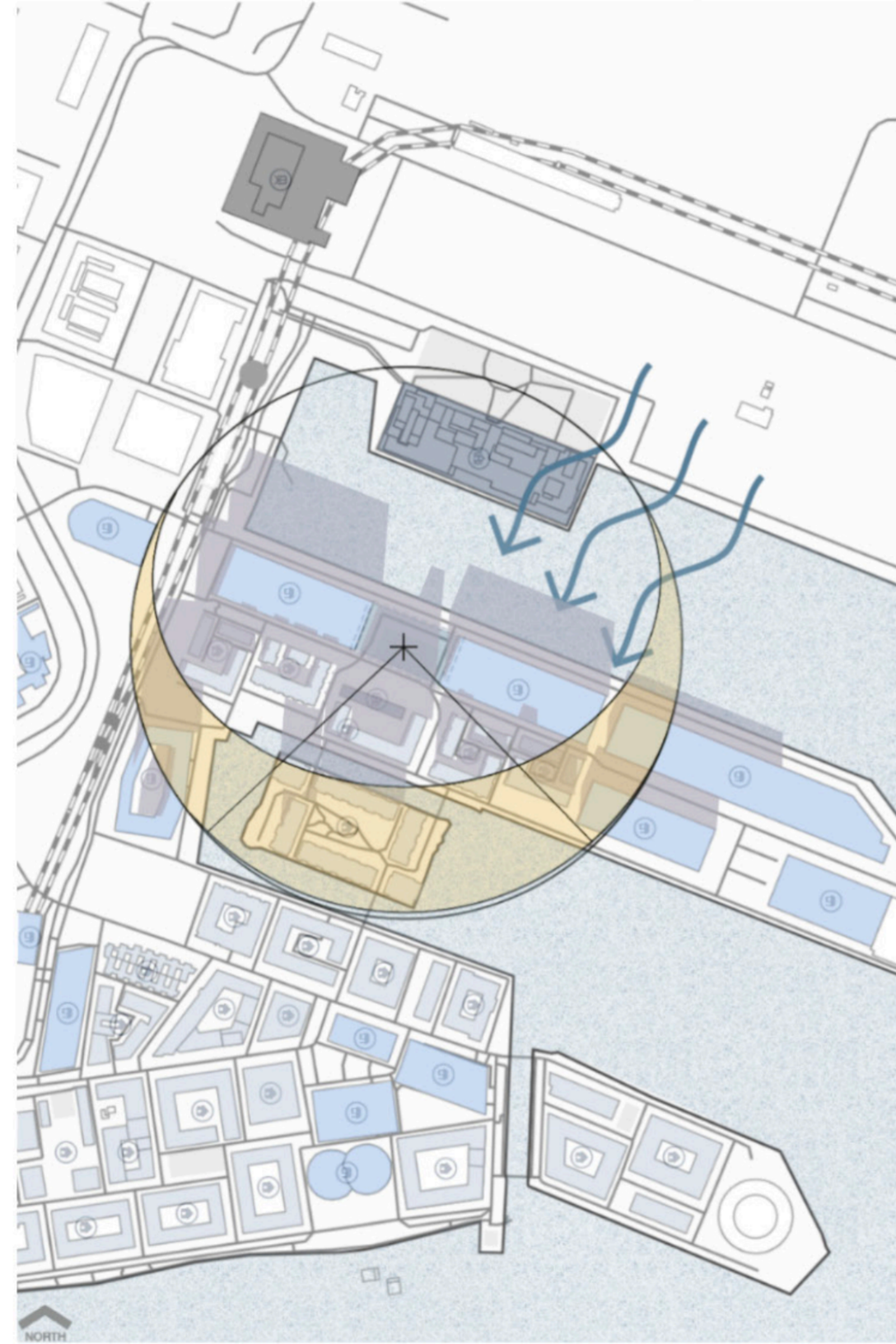
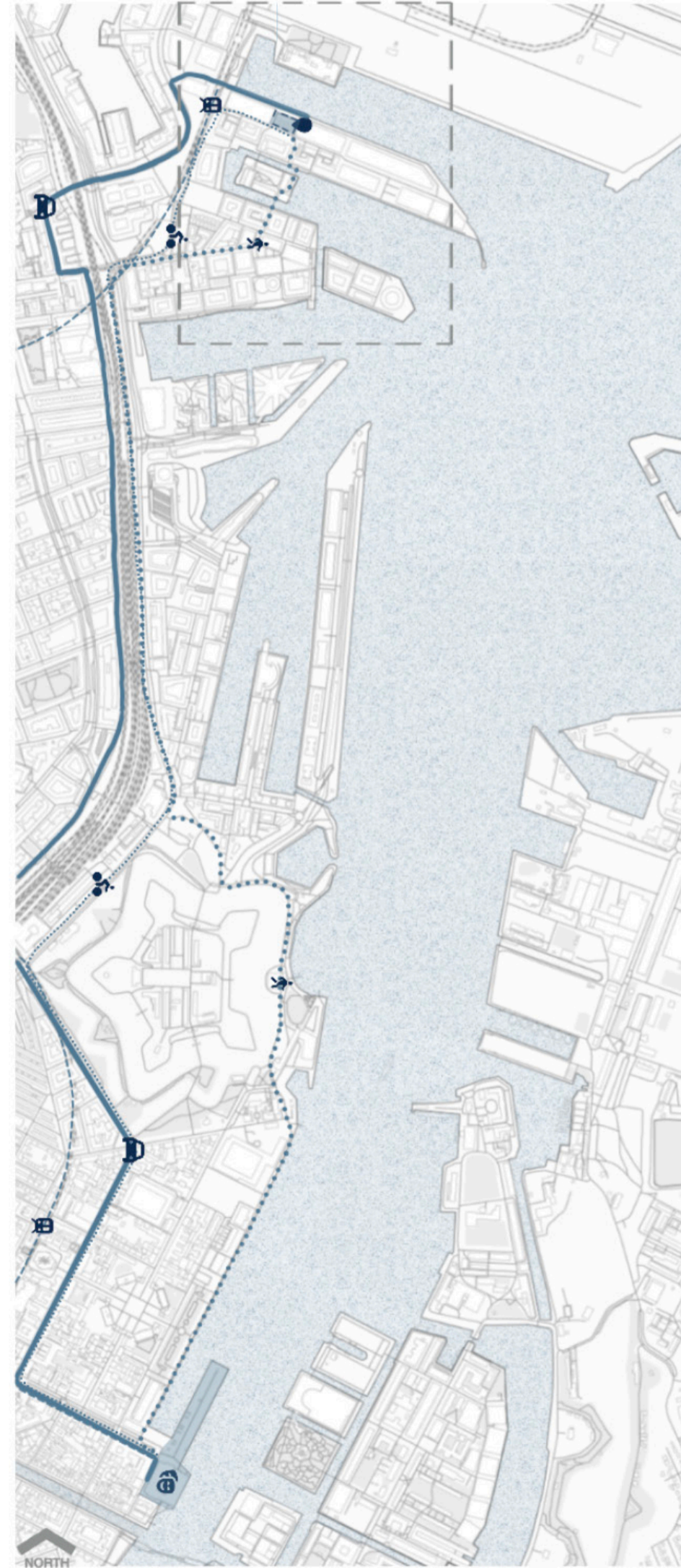
NORDHAVEN

Developing area
The university can provide a cultural hub

RESEARCH



Nordhavn is defined by openness, movement, and collective ownership of space. As a former industrial harbour transformed into a sustainable urban district, it prioritises public access, civic ground floors, and everyday interaction. Cultural life here is informal and participatory rather than monumental. The Royal

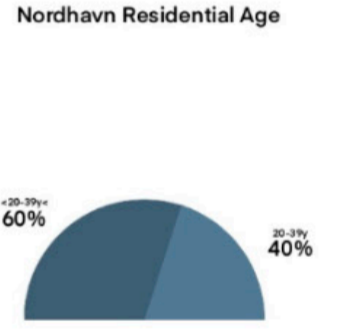
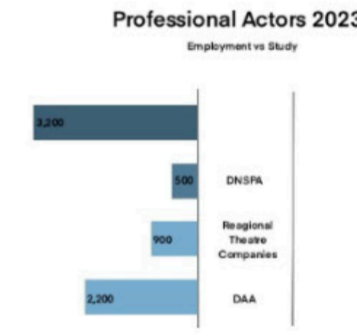
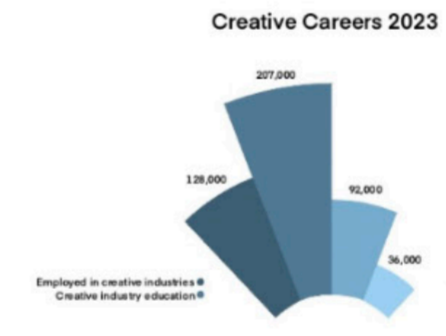
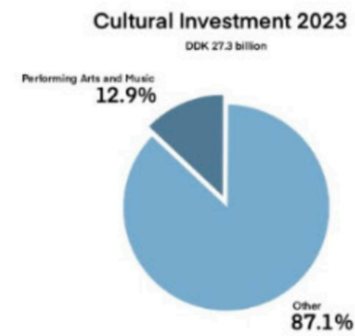
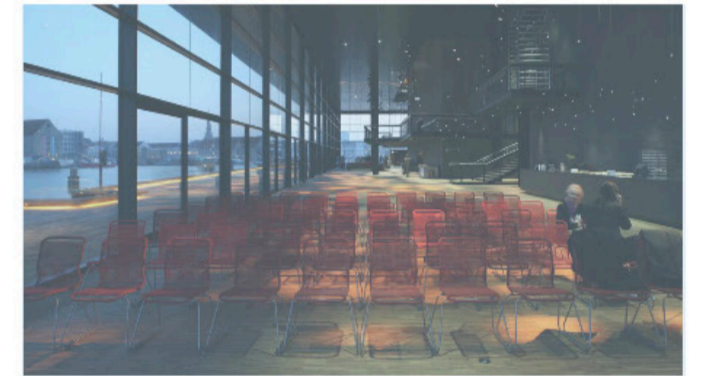


OPPORTUNITIES:
Footway Access: site sits within a walkable waterfront district with strong pedestrian connections.
Public Transport: harbour-bus services available nearby and the M4 Metro and S-train offer fast access to central Copenhagen.
Cycling: site is well connected to Copenhagen's citywide cycling network.
Nearby Facilities and Buildings Use: mixed-use buildings context supports active ground-floor and public functions.
Privacy: Façade orientation can balance openness and privacy.
Daylight: potential natural daylight access.

CONSTRAINTS:
Overshadowing: neighbouring buildings cause winter overshadowing.
Privacy: close adjacent windows increase privacy constraints.
Microclimate: harbour winds reduce outdoor comfort if unmitigated.
Flood Risk: the entire area is at flood risk and harbour edge site is vulnerable to storm surge and sea-level rise without robust coastal protection.
Height & Planning Regulations: the site is a part of municipal planning frameworks in Nordhavn.
Imposing height limits, view corridor protections, and sustainability requirements.



The Royal Danish Playhouse, also known as Skuespilhuset, is a contemporary theatre in Copenhagen designed by Lundgaard & Tranberg Architects and completed in 2008. Located on the city's harbourfront, the building is characterised by its long brick base, large glazed foyer facing the water, and a copper-clad stage tower that rises above the roofline. The theatre contains three performance spaces of different sizes, allowing for both large productions and more intimate performances. A key feature of the design is the public waterfront promenade and transparent foyer, which connect the building to the surrounding city and invite visitors inside even when performances are not taking place.

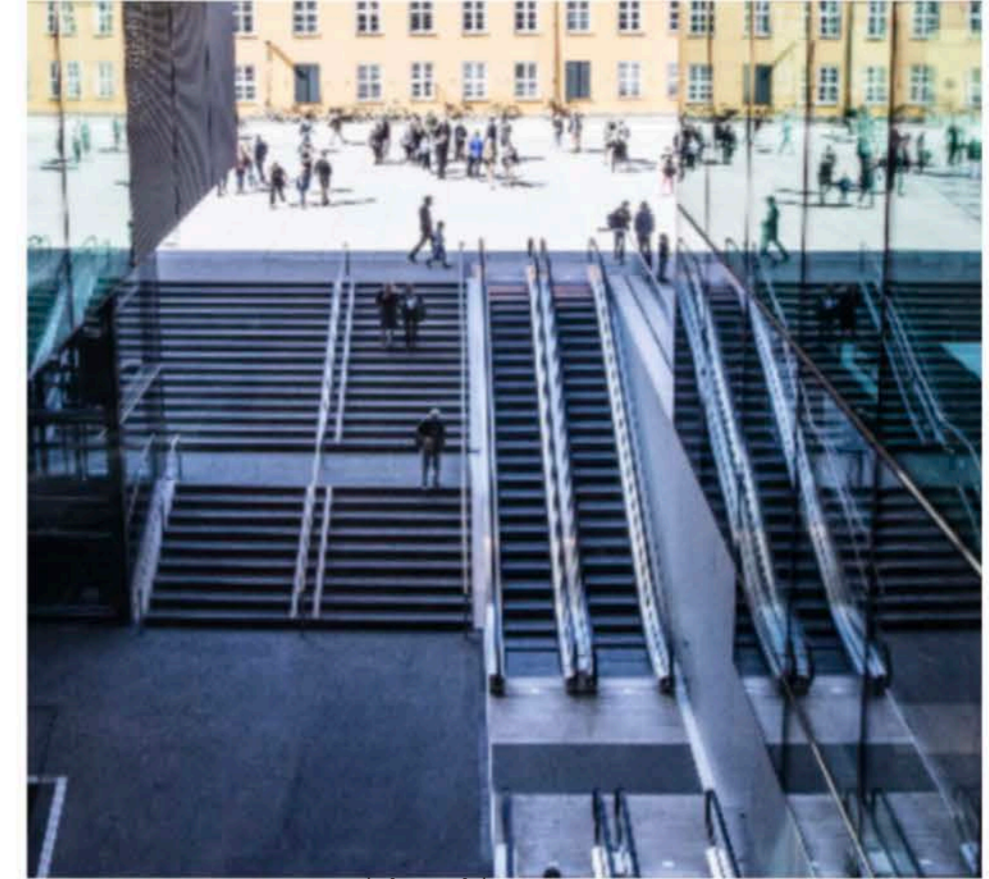


PRECEDENTS



Wyly Theatre Precedent

Dee and Charles Wyly Theatre inspired the project's stacking of programme and performance spaces, placing technical and support functions vertically to free up flexible public areas. The layered organisation creates strong visual connections between activities while maximising adaptable space within a compact footprint.



Danish Architecture Center

Danish Architecture Center inspired the circulation strategy of descending through escalators and stairs before rising back into major public spaces. This sequencing choreographs movement through the building, creating a more immersive and experiential journey.

OMA - New Museum Precedent

New Museum by OMA influenced the use of expanded metal mesh, carved terraces and stepped spatial arrangements. Cut-out voids create visual connections between floors, encouraging interaction and movement throughout the building.

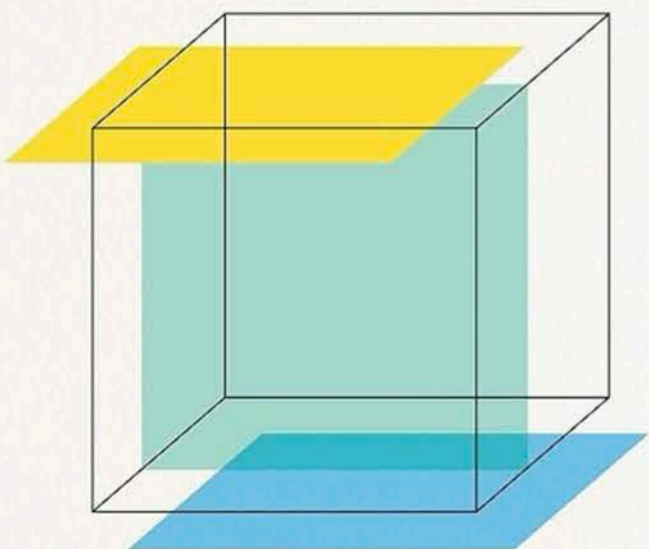


Peter Brook - The Empty Space

The Empty Space influenced the project's understanding of theatre as an interaction between performer, audience and atmosphere rather than a fixed architectural form. The design explores flexible and informal performance spaces where spatial simplicity encourages participation, adaptability and human connection.

THE EMPTY SPACE

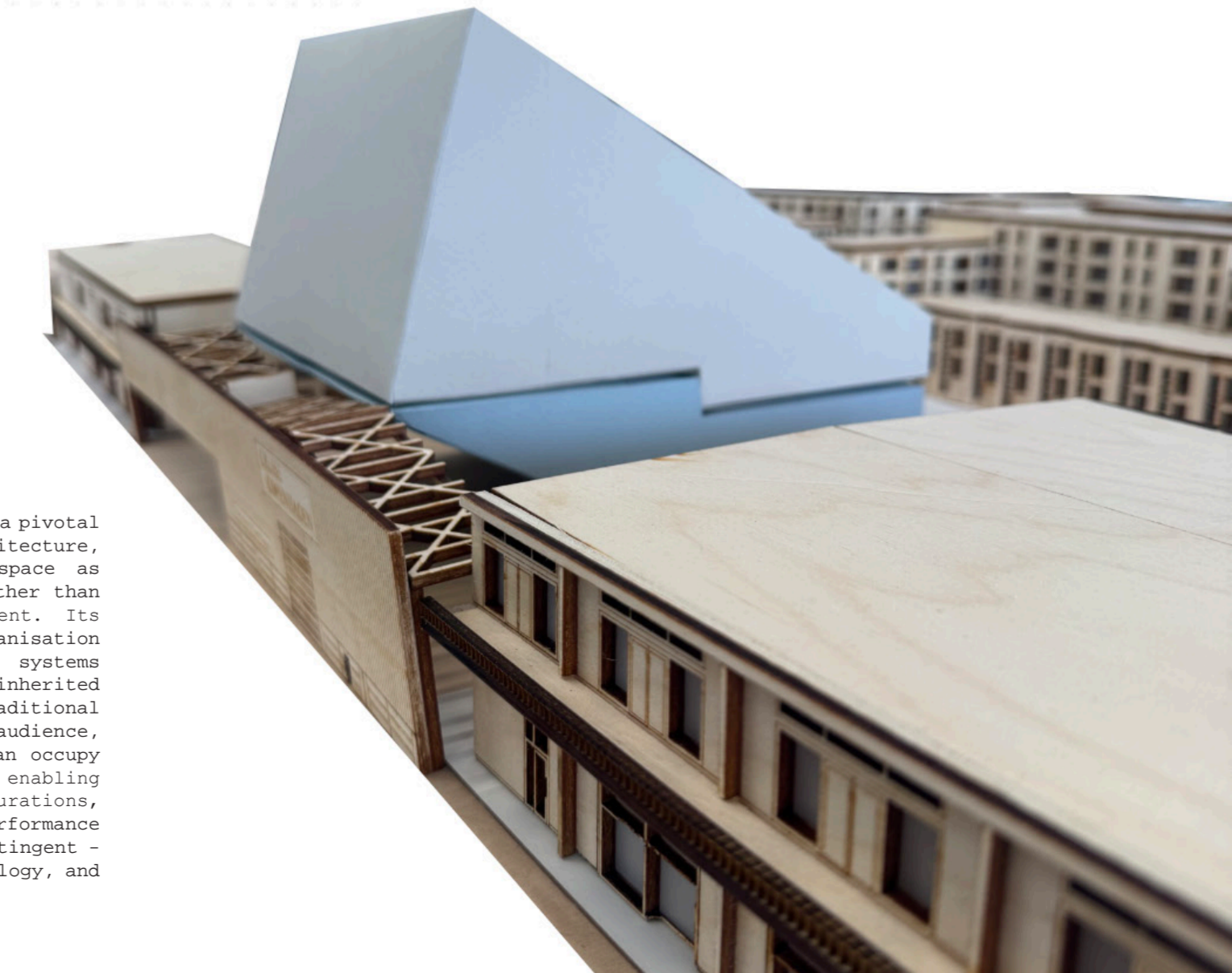
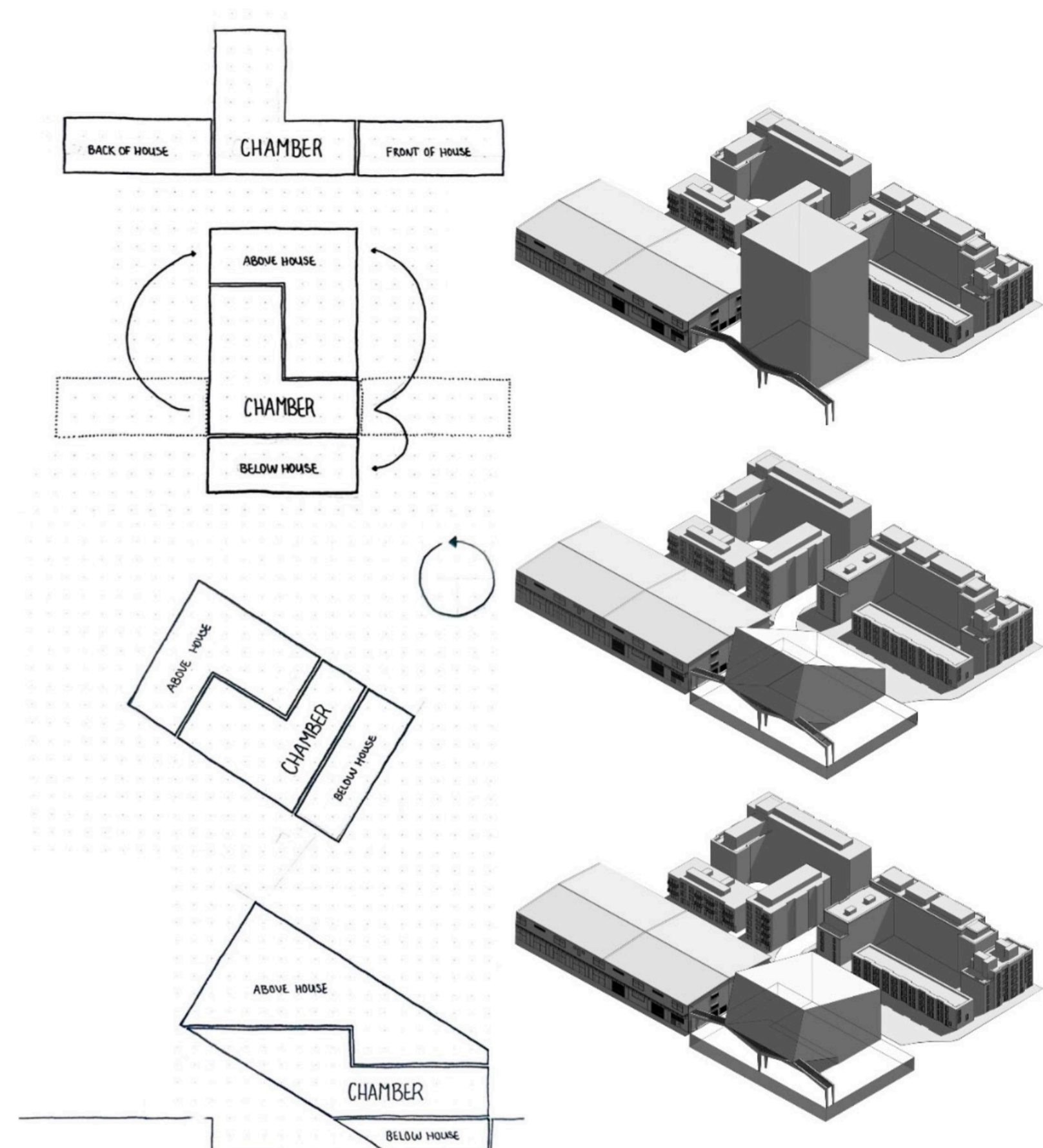
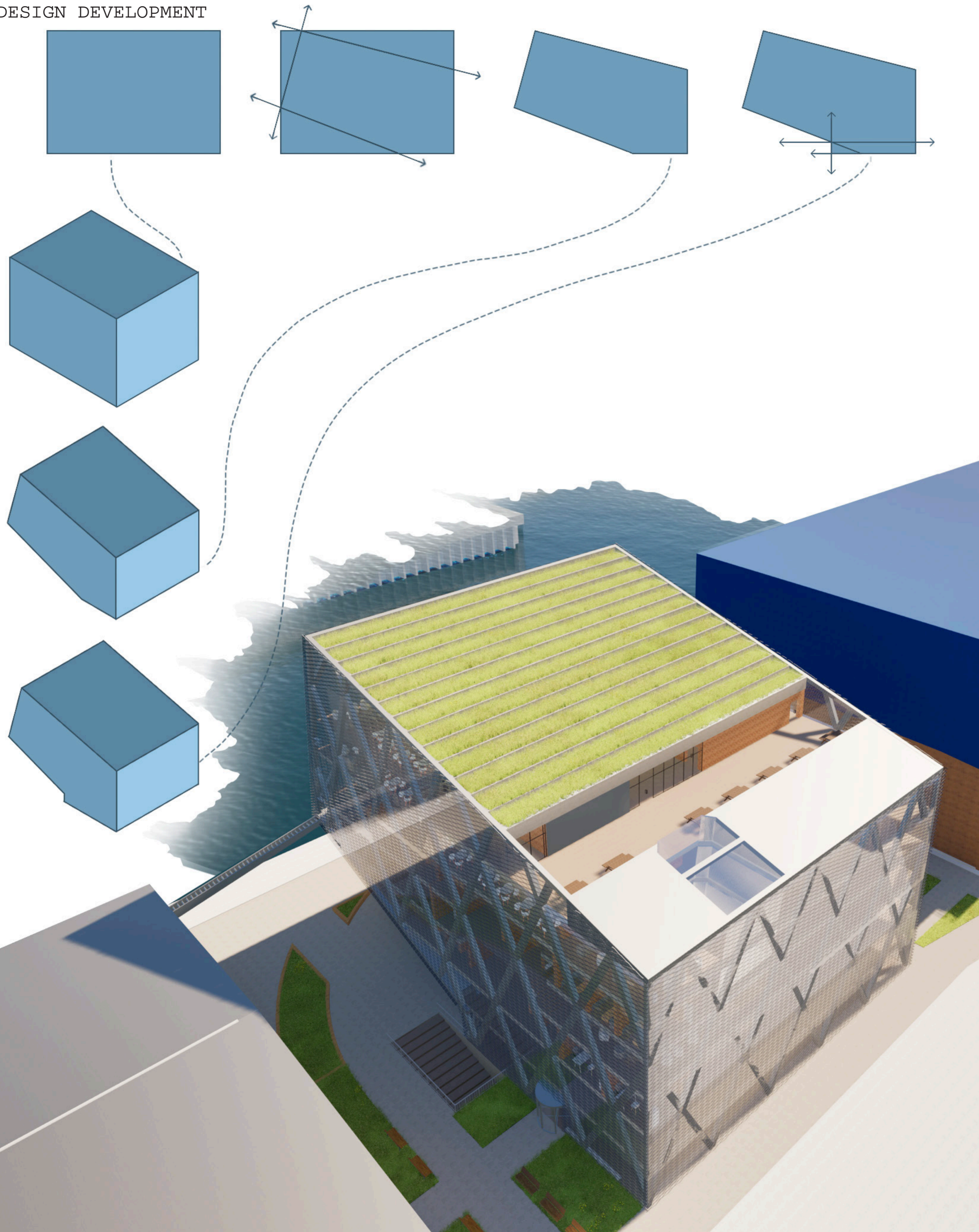
A Book About the Theatre:
Deadly, Holy, Rough, Immediate



PETER BROOK

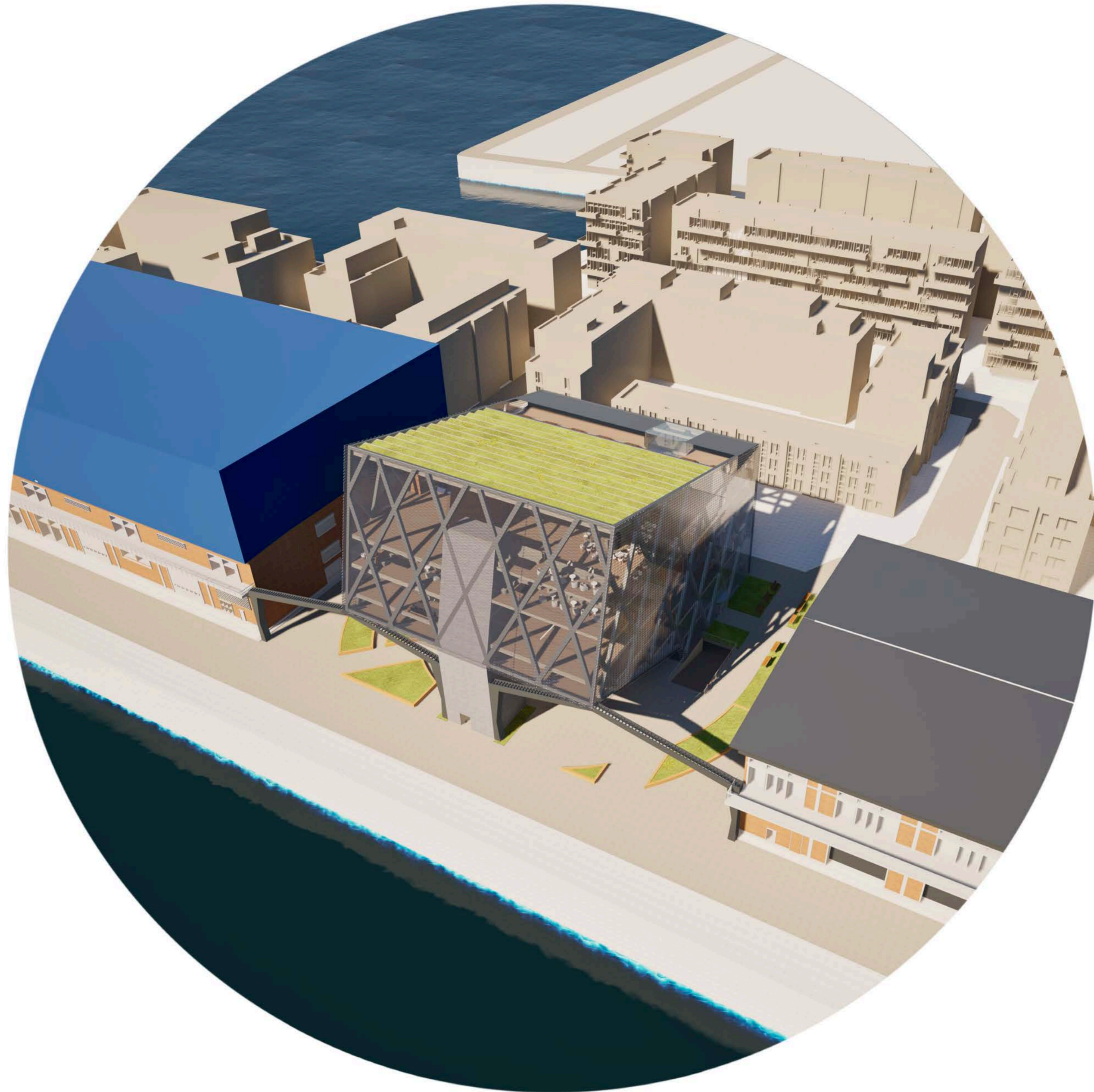
Winner of multiple Tony and Emmy Awards

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

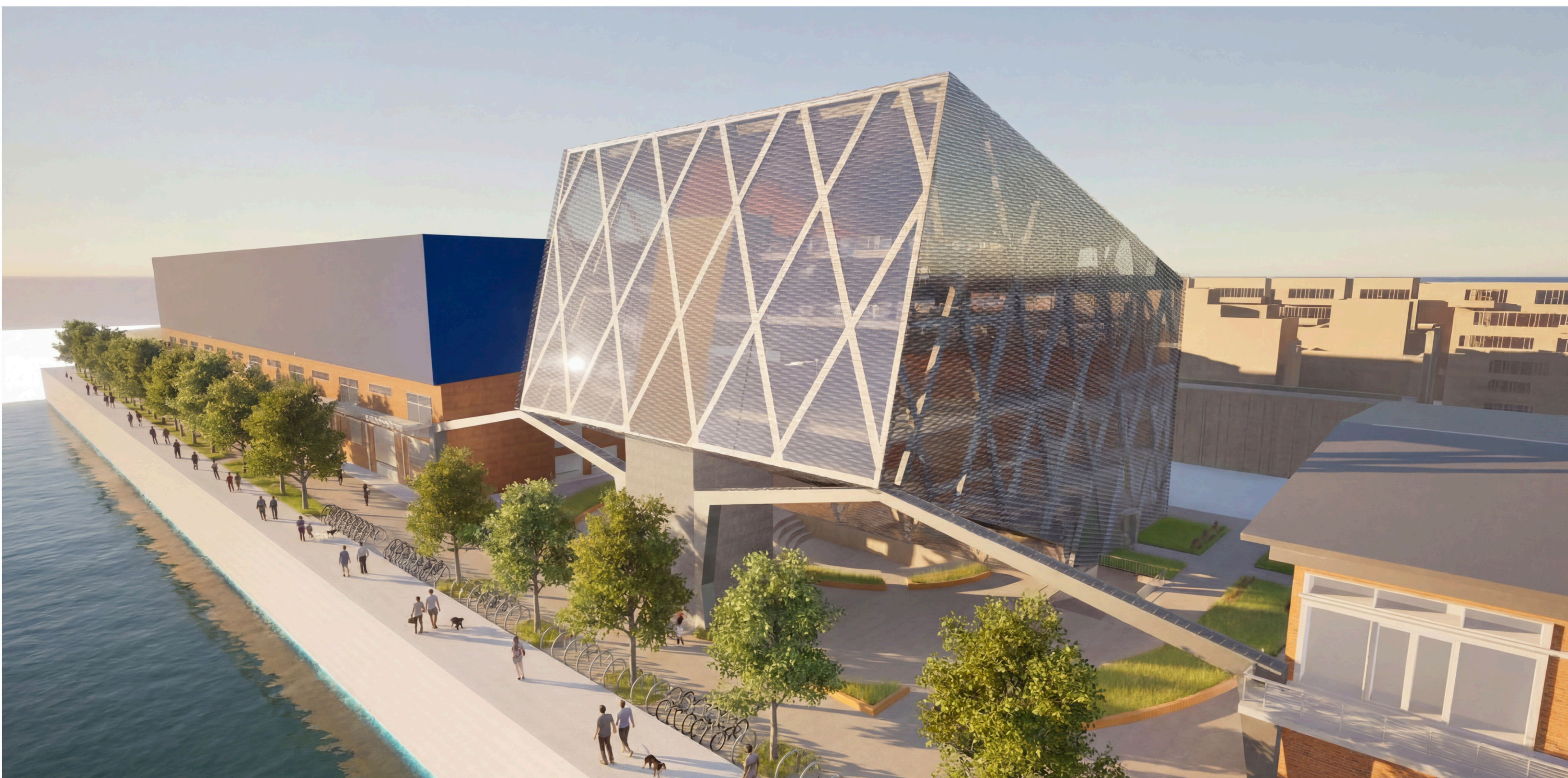


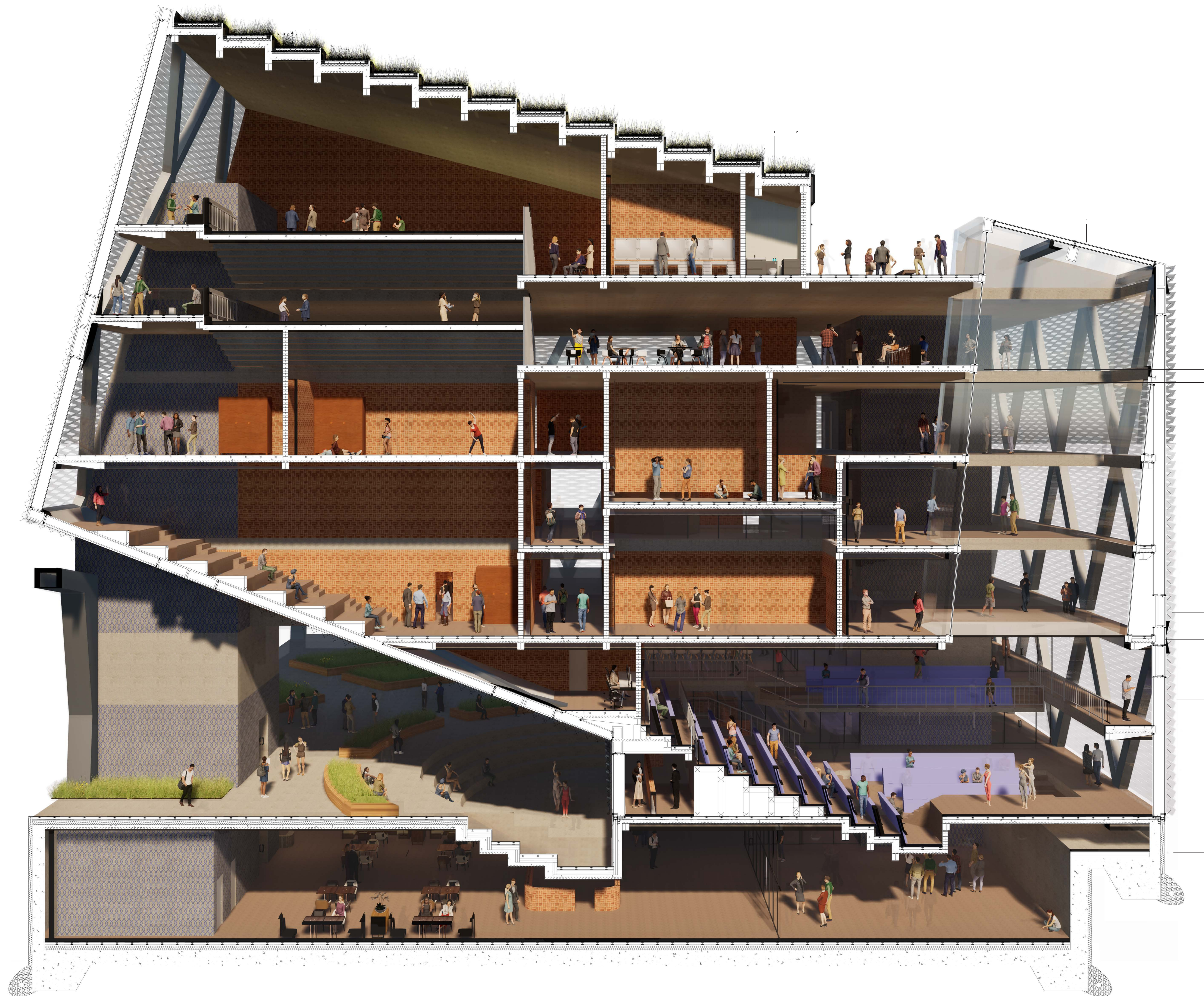
This massing, represents a pivotal shift in theatre architecture, reframing performance space as an adaptable machine rather than a fixed cultural monument. Its vertically stacked organisation and mechanised stage systems directly challenge the inherited power structures of traditional theatre, where audience, performer, and technician occupy rigidly defined roles. By enabling multiple spatial configurations, we acknowledge that performance is not singular, but contingent - shaped by bodies, technology, and context.

AERIAL VIEW





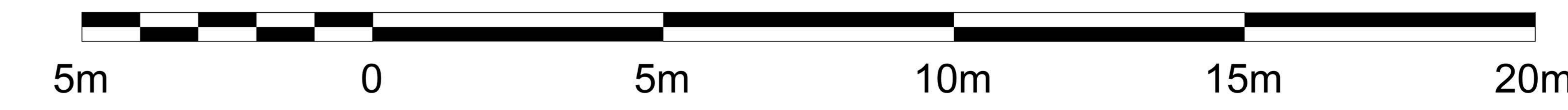


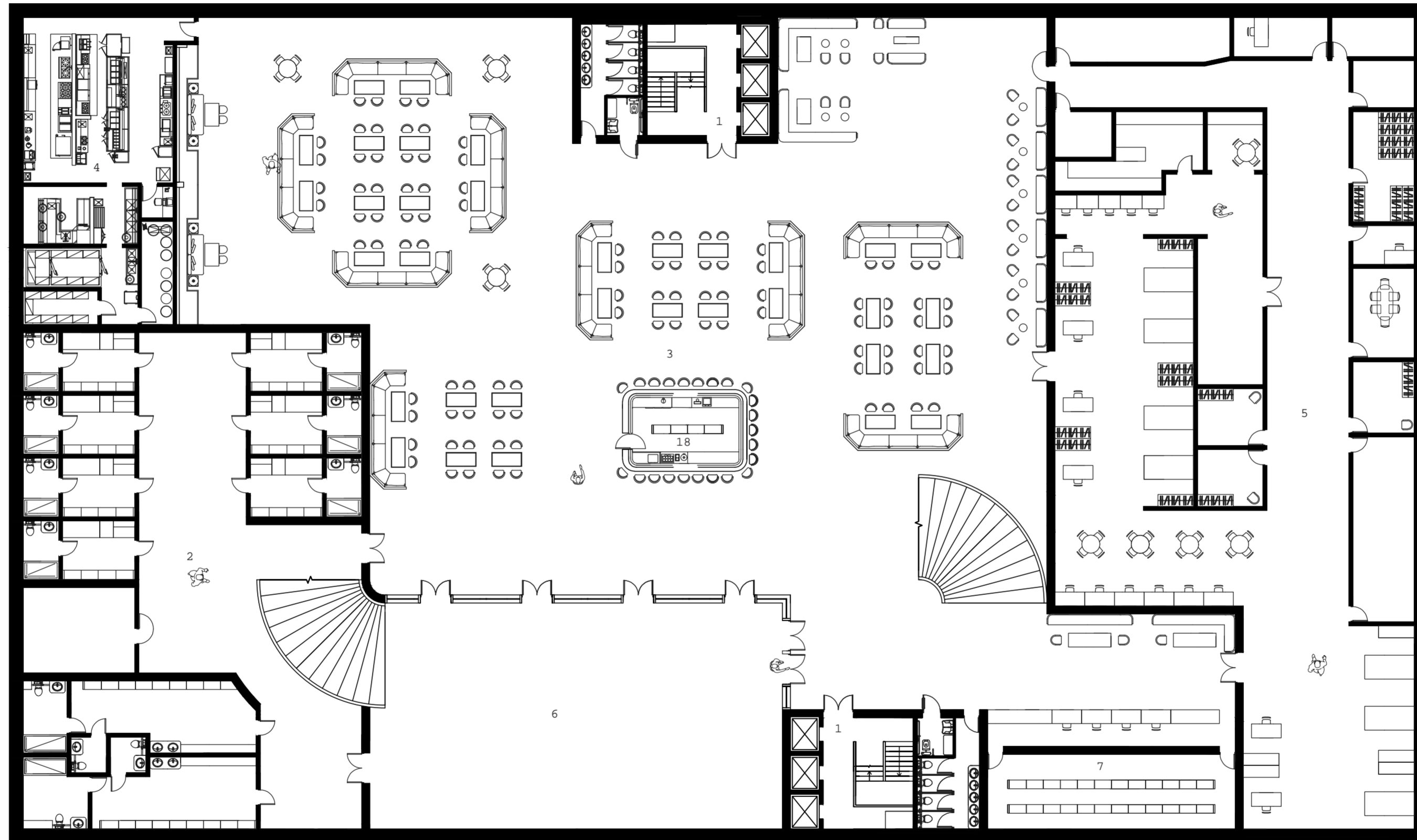


1. Smooth gravel edge channel for drainage and mowing
2. Gravel Road
3. Vegetation
4. Soil/growth medium
5. Drainage element
6. Water reservoir
7. Root barrier/protection layer
8. PVC Waterproofing membrane
9. Rigid insulation
10. Vapour control layer
11. Screed
12. Composite floor slabs
13. Structural silicone between adjacent glass panels for glass systems
14. Sprung floor system
15. Air void floor finish
16. Screed
17. Acoustic insulation in void
18. Profiled metal deck framework
19. Additional reinforced
20. 20mm wire mesh with poured concrete
21. Deck attach framework to steel I beam
22. 20mm double skin wall held with line plaster
23. Steel mezzanine structure
24. Opening with steel frame acting as quarterer
25. Outside
26. Double glazing glass curtain wall system
27. Suspended metal mesh attached with clip
28. Gasket
29. Double glazed glass partition
30. Window frame over fascia board
31. Stainless Steel cladding
32. Raft Foundation
33. Vapour barrier
34. Perimeter rigid insulation
35. Solum
36. Foundation drainage mat
37. Gravel bed wrapped in filter fabric
38. Perforated drain tile

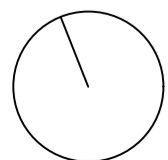


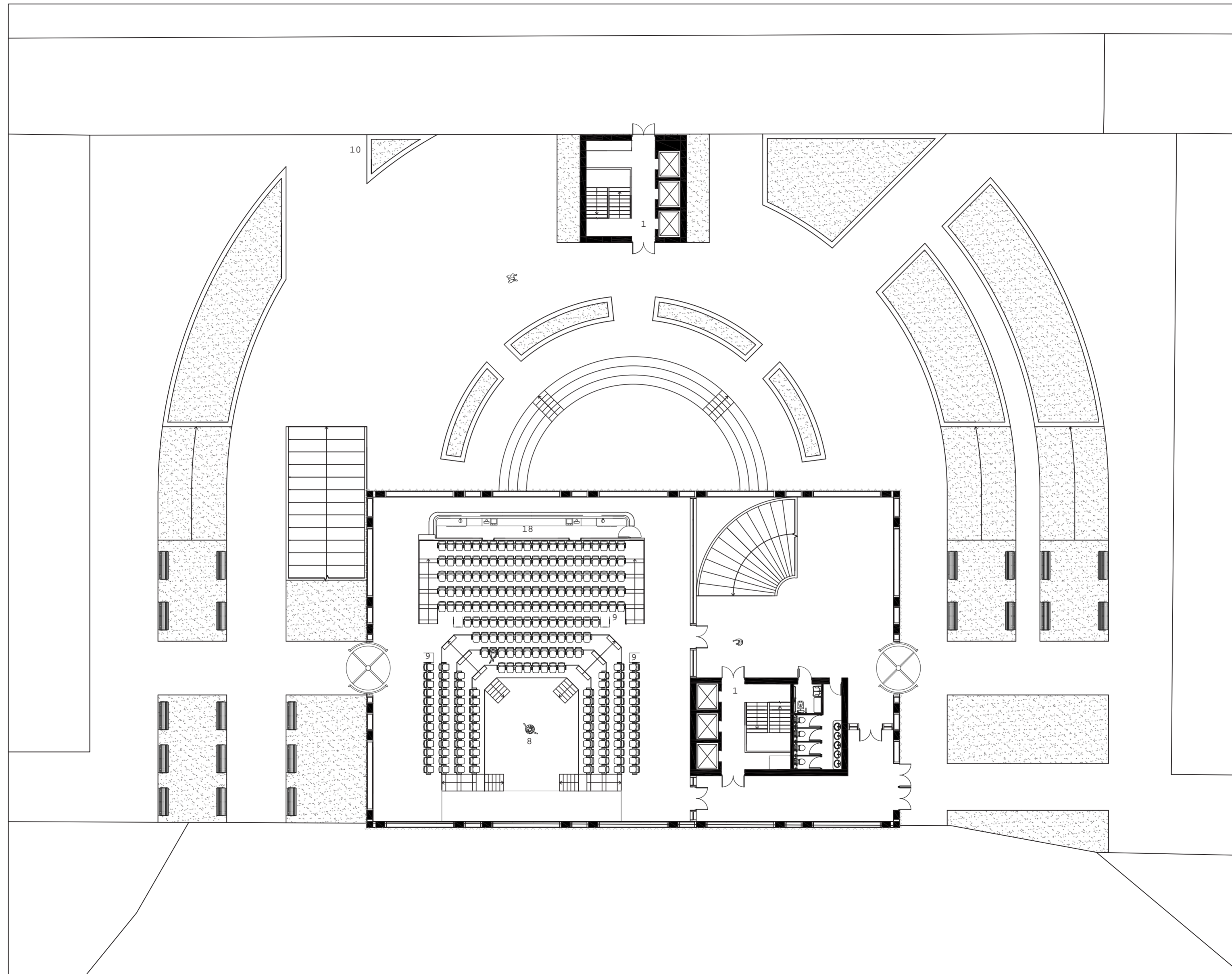
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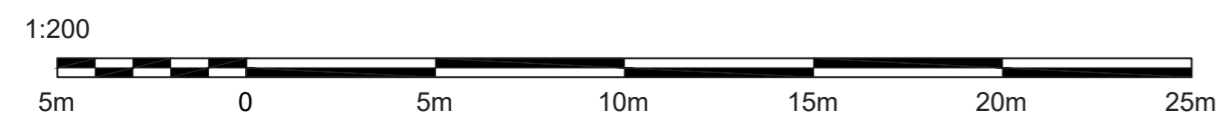
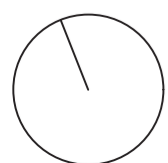


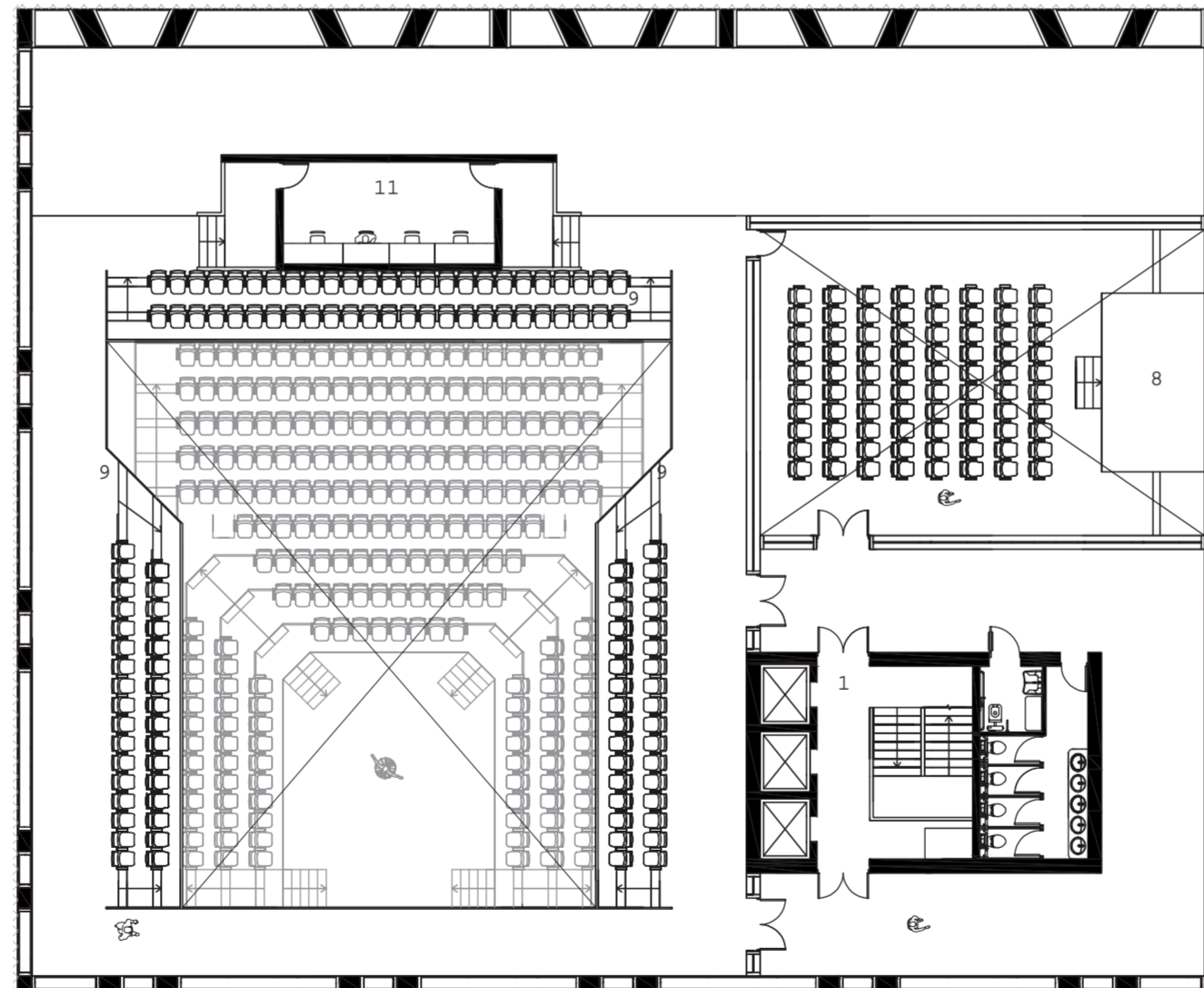
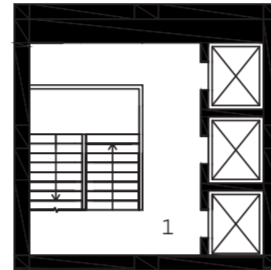
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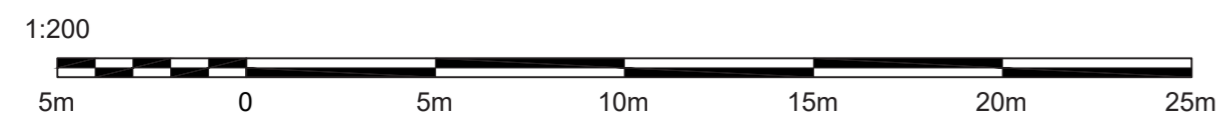
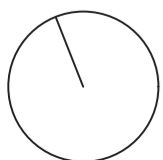


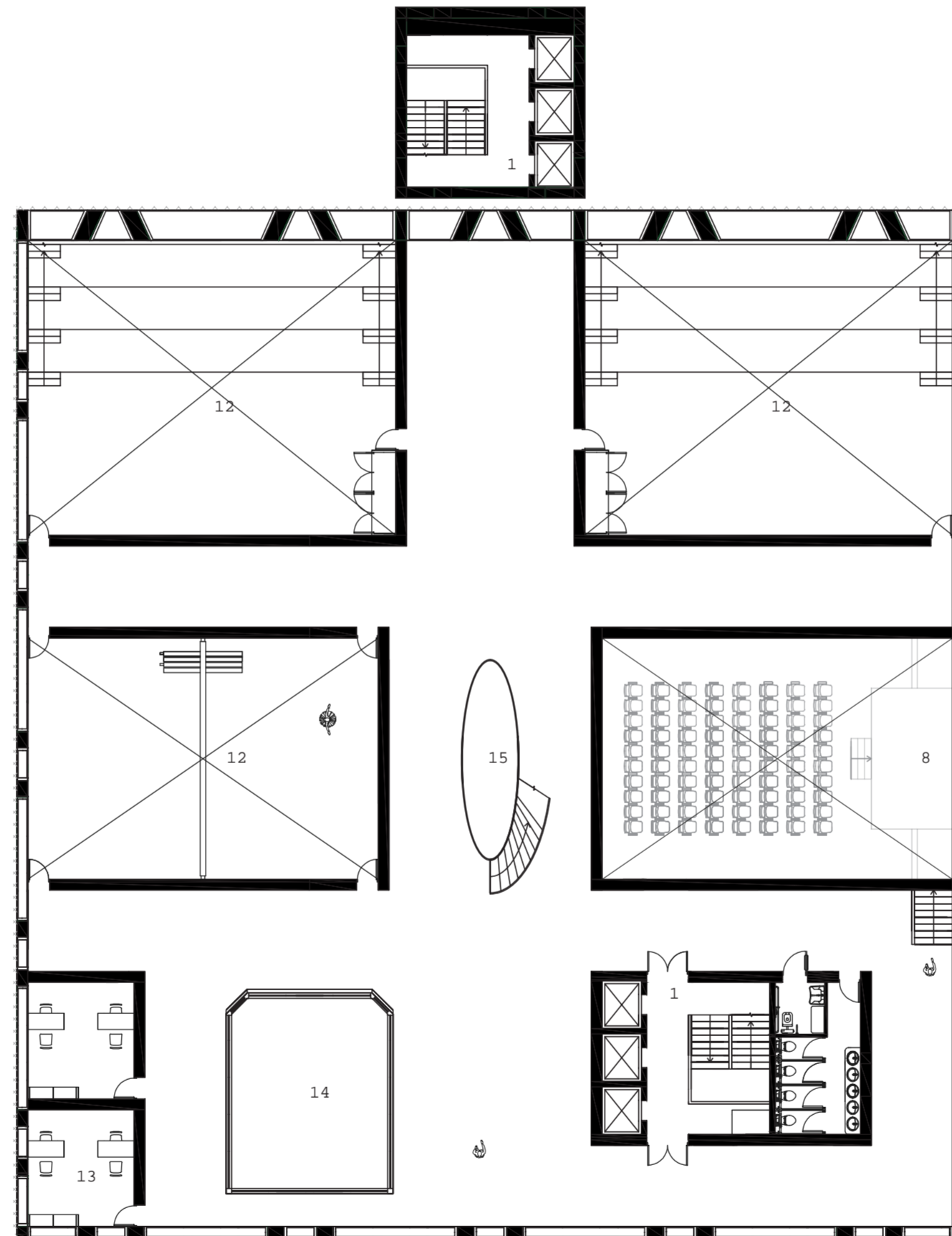
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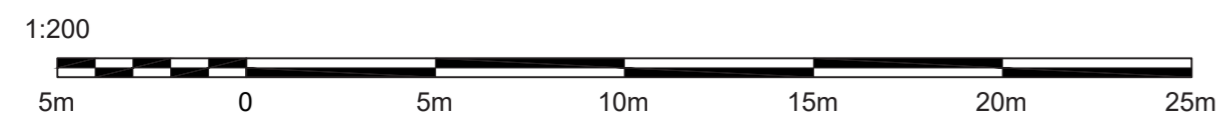
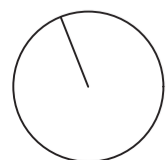


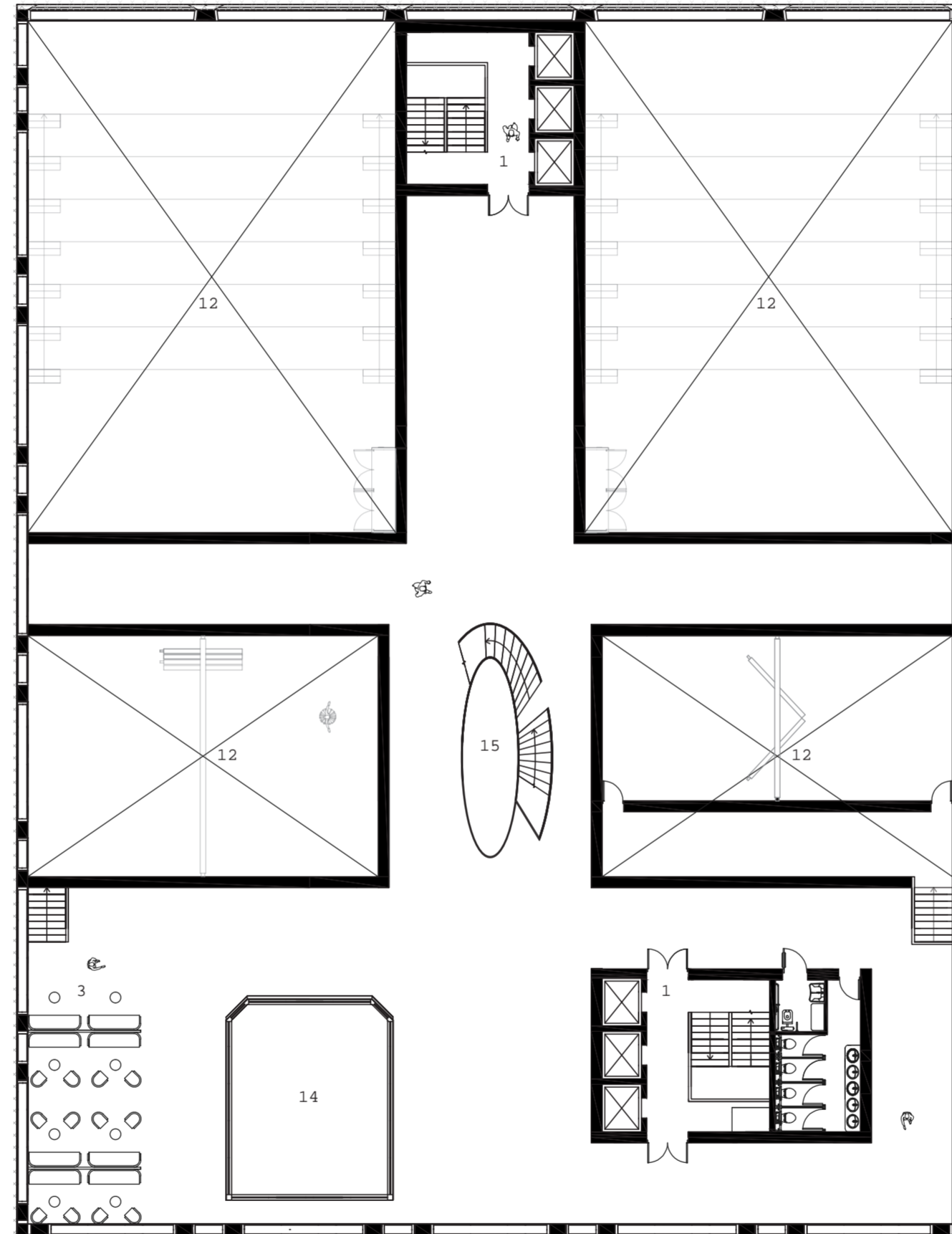
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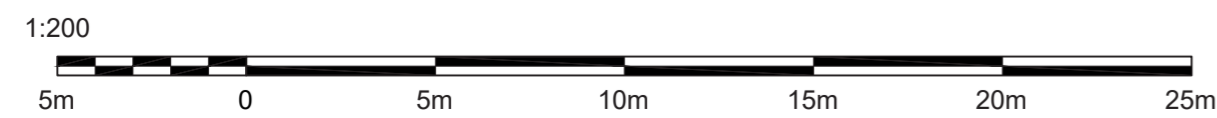


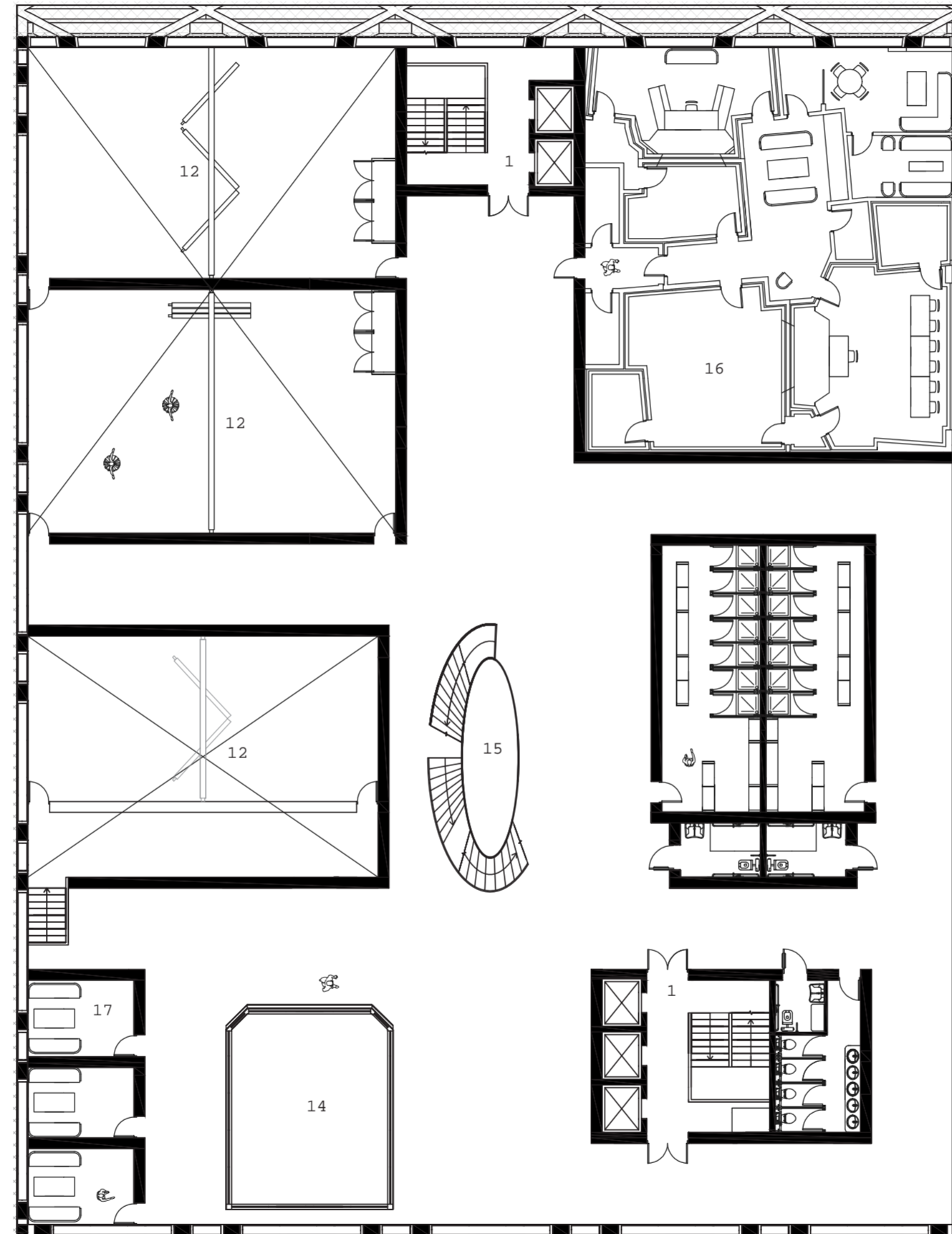
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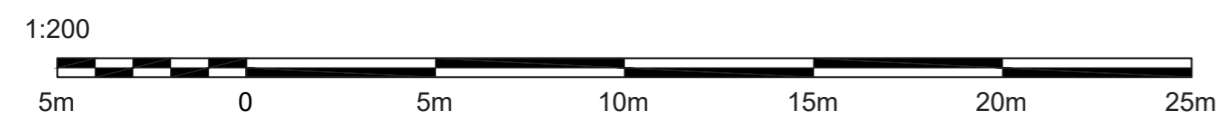
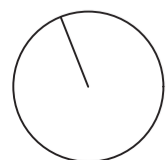


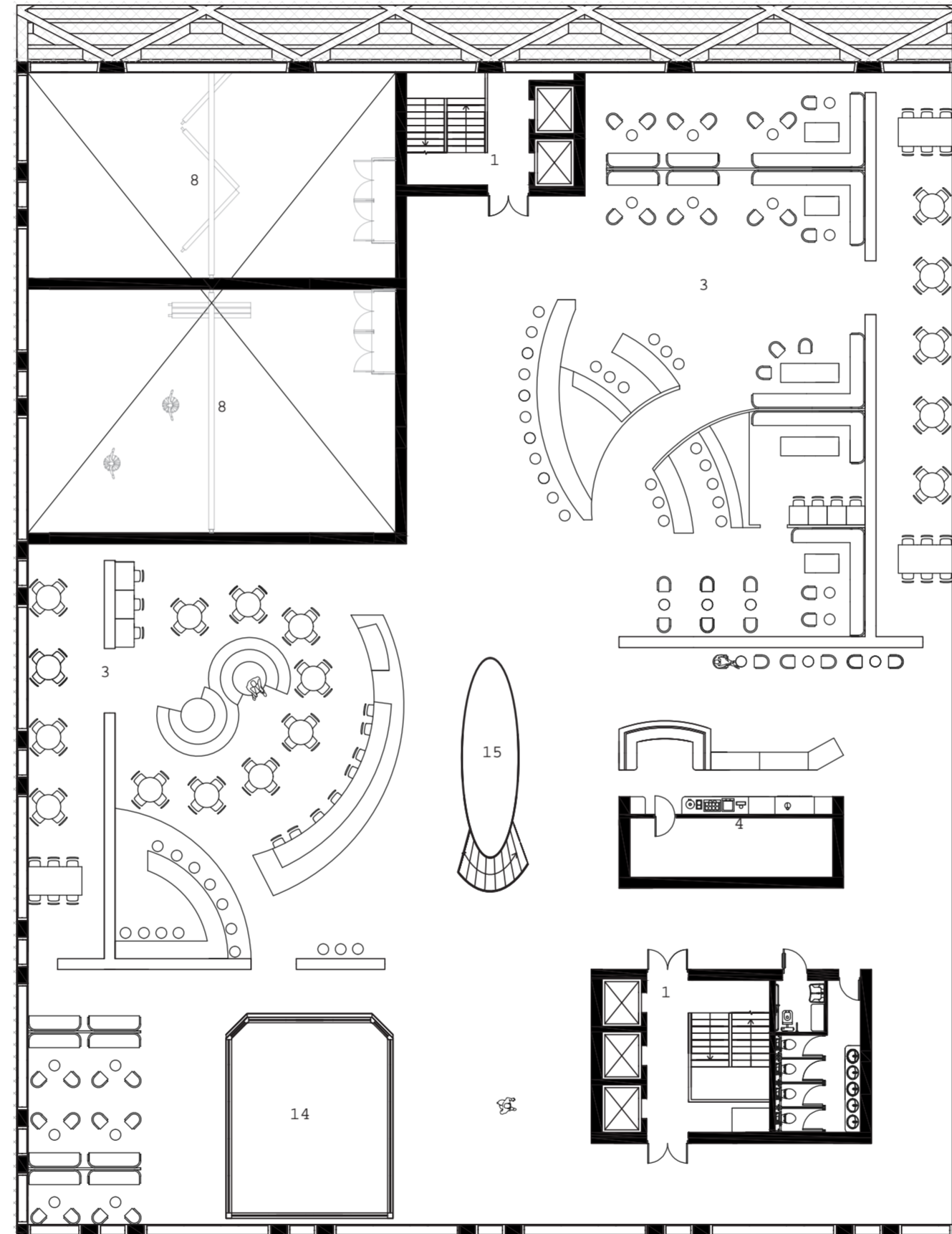
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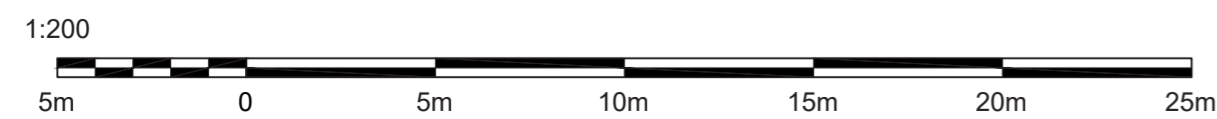
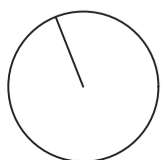


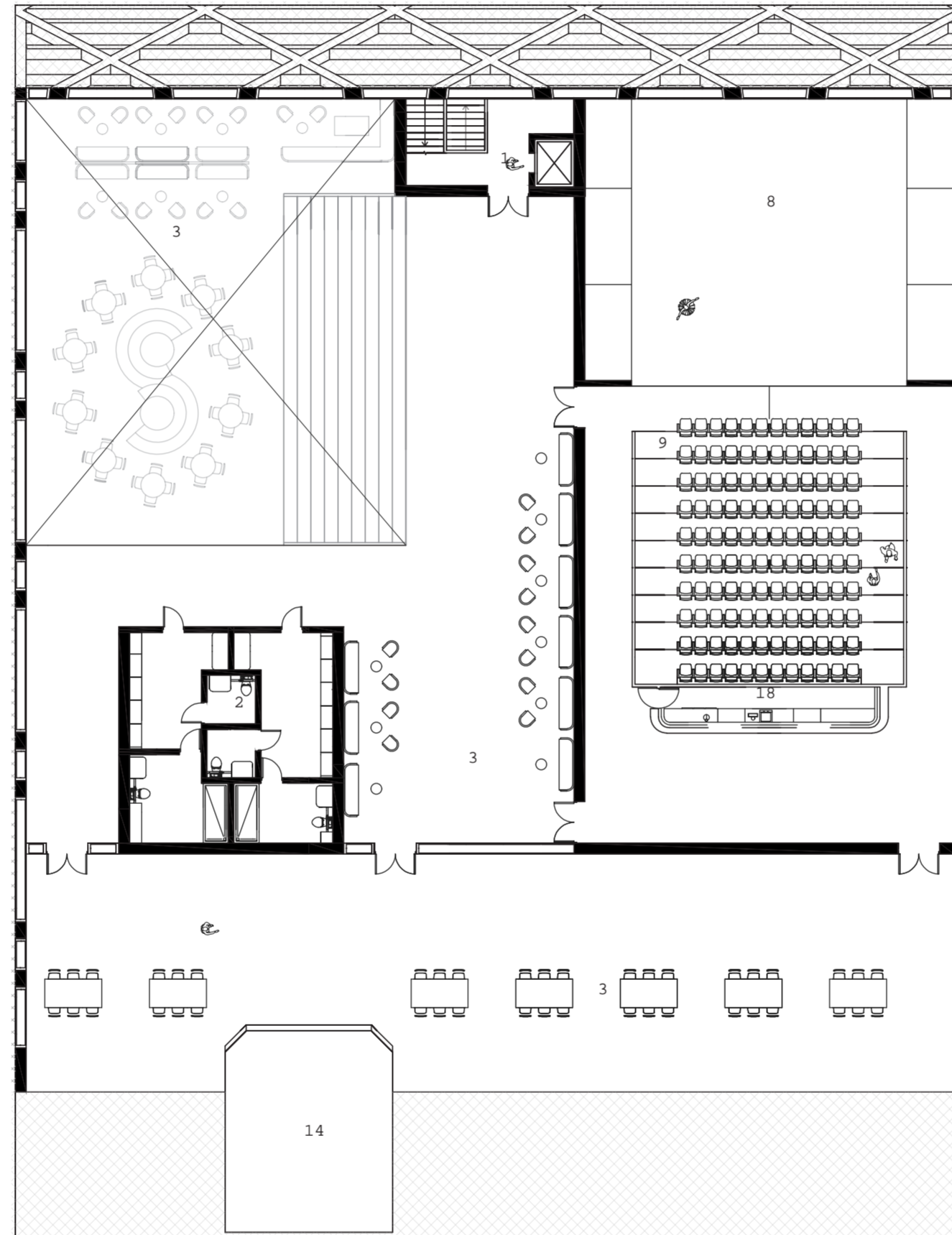
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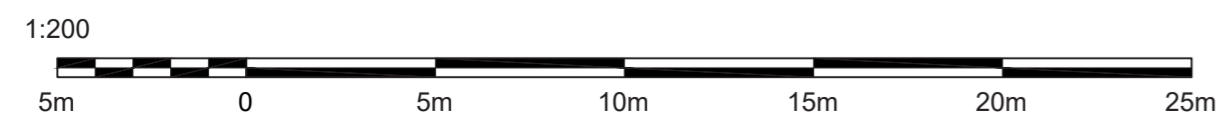
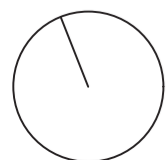


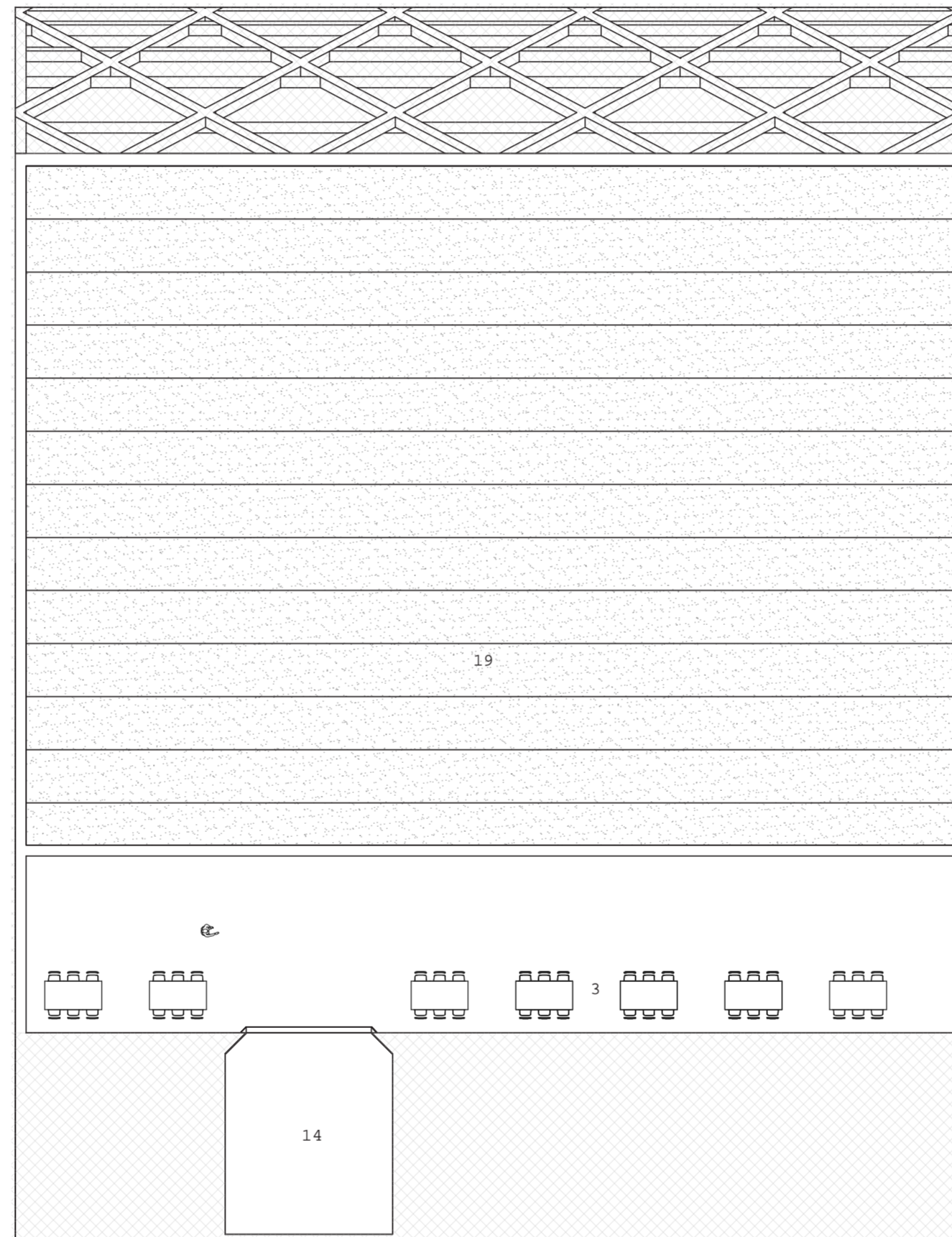
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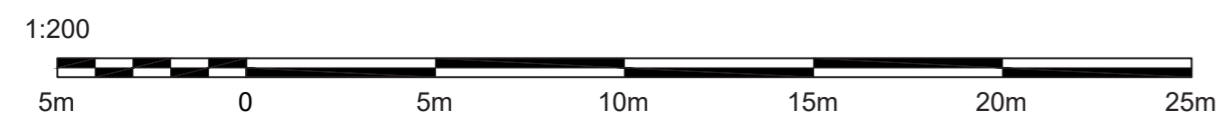
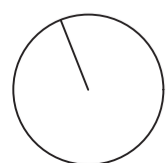


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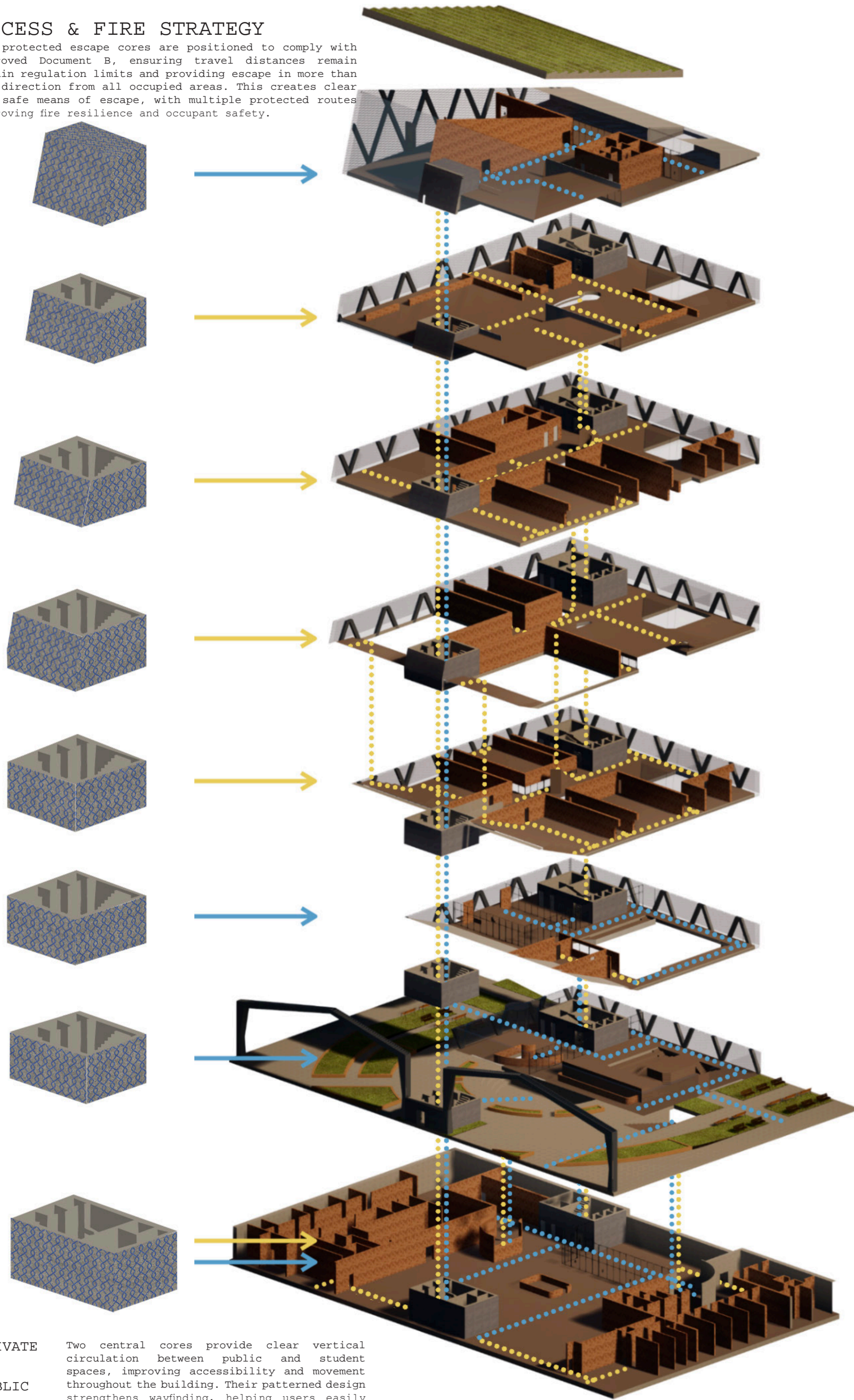


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ACCESS & FIRE STRATEGY

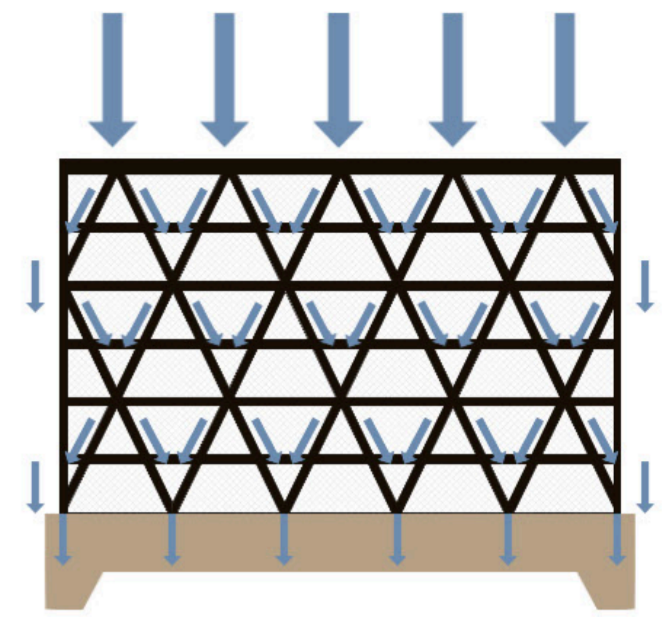
Two protected escape cores are positioned to comply with Approved Document B, ensuring travel distances remain within regulation limits and providing escape in more than one direction from all occupied areas. This creates clear and safe means of escape, with multiple protected routes improving fire resilience and occupant safety.



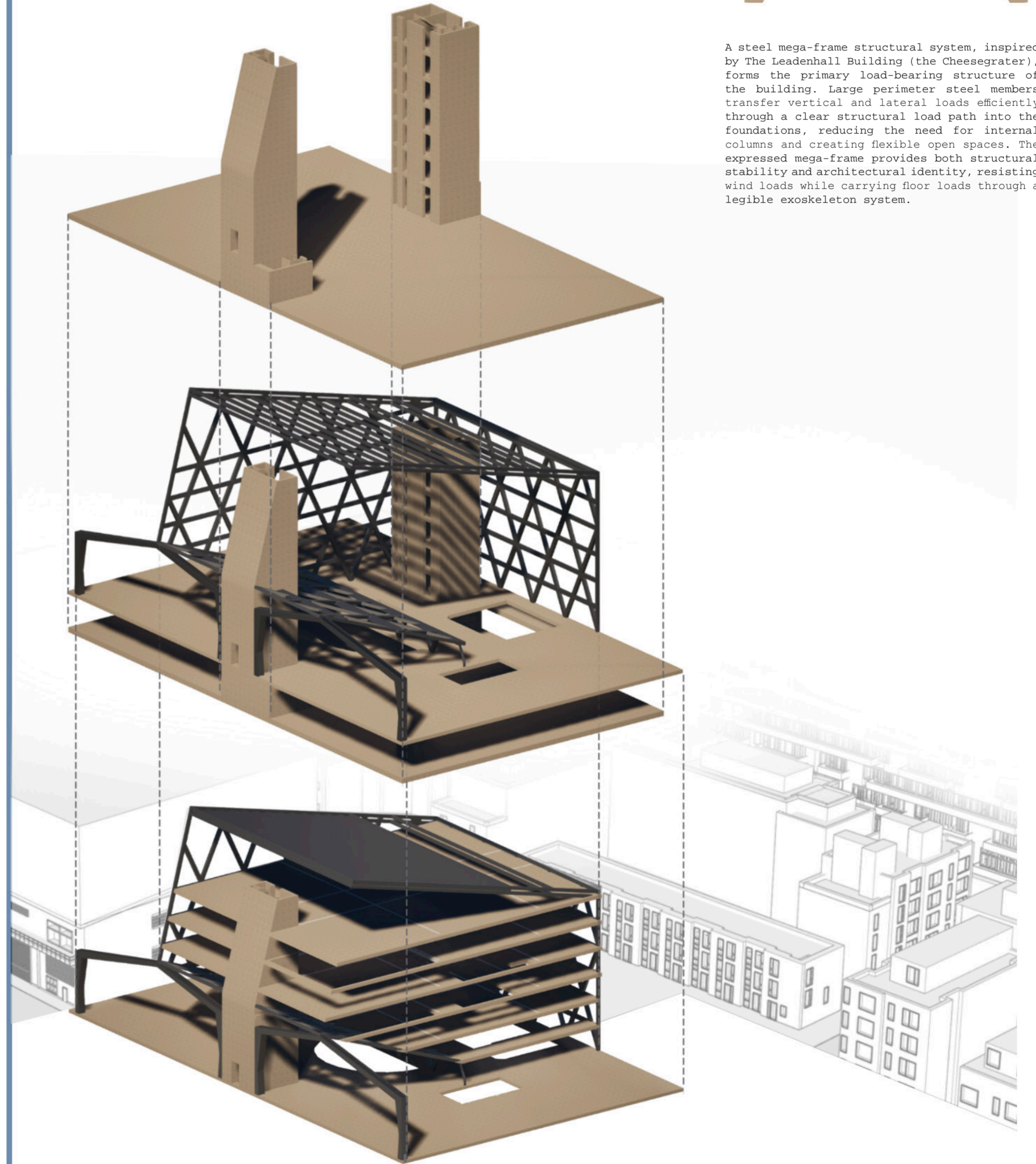
● PRIVATE
● PUBLIC

Two central cores provide clear vertical circulation between public and student spaces, improving accessibility and movement throughout the building. Their patterned design strengthens wayfinding, helping users easily identify circulation points while creating a legible and intuitive internal layout

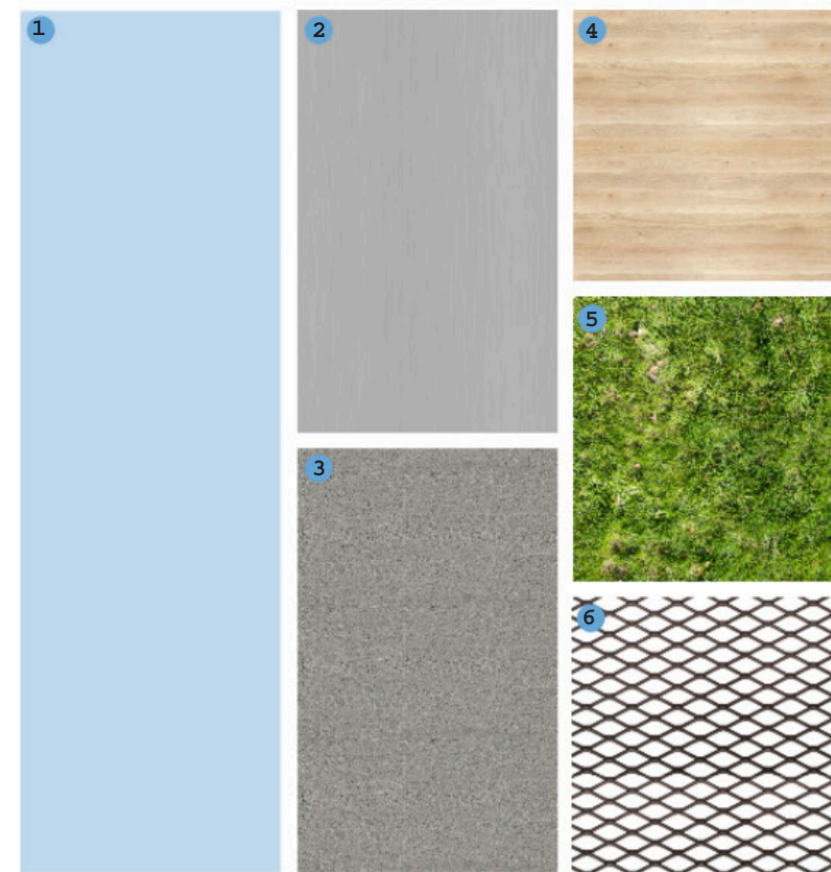
STRUCTURAL STRATEGY



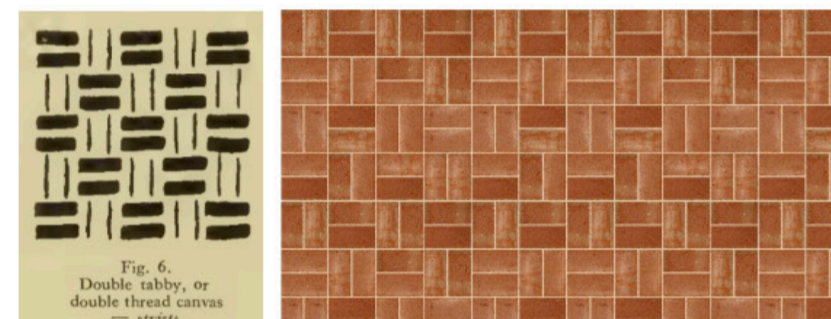
A steel mega-frame structural system, inspired by The Leadenhall Building (the Cheesegrater), forms the primary load-bearing structure of the building. Large perimeter steel members transfer vertical and lateral loads efficiently through a clear structural load path into the foundations, reducing the need for internal columns and creating flexible open spaces. The expressed mega-frame provides both structural stability and architectural identity, resisting wind loads while carrying floor loads through a legible exoskeleton system.



MATERIAL STRATEGY



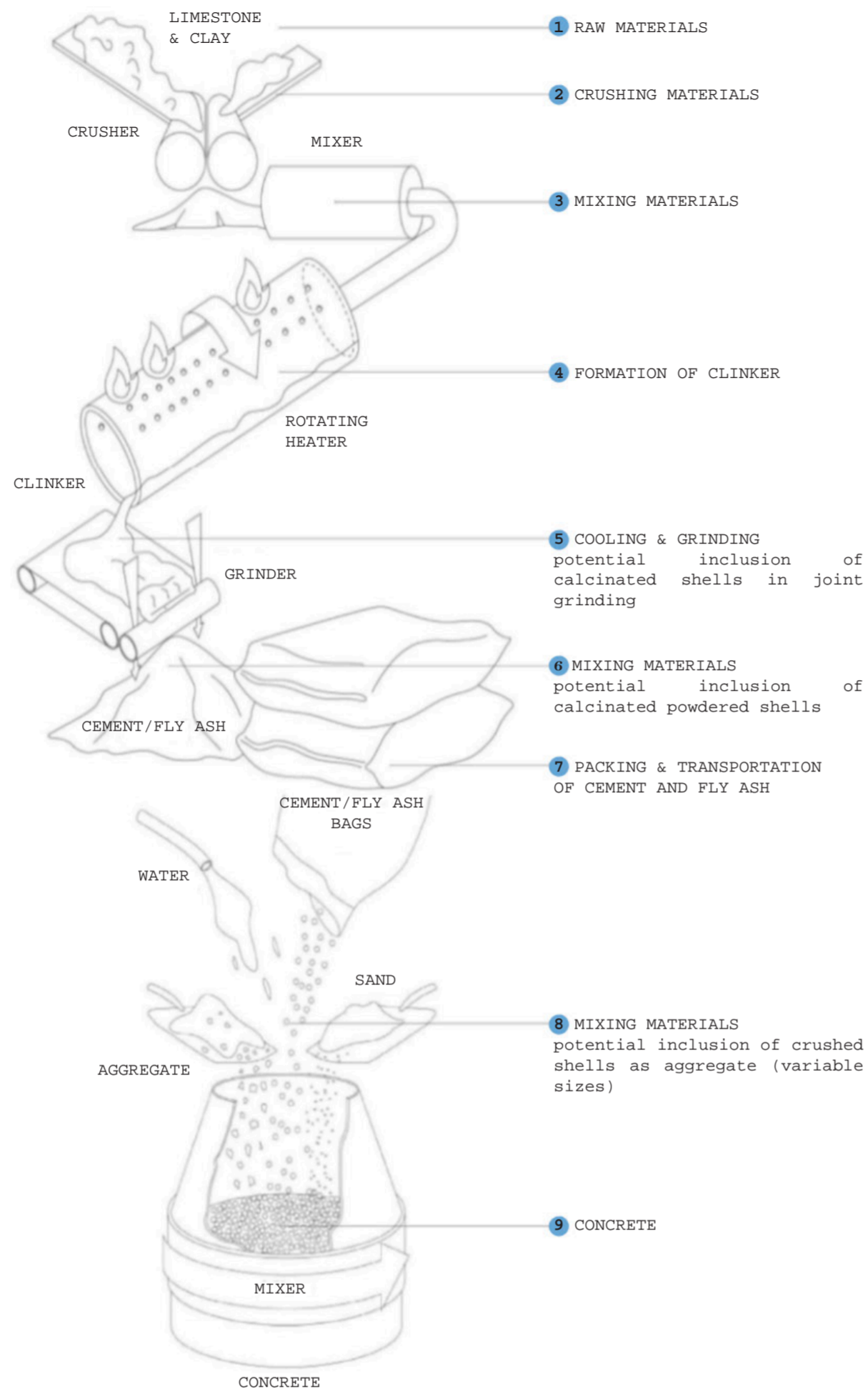
- 1 Glass
- 2 Aluminium Sheeting
- 3 Concrete
- 4 Ash Wood
- 5 Vegetation
- 6 Expanded Metal Mesh



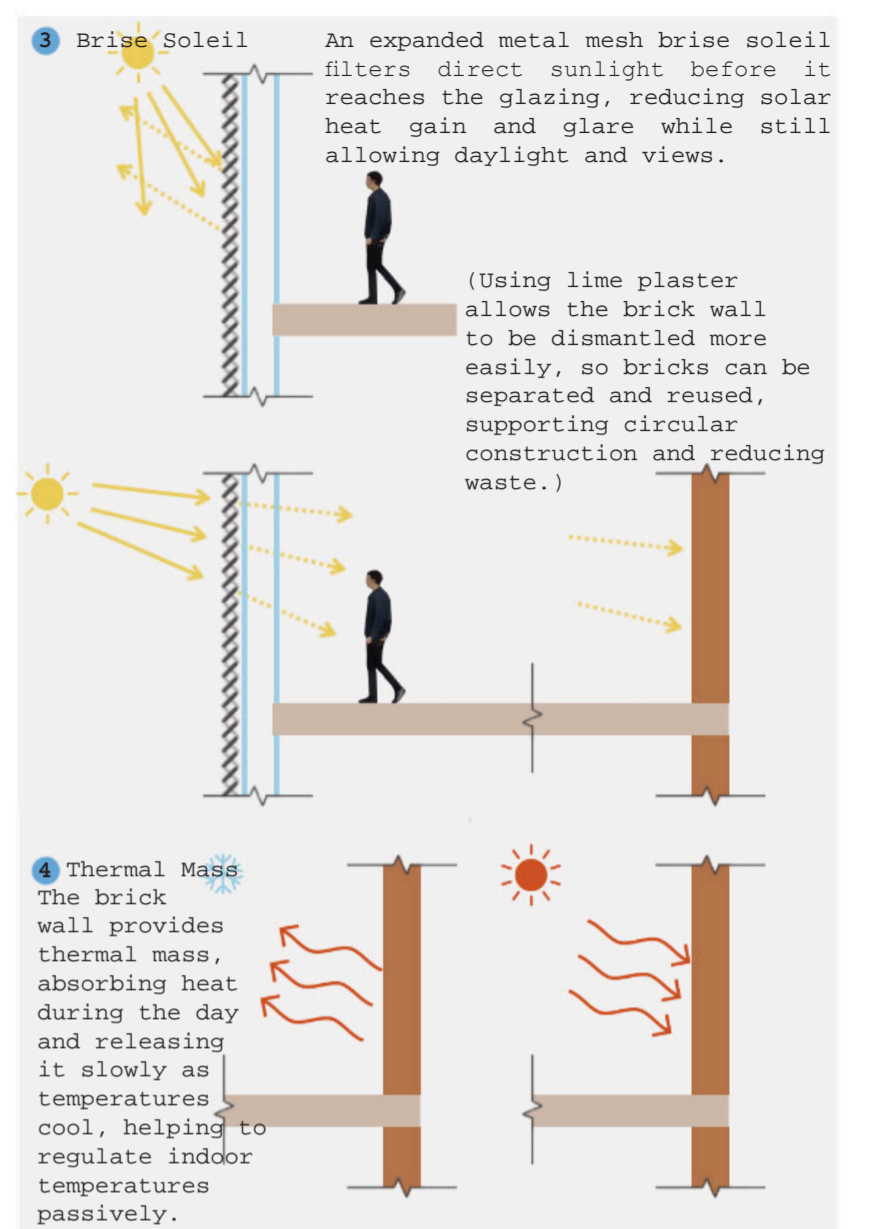
The brickwork pattern is inspired by Swedish textile weaving, particularly the Double Tabby (double thread canvas) technique. The layered woven pattern is translated into masonry, creating texture across the façade.



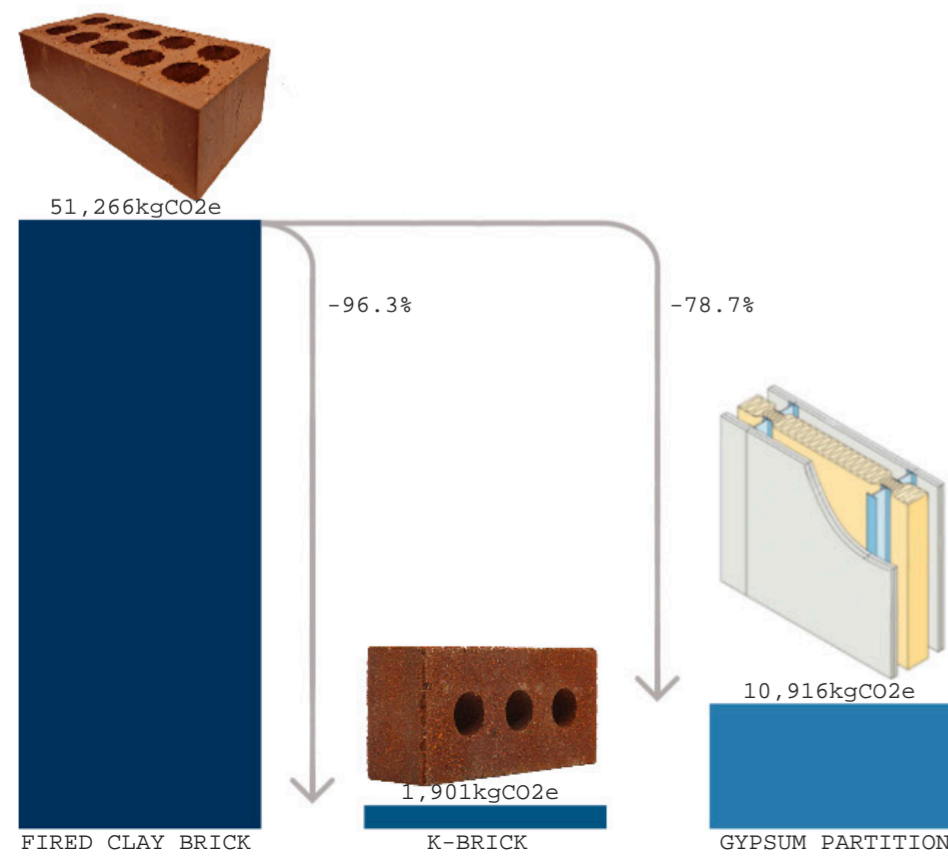
The painted concrete pattern draws inspiration from Swedish textile plaiting, translating woven craft techniques into surface decoration to aid in wayfinding.



ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY



EMBODIED CARBON



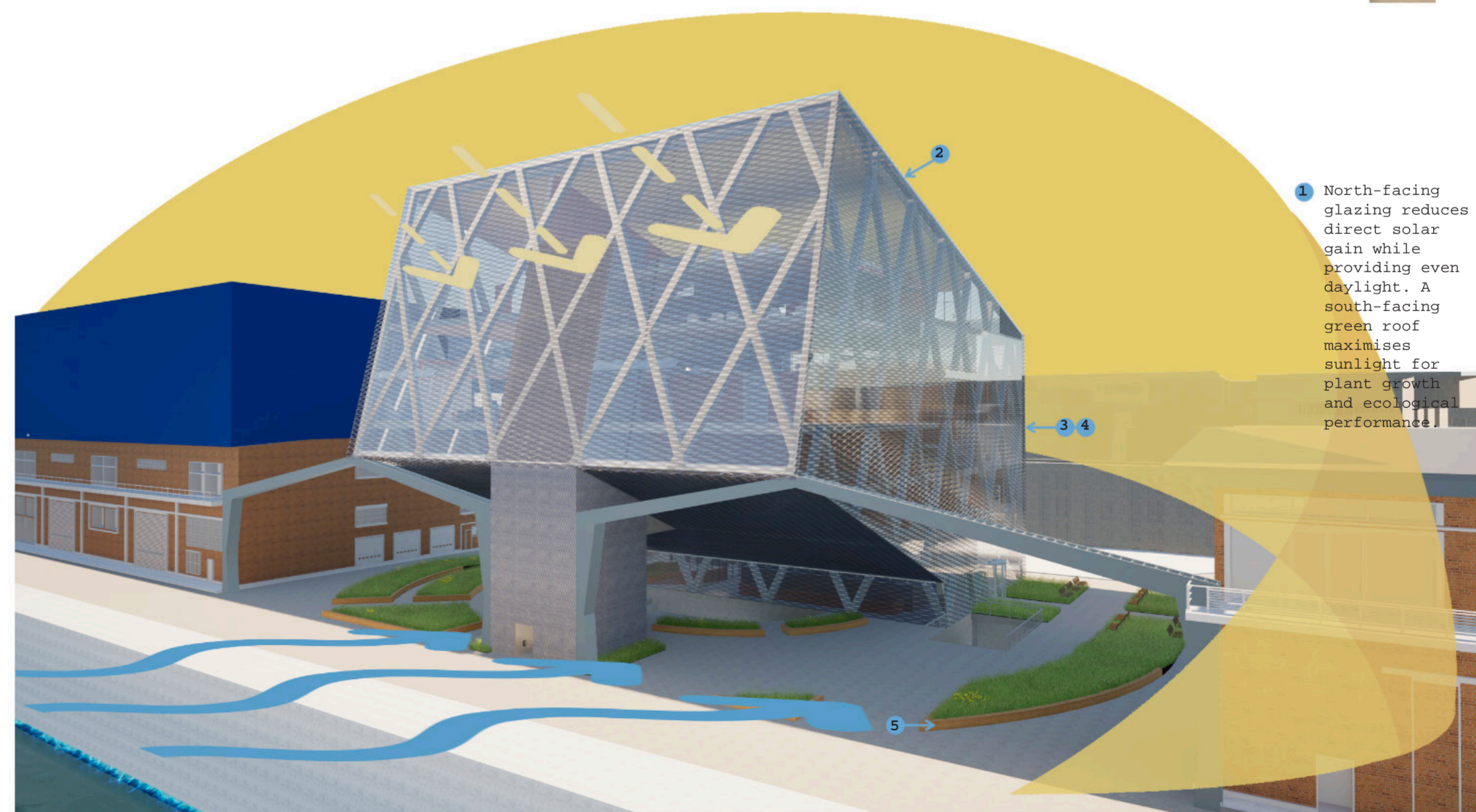
Embodied Carbon Comparison

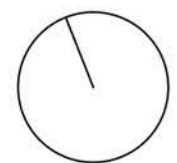
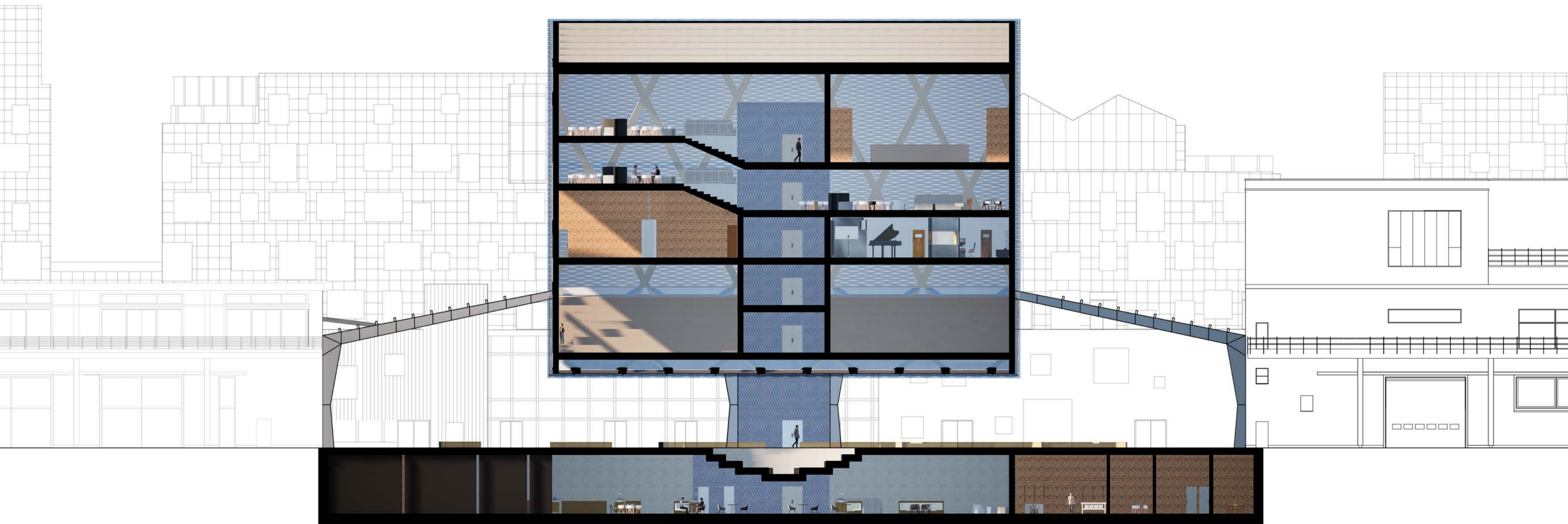
Fired Clay Brick wall
Per unit: 0.454 kgCO2e/brick
Per m2: no. of bricks per m2 = 120
120 x 0.454 = 54.4kgCO2e/m2
For whole building
941 x 54.48 = 51,266kgCO2e

Kenotek K-BRIQ wall
Per unit: 0.0168 kgCO2e/brick
Per m2: no. of bricks per m2 = 120
120 x 0.0168 = 2kgCO2e/m2
For whole building
941 x 2.02 = 1,901kgCO2e

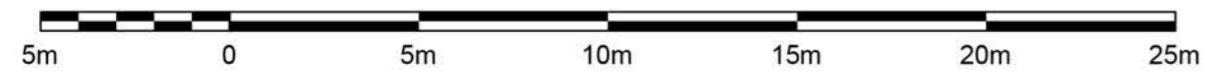
Gypsum Partition wall
Per unit: system buildup
Per m2: boardCO2e + steelCO2e + insulationCO2e + fixingsCO2e
8.5 + 2 + 0.8 + 0.3 = 11.6kgCO2e/m2
For whole building
941 x 11.6 = 10,916kgCO2e

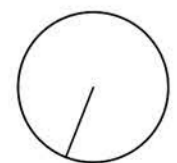
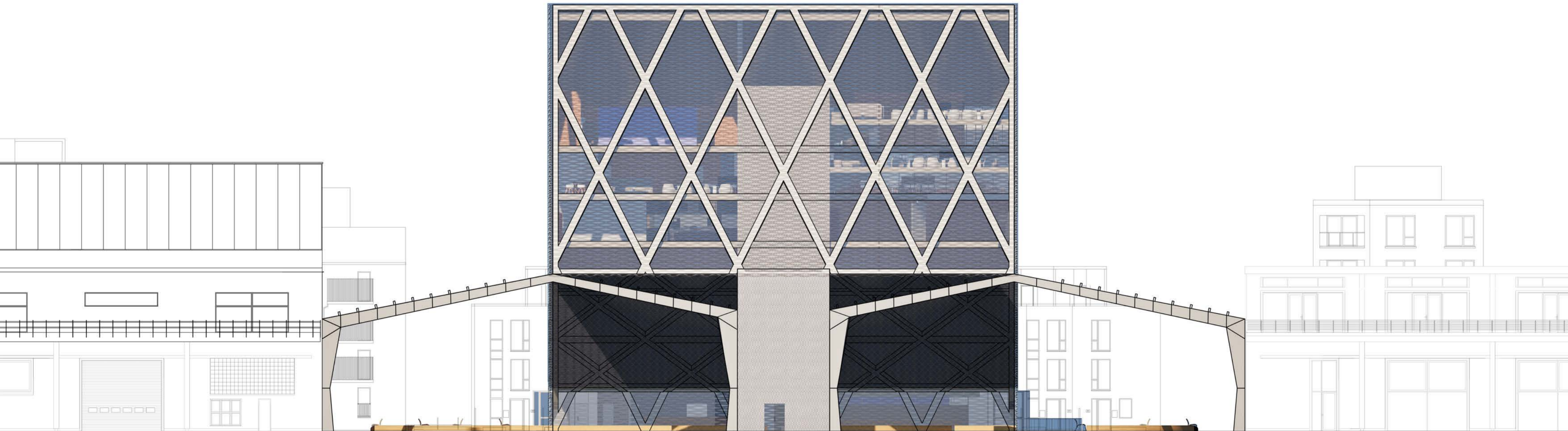
The comparison demonstrates that while lightweight plasterboard partitions can significantly reduce embodied carbon compared with traditional masonry, the K-BRIQ provides the greatest reduction without changing the material character or durability of a brick wall construction. This suggests that specifying K-BRIQ in place of conventional fired clay brick offers the most effective strategy for lowering embodied carbon in the project, while still maintaining the structural and aesthetic qualities associated with masonry.



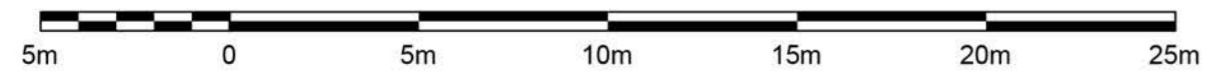


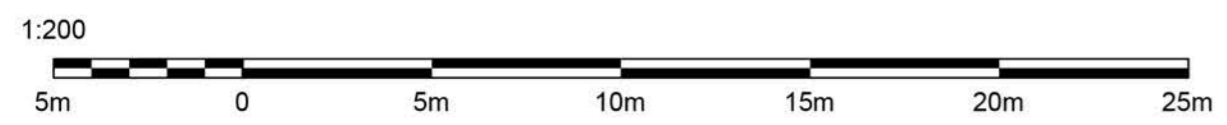
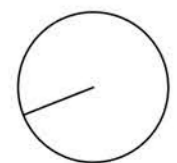
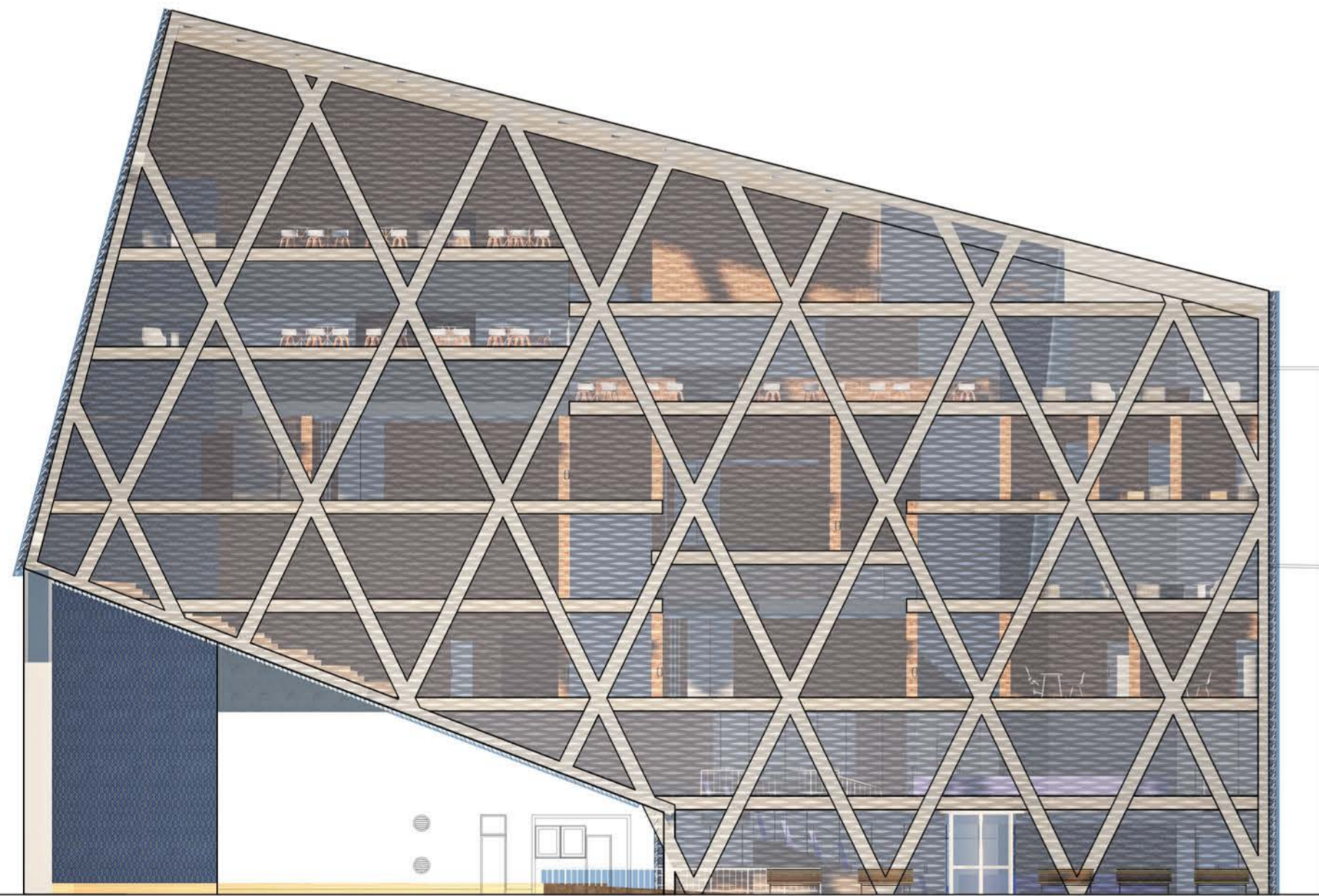
1:200





1:200





ELEVATIONS 1:200

Two central cores provide clear vertical circulation between public and student spaces, improving accessibility and movement throughout the building. Their patterned design strengthens wayfinding, helping users easily identify circulation points while creating a legible and intuitive internal layout

Model Photos 1:200

