

Scenic Construction

BY REBECCA EVANS



Health and safety

Step to take to make the work environment safe:

- Keep the floor clear
- Make sure wires are tucked away
- Be safe with the tools
- Put tools back in the correct place
- Clean up spills
- No food or drink
- After using the big tools, we must clean them.
- No screws or nails left on the floor



Items we must wear to be safe:

- Steel toe cap boots
- Goggles
- Ear protectors
- Gloves if needed
- Make sure long hair is tied back
- We also must wear masks because of covid.

Tools in the workshop and how to use them

Battery powered drill and screwdriver

For this tool it is a basic battery powered drill and screwdriver with different settings for the different type of tool you want to use. For the screwdriver setting you must place the top switch on to 1 and change the end piece. you do the same for the drill but the top switch must be on 2. but with the drill piece you must make sure that it is secure before use.



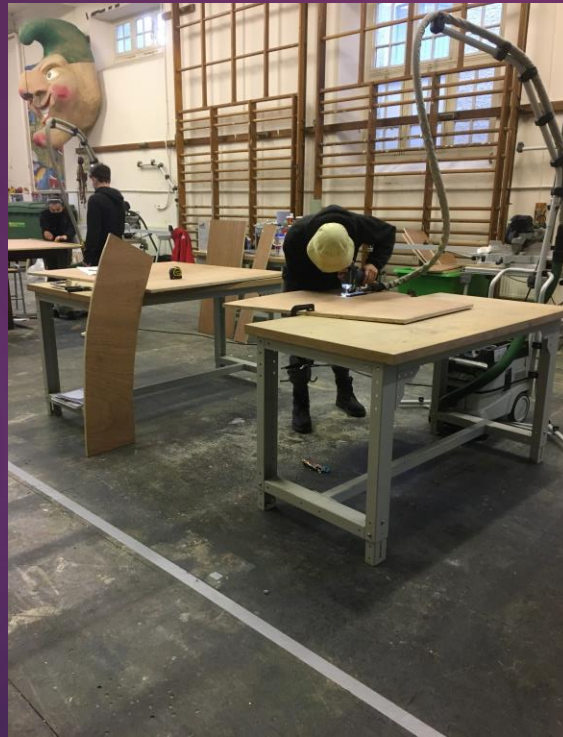
Rail saw

When using the rail saw you must line up the right side of the rail. However, the rail for the saw can move if not held down so you can have a partner do it for you or sometimes a G clamp can work to. When plugging in the saw you must plug in the suction tube for the dust is on first then the power. Then to make the saw cut place it on the rail and then push the safety latch then push the handle down throw the wood and then push forward along the wood. but if you start the blade while touching the wood the saw will jump back.



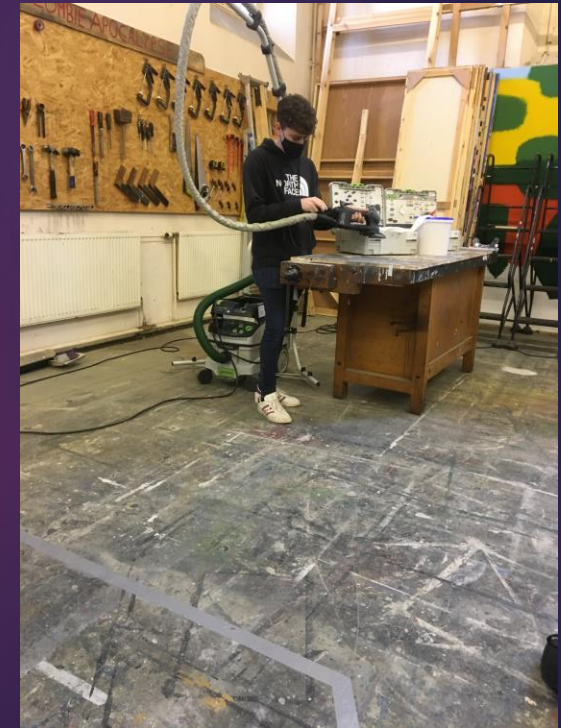
Jig saw

The jig saw for me was an interesting tool because you can cut curved lines or if you are good at using it you can cut straight lines. With this saw there are two different versions with different handles and start buttons. You must also turn the power off when changing the blade and connecting the dust collector. When using the saw I found that the slightest bit of movement can change the cut, so I always take my time when using it.



Sander

For the sander it was simple to use and changing the sanding sheet was easy. But when doing it you must make sure that the holes on the paper are matched up with the holes on the sander face. When using the sander make sure that it is facing down so it doesn't catch something that can hurt someone. Also make sure that it has fully stopped before placing it back on to the table.



Planer

This tool is for shaving off small chunks of wood that you can't take away with the sander. With this tool you can cut straighter than the sander. It is used to take down the size of doors. To make sure you are safe with this tool make sure that it has fully stopped before placing it down because it can cut into the table and even move away from you.



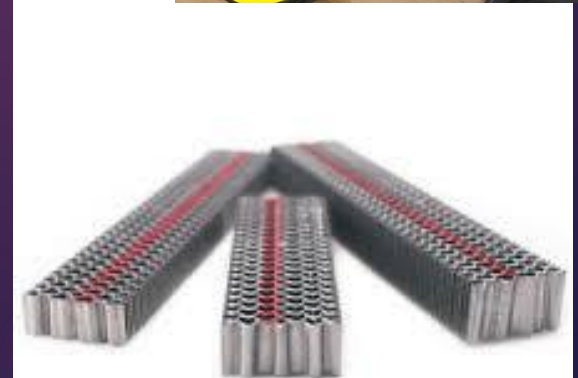
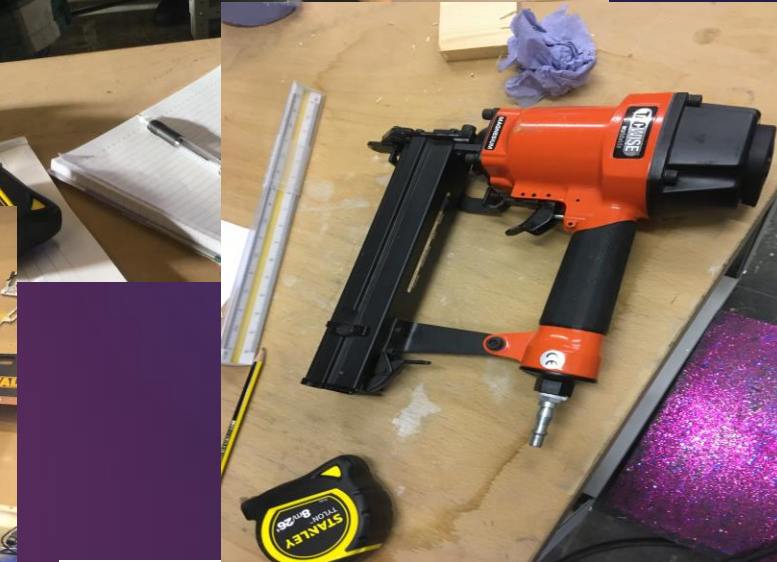
Chop saw

The chop saw you must wear goggles and to make sure you are placing your hand in the right place. To start the saw must put the top trigger the release the blade then squeezes the trigger to start the saw. You must not start the saw on the wood because the blade can jump and make the wood splinter. With this saw you can also change the angle of the cut by pushing up the trigger at the bottom of the base and then truing it to the angle you need. To lock it in to place you must push the trigger down.



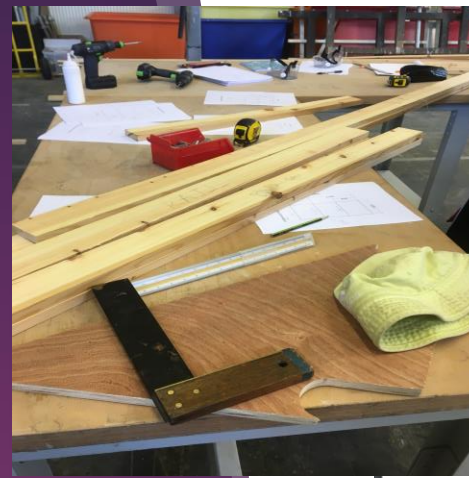
Stapel gun

This type of staple gun is connected to the pressure hose. It is also having safety measures in the gun that so you don't shoot another person or yourself. To connect a pressure hoses you must pull back the end and push the it on the same time. It is the same a placing a garden hose on a tap. But before you do this make sure that you are using the correct staples. When shooting the gun, you must have one hand on the trigger only when shooting and then one on the top. Then when you are shooting the stapples air will come out of the top and you can turn it, so it doesn't go in your face or the peoples you are working with. Also, whenever you place the gun down make sure the hose is unplugged so you are safer. When using the corrugated/wiggle staple gun it has all the same safety and set up, but the staples are different. When putting the staples in you place it with the red line facing down. When setting up the pressure tank for the guns you make sure that the hose is not leaking and that the gages say the correct numbers.

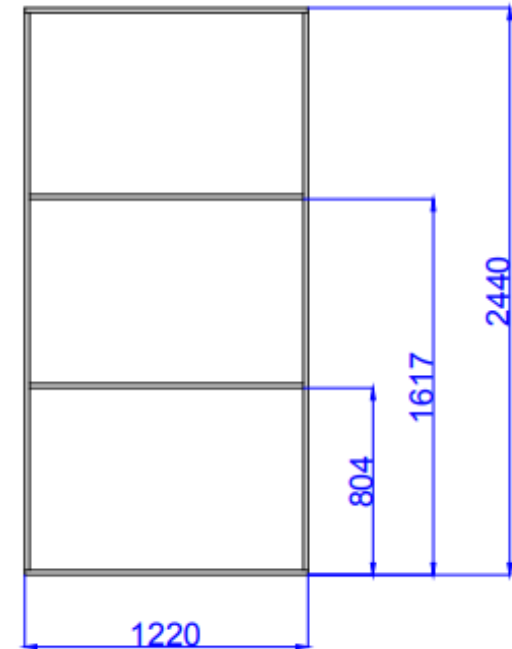


Making a Hollywood flat

When making the Hollywood flat we discussed in our groups what part we are going to do first and what they are called. We also discussed what tools the other groups were using and started to plan around them. The next step was gathering the correct type of wood (2 by 4) and then starting to measure the wood. However, with the wood you must cut the factory edge off first because the cut is sometimes not straight. You would do this by using the chop saw. Then after this we stated to measure the stiles which is 2440mm. Then we measured the rails which is 1220mm on the top and bottom but with the rail it is placed on the end of the stiles and not in between. The next step was measuring the toggles but, on the paper,, it gives you the measurement for the rail then you take away the size of the stile. to make things easier we had two people in our group doing the measuring the others going the cutting. Once we had all our wood then got the wiggle staple gun and hooked it up to the pressure tank. First placed glue where it joins, then we stapled the rails to the styles. Once they were together, we then we glued and stapled the toggles



Hollywood Hard Flat x 2

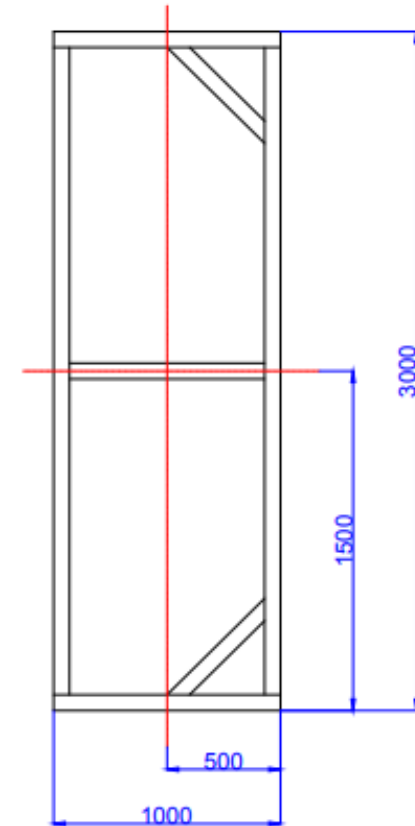


Making the Canvas Broadway flat

The first thing we did to start making the Canvas Broadway was to cut the main structure of the frame which was the styles and the rails. (the sides, top and bottom). However, this flat is a little bit different in how the wood planks are placed. In this case the planks are stood up in their sides one doesn't lay flat like in the Hollywood flat. What we did next was place in the middle toggle to keep it secure. This was done by placing wood glue and screws with pilot holes. then next step was to cut a piece of wood at a 45 degree angle. Then we would place it in the corner and then trace the other angle. To be able to cut this angle you would have use a chop saw then push the bottom handle down and lock it down on the angle by using the green indicators. Then to secure them I we used long staples. Once the glue has dried, we cut and stapled a sheet of 5mm to the top of the flat to finish it.



Canvas Broadway Flat x 2



How and why treads are made

Tread is the top part of each step a person or actor will stand on to get to the next step. Most steps for theatre are made to show levels of different scenery. Such as levels of a house, steps in a park or an ally way. Some sets take the actor off stage or help them get on stage faster. Nearly all treads are built the same way so the actor can get up them safely. However, steps can be made uneven but the actor will have to train with it so they can get used to it and not fall or trip. Designers will only build steps uneven if it says in the story or scripted.

The safety precautions for treads in theatre are:

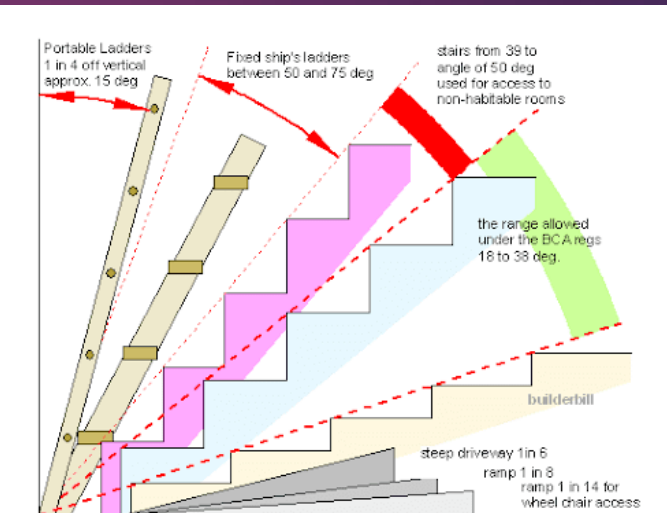
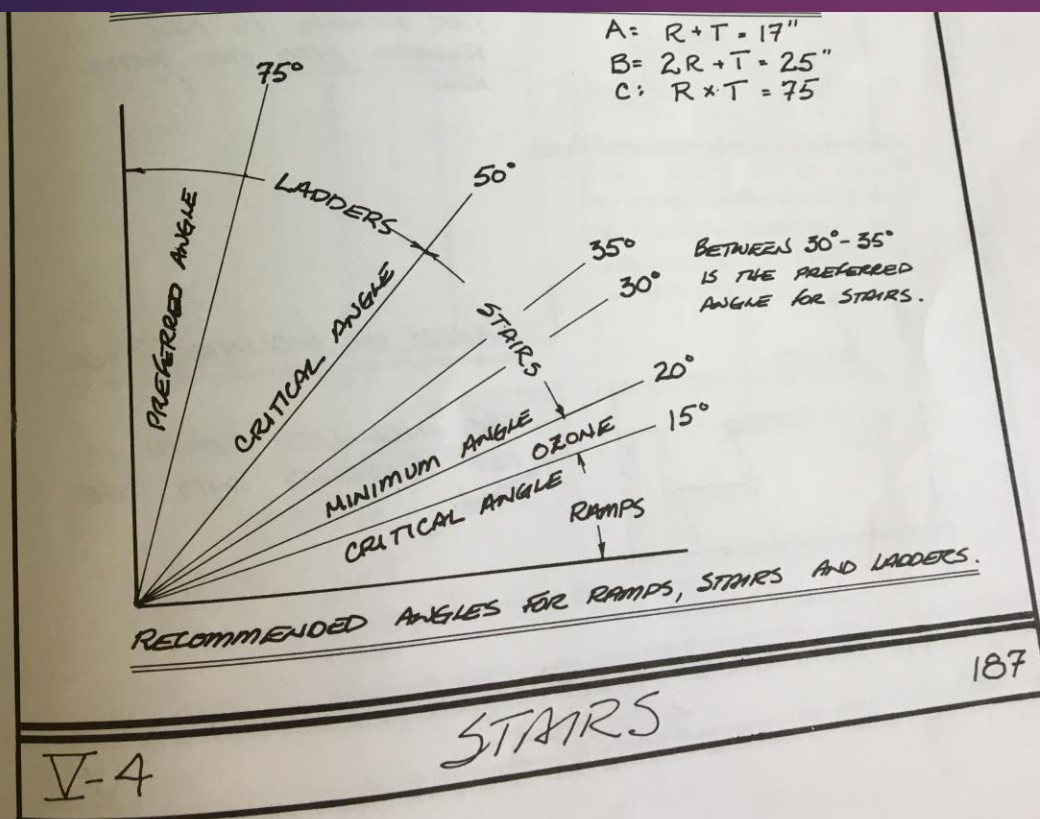
- the steps must be strong and tested before use
- No tools must be left of the steps
- No nails or staples are left sticking out of the treads
- Once placed on the stage it must also be tested once again
- This all must be observed by someone who is a member of staff

The most important safety procurement is the use of handrails. Theatres would only use handrails after the steps reach a certain height. This is so people don't fall off the steps and hurt themselves. The only time we wouldn't use them on high steps is if it specifies in the story. Another factor to look at when making stairs is sound proofing so when on stage the sound of the actor walking or running up the stairs the sound of it isn't so loud that you can't hear the actor talking. This is especially important in making movies as well. We would do this by making the staircase in closed underneath and place some padding or sound proofing. This limits the echo from underneath the steps and making the sound louder. We would also use a type of carpet on top of the steps to dampen the sound of the foot hitting the wood.



Critical Angle and more

When creating stairs/ramps or setting up ladders you follow the angles. As it show in the image you can see for the different set types of set ups you have a different angles that show the angle that is an industry standard. Where the critical angle comes into play is between the ladder angle and the stairs angle. For this angle is also a safety measurement for budling stairs because if the stairs angle go further then 50* or more then it is considering unsafe. In other cases, some people called this the pitch of the stairs and there are many different way you can measure it. People also use the measurement of the pitch on the staircase to make sure that all the treads ae equal and there are no tripping hazards



How to convert stair angle to rise & run

Tangent (angle T) = (Rise Y) / (Run X)

Given angle of stairs = 38 deg

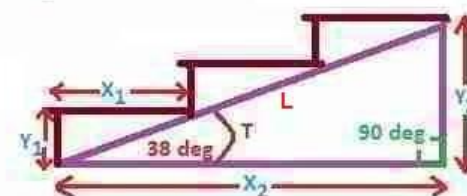
Choose a run, X_1 e.g. 10"

Convert 38 deg. to Tan 38 deg. (calculator)

Tan 38 = 0.7813

$.7813 = Y_1 / 10$

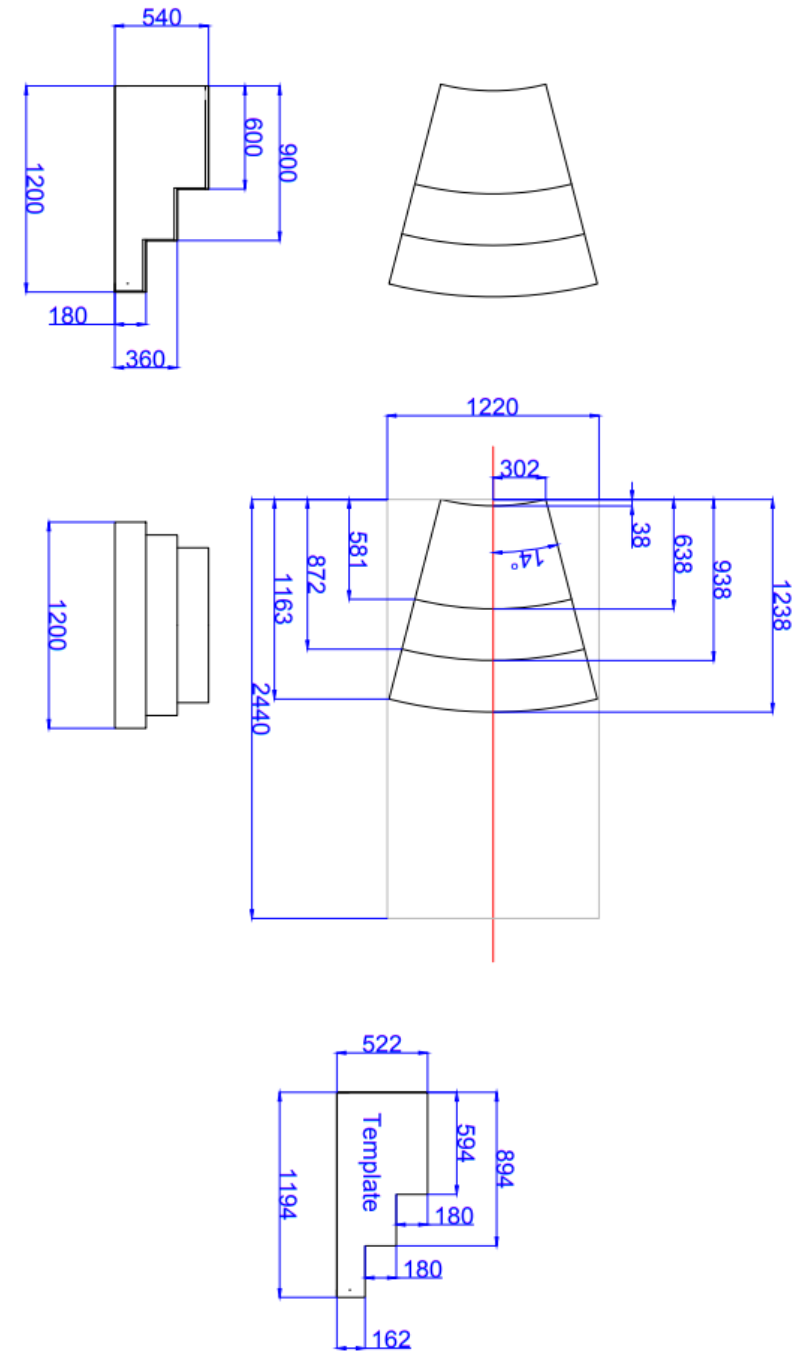
$Y_1 = 10 \times .7813 = 7.8"$

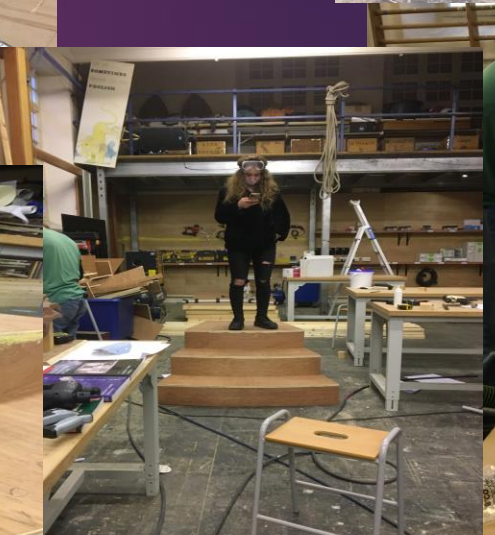


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How we built the steps

After we all spit into our groups, we discussed how we were going to build it and what tools we would use so we can work around the other groups. What we decided to do first was get our wood and then start to measure the sides and the middle parts of the steps. At first, we thought we were doing well and when we double checked some of our measurement where off. We also on some of the cuts with the chop saw cut on the wrong side of the line so the blade thickness took away from the wood we needed. The next step we took was marking out the treads. At this point this is where the steps are different from other. This is because the steps are curved. We did this by drawing the different measurements for each step then taking a thin piece of play wood and placing it on the end points. Then to get the curve we traces were the play wood lay. After we did this for each step, we started to put them together by using the staple gun with long staples so it can go the both woods and keep it heled together. we also sanded the edges of the steps to make sure that Its was not sharp to stand on. After this we started to make the rises. To do this we took a thinner type of wood and cut it so it would fit for the height of the step. Then after we placed them in the slot, we traced the size length ways of the rises on to the woods. This part was a bit hard to do and we did this for each rise. We also secured them with the staple gun and to make it stronger we used small off cuts to place behind the rises. We also but off cuts in the gaps in-between the sides and middle of the insides. We did the with screws, portholes and pva wood glue. Once's this was done we also stapled were we thought it needed reinforcement. The last step we took was to making filler by using the two different parts. Then we placed the filler on the holes all over the steps.





Cladding in the scenic arts.

What cladding is used for decorating the outside of something such as a building or in our case stage flats. In some cases, cladding adds texture to the flats and others to add art or background elements. In the workshops at the Guildhall School of Music & Drama they used cloth and painted a forest type scenery. They did this with oil paint and used inspiration from the painting 'A Stag Hunt in a Forest' by Jan Hackaert and Nicolaes Berchem'. This piece of artwork covered the back left of the set to give the illusion that it is 3D. There are also many different types of cladding such as:

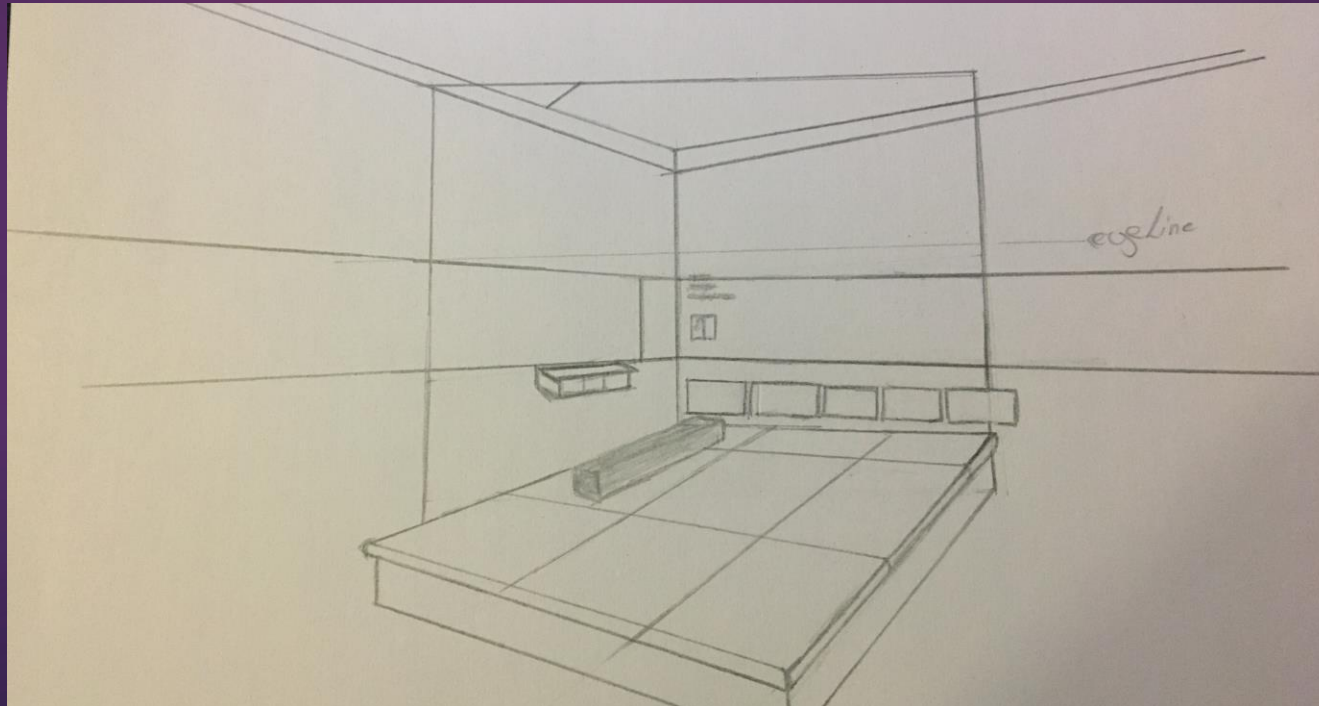
- Timber Cladding.
- Stone Cladding.
- Vinyl Cladding.
- Weatherboard Cladding.
- Glass Cladding.
- Brick Cladding.
- Fibre Cement Cladding.
- Metal Cladding.

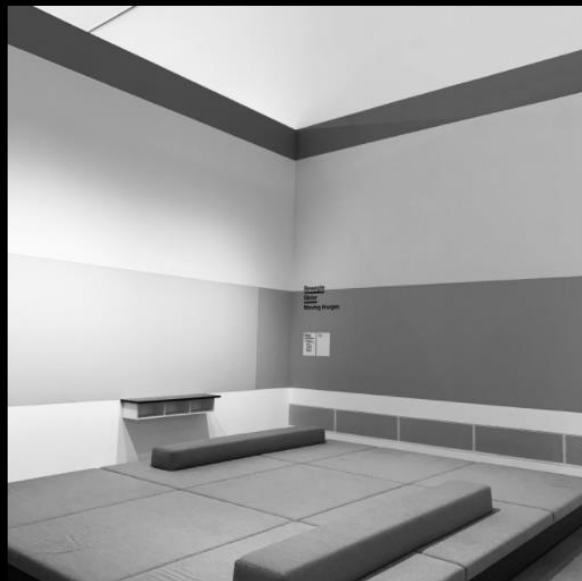
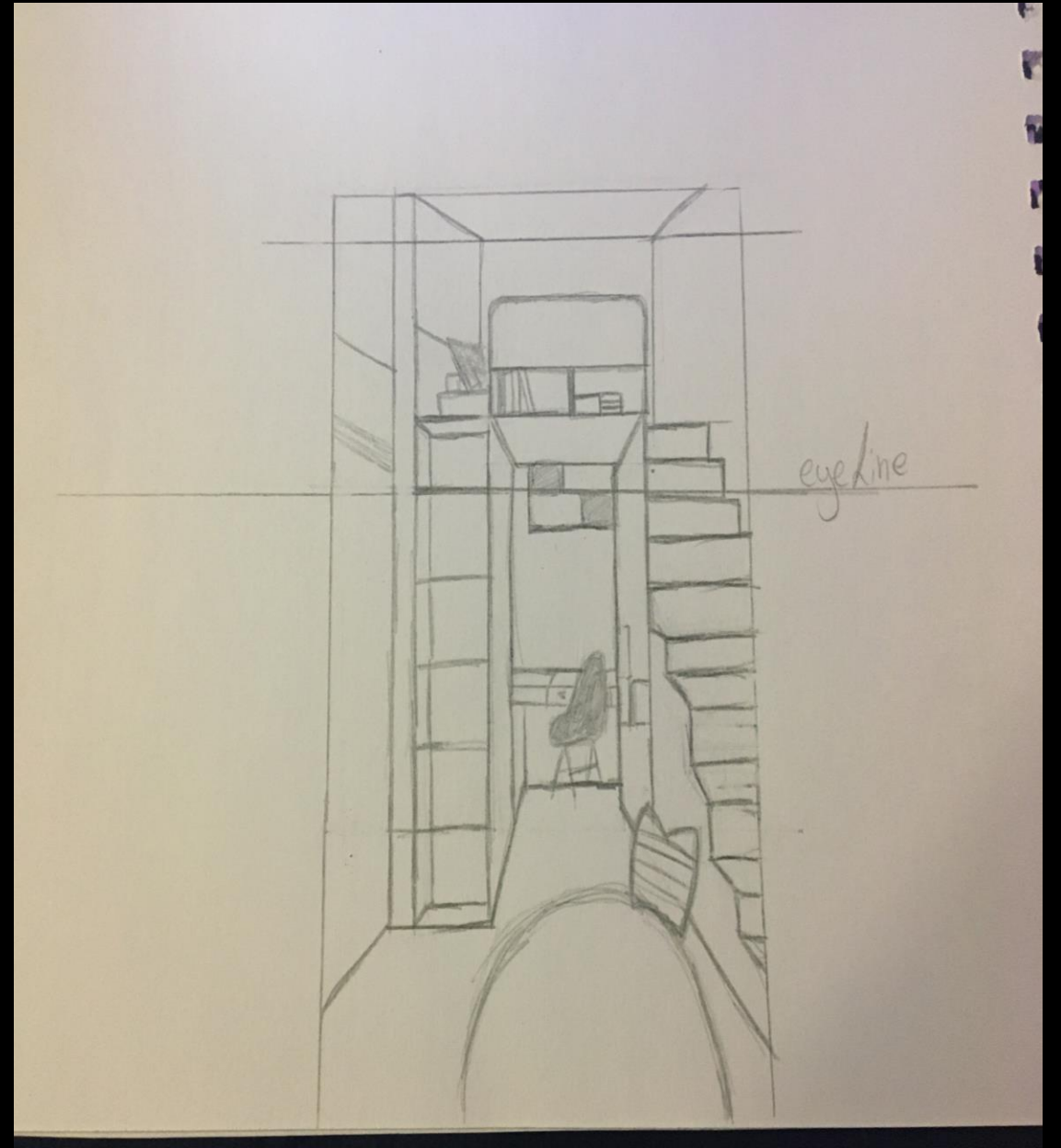
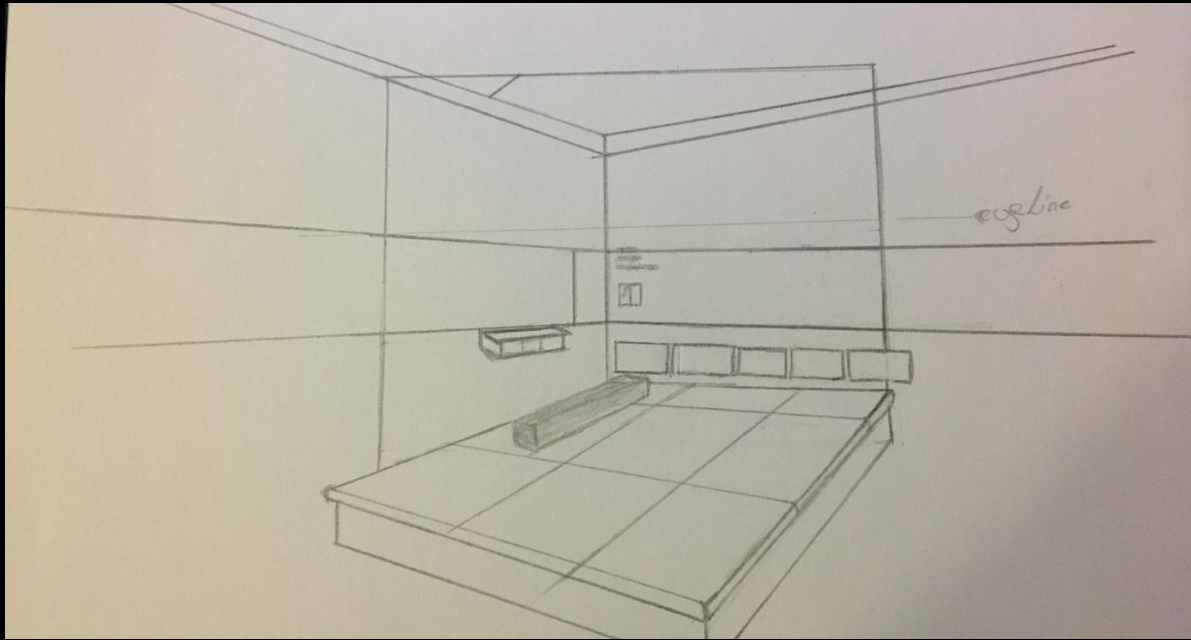
We would also use a protective coating on the cladding to protect it from it being moved around on stage and people touching it. It also protects it if it gets water on it or you can clean it without damaging the image or material. The coating can also protect it for when a set piece gets moved around a lot from place to place.



Perspective drawing

For perspective drawing we looked at a how to find our eye line in an image or if you are doing life drawing. We did this by making where we would think our eye level would be in the image with a line going across our page. We also look how we could extend an image and the direction of certain lines. One way of doing it is by taking the image in to photo shop and then using the line tool. From this you can trace the main lines in the image and then from that you can draw the rest of the image and add in the little details. I also did this with another image that I found on the internet however I did not extend the image. I found the eye line and went from there. However, the drawing did go wrong on the shelves and the under-desk part. Next time I need to add more lines to get the proportions right.





The benefit for using metal on scenic construction.

The main benefits are:

- The whole structure is stronger-
- Reusable- it can be made reusable so it can be taken from one place to another. Such as on tour and used in a completely different production.
- More weather resistant- This can be done for outdoor production so if it is damp, it won't get damaged.
- Fire and insect resistant- this is also good for the outdoor productions because it is a less chance of people getting hurt. It could also help for when it is in storage, so it doesn't rot for the bugs.

However, it also has its disadvantages such as:

- Reduced flexibility- this happens because on tour one place could be just that little bit shorter than the others so you could always take some off with wood and not metal.
- It can conduct heat on hot days- this can be a huge disadvantage on outdoor set because it could burn the actors on the stage or start a fire.



When using metal for scenic construction there are many different techniques to welding. Such as:

- MIG welding- this is used to help build light weight ERW frames to heavy structural sections, metalwork is often the unseen structure.
- Tig welding aluminium- we used this type of welding is used when working with aluminium to get a better finish.
- CNC plasma- In house CNC Plasma allows quick turnaround and fast prototyping of a variety of parts and products.

In the industry we would usually use the metal to build frames/flats, trucks and flown pieces. This is because in some cases it can be cheaper and more light weight. When using metal in a theatre workspace you must be using all the health and safety regulations.

Such as:

- Protection against noise- for this you must wear ear defenders to help protect the sound coming from the tools.
- Electric shock- This is the most dangerous one of them all because it can lead to death. So, to protect yourself you must make sure you are using the tools correctly and must be wearing the right attire.
- Exposure to UV and IR radiation- This can come from the arc light of the welding and can cause a condition called arc-eye. To prevent this, you must be wearing the welding helmet or the correct PPE.
- Fumes and gasses exposure- we can prevent this type of long exposure from the gasses by keeping the area well ventilated. Some welding workshops have a ventilation system built in to help the workers.
- Burns- we can prevent burns from welding by wearing

The meatal used in War Horse

When making the animals in the production of warhorse they wanted to have an interesting way of interoperating handspring puppets into theatre and they found that the production of warhorse was the best story for that. This was a new concept for the National Theatre because at the time they were more well known for small one or two people cast type of productions. The horse puppet is the main character and is operated by 3 people, one controlling the back legs one controls the front legs and the other controls the head and facial expressions. For the puppet making industry this was huge step forward because they helped people get apprenticeships and the skills for future work in the creative industry. Here is a you tube clip explaining how a person role in making puppetry. All the puppetry for the production was made in South Africa.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9a9-zLDqx5g>

What they used to make the horse strong and sturdy enough to hold a person's weight when performing was stage. They made the framework of the strong enough and light enough for it to be held up by two people. The national theatre had many artists working on how the puppet move and acted across the stage they worked with directors Marianne Elliott and Tom Morris and choreographer Toby Sedgwick.



Here are more clips I have used as research:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_gCBnA4e2VM
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FxX1oI0ZDtY>

National Theatre's Jane Eyre

When constructing the set for the production of Jane Eyre, they wanted to make the set interesting and key to the story. By making life look and feel tiring/hard for Jane by using all the different layers and ladders. They also used fire to express her emotions; however, the set is made out of light wood and wooden framed to give the emphasis on the characters and how they move about the stage. So, what they did to make it fireproof, so the actors and audience are safe, is by making the front half of the stage more wooden and then most of the back metal. The metal is also coated in a heat protection to make sure it doesn't conduct heat to burn the actors; the fire mechanism that controls the fire is a couple of feet behind the first floor of the set. Another part of the stage this was made out of metal was the ladders because it had to be strong enough or not only hold up the actors but withstand them jumping off of them too. Some of the actors found it hard because they were in long flowing dresses.

Here is a YouTube link that describes the design element and why they chose to keep the stage so simple: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LIVTRWx8_Ck

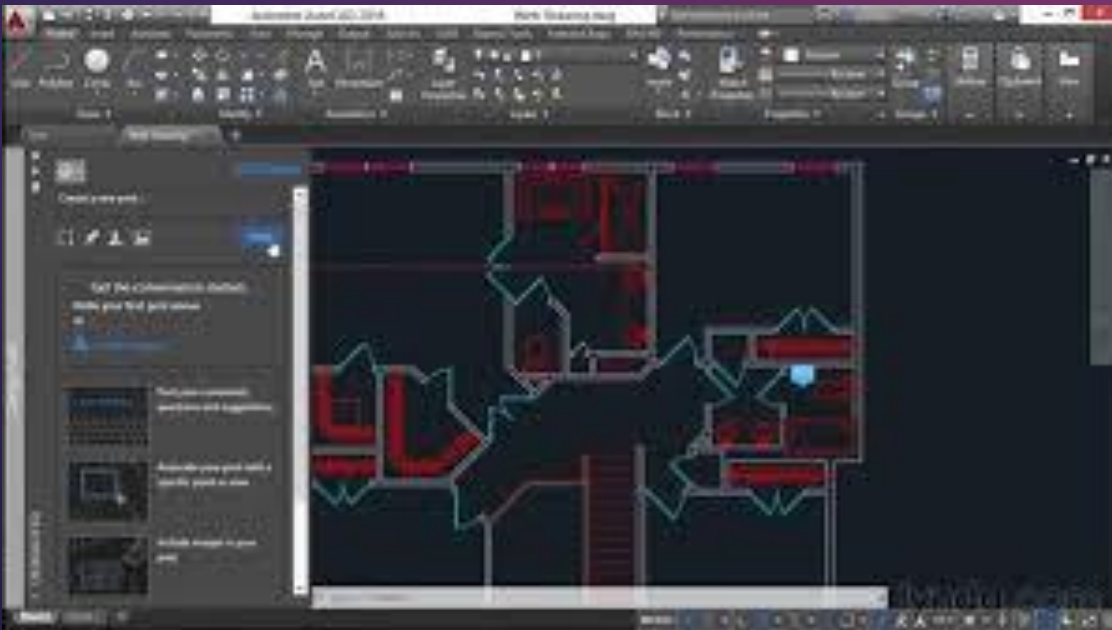


Auto cad



The software called auto cad is a very helpful soft where for technical digital drawings of sets. In this to can very helpful soft where for technical digital drawings of sets. In this to can draw for the birds eye view and then and mutable layer just like photoshop. For example, you can add layers to show were you can place you sound and then one for you lighting. On this you also show accurate measurements and allows to write note on what each part is or how it works. This software can be sued in any type of construction and dose it all in a 2D type of fashion. When I used in for the first time, I did find I hard but the more I used it I got used to it and I can say that I can use it with some slight confidence. In our call Dave show us past production he has done and how to have the basic understands of what it is and how to use it. He show us how to make lines specific sizes and how to make each one different colours in different layers so we can see what is what. He also showed us how to us it for lighting placement how he has done it in the past. I also used How To's to help me understand.

- 1) <https://www.wikihow.com/Use-AutoCAD>
 - 2) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f4e8aviUhU4>
 - 3) <https://www.scan2cad.com/tips/top-tips-autocad-newbies/>
- However, I did find that a lot of YouTube clip us an older version of auto cad.



Protective coatings used in theatre.

A proactive coating is many used in theatre to add a layer on top of any paint work or surface that need protecting either form the outdoor elements or just old were and tear.

The different types of protectors are:

- Water/weatherproof- this is mainly used on outdoor set or certain types of scenes that use water as a prop.it protects form humidity in the air too. The ep[oxy type layer it adds to your surface protects it by sealing it and in with some product you might have to coat twice. You can get waterproofing for most metatrails such as wood, metal and polystyrene.
- Corrosion control- this is to protect against general wear and tear. You can use this in just the bit that get worn down the most, so you uses a little as posable.
- Heat proofing- This is an important one because it can lessen the cane of a fire staring. Alos the natural heat of the sun can dame the epoxy coating and sodium can make a brittle. However, a long exposer to heat can damage the coating.
- Non-slip Finnish- this one helps reduce friction, it can be used in the stage or on treds. It help make surface less slippery and help create a safer environment.
- Industrial coating- This type of catting is also called a chemical coating. It is a mixture of degrees in protection because it protects against epoxy resins, solvents, acids, and other chemicals that when applied directly to a coating of least residence for chemical protection. This is one of the top tier type of castings for protection against anything.



Polish Grip Anti-Slip
Sealer for Slippery
Polished & Shiny...



Watco Liquid
Waterproofing



Hammerite High
Heat Paint 400ML

I have found what the different types of protective coatings look like.

I have also found a company website that will add the proactive coatings for you. They are called Taylor Protective Coatings.

The link to the web page-
<https://www.taylorprotectivecoatings.co.uk/>



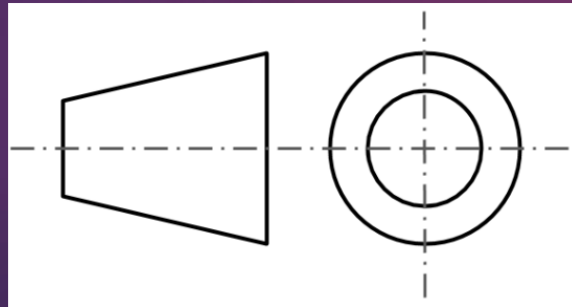
Epoxy Damp Proof
Membrane 5kg

Talk about first, third and orthographic

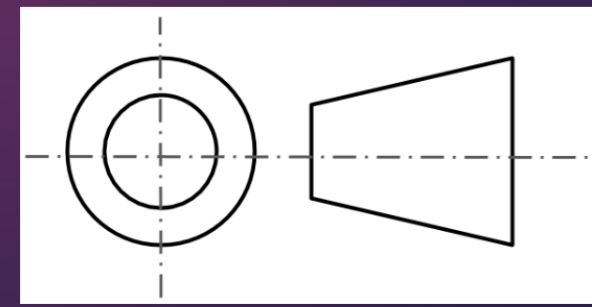
In projection for theatre, we would use many different type of angel and systems to get that perfect picture for the production. The main system we would use is called orthographic; this system is used to represent 3D objectes in a 2D plane. To do this is the projection system uses the parallel lines to project a 3D object views onto a 2D plane. When doing this the rule for it to work is to draw the projection view of a 3D object on a 2D plane. Then you rotate the horizontal plane in a clockwise direction. There are two different types of Orthographic projection systems first and third angle projection. The first angle projection is when an object is placed in the first quadrant. This mane that the object is placed or positioned Infront of the vertical plane and top of the horizontal plane. This object can also be placed between the observer and projection planes. The plane of projection is then also taken in 1st angle projection. This angle the technique is widely used in India and many European countries.

The other angle called the third angle projection. For this on the object is place in the third quadrant in can also be placed behind the vertical planes and bottom. The projection planes coem between the object and the observer. The plane of projection is also is taken as transparent in the 3rd angle of projection.

This is the symbol for the first angle of projection as you can see it shows the quadrants. You can also see that they are very similar to each other.



This is the symbol for the third angle of projection. This is a more simplified image to represents how the angles look.



Les Miserables barricaded construction

When creating the set for the barricaded fight between the French the soldiers in the city's people. When the director Tom Hooper when to the set designer and produced the crazy idea of letting the cast create the barricaded in real time. They yelled action a let the camera's role form many different angles so they can do it in only one take. They dressed the camera men in the same clothes as the city people so in the wide shots you can't see them. I found this as an interesting the techniques because the camera is hidden in plain sight. They let the actors create the barricade by letting the take furniture form the fake house. Things such as doors, tables, chairs, tables, cupboards and even a horse less carriage. Once they had completed the barricade the set construction crew made it safe for the actors to act on by screwing and nailing as many thing as they could. They also used refence images for the French revolution so they ca keep it true to the look and feel of how it would have been back them. When making it also created an atmospheres that helped the actors fell like they were there and help them create the emotions needed.

A clip for behind the scenes and the interviews of the actors-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bXKGvHxHQ7M&t=54s>



Inception and the moving hallway fight scene

When creating a moving set they had to look at all the safety elements to make sure the actors were safe. When creating this moving set, they had to train the actors like a dance on how to move around the long hallway. When looking at the set from the outside it is supported by numerous amount of different circular frames. The frames were built out of steel and it all ended to be welded into perfect rings so it could run through the electric motors. They had to be so perfect, or it would cause many different issues and could even end up hurting someone. The way they rigged up the camera was by bolting the floor so then as it spun it looked like they were defying gravity when it is the audience/ camera moving with the set. The whole movie of inception was shot on film so everything and all the small details had to be in order. For things such as lighting they had to make it built into the set and to see how it would bounce around the actors when they moved about the set. Before the famous scene was shot the actors only had two weeks to practise it and learn how to move about the spin all while fighting. When you look at the amount, they were given to make the movie you can see why they chose to go all out with the production of the fanatic hallway.

Here are some clips of visual aid.-- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=junBvKGZCDc>
https://www.google.com/search?q=how+do+they+make+the+hall+way+move+inception&rlz=1C1VDKB_en-GBGB942GB942&oq=how+di+the+ake+the+hall+way+move+incep&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j33i10i22i29i30.17770j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8#kpvalbx=_UGyxYLGnHeGX1fAPr8OQ4A436



Revolves in theatre

A standard revolve in a theatre technical term is when a piece of the stage moves with in stage floor. In some cases it can spin around at a central pivot point. To make the revolves move the different pieces are hooked up to motors and are controlled by an automation operator. The motor is also connected to a turntable friction drive. Each revolve is modular by design and is made up of numerous different steel wedges with timber on top with wheels on the bottom. The pieces are then fitted together to be painted as the scenic floor.

An example of this is the production of Hamilton. The floor rotates in a circle with multi-layered rings. With each ring it then travels in different directions to allow the actors to move and dance around the stage. The amazing moving floor was developed by Lin-Manuel Miranda and was made not only to have an interesting way for the actor to move on the stage. It was also inspired by the whirling hurricane that targeted the Caribbean island where the historical figures were born in the mid-1750s. Not only that it is also meant to represent Hamilton's relationship with political rival Aaron Burr. All these key elements of Hamilton's story play a key part in the revolves involved in the theatre production.

Here is a YouTube clip of how the revolves work: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FRGV82-gEOs>



Ugly lies to the bone

The story in the play called Ugly lies to the bone it is about a soldier that has comes back form the war is disfigured and wounded. She has come back to her hometown witch is only exist and grew because of the space program. This is where the set comes in to play because it is base around and the intricacies on the small town and how she perceives it. When looking at the set you can see that it is half a dome shape and is covered all the little details of a map. What make this set even better is that they project a to the scale of the representation of each road and small building roads and it all lines up so perfectly that it make you feel like it doesn't seem real. The design sing od the projection alone took over 3 months to make and then any alterations to the set had to be made to the projection even if has chanced only by a centimetre.

When setting up the hole set it was put together like a jigsaw puzzle and that each small building was glued to the floor and walls. They chose to design it that way because it show her felling and normality in compressed and chaotic lifestyle. This is why they also use a small acting space and kept a limited sett dressing and props. The projection a major part of the story because it express the tur felling of the characters and use the VR googles to help her see another world. The techniques that went in to building this alone where crazy and so different to what has been done before. The director is Indhu Rubasingham and the video designer is called Luke Halls. The set designer for the craziest set is called Es Devlin. Here are some link to help you more of a visual undersign.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9isSyrMS6cc> the map looking one.

<https://www.nationaltheatre.org.uk/shows/ugly-lies-the-bone>



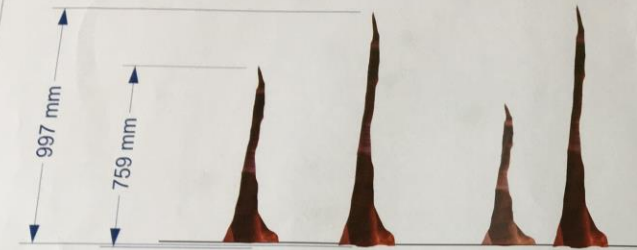
The Cave

The first work for the caves was the braces. Then later on they would all come to together ready for the play woods sheet. But first we made the braces but cutting the length of wood. However, where each join for the wood would be we had to cut it at an angle and each angle was different so when it came together it was curved. After we cut the wood we glued and wiggle gun stapled them together to give each join extra support we cut squares plywood to the staple to top of the joins. To then cut off the excess we used a router so it could get as close to the wood as possible, and we did this to both sides to each brace curve. Our next big set was connecting three of the braces together to make a segment on the cave. At first, we thought the wood would go in between each bracket and it would have to be cut on an angle. However, this did not work because it they would not fit. So instead, we cut them so they would lay on the outside of the cave and be screwed on to them just above or below each connection point on the curved braces. As the segment became more taller, we made a stand or resetting leg for the top end of the segment to rest on and for safety we clamped it to the workshop's beam for safety. After this we then started to place panels to cover the inside of the cave so then we could stick the polystyrene to later for it to be painted. For each segment we then took measurements for because each panelled was a different size. For the middle bar/ brace we had to measure it to the middle because the piece next to it could then be stapled down as well. To stick each panel on we used long staples in a normal staple gun. Once all the different groups finished their segment we made space in the workshop for them to come together.

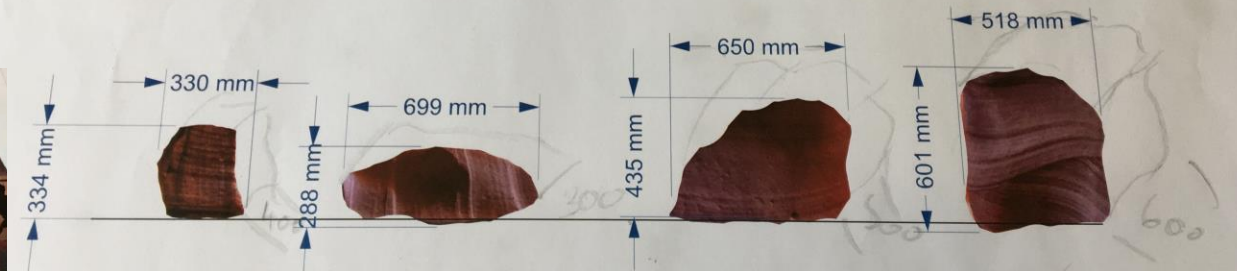
Creating the flats

When creating the flats for the outer layer of the cave we made the shaped by tracing the outline from the image on to an A4 sheet of plastic. There to get it no to the plywood we then run it through a projector to see could then trace it on to the plywood. We knew the measurement of how tall it need to be for the cave and the new how wide because it the image trace. We then created 4 different shapes from the images abut on t own it would have been to flimsy, so we created back braces to support them. To create the flat to fit the od spat was to measure to and bottom and then create too long peace that could reach to the top and bottom supports. Then in between we place ones that when carrot to give it more support. You can see this in the drawings I have done. To add the cave like tuxute we then added the polystyrene to the front. Frist, we laid the sheet on top of the panels then the traced around it so we would know where to place the glue. The glue we used was made for spiffily making things such as this. However, we ran out of glue and couldn't sick the all down. We did manage to have enough time to use the hot wire to cut around the edge of the flat to make the polystyrene in line an fi t perfectly. A lot of the cave and some of the smaller bits we didn't get to finish because we ran out of time. When building this project, I did find that it was confusing at first and we did mess up a few time but we did come out with something in the end. Was I bit disappointed we didn't get to paint it I would and probably other would have found that amazing to do. We also used the hot wire to crater the sones/ boulders for the cave. We did the by cutting the hight and length for the rock into the sheet is of the polystyrene and layer ting so then could hot wire clave into them to make it look like a sandstone rock.

Technical drawings



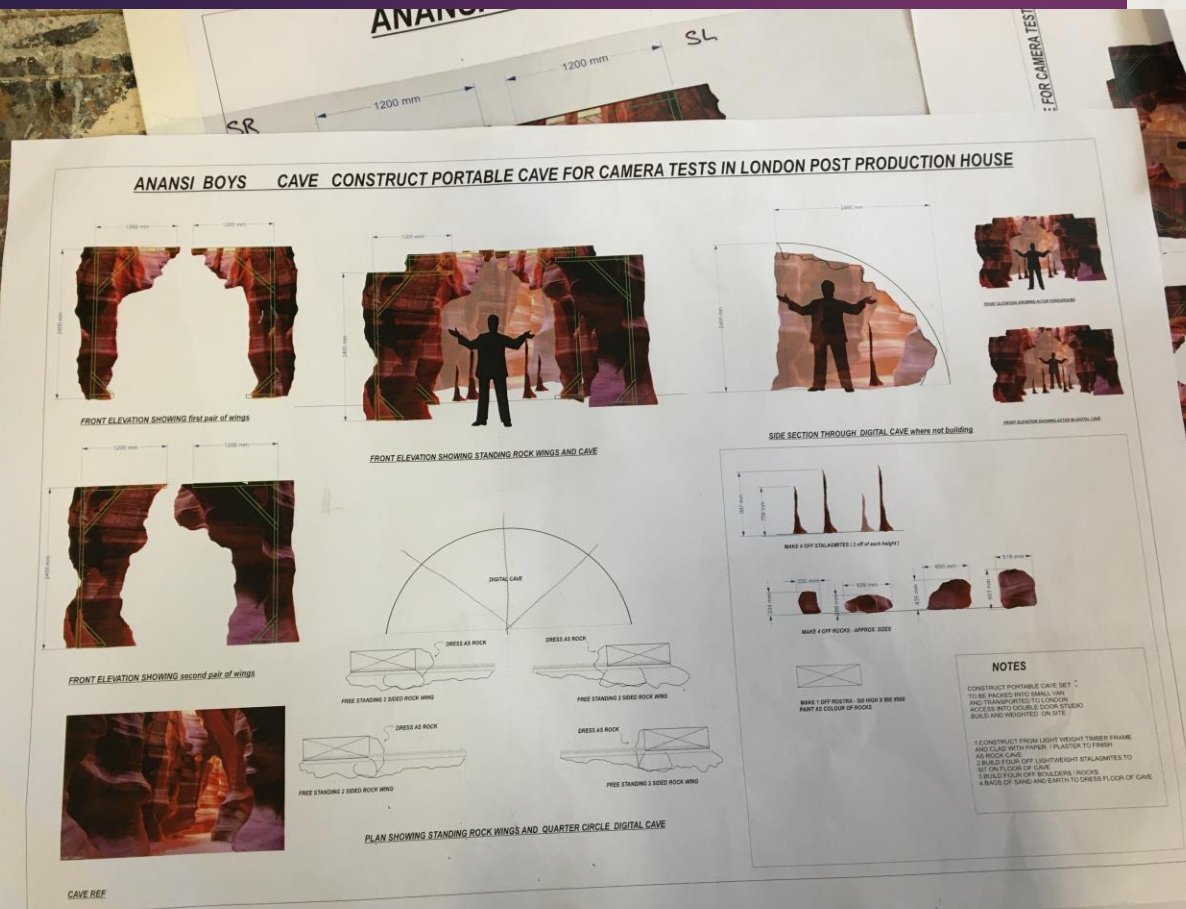
MAKE 4 OFF STALAGMITES (2 off of each height)



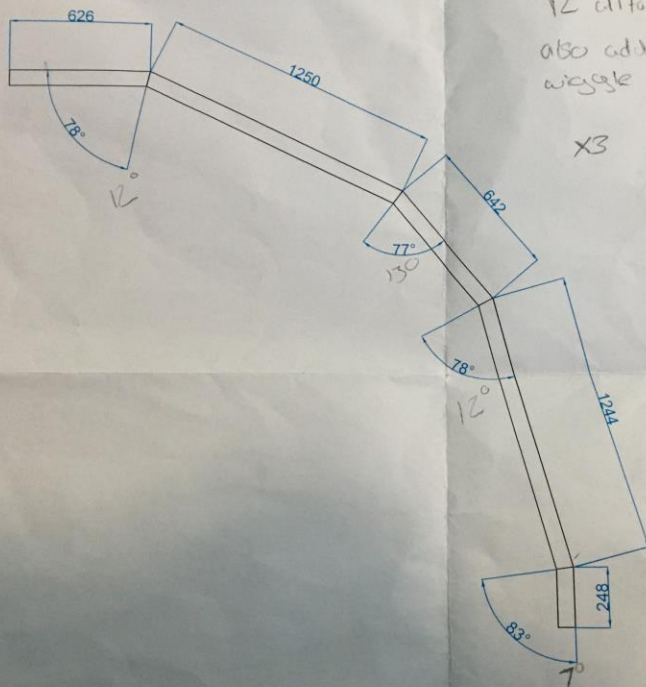
MAKE 4 OFF ROCKS - APPROX. SIZES

650x
435

600x52



Top

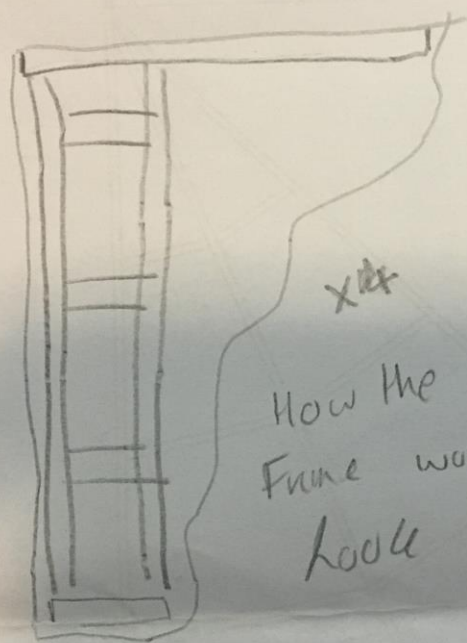


12 all together
also add plates for strength
wiggly pins

X3

Base

Do it Backwards



X3

How the
Frame would
look





Hot wire and router

When I used this tool I found it very interesting because how it cut through the polystyrene. When I used it, I used the two different type in toll ends one end is a loop of wire and the other is like a cheese wire, and you can cut bigger peace's with that one.

Here is a link to a clip where someone has used to make a brick wall;

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8VDEqrJoil>



When using the router, I did find it difficult at first because I wasn't holding it properly and it kept jumping back at me but over time, I got the hang of it. I did find this tool to be pretty handy for the job it does I just wish it was a little bit smaller.



For this stage scene I found it different because it all most look like a cage or Victorian green house. Then with the piano o the middle the look like it is made out of raw wood. Make you feel like it is telling story as if the person is trapped and can't leave.

I enjoyed the look of this set because it is multi layered and fact that some of the different par are see through to the peace underneath it.



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For the type of scenery, it makes you feel like you are lost in the big city or you a falling the different realities.

Interesting theatre scenery

This set design caught my eye because the amount of books it and floatting in the air and the fact they used back lighting with light to books up in an interesting way.



This one give me the fell of that is set in pirate time and at he the set never changes just like in Hamilton that everyone act around the one street view. The way the ted look in this set are interesting because they are curved wavey.



Key speaker called Gwyn Eiddior

As a class we had a key speaker called Gwyn Eiddior and he talked to us about how we got in the industry and projects he has worked on. For example, he worked on the famous Netflix show The Crown. He made the set for the scene where Prince Philip gave his famous speech in Welsh. He designed the stage for the speech and where the audience sits. He said this was his most difficult job because back then they had different safety regulations so back the setting areas could house more people than they could now. To solve this problem they could have the amount of people that were allowed on the steep but then CGI more people in for the wide shots. After this he showed more of the different jobs he has done in the past and how his job helped him become the person he is today. He also spoke about how to start off in the S4C and could start as a floor runner and work your way up the ranks. Towards the end of the talk, we asked questions about small things such as if speaking Welsh helped him move up the ranks faster or help get the better job. He said they it is the same and it does help a lot when work for S4C but for other things not so much. As we spoke more as a class it gave us a better understanding of how and our industry.

Here are some other projects he has worked on.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WepC9KDNajw&t=8s>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ukW4fARn6Jw&t=22s>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w7JkRf74pZg>

Here is also the link to the website.

<https://gwyn.space/>



Referencing / web sites I have used for research

- https://www.pioneerdrama.com/Newsletter/Articles/Building_Simple_Stage_Stairs.asp This web site helped me with safety regulations in the theatre.
- <https://designrealisationblog.wordpress.com/tag/cladding/> The web sit showing the cladding reference
- <https://www.slideshare.net/scottburnsb/different-types-of-protective-coatings-used>
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-first-angle-projection-and-third-angle-projection/>
- <https://screenrant.com/hamilton-musical-set-stage-rotate-ships-wall-meaning/>
- <https://www.clockworkscenery.com/metalwork>