University Buildings in Context
Addition and Subtraction
Comedie de Bethune - National Drama Theater

Manuelle Gautrand Architecture
Since the 1980s, culture has become a priority in the development of the Nord-Pas-de-Calais area. "La Comédie De Bethune" reflected the will of the elected representatives of the department to be equipped with a National Drama center. Place of reference and artistic excellence where the theater can express itself in all its forms and reach all audiences, the building contributes strongly to the attractiveness of the area and represents the most emblematic cultural equipment of the city. Installed in a marque with three hundred seats in 1992, the theater moved in 1993 in an old powder magazine, built by Vauban and refurbished into a "Studio Theater" which is still used nowadays. There was initially a movie theater called "The Palace" built in the 1980s on the present site of "La Comédie De Bethune". The facade of the building maintained by gilders, was all that was left when it was demolished in the 1990s. Today, the street corner house having been demolished, the extension was able to be realized after 16 months of work, partially in occupied site.

The Extension

The extension is located on the corner of the plot, on three levels: a volume of high-rise located on the same level as the natural ground, and dedicated to the rehearsal room; then a level of offices, which links with the existing office floor to the second floor of the building. The size of the rehearsal room allows relocating the hall on the corner of the two roads, a provision that already existed during the competition in 1994. This position has several advantages: it allows to give a better visibility to the theater and to make the coffee bar more accessible. The coffee bar formerly located under the volume of the room's floor, could not benefit neither of a direct entrance from the Avenue Victor Hugo, nor a natural lighting. Now, the construction of the hall corner connects directly to the coffee, bringing a natural lighting and making it an animated and welcoming passageway. Above, the administration has a larger and more functional space thanks to the extending from the second floor of the existing theater.

Restructuring of The Existing

Many spaces have also been changed within the existing building. Indeed, since the delivery of the original building 15 years ago, the safety regulations have evolved considerably. This project therefore involved the upgrading of the entire building. Several safety regulations were concerned, including the fire safety regulations and the accessibility to all spaces of the theater for disabled people. The extension also required the construction of a staircase located on the right of the future hall and serving on the first floor the upper level of the rehearsal room of the CNAD (National Academy of the Dramatic Arts) and its additional premises, and the offices on the second floor. Finally, the building reached the most ambitious thermal and energy regulations.
The Room Above The Pit

The agency used all these work to complete this room, which had been left raw during the construction of the original building, into a second rehearsal room without grid, and smaller than the main rehearsal room, with an access facilitated by the raising of the staircase of the offices.

The facades

The conception of the facades had to integrate the highly visible part of the initial project, this large rounded volume with the smooth corners, fully lacquered in purple. Finally, it's in black that the agency coated this extension: a deep and powerful color. To create a soft link with the initial volume, this black is implemented in the form of a kind of weaving metal panels, which are drawing large rhombuses, to remind the ones of the purple rounded shape.

The existing building is assembled on a diagonal frame which allows attaching those shaped panels. The waves of these panels, mat and glossy, take the light differently, depending on their degree of shine and their orientation to the light.
배론 국립 드라마센터
프랑스 최북단에 위치한 노르파리드드레 지역에서는 지난 1980년부터 지역 문화를 개발하기 위한 다양한 프로젝트를 진행해왔다. 최근에는 전통적인 확장 공사를 통해 새로운 모습으로 변신한 연극 전용극장, 노르파리드드레 국립 드라마센터가 세기의 이목을 끌고 있다. 기존 건물의 형태와 특성을 잘 보존한 만큼 그치면서도 필요한 부분만을 덮으면서, 한 건물 안에 역사와 현재가 공간하게 되었기 때문이다.

드라마센터의 역사는 1992년부터 시작된다. 당시 300석 규모의 대형 연극 구조물은 케우면서 시민들에게 처음으로 그 모습을 드러낸 것이다. 그러다 얼마 지나지 않아 센터는 현대의 위치로 자리한 거무. 무어 14세 시대, 프랑스 건축가 보비에 알리안 단막극 건물은 드라마센터로 사용하기로 한 것이다. 비교를 구상하는 대화로 날개를 날리지 않는 전부 첫절하는 대대적인 개보수 공사가 이뤄졌다. 이러한 과정을 거쳐 담대한 모습으로 지난 20년을 지내었다. 그리고 젊은, 센터 바로 앞에 있던 오래된 집이 철거되면서 센터는 대지를 매입했고 다시 한 번 확장이 이루어졌다. 더불어 센터의 이름도 배론 국립 드라마센터로 바뀌었다. 이렇게 새 얼굴, 새 이름으로 다시 태어난 극장은 예술가들에게는 영감을, 관객들에게는 예술의 정상 가치를 선사하면서 지역 문화의 수준을 더 높이는 문화 명소로 거듭나고 있다.

시설의 특장
김포동아의 지리와는 배론 건물의 기존 건물의 높이에 맞춰 3개 층으로 계획되었다. 층별로 들어가는 방향은 크게 두 가지인데, 하나는 건물 전면의 맞닿아 있는 두 도로의 교차점에서 들어가는 것이고, 다른 하나는 리버병과 사무공간으로 바로 진입하는 것이다. 물론 어떤 칸으로 들어가든 1층 중앙에 배치된 캐페티에이나에서 모두 만나게 된다. 완쪽 캐페티에이나는 지하에 있
모든, 배치된 공간의 활용

극장 일부가 철거된 이후 배치되었던 공간을 적극적으로 활용하였다. 1층의 리허설장보다는 약간 규모가 작은 두 층째 리허설장이 조성된 것이다. 또한, 아래와 같은 공간들이 언제든지 사용될 수 있도록 꼼꼼히 전입할 수 있는 계단도 만 들었다. 이모케센터는 모든 공간을 상시 효율적으로 활용할 수 있게 되었다.

기존 드리마센터의 변화

확장과 함께 기존 건물에도 많은 변화가 생겼다. 먼저 20여 년 전 건축비에 맞추어 세워진 건물에는 그동안 변경된 기준들이 모두 새로이 적용되었다. 또한 계획과 장애인을 위한 진입 공간 확보 등 여러 안전 기준들이 추가되어 건물 전체의 서비스 수준을 한 단계 더 높이게 된 것이다. 또한, 단열 및 에너지 기준도 모두 최고 수준에 맞추어 설계하였다.
Henning Larsen Architects

Is an international architectural company in Denmark, with strong Scandinavian roots. Founded by Henning Larsen in 1969, and is currently managed by CEO Ole Winding Fournier and Design Director Ole Saaby. It has offices in Copenhagen, Osaka, Munich, Istanbul, Rissia, the Faroe Islands and a newly established office in Hong Kong. Its goal is to create vibrant, sustainable buildings that reach beyond formal and become of duval value to the user and the society and culture that they are built into. To date we have been in close collaboration with the client, users and partners in order to achieve long-lasting buildings and reduced life-cycle costs. This value-based approach is the key to our designs of numerous building projects around the world from complex master plans to successful architectural landmarks. Were the only Danish architectural firm to win the European Union Prize for Contemporary Architecture-Mies van der Rohe Award 2013.

 environments work towards sustainable solutions and the balance between a client’s expectations and the creative process. The firm’s philosophy is to create buildings that are contextual and respectful of the environment, architecture, and culture. The firm’s projects are driven by a desire to create meaningful spaces that respond to the needs of the users.

mixed

Was set up in Bisam, Switzerland in 1997 as team of several architects. The work covers a very broad range, from urban development to matters of detail and from industrial projects through to museum interiors. They have delivered projects for a variety of clients and have a wide range of experience and expertise. The work is a combination of different ideas, styles and experiences, which creates a unique office culture. The mixed office provides a diverse range of perspectives and ideas, which helps to create a unique and dynamic working environment.

manuel

Gautrand is a French architect born in 1991 in Paris, France. She is the founder of the architecture firm Manuelle Gautrand Architecture (MGaArch) in 2000. Gautrand Architecture is an international architecture firm based in Paris, France. The firm has completed numerous projects in Europe, North America, and Asia. Gautrand's work is characterized by a focus on sustainability and the use of innovative materials. She is a strong advocate for the integration of technology and traditional craftsmanship in her designs. Gautrand has received numerous awards and recognition for her work, including the Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 2015.