

Peter Pan – National Theatre Live

Performance & Acting Techniques:

- **Direct Address** – Actors speak directly to the audience, breaking the fourth wall.
- **Physical Theatre** – Movement-based storytelling, used for flying sequences, fight choreography and transformations.
- **Characterisation** – The process of creating a character through voice, movement, and expression.
- **Ensemble Acting** – A collaborative approach where actors work closely as a group.
- **Improvisation** – Some elements of movement and dialogue may have been developed through experimentation.

Theatrical Design & Staging:

- **Minimalist Set to abstract set** – The production uses a stripped-back, imaginative approach rather than traditional realism.
- **End On Staging** – Depending on the staging configuration, the performance may involve audience interaction from multiple angles.
- **Lighting Design** – Used to create mood, atmosphere, and magical effects, such as Tinker Bell's presence.
- **Costume Design** – A mix of contemporary and fantasy-inspired costumes rather than traditional Edwardian dress.
- **Puppetry** – Used for certain creatures (e.g., shadows, planets, animals).

Technical Elements & Special Effects:

- **Wirework/Flying Rig/ aerial ropes / harnesses / pulley** – Used for Peter, Wendy, and others to 'fly.'
- **Projection Mapping** – May be used to create Neverland's shifting landscapes.
- **Soundscape** – Layered sounds that create the world of the play.
- **Live Music/Foley** – Some productions incorporate live musicians or actors creating sound effects.

Themes & Interpretation:

- **Subversion of Traditional Roles** – The National Theatre's version often challenges gender norms and classic interpretations of Peter Pan.
- **Symbolism** – Objects and characters represent deeper themes (e.g., Peter's shadow = identity).
- **Metatheatre** – Acknowledges the fact that it is a play, sometimes playing with theatrical conventions.