

Symbol Networks

*for flute, oboe, Bb clarinet, bassoon, horn in F, trombone,
two violins, viola, cello and double bass*

score in C

How to play this score

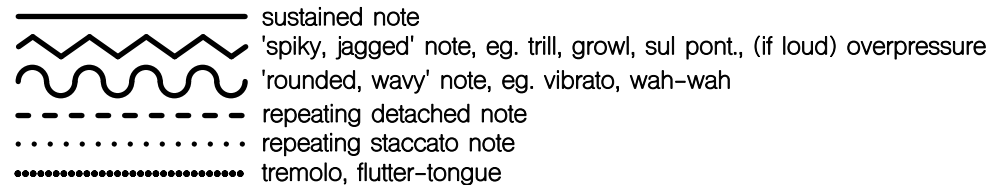
This piece is a shared space for creative exploration, experimentation, and collaboration.

Each horizontal line represents a note.

The length of a horizontal line represents its duration, with the number of beats written near its start for clarity.

The shape of a horizontal line represents its playing technique/timbre.

Use your intuition to represent the shapes through playing style, timbre, and extended techniques, taking into account the unique possibilities of your instrument. This is open to interpretation – the following are examples.



Wind and brass players pause for breath as required, and string players retake bow as required.

The thickness of a horizontal line represents its volume. Thinner = quieter, thicker = louder.

Each vertical line represents a change in pitch.



The length of the vertical line represents the size of the pitch change, with the interval written next to it for clarity.

Intervals are written in this style: 8ve = octave, P5 = perfect fifth, M3 = major third, m3 = minor third.

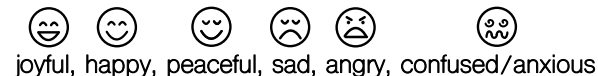
Where a vertical line crosses a horizontal line, the vertical line breaks for ease of reading and clarity.

A dotted vertical line shows the pitch relation of a new part.

A short double vertical line centred at the end of a horizontal line means stop playing.

For any sections, two players can agree to switch parts, as long as they both have the required range to play the other part.

The faces represent the emotional quality of the music. A face applies to a part until a new face appears.



The three pages are separate 'movements' – they have a short silence between them.

The conductor controls the tempo. Around 80bpm is a suggested starting point.

Enjoying the process and expressing your creativity are more important than precision.

Optional remix: create a musical idea on your instrument. Instead of playing the horizontal lines as single pitches, play your material on repeat, interpreting the vertical lines as transpositions, still taking line shapes, dynamics and faces into account.

	sustained note
	'spiky, jagged' note, eg. trill, growl, sul pont.
	'rounded, wavy' note, eg. vibrato, wah-wah
	repeating detached note
	repeating staccato note
	tremolo, flutter-tongue



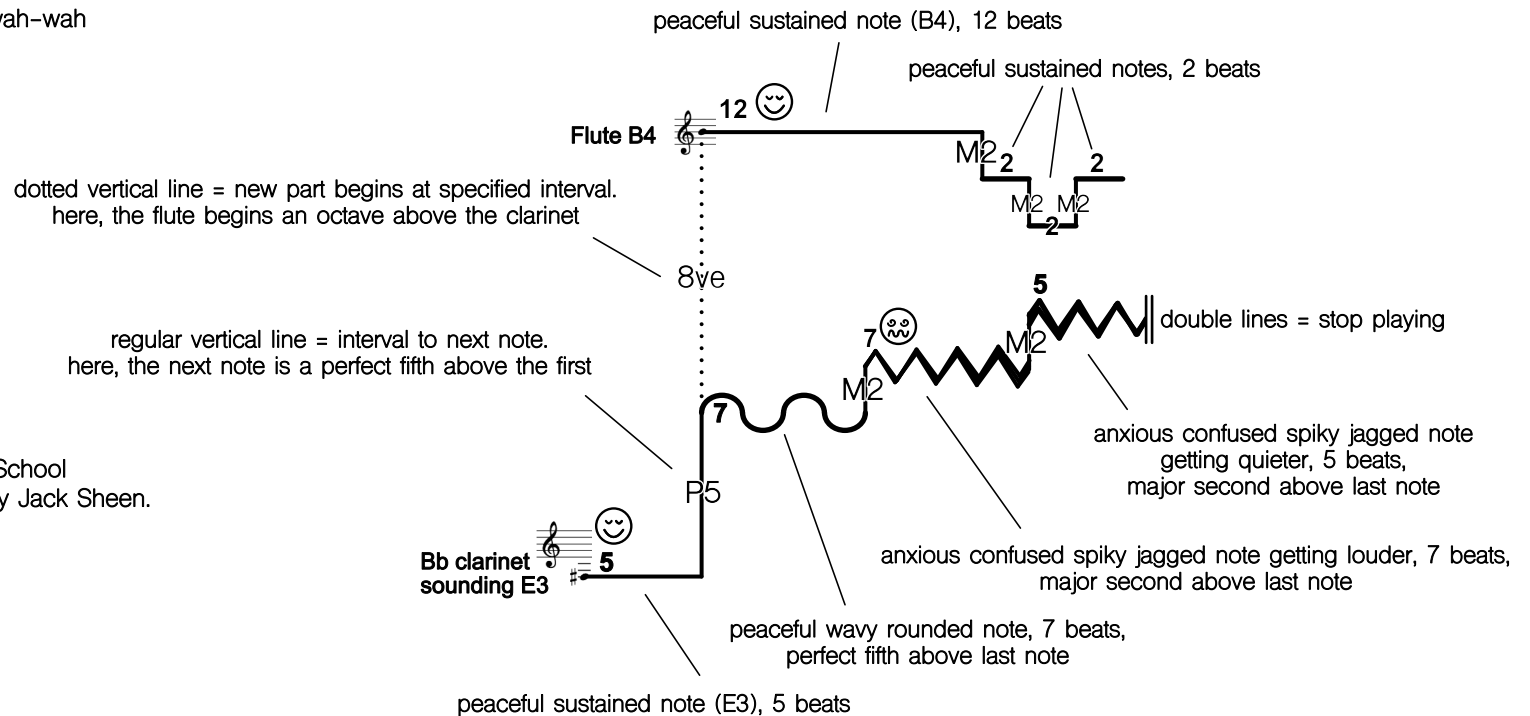


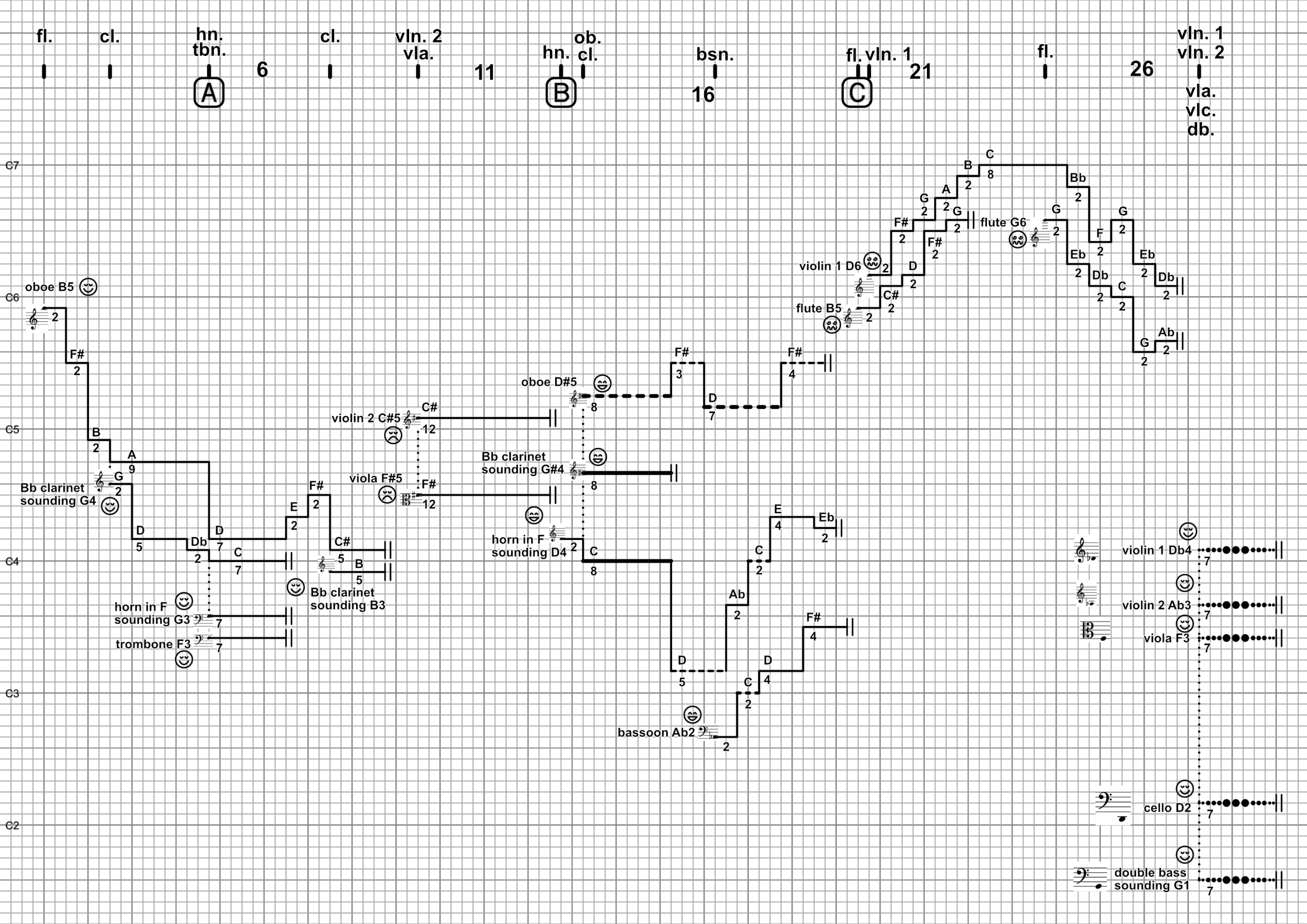



joyful, happy, peaceful, sad, angry, confused/anxious

First performed on the 23rd March 2026 at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama's Silk Street Music Hall, conducted by Jack Sheen.

Annotated Example





21  26

