



UNIT- 11 Essentials of Planning

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit the learner will be able to:

- ✓ Understand how to present interior projects using verbal and graphic communication skills
- ✓ Explain how to select materials, finishes, mod and sample board techniques.

Unit 11

Planning Essentials

To assess how well the interior design of a room allows it to function, you first have to go back to basics. This involves deciding on how a space can be divided into different zones, what should be done about the wiring, walls, ceilings, floors, lighting and windows, what can be improved and how. The result of this analysis will form the framework upon which you can add whatever mood or style you choose. A good design is as much about practicality, comfort and detail as about mood and style. However beautiful the window treatments, however original the colour schemes, however splendid the furnishings, no one will appreciate it if the overall room is not comfortable to live in and does not function as it should.

Information Gathering

Before deciding upon any scheme, a designer needs a complete and thorough understanding of the client's mind and needs. Any competent designer who is asked to improve a home scheme or to plan one from scratch should start by finding out their client's tastes, along with the factors that can make them feel more comfortable, how they live their lives, how they would like to live their lives in an ideal world and how much they are prepared to spend. You can start with the availability of funds and can then work backwards from there, in the light of money available for the project. Once the designer is clear about the availability of funds, they can ask their client questions to find out exactly what their needs are.

These questions may vary according to whether the work involves re-doing a room or a whole house or apartment, or completely starting from scratch. The questions cover the four main aspects of the work:

- Function
- Practicalities
- Aesthetics
- Budget

Function

- How long do you plan to live in this home?
- Are there, or are there likely to be, children in the household? If there are children right now, how many are there and what are their ages? (this affects the room planning)
- Are there any pets in the house? If so, what kind? (this affects the finishes and surfaces used)
- Are there any elderly relatives living with you, or likely to be? (if so, you will need to think about good lighting on the stairs, corridors and hallways, non-slip bathroom floors etc)
- How many people stay at home for the whole day? (this may affect the colours and lighting)
- What are the individual needs of each member of the household? Are these needs likely to change?
- Where does the family feel more comfortable eating?
- Who uses the living room most?
- How many people do you usually entertain at once?
- How often do you entertain? And why?
- In which room do you entertain the most?
- If your children have friends over, where do they entertain them?
- Do you feel that the overall space in the house is adequate?

- What is the minimum number of rooms you think you need?
- Is the room in need of total redecoration? Could your present facilities be improved?
- Where do you and your partner like to sit most and on what? Do you need different chair backs and seat heights? Where do you like to work when paying bills and writing letters, etc?
- What kind of bed and mattress do you both prefer?
- Is bedroom lighting as good as it could be?

Practicalities

- How up to date is the wiring? Do you need to add any new electric sockets? Does your wiring comply with safety requirements? Is it adequate for your present and future needs?
- What is the state of the woodwork, floors, ceilings and walls?
- Are there enough electric sockets in the right places?
- Would it be an improvement to install long windows and French doors somewhere?
- Are any existing air conditioning units unsightly? And if so, can they be improved upon?
- Do you need to fix burglar or smoke alarms?
- Does the existing hardware - such as doorhandles, taps and light switches, etc. need replacing or re-brassing?
- Are there nice floorboards under the existing flooring? Do they need repairing or replacing? Would you like to have a different kind of floor?

If an answer to any of these questions would mean major works, such as re wiring, re-plumbing, re-flooring or repairing a damaged wall, this must be done before re-decorating, and should be considered in the overall budget.

Aesthetics

- Is your taste in decorating traditional, modern, romantic, minimalist or something else? Does it depend on the style of the room or house?
- Do you and your partner have similar tastes or different ones? Have you agreed to each have your own way in different rooms? Or do you have to compromise?
- Do you know what colour schemes you want? Are you open to suggestions?
- What styles do you admire?
- Which styles would you prefer for any particular room?
- Is it possible to include the existing furniture, if there is any?
- Are there any colours or styles you and your partner dislike?

Budget

- What is the maximum you can spend on your project?
- Are you truly comfortable with this budget?
- Have you researched current prices for merchandise and services?
- What must be spent? Where can you save?
- Can you make sensible compromises on items that could be moved to less important rooms, if it means that better things can be afforded in the furniture?
- If you could list the ten luxuries that would make your home look more attractive, what would they be?

Sketching up Ideas

Once the basic concept has been established, it requires further development and refinement. For the very

preliminary ideas, there is no substitute for sketching. While not every interior designer is necessarily a talented artist, a sketch (however crude it might be) will help to visualize how a design idea might look within a space, and whether it is worth working up further. These sketches might take the form of freehand perspectives or rough layouts (which can then be worked up on tracing paper) or thin layout paper over the original survey drawing.

Floor Plans

Floorplans or sketch plans are invaluable for working out changes, and for deciding on the positions of new electric sockets, lighting and furniture. To draw a floorplan, or sketch plan, first make a preliminary plan for the room. Next, measure the lengths of walls, projections and recesses, and mark these on your drawing where appropriate. To double-check that you have got the exact measurements, add together the individual lengths of the features and see if they are equal to the total length of the wall. To complete the survey, take notes of the following measurements:

- Ceiling height
- Height, width and swing of doors
- Height, width and position of the windows
- Services (gas point, radiators, plumbing, light switches etc.)
- Architectural features (dado, niche, arch, floor-level change, sloping etc.)
- Room orientation (whether it faces north, south, east or west)
- Existing finishes (material, type, colour and condition).

Now it's time to start the drawing. This needs to be to scale - an exact replica of the room's shape, but in miniature. The easiest way to do this is to use finely squared graph paper. The conversion ratio of your large-scale measurements into this small-scale drawing will depend upon the gauge of the squared paper.

Using a well-sharpened pencil, start drawing. A useful size has large squares of 2 cm and small ones of 2 mm. For example, you calculate that one small square is equal to 10 cm/4 inches - based on this, your drawing will be one fifth of the actual size of the room or a ratio of 1:50. According to this, if your measurement is 40cm/16 inches, you will draw a line four small squares long, and so on.

Erase any door openings, marking their clearance with an arc drawn to scale, then mark in fixtures or odd corners, windows, radiators, electric sockets, television points, phone jacks and air conditioners etc. Write the room title and a note of the scale you have used.

Decorating schedule

The decorating schedule is another important aid, which serves as a reminder of exactly what is to be done. Decorating schedules can be prepared at the same time as the sample board and can be kept with them for daily reference. Write down the room's name at the top, and write the following headings down the side of the paper, leaving enough space between them for clear descriptions:

- Walls
- Floors
- Ceilings
- Woodwork
- Window treatments
- Lighting,
and so on

Assembling a Scheme

So far, we have discussed various elements that go into making up a scheme. Now we will consider how these are assembled into a pleasing whole. Most of us practise putting together schemes nearly every day of our lives. We get up...and we get dressed, we choose a style that is appropriate for the activities we intend to carry out, we select materials that are suitable and choose colours that flatter us. We decide whether to go for a harmonious outfit or one of contrasts, we determine in what proportions each colour will appear and we may even choose to include a patterned scarf or tie to bring the look together. Finally, we pick out appropriate accessories to complement our outfit. Formulating a design scheme for a home is very much the same process.

It should be remembered that no room in a house should be seen in isolation, but viewed from an adjacent area to ensure that it has a sense of cohesion. It is important that each room scheme works well with its neighbours. That does not mean that the schemes must be the same, but they should have some linking factor. For instance, a dominant colour in one room might be used as an accent colour in the next. In a smaller property, laying the same carpet throughout often produces a harmonious result.

A professional designer takes few short cuts, preferring instead to do thorough research before finalizing a scheme. Skilled at visualizing the design might be, they still need to see how all the components of a scheme interact. And the best way to do this is to make a sample board for each room on which they are working.

Putting together a scheme is (in some ways) even easier than choosing an outfit to wear. Samples can be of great benefit. Here are some tips on handling them:

- Most manufacturers are willing to give small cuttings of fabrics, wall papers and carpets without charge.
- For a fabric that is pivotal to your scheme and which has a large repeat pattern, a larger sample will better show how the material will look when made up. If one of these bigger samples is not available, then buy a metre or so for testing purposes.
- Always view samples in the room where they will appear. Wallpapers can be stuck to the wall with masking tape, fabrics pinned to existing window dressings and paints tested out on a board held up against the wall.
- It is important that the samples are seen on the plane on which they will finally appear. For example, carpet flat on the floor, upholstery fabric on a sofa, curtain fabric gathered at a window. Fabric can take on a very different appearance depending on whether it is laid flat, as in a bed cover, or gathered into drapes, as at a window.
- Gather more samples than you actually require for a room. This gives an opportunity to see how they work together and to reject the ones that are unsuitable.
- Clear plastic file pages are suitable for collecting samples. Label each for the title of the room for which it has been selected. When all the schemes have been gathered, lay each next to the one which it will adjoin to in the house. This will allow you to judge if they link together well.
- When you are building a scheme around existing furnishing, you will need colour samples of these items so that you can see how your new colours will blend with the old.

Making a Sample Board

There has never been a better time for interior design. Numerous ranges of paints (both modern and traditional colours), wallpapers and a diverse collection of good quality (yet affordable) soft furnishing fabric are now available. To find out about the idea decorating style, the client can be asked some questions.

Scheme Sheet

As a backup to a concept board, or when there is little time to finish the concept board, there is another system of recording a scheme that professionals use. It is referred to as a scheme sheet, but it is in essence a sample board. Unlike a sample board, it requires less artistry and can be made up in no time.

The scheme sheet consists of a form which can be easily drawn up by hand (or produced on a personal computer) and which slots into a plastic file. This can then be filed in an A4 ring binder and transported wherever you like. Simply fill in the title of the room on the top of the page, and below add each surface you are going to represent by a sample. In the centre column, write any information you consider relevant to describe the finish or material in question. In the last column, attach a small sample of the material described. In the case of a patterned material, choose a section that shows as many colours as possible.

Further Reading:

- ✓ *Essentials of Treatment Planning (Essentials Assessment) by Mark E. Maruish | Nov 19, 2019*
- ✓ *Assessment Essentials: Planning, Implementing, and Improving Assessment by Trudy W. Banta, Catherine A. Palomba, et al. | Oct 20, 2014*