



BRENTWOOD
OPEN LEARNING COLLEGE

Assignment Cover Sheet

Student Name:	Lenka JANIK
Student Number:	21397
Course:	Diploma in Interior Design Level 4
Assignment NO:	1

Marking Criteria:

We expect the learners to write minimum one well expressed point in three lines against each allocated mark. This means one needs to write 15 lines with 5 well expressed points to get high grades for a 5 marks question.

For high grades use examples and illustrations where appropriate.

Q.1.i.

The three sub-branches in which an interior designer can specialise are:

- **Kitchen and Bath**
- Here the design has to be always tailored to the purpose of the use (be it commercial or not) and plumbing requirements must also be taken into account.
- **Windows and Draperies**
- Even though this area may appear to be rather decorative, windows play important role also for the space management and lighting.
- **Lighting**
- Lighting is essential for a space atmosphere and may change not only the overall ambience but also have a substantial impact on the functionality of a space.

Q.1.ii.

The main role of an interior designer is to **work with a client on improvement of functionality** (for given purpose) and overall **aesthetic quality** of their interior spaces. While doing so, the interior designer should also consider health, safety and welfare of those who will mostly occupy the relevant spaces (be it private occupants or general public). As an outcome, the interior designer prepares complete interior plans and documentations (in continuous discussion with the client), while consulting the specialist on the technical aspects (detailed further below).

Q.1.iii.

The sequence of working procedures in a residential project may be as follows:

1. Discuss with the client his needs and requests and understand the purpose of their project and other requirements.
2. Analyse the above and develop preliminary design concepts in accordance with the health and safety standards.
3. If needed, discuss these concepts further with the client (obtain his approval) and prepare final design proposals (in a team with other licensed practitioners), including drawings and specifications for interior construction (arrangement of walls, electrical wiring, lighting, materials and finishes).

4. Prepare necessary documentation and contracts on behalf of the client.
5. At the time of their implementation, review and evaluate the design solutions (and adapt where necessary).

Q.1.iv.

In order to find a **functionally successful solution**, the interior designer needs to know the purpose of the interior spaces - WHAT FOR, HOW and WHO will be using them. The **purpose ultimately determines** how the space and the interior environment should **look** like and function, whether it needs to be split into different zones (including walls, wiring, lighting etc.), and what should be their **mood and style**.

Q.1.v.

It is essential already at the stage of formulation of the design concepts to consider the **appropriate atmosphere** (mood) of the space in question: whether it should be rather formal or less formal/relaxed, cool or warm, stimulating or calming etc. At a later stage, some important space elements (such as dividing walls or wiring, for instance) can no longer be changed or only with more difficulties and costs incurred. Lighting and textures play important role for setting the right mood of the space, too.

Q.2.

a) Bathrooms

- If for private use only, tailoring the solution to a particular family in question, their number (a single household, a couple or multiple generations), age (elderly people, adults only or with babies/kids) and possibly any limitations or needs of individual family members is essential to take into consideration.
- Public use determines the need for multiple sanitary equipment (WCs, wash-basins etc.), while the mood and style will vary depending on the type of business, e.g. office spaces, restaurants, hospitals, gyms etc.

b) Sitings areas

- In residences, this concerns mainly dining and living room areas. The same considerations as listed above for the residential bathrooms (i.e. number of occupants, their age and individual requirements) will apply. Individual taste plays an important role, too.
- In public spaces, the most suitable interior design will largely depend on the type of business in question and the overall purpose of the sitting area (e.g. waiting rooms, conference rooms, restaurants etc.).

c) Cooking areas

- Private kitchens might be located in a separate room or part of living room ("open plan kitchens"). The same considerations as above applies, bearing in mind the frequency of cooking and individual taste.
- Public cooking areas may vary from small office kitchenettes (these may resemble more the private kitchens) to large industrial kitchens in canteens or restaurants. Both the functional consideration as well as the style of the space will be largely determined by the purpose of the cooking area.

Case study

The stages of the project may occur rather in the following order:

1. Careful interviewing to establish the client's programme and budget.
2. Developing a concept.
3. Obtaining client's approval for that concept.
(+ 3bis – not mentioned in the given case study: Preparing final design proposal, incl. drawings and specifications, lighting, materials, finishes etc.)
4. Making estimates.
5. Making authorised purchases.
6. Supervising and installing.

Student Statement:

By submitting this assignment, I confirm that this is my own work.

Student Signature		Date	25/07/2018
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For Tutor / Assessor Use Only

Total Marks	
Marks Obtained	
Percentage / Grade	