Interior client's needs. the interiors of a

Art & Culture, Artists



Interior design is a broadprofession that explores many different pathways and is essentiallymulti-disciplinary. balancing functional needs and aesthetic preferences inside of astructure." Interior Design is far more than choosing items to decorate a room or space. As anact itself, interior design is ancient but as a profession, it was only tillthe 20th century that it was recognised.

The term 'Interior Design' before was used to describe moreof the decoration of a space, however the title has now been credited as ahighly respected profession and practice. Interior design involves finding solutions to a supposed problem by creatively and technically constructing a space and environment that follows the desired purpose and function. For an interiordesigner, it is important to enhance the basic function or purpose of astructure as well as meeting the client's needs. The interiors of a space orbuilding are often constructed to compliment the architectural exterior however, on the contrary, some believe that the purpose of a building is defined by itsinterior more than its exterior. Interior Designers work with architects, engineers, contractors, carpenters, artists and many other professionals and like any profession, Interior Design requires education, experience and practice. A designer, generally, will go through several processes that candiffer with each project all with an aim in achieving the anticipated outcomeand satisfying the client, however, just as important as the aesthetics, thereare design codes and regulations which play a large role in determining howfree an interior designer can be. There can be several limitations which is thedesigners job to know, address it and consider them during the process of thedesign.

As an Interior Designer, there will be clients that know exactly whatthey want which can be both good and bad as some clients for instance, on asmall project like a client's home, will insist on a concept or design that thedesigner may see as not fitting aesthetically, practically or just not agreewith. The question then becomes, do you refuse something you don't agree withor do you compromise with what you believe in or your expertise in design toplease the client. As cliché as it may seem, interior design is about creating anenvironment and an experience, leaving an impression on the client and otherusers that interact with the space. With most design projects, there are common stages that are carried out, for example the initial researchstage where the designer will research, analyse and look into what the client likesand then apply their professional knowledge and skills of being an interior designerconsidering the information and recommendations given from the client.

Theinterior designer will carry out preliminary spatial plans and elevations, 2D and 3D concepts designs, mappings and sketches and the user will beestablished. Once the designs and concepts have been confirmed including the codes and regulations, aesthetics involving materiality, finishes, fittings and colours are then selected followed by, detailed drawings that visualise the proposed design. Before the designer should go any further with designing, contracts and other documentations should all be addressed, agreed and signed on by all parties, including collaborations with other designers and artists. This will for example include the pricing/ budget the project will require to complete and other formalities. After all the required documents and regulations have been signed and approved, construction

documents can then be preparedwhich consist of detailed specifications, plans, elevations and other forms ofvisual communication that the designer can provide to help with translatingwhat is expected from the construction builders.

After every progression, it isimportant to have everything written, documented, signed in case of any disputeor disagreements which will provide as evidence or proof to go back to.