

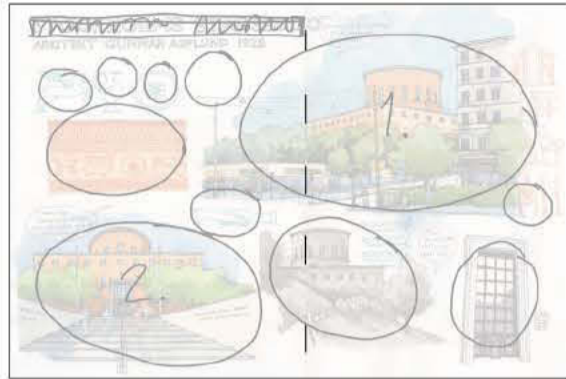
# Thinking about layout

I find it useful to think I do a spread like this. For do everything in colour, but focus to a few things with or monochrome as 'additional info'. Also, I want to vary the sizes of the sketches on the spread, so that not everything gets the same importance.

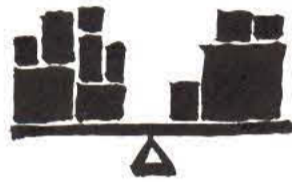
through a few things before example, I might not want to instead choose to give extra colour, and keep the rest subdued

So:

1) Decide which view you want to give most importance to, and therefore more space than the others. Choose a space for it on your spread. Put a light pencil line around this space if you find that helpful.

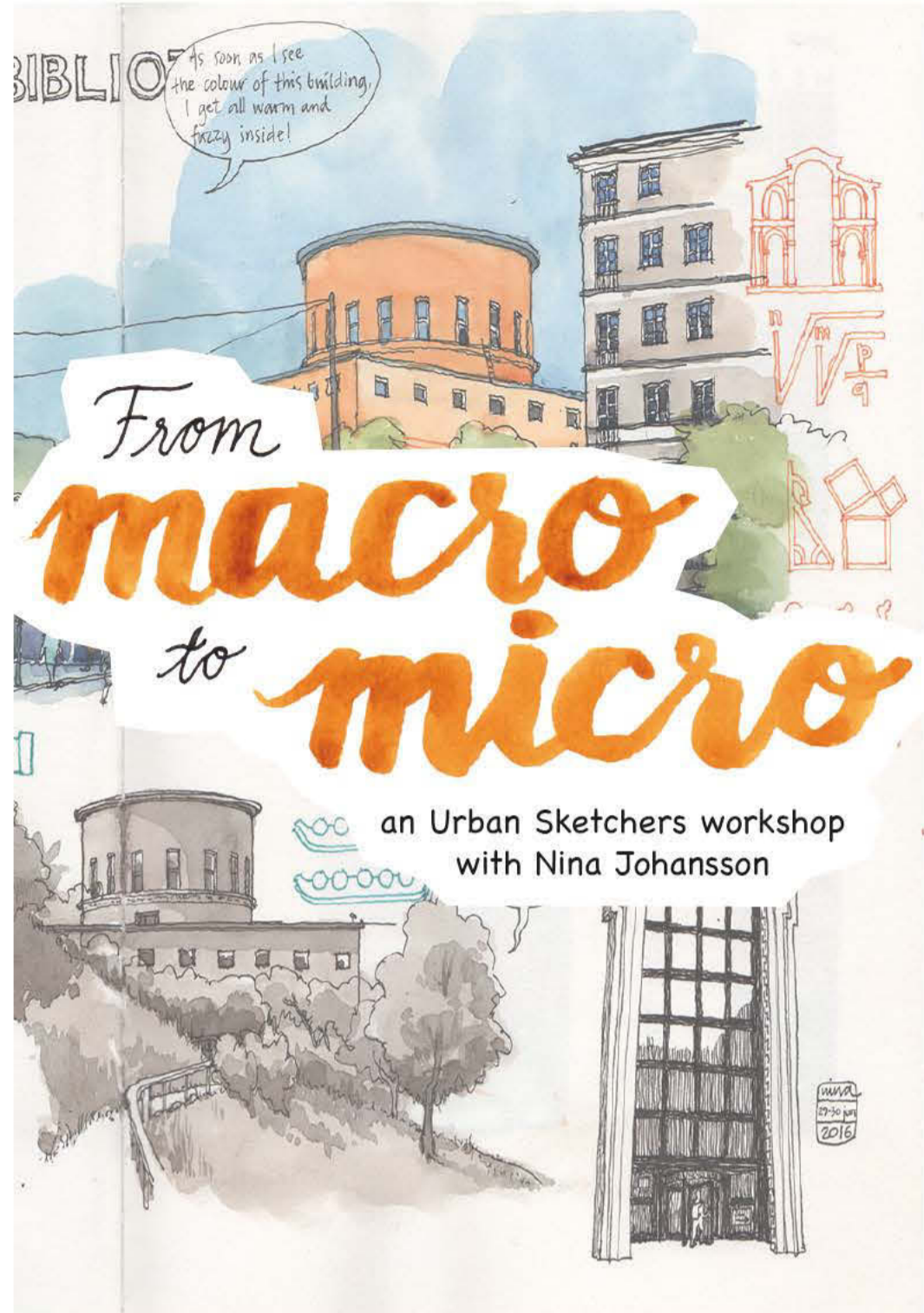


2) Plan ahead for the next biggest drawing, and make sure you still have space left for details around these main two sketches. Think of the layout as a seesaw that you want to keep in balance!



3) Collect details wherever you can fit them in! Look for details on the building, people in and around the place, typography, signs, write down conversations or notes of your own - anything that adds info and a feel for the place we are sketching goes here!

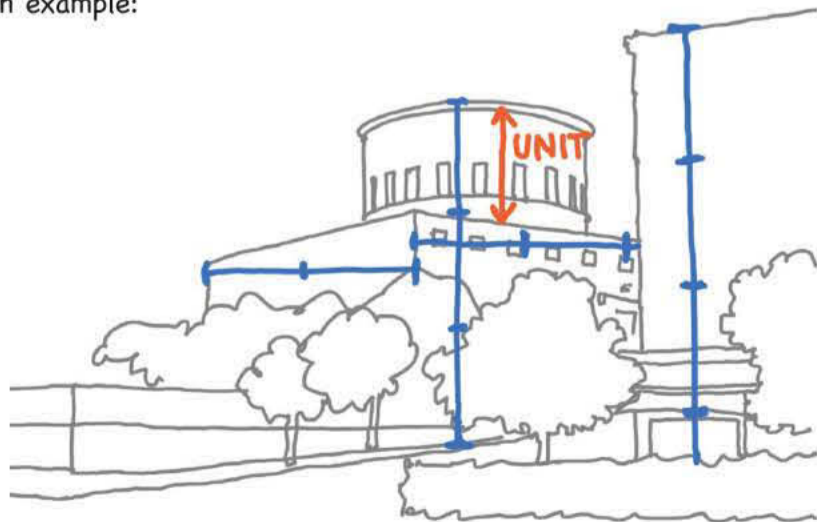
4) Remember - there are no rules! Draw what you find meaningful! Some think less is more, some think more is more! Go for all colour if you think that's a good idea, or all monochrome or lots of typography or none at all! Anything goes as long as you're telling the story of this place.



# fitting things on the page

As we are doing several sketches on the same spread, it might be a good idea to take a few measurements before you start sketching. This is to make sure that 1) you fit the drawing in the area you have designated for it, and 2) you get decent proportions on your buildings - we are after all telling the story of a place, might as well try to make it a recognizable "portrait".

I usually choose a part of the building as a measuring unit, and then compare everything else with that. I use my pen held with a straight arm to measure. An example:



Once I have my measurement unit, I measure the main components of the building(s). I don't measure everything, just the big parts, to get an overall proportionately correct sketch.

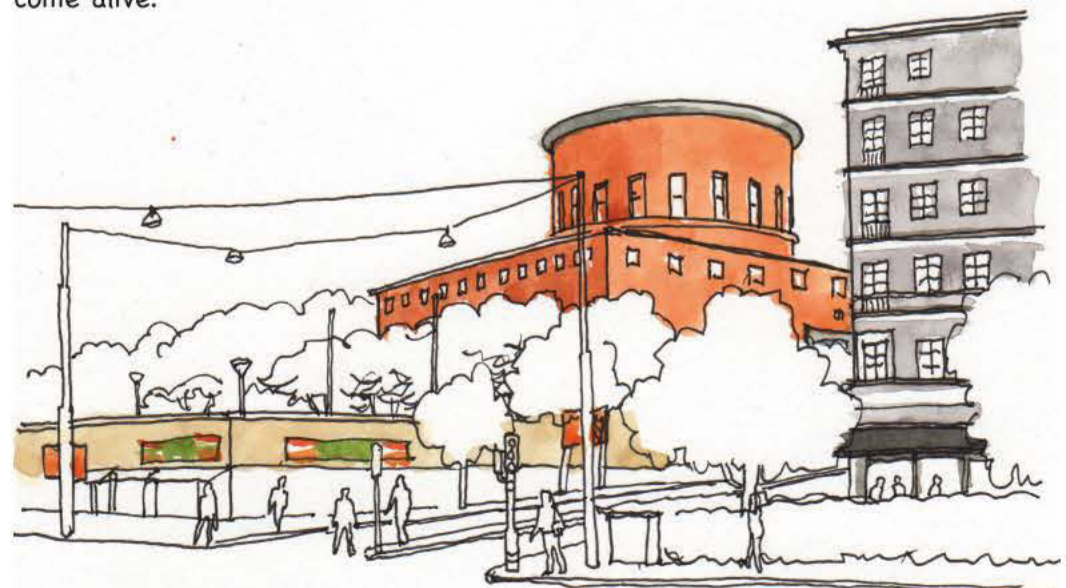
I try to fit these measurements into the area that I want to put this sketch in. To do this, I put tiny dots on the paper, in this case they would be at the ends on the blue lines, to give myself a framework to draw in. I often do these dots in ink, they will hardly be visible when the sketch is done.

# Taking color notes

If you (like me!) are a sketcher who like to take your time to draw, don't bother to try to finish everything on the spot, if you have limited time. The basic sketch and some colour notes is enough.

If I'm in a bit of a hurry, I try to mix the colours of the buildings first, and put them down on the paper, so as to remember the main colours. If it's sunny, I'll also mix a shadow colour, and add in the main shadows, to remember the direction of the light. With this information in the sketch, I can finish it later, if needed. It's usually easy to figure out the rest, just memorize a few detail colours, such as window frames, roof colour or other half important stuff. It is also ok (of course!) to leave things as line drawings, no need to put colour on everything!

Greenery is usually easy, as long as you have sketched it in it's right position, Trees are 3D shapes, and as long as you know the direction of the sunlight, you'll be able to figure out where to put shadows on them, to make them come alive.



# STOCKHOLMS STADS BIBLIOTEK

ARKITEKT GUNNAR ASPLUND 1928

As soon as I see the colour of this building, I get all warm and fuzzy inside!

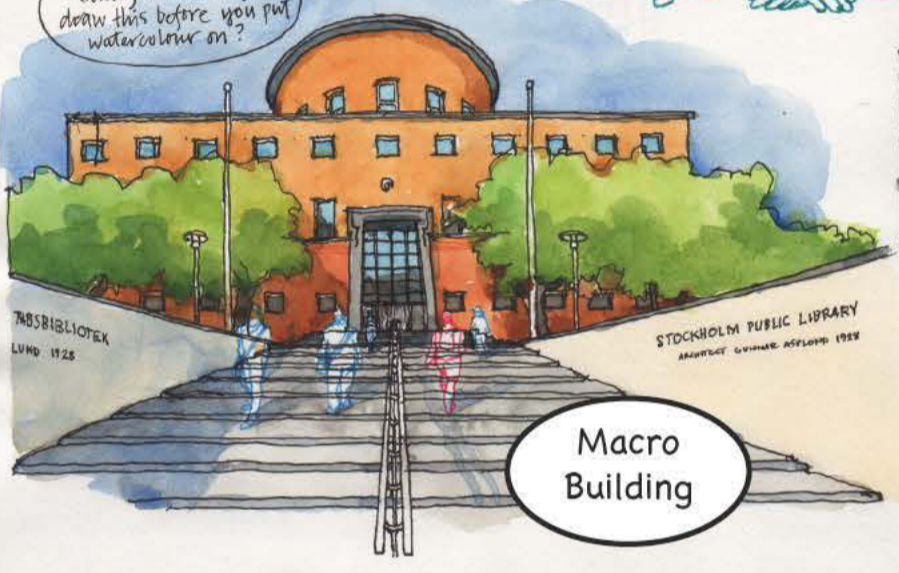
Macro Context



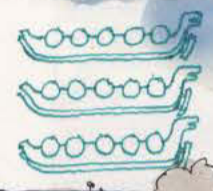
Micro Details



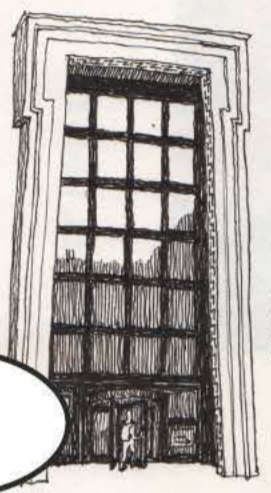
I looove this library! Ooh, did you draw this before you put watercolour on?



Macro Building



Missis, you can draw me! I'm over here! Look!



Micro Details

mima 29-30 apr 2016



SAN JUAN BAPTISTA CHURCH ARUCAS



HISTORISKA MUSEET

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