



Workstation configuration principles

Having been introduced to the furniture components and work patterns, it is now time to explore the potential combinations of items and their layout. Orientation, height and finishes, among other things, convey messages on how the object and the space it occupies should be used. For example, it is easy to understand what can or cannot be moved. Some other “furniture messages” may indicate openness or interruption, the need for privacy or the anticipation of collaboration.

More importantly, the furniture configurations must respond to, and take advantage of architectural conditions. Where are the most public and active spaces? Those spaces should be closest to interactive zones. If that is not possible, components should be selected to mitigate noise and visual disruption. Similarly, areas with the best views and daylight should be allocated for more of the non-mobile workforce. Components may be necessary to mitigate environmental conditions such as glare or shadows. What areas are best suited for temporary, short term use? Which spaces are best suited for things (storage) rather than people?