



# Hybrid Workplace

SHHQ Operations  
Beatrice Low, Andy Chew, Chen Shunann, Chiew Yu Zheng, Jason Lim

## Introduction / Background

Hybrid working has become increasingly popular in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which accelerated the adoption of remote work. There is a pressing need to improve the traditional office layout to suit new hybrid working model.

## Methodology

The team adopted a structured QI methodology and brainstormed all possible issues faced when implementing hybrid working in a conventional office setup. After identifying the symptoms and root causes, the team categorised them using fish bone cause and effect diagram. From here, primary driver diagram was used to analyse, group the root causes and identify areas of improvement and develop the hybrid workplace design guideline.

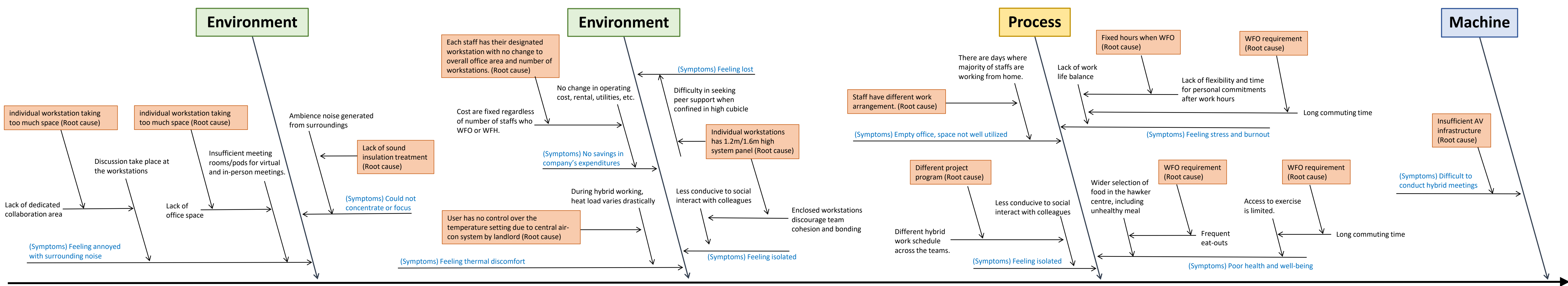
SHHQ Facilities Development office renovation was completed based on hybrid working model. Learning points from the completed office were used to further refine the design guidelines.

## Objectives

Good design for hybrid workplace could enhance collaboration, improve productivity and allow flexibility in work practices while prioritizing employee well-being. Our goal is to develop a hybrid workplace design guide for:

- Flexible workspace
- Wellness and comfort
- Sustainability
- Technology integration
- Supporting Mechanical & Electrical services.

The fish bone diagram was used to illustrate and identify the common problems observed when adopting hybrid working in a conventional office set up.

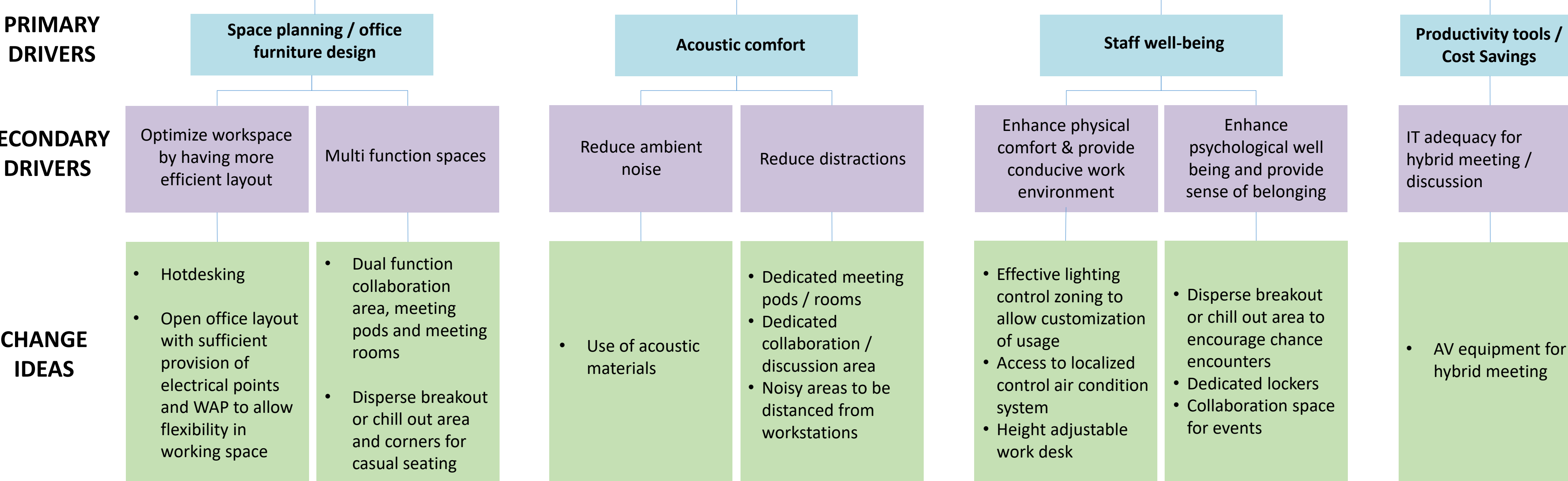


Issues faced when adopting hybrid working in a conventional office set up

Through the driver diagram, the team was able to group the issues and identify the challenges that can be improved.

**GOAL**  
To enhance collaboration, improve productivity and allow flexibility for hybrid workplace while prioritizing employee well-being.

## Hybrid Workplace Design Guideline

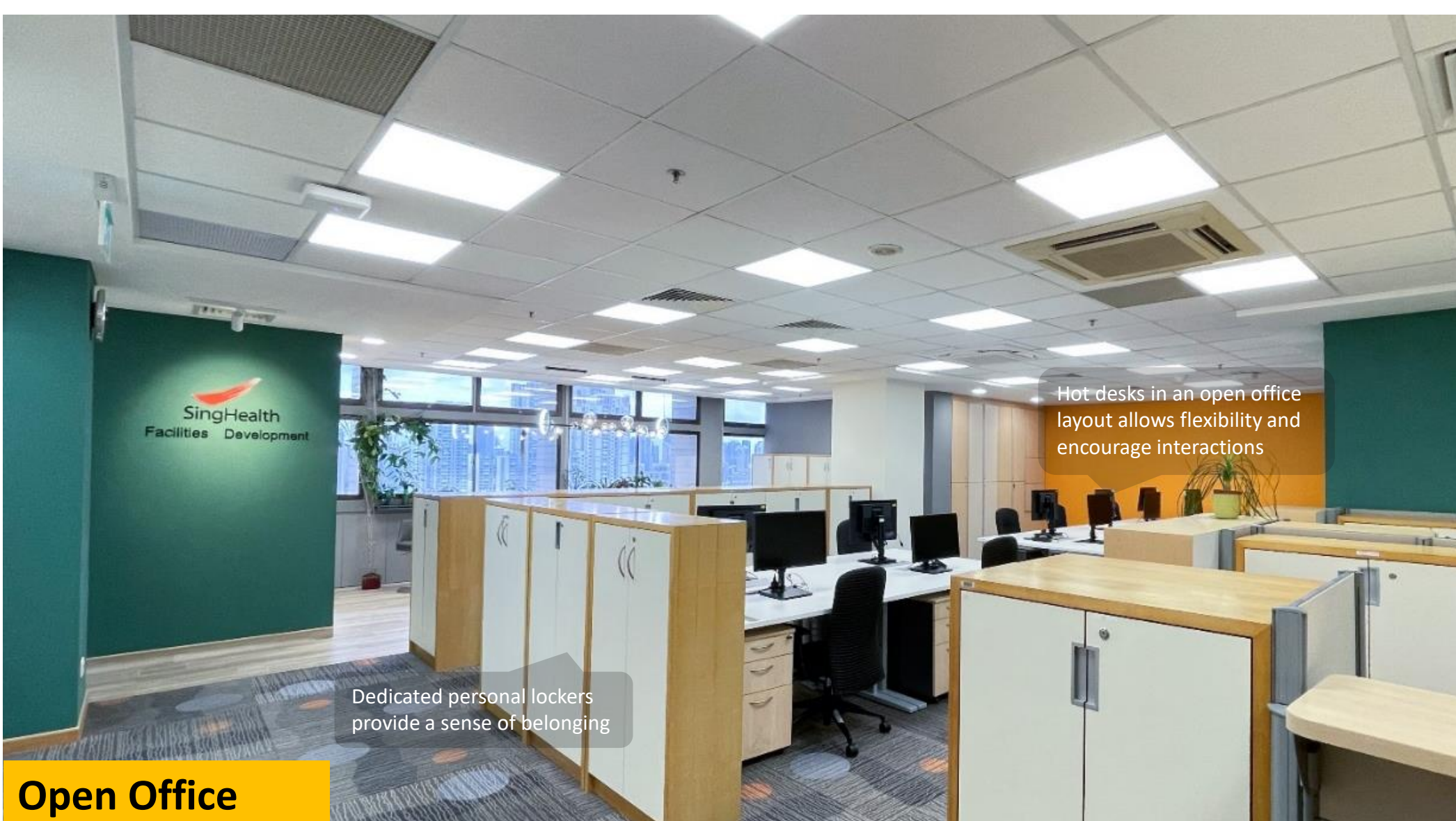


The design guideline provides the infrastructure aspect of the general guide for the architectural and mechanical & electrical (M&E) provision, technology integration as well as sustainability considerations for a hybrid workplace.

5 key design principles are:

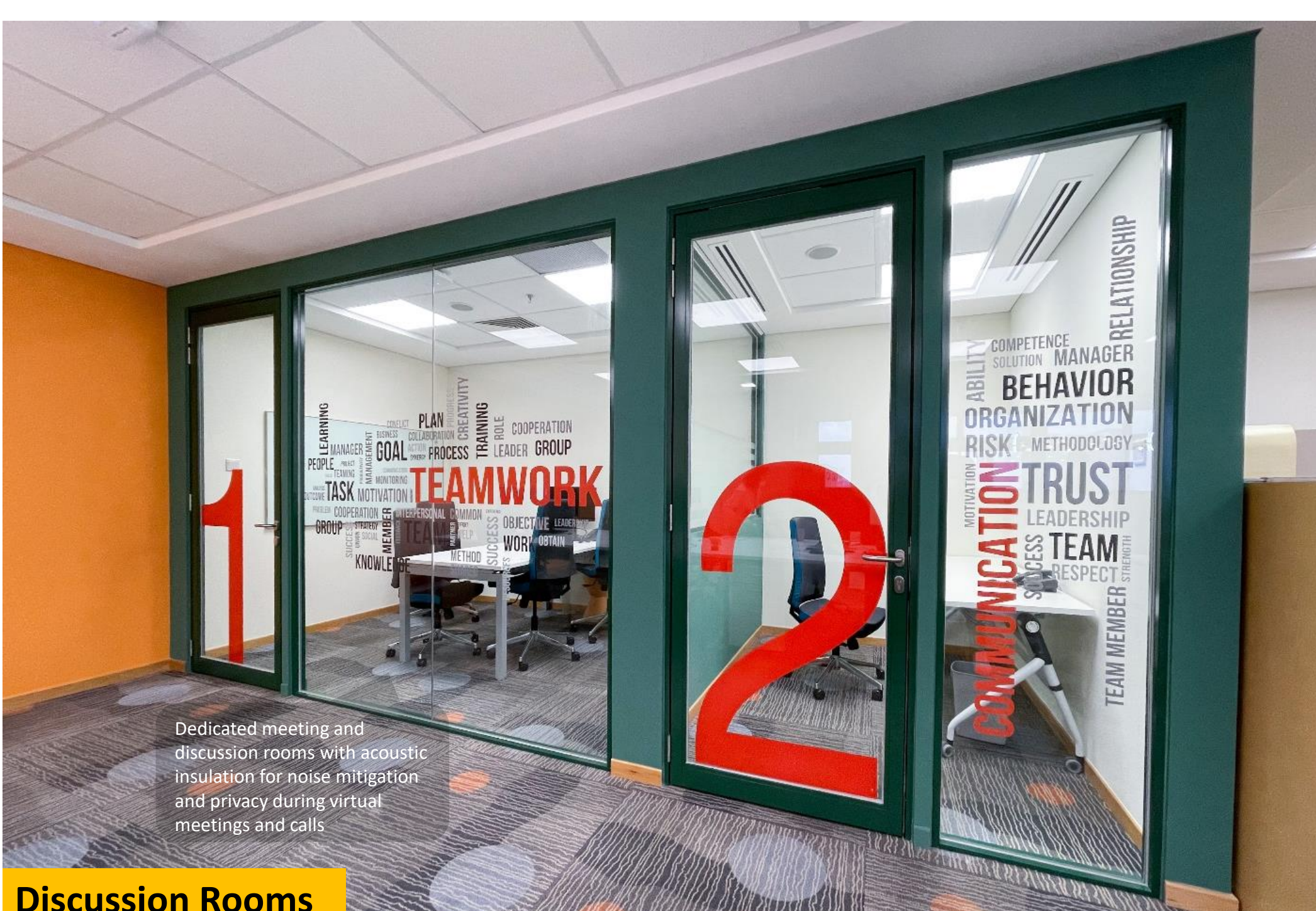
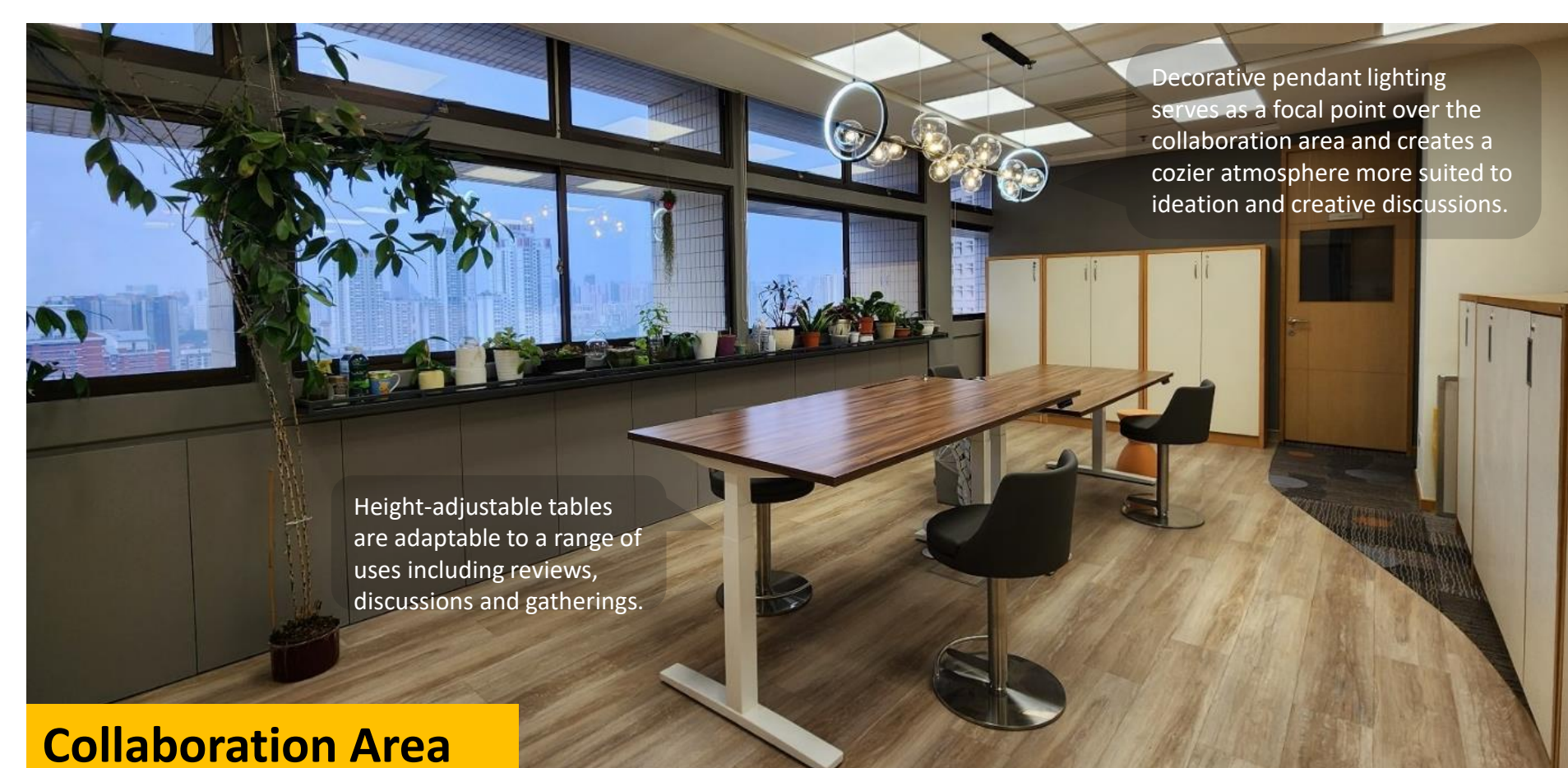


Image source from www.placemakingplus.com



The FD office renovation comprised the following key features:

- Open office with linear and interactive hot desk configuration to promote flexibility and efficient use of space.
- Meeting room and pods were designed to accommodate both virtual and in-person meetings with movable furniture and flexible seating arrangements. The meeting room and pods provide private and quiet spaces for individuals or small group setting.
- Collaboration area was designed as a central space where employees can come together to brainstorm ideas, collaborate and engage in informal discussions.



**1. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1. 5 KEY DESIGN PRINCIPLES**

- 1.1.1 Flexible and Adaptable Spaces
- 1.1.2 Fostering a Sense of Belonging
- 1.1.3 Encouraging Interactions
- 1.1.4 Infrastructure Readiness
- 1.1.5 Technology Integration

**2. ARCHITECTURAL**

**2.1. FLEXIBLE WORKSPACE LAYOUT AND ZONING**

- 2.1.1 Type of Space and Spatial Inter-relationship
- 2.1.2 Overall Zoning Concept and Diagram
- 2.1.3 Requirements for Hot Desks
- 2.1.4 Hot Desk Configuration
- 2.1.5 Comfort and Ergonomics
- 2.1.6 General Requirements for Meeting Rooms & Call Pods
- 2.1.7 General Requirements for Discussion & Collaboration Area
- 2.1.8 General Requirements for Privacy

**2.2. WELLNESS & COMFORT**

- 2.2.1 Acoustic Design and Noise Management
- 2.2.1.1 Basic Sound Level Standards
- 2.2.1.2 Spatial Arrangement
- 2.2.1.3 Use of Insulating Materials and Design
- 2.2.2 Natural Light and Glare Control
- 2.2.2.1 Basic Lighting Standards
- 2.2.2.2 Choosing Right Type of Lighting
- 2.2.3 Views and Natural Daylighting
- 2.2.3.1 Strategies for Maximizing Daylighting
- 2.2.3.2 Glare Control

**2.3. SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES**

- 2.3.1 Green Building Materials

**2.4. UNIVERSAL DESIGN FEATURES**

**3.1. AIR CONDITIONING AND MECHANICAL VENTILATION (ACMV)**

- 3.1.1 Flexible Zoning
- 3.1.2 Enhanced Ventilation
- 3.1.3 Temperature Control
- 3.1.4 Noise Control
- 3.1.5 Energy Efficiency
- 3.1.6 Integration with Technology
- 3.1.7 Adaptability
- 3.1.8 Employee Well-Being

**3.2. ELECTRICAL LIGHTING SYSTEM**

- 3.2.1 Utilize LED Lighting
- 3.2.2 Light Quality
- 3.2.3 Use Motion Sensors and Timers
- 3.2.4 Implement Natural Light Optimization
- 3.2.5 Task Lighting
- 3.2.6 Occupancy-based Controls
- 3.2.7 Zoning and Dining

**3.3. ELECTRICAL POWER PROVISION**

- 3.3.1 Power Outlets
- 3.3.2 Power Distribution
- 3.3.3 Futureproofing

**3.4. IT INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 3.4.1 Wi-Fi Network Coverage
- 3.4.2 Internet Port Readiness

**3.5. OTHER SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES**

- 3.5.1 Sustainable Procurement
- 3.5.2 Staff Awareness
- 3.5.3 Waste Reduction
- 3.5.4 Water Conservation

**3.6. TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 3.6.1 Type of Hybrid Work Mode
- 3.6.2 Type of Hybrid Workplace Technology
- 3.6.2.1 Security
- 3.6.2.2 Communication and Collaboration
- 3.6.2.3 Smart Offices
- 3.6.2.4 People Analytics
- 3.6.2.5 Document Management
- 3.6.2.6 Employee Learning Applications
- 3.6.2.7 Leveraging the Power of AI
- 3.6.3 Hybrid Meeting Communication & Connection
- 3.6.3.1 Understanding Hybrid Meetings
- 3.6.3.2 Video Conferencing and AV Equipment

The content page of the hybrid workplace design guideline is shown above.

## Conclusion

Hybrid work model can positively impact employee well-being and work-life balance. Employees can then experience reduced commuting stress, managing personal obligations and better integration of work and personal life. An ideal hybrid work environment can increase job satisfaction of employees. It may enhance employee to portray their capabilities and attain full potential, so it is imperative that employee works in a good hybrid workplace.