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A-TYPICAL PLAN

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- The deep plan in American office and the thin plan in European office

- Efficiency and flexibility/ repetition and sameness – efficiency in the repetitive floors became equated with the monotony and depersonalization of the workplace. (Kuo, 20)

- Dominance of plan– the ultimate limitations and opportunities lie in the disposition of services in plan. (Kuo, 21)

- Affordable workplace – as industrialization created a class of labor that no longer needed to be at the source of production, the demand for mass affordable workspaces in urban areas became pressing. … The design of the office space is inseparable from the economy it implies. … Like in housing, the question of the individual within the collective lies at the center of consideration. (Kuo, 23)

- Technological innovations help to shape the organization and image of the office building and by extension, the company within. (Kuo, 24)

- Increasing performance sometimes requires embracing a certain inefficiency which may extend into the spatial realm. (Kuo, 24)

- By pushing the extreme of the individual, the Philip Morris project highlights what is communal even farther. (Lamuniere, 113)

Jeannette Kuo, “A-Typical Plan” in A-Typical Plan, On Identity, Flexibility, and Atmosphere in the Office Building, (Zurich, Park Books, 2013).

Ines Lamuniere, “A Conversation – Context and Atmosphere in the Office Typology” in A-Typical Plan, On Identity, Flexibility, and Atmosphere in the Office Building, (Zurich, Park Books, 2013).