

Proposing Strategies for Redesigning the Landscape of Existing Industrial Units based on Attention Restoration Theory; Case study: Ilam paper recycling factory

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Abstract

This study mentions that most of Iran's industrial spaces have been created in the absence of architecture theories. There is no alternative but to make minor improvements to adapt the existing units to scientific theories; since complete demolition and rebuilding costs a lot of money. The mental fatigue of workers, which affects their safety and efficiency, is another problem for these units. As a way to minimize mental fatigue, presence in natural environments is mentioned. The efficacy of nature in restoring industrial workers' attention, however, has not been studied. Therefore, the present study seeks to analyze this problem and aims to provide strategies for using nature in these units' landscapes. Ilam paper recycling factory, located in Ilam industrial zone, is a case study of this research. In this job, a combination of three methods is used. The first method is analytical and draws conclusions based on logical reasoning from previous studies. The second method assesses the components of attention restoration theory in industrial units directly. In the third method, (in a case study), observation is used to provide operational strategies. This observation is of two kinds: systematic and non-systematic. It is performed on the patterns of people's movement, the environmental features around the factory, and its physical characteristics. The study results present nature as a restorative factor in indoor and outdoor industrial spaces (in real, virtual, direct, and indirect ways). Using these observations and the research carried out at the Ilam Paper Recycling factory, some strategies are proposed for the use of nature in the landscape of existing industrial units.

Keywords: Mental Fatigue, Attention Restoration Theory, Nature, Landscape Design of Industrial Units, Ilam Paper Recycling Factory

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