

Theses

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1.

The lack of the connection between downtown and the nature leads to health (physical and psychological) damages for the inhabitants of large cities. The big city stress can be traced back to this deficit. The man is living in the nature. Cities are created by the abolition of the everyday relationship between people and the natural living environments. Cities' area increased of the necessary extent of the protection and other functional aspects. Until the urbanization's skip triggered by the industrial revolution, city residents had been in contact with nature on a daily basis. After it the situation for population changed dramatically. Most of the typical symptoms of the health problems of urban residents can be traced back to the lack of direct contact nature (vitamin D, dust allergies, anxiety) or their encounter with the nature (hay fever, certain food allergies).

2.

The balanced life of townspeople is associated with green tissue area where for the suitable recreation of townspeople well-equipped, more groves are needed, and the built environment has to be presented minimally. Not every public place has possibility to install a sufficient amount of plant. So this need of overbuilt environment is solved by the continuity of green areas, but this is not enough alone for the residents' satisfactory to recycle their health they need presence of architecture-free public spaces (groves, park forests) in the city. The larger groves – and the associated flora which is allows you to really soak up fresh air – with the boundless sight unfolds before us resolve emotional stress caused by the built limits.

3.

The street furniture of the historic towns should bear qualitative value beyond the basic functional requirements. The majority of European cities connected with the past and the present. In the past grand architectural monuments created spaces which are adapted to the modern age. The accessories must satisfy two seemingly contradictory demands: it must be flush with the different form factor for their needs due to the environment in addition to modernity.

4.

Quality of the outdoor furniture is the shaping, high-quality workmanship and choice of materials used totality, which is reflecting the environment. At the planning of outdoor furniture which is intended for general use does not for a particular site is very important to highlight the environment, in their shaping not be intrusive and distracting, with their quality underline the space, they have to serve.

5.

Because of its overall image in the collective mind cast iron is still one of the best raw materials for the street furniture of historical cities. The cast iron is the base material, regardless of which form also evokes the classic era of big cities, as the golden age, the use of an all-inclusive bulk of the XIX. century may be taken. The quality of this material allows coating the contemporary forms in archaic robes without being forced, as a forgery, or we feel it stranger.

6.

The street furniture of green spaces are elements of the space, where the goal is to ensure the comfort of visitors to the park and the natural environment to the fore. The primary function of the parks is to give us opportunities to enjoy the nature and not the outdoor furniture's aesthetics, so when you design your furniture's shape, colour and material selection keep in mind that the articles are not only used, but they shall inevitably bring into the green area their built environment. To achieve the effect of more natural the street furniture of parks has to so only be free of detectable that the pedestrian can find this specific „civilization” add-on if he needs it.

7.

The well-designed street furniture requires no maintenance; aesthetically grow old without regular care. One of the main problems of investments in the public spaces that while local governments have at their disposal a given amount for installation requires, the sustainability of realized projects is rarely taken into account. It is often that the less expensive, so most quickly and easily depreciating items installed in spaces which continued lack of maintenance rather spoil, as a usable environment. In this case, if the furniture aftercare is not solved, it is critical that shape, structure and surface treatment should be designed so that on the multi-year forecast, the potential for misuse and damage of the less vandalism does not result in function loss. The look of this neglected state also welcome visitors to use public spaces. state also welcome visitors to use public spaces.