

Abstract

The general aim of this thesis is to estimate nature of the man – landscape relationship in selected parts of the Novohradsko region. In the process of working on this thesis, many aspects, which could influence this connection, were considered. One of them was the forced transfer of German population from Czechoslovakia to Germany and Austria after World War II. Different extent of this process was the key to selection of the studied cadastral units. These cadasters were examined from the point of landscape changes and various landscape heritage comparison. The reason for this study was the complexity of the man – landscape relationship and the different aspects which can determine the nature of it. The results were confronted with the local people's perception by interviews.

The thesis is structured into several parts. One of the crucial is the theoretical chapter, which presents the various attitudes to landscape, mainly those which emphasize land use discipline, landscape heritage, landscape memory and territorial identity. All these phenomenons appear in the other parts of the thesis. At first, the land use analysis in the South-Bohemian Borderland is made, then selected cadasters are examined in this way as well. An overview of the most important landscape heritage in those units follows. Finally, the results of the landscape (and its changes) perception by the locals, are presented. The discussion part tries to evaluate these results and to estimate the level of the local (landscape) identity.

Keywords: Landscape – Local Identity – Land Use – Landscape Heritage – Borderland – Novohradsko