

Abstract

This diploma thesis is focused on a topic of mediaeval landscape and its recognition and its development. The studied area is in the lower Doubrava River and Klejnárka river region, eastwards of Kutná Hora. The work is based on an analysis of historical, archaeological and geographical data and on a fieldwork research of the selected historical landscape features (of natural and also artificial origin). The dam of pond „Svatoanenský rybník“ (Nové Dvory u Kutné Hory cadastral area) was chosen for the fieldwork research and for the dating analysis.

There were made five dug sampling sites through the dam and alluvial sediments beneath. The profiles were described and analyzed. There were taken samples for these analyses: radiocarbon dating, optically stimulated luminescence dating (OSL) and heavy metal content assessment.

The pond's origin is historically dated 1501 - 1552 AD. The dam was archeologically dated 15th century *post quem* (on the basis of pottery and glass sherds analysis). There was taken only one sample for ¹⁴C dating from alluvial sediments. The result of dating by AMS method is 2070 ± 30 BP, but stratigraphically these sediments came from Middle Ages. This difference is cleared up by resedimentation of sampled wood. The analysis of OSL is still not finished. Most interesting results came from analysis of heavy metal content in the alluvial sediments beneath the dam. The development curve was compared with historically known Ag and Cu production in the medieval mines in Kutná Hora. On the basis of this comparison was dated a boundary line between dam and alluvial sediments, i.e. the origin of the dam. This boundary is dated 1500 - 1550.

The dating of dam origin by historical method corresponds with that by heavy metal content and in part with archaeological dating.

This project approves the applicability of methods used for analyzing historical landscape development by dating its structures.