

HERITAGE, CHANGE AND CONSEQUENCES FOR RECREATION: LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT IN CZECHIA DURING THE LAST 200 YEARS

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► INTRODUCTION

“Heritage of extinct landscapes: identification, reconstruction and presentation” is a project supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic. We have investigated 30 study areas so far. They are situated across the Czechia, e.g., mountainous agricultural areas, (post)military areas, postmining areas, urbanized areas, valleys covered by water bodies are among them. Many different outputs stemming from the broad definition of the project and heritage, respectively. The outputs are prepared by wide team from the Geographical section of the Faculty of Science, Charles University. These outputs are ranging from physical-geographical analysis and description of the study areas to historical and cultural geographical analysis of the society and representation of the region in symbols and institutions. Here, we aimed at recreation.

► AIMS

- To reveal heritage and values of the study areas from point of view of many geographical disciplines
- To analyse land use / land cover changes
- To investigate relationship between development of the study areas and recreation

► DATA

- **Land cover data:** based on the cadastral maps, first time horizon on the Imperial imprints of the Stable Cadastre provided by the Czech Office of Surveying Mapping and Cadastre and the second time horizon was made by using cadastral maps from the Registry of territorial identification, addresses and real estate edited on the basis of actual orthophotos. Land cover was classified to seven categories: built-up areas, forest, arable land, permanent grassland, permanent cultures, water bodies and other areas

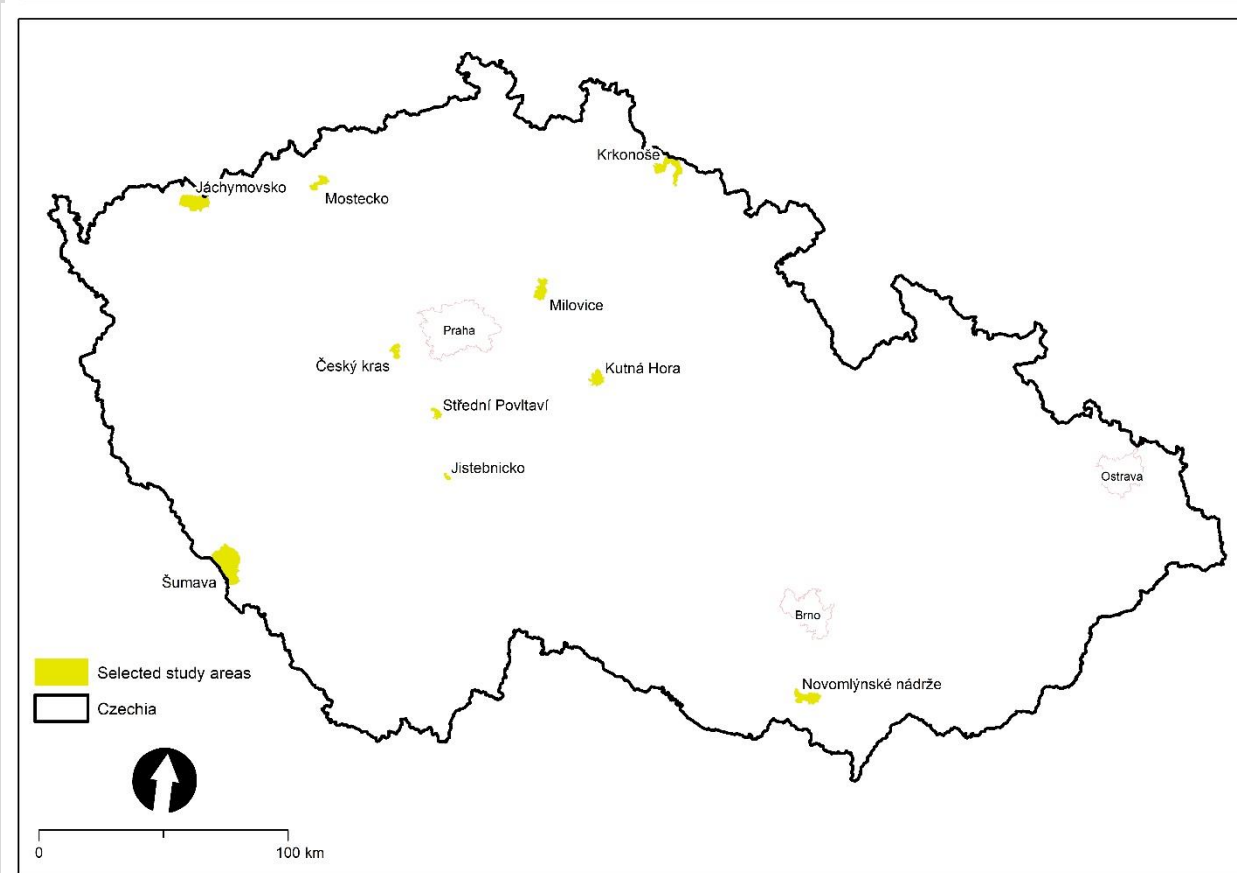
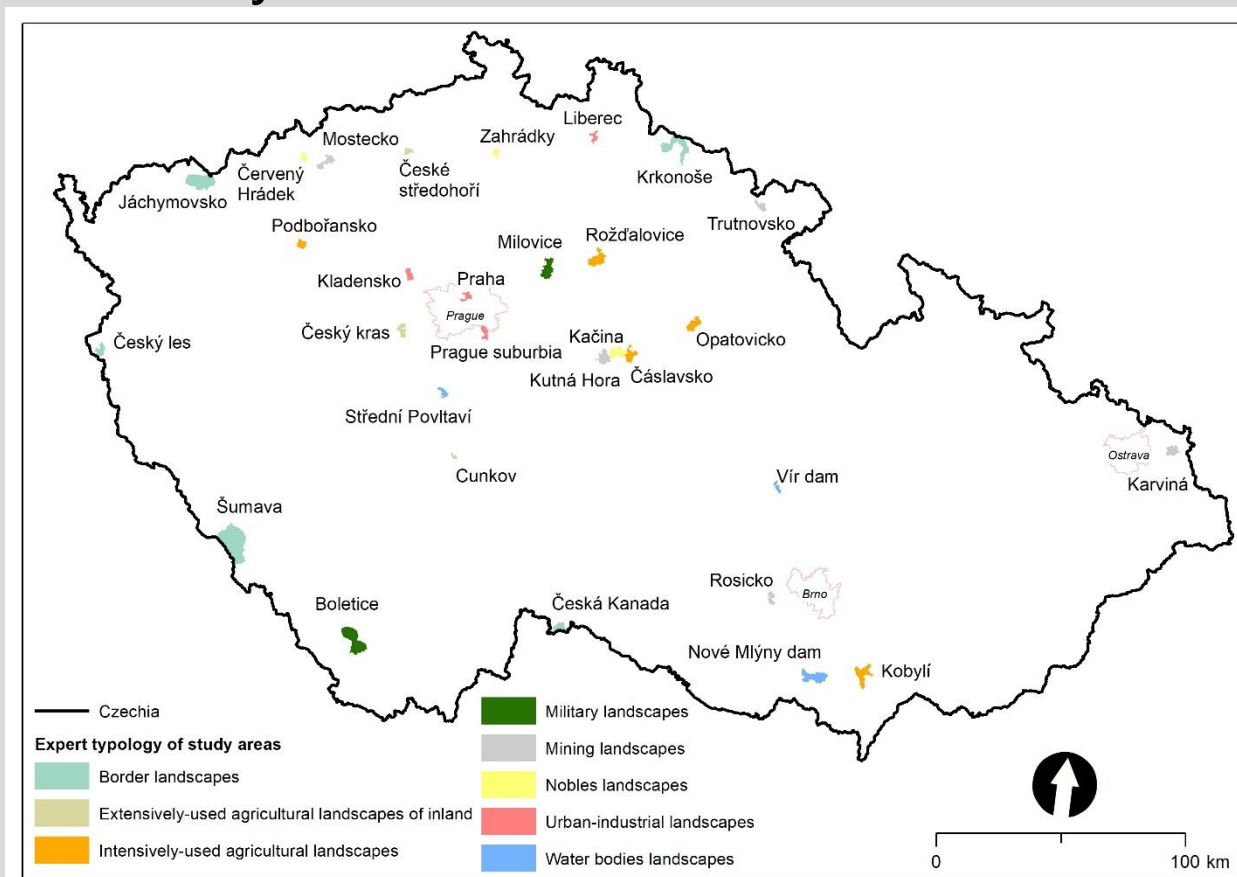
► METHODS

- **Land cover / land use change:** we picked the category with the largest increase in study areas to determine main land cover change. Maps and processes were analysed and changes evaluated in ArcGIS software (ESRI)
- We selected 10 study areas with higher recreation potential
- Recreational use or potential was investigated based on various sources – field research, institutions, historical, cultural, or natural sites present in the study areas or current land use

► RESULTS

- Study areas and selected study areas for analysis

- Selected study areas and their description



| Study area | Main land cover change | Type of recreation |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Český kras | afforestation | postmining, natural |
| Jáchymovsko | afforestation | postmining, natural, spa |
| Jistebnicko | grassing | natural, sport (golf court), farming |
| Krkonoše | afforestation | natural – mountains, forests, sport (skiing, hiking) |
| Kutná Hora | urbanization | historical, urban, mining |
| Milovice | postmilitary landscape - other | natural, military (potential), sport (golf court), leisure (amusement park, festivals) |
| Mostecko | postmining landscape - other | water bodies for recreation, hippodrome |
| Novomlýnské nádrže | watering | water bodies for recreation, vineyards, cultural, historical and natural sites |
| Střední Povltaví | watering | water bodies for recreation, forests |
| Šumava | afforestation | natural – forests, mountains, sport (skiing, hiking) |

► CONCLUSION

- Different ways how the old use and heritage is treated currently: 1) old structures are used by new activities (quarries for climbing, significant places such as churches, old mining constructions for visiting; 2) transformed structures and changed landscape give an opportunity for the new use and activities (mining as a new water body, afforested or grassed landscape for tourism, postmilitary area with various use; 3) new structures, which are intended to a new (recreational) use (water bodies).
- Majority of our areas lost their productive function, which was transformed to recreational use given by former use, importance, outstanding position, or natural configuration. Some of them were built primarily for recreational and somewhere recreational use should cover former use. Therefore, past and continuous change and their representation are factors influencing current (recreational) use of the landscapes, which are still changing.

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