

Existence of the so called „new wilderness” in the Czech as well as in the European cultural landscape definitely presents an interesting discussion topic. This diploma thesis aims for describing suburban environment as a new type of landscape, its structure, dynamics and landscape memory. Three localities in the area of Prague were chosen as subject of the research, which were described mainly with the focus on biological components and results of interactions between man and nature. Special attention was paid to the segments of landscape with a secondarily weakened human influence, which were named „new wilderness”. Such places were assessed from the point of view of the present state, possibilities of further development and use of components of landscape memory.

The main studied locality was „Podhorí“ (cadastral area of Bohnice and partially Troja), where anthropogenic relicts such as terraces, walls, house basements, water sources as well as anthropogenic plantings were surveyed by means of GPS and marked in maps. The map of these anthropogenic elements helped us make comparison with the present state of the locality and achieve a more complex complementary viewpoint, where the subject of interest is nature without the former intensive influence of a man (without a preliminary evaluation, neither positive nor negative). In order not to distort the landscape phenomenon of the new wilderness by evaluating only one locality, other two localities within Prague were studied, which helped to conclude a more complex viewpoint on nature and suburban landscape, which is in contrast with some widespread schemes, mainly on genius loci relating only to harmonic landscapes.