



Nomination of Aasivissuit-Nipisat - inuit hunting ground between ice and sea - for inclusion on the World Heritage List

Annex 2: management plan

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Nomination of

Aasivissuit – Nipisat

Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea

for inclusion on the World Heritage List

ANNEX 2: Management Plan



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Aasivissuit – Nipisat **Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea**

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ANNEX 2: Management Plan

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Colophon

The Management Plan is Annex 2 of the application for nomination of *Aasivissuit – Nipisat. Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea* as an UNESCO-site.

The Management Plan is a result of cooperation between Naalakkersuisut / The Government of Greenland, Qeqqata Kommunia and Greenland National Museum and Archives.

The Management Plan is based on input from the above mentioned institutions and written and edited by: Hans Holt Poulsen, Claus Andreasen, Paninnguaq Fleischer-Lyberth, Laust Løgstrup, Jens Fog Jensen, Ólafur Rafnar Ólafson, Anne-Christine Løventoft-Jensen, Morten Meldgaard, Susan Barr and Kristina Würtz Poulsen

Januar 2017

Preface

The management plan for *Aasivissuit – Nipisat: Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea* is intended as a framework for development in the nominated World Heritage property in order to secure its cultural assets.

The management plan has been formulated as a general steering instrument for use by management agencies to ensure that the property's values are preserved and developed in a sensible and appropriate balance between protection and use of the property. The management plan defines the framework for how we take care of *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* in a sustainable way and in accordance with UNESCO's World Heritage Convention.

The management of the property will develop over time. Changes in its use, and experience from previous initiatives, will be included in an annual evaluation of the property's management and, in the process, lead to adjustment of the management plan. With the formulation of this first management plan, a decisive step has been taken towards controlled management of the nominated property.

Elements of the draft management plan have, in the course of its formulation, been discussed with relevant stakeholders. The inhabitants of Qeqqata Municipality have also been involved in the work, for example through the holding of public meetings in Sisimiut, Sarfannguit and Kangerlussuaq, which all either lie within or close to the nominated property.

We hope that this management plan can form the foundation for a good working relationship with respect to Greenland's cultural heritage in Qeqqata Municipality.

Sisimiut, 10 January 2017



Doris Jakobsen
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Church
Government of Greenland



Hermann Berthelsen
Mayor
Qeqqata Municipality



Fig. 1: Excavation at Nipisat. Photo: Danish Arctic Institute.

1. Introduction

In 1996, the Nordic Council of Ministers published the report ‘Verdensarv i Norden’ (World Heritage in the Nordic Countries), proposing new Nordic properties that the nation states were recommended to nominate to UNESCO. The report contained three proposals for Greenlandic World Heritage properties, one of which was the area in central Greenland between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq and Arnangarnup Qoorua (Paradise Valley) to the south. In 2002, Greenland called on the Danish Government to be party to nominating these three areas for inscription on UNESCO’s Tentative List.

The central Greenland area became an official candidate for the World Heritage List in February 2003 and since then work has been ongoing to delimit, examine and describe the proposed nominated property, update the legislation and rules and plan the management of the property’s assets.

Qeqqata Municipality has taken on the task of organising the work involved in formulation of the nomination. In the first phase of the project, information meetings were held on the plans for a future World Heritage Site, with participation of a wide range of interested parties and citizens.

In 2013, archaeologist Claus Andreasen, on behalf of Qeqqata Municipality, produced the report ‘Forslag til World Heritage-område ved Sisimiut between Kangerlussuaq – Aasivissuit and Nipisat’ (Proposed World Heritage Site at Sisimiut between Kangerlussuaq – Aasivissuit and Nipisat). This report documents the property’s special assets and has therefore functioned as important background material for the work on the World Heritage nomination.

In 2014, a steering committee was established, consisting of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Church, the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Trade, Greenland National Museum and Archives, Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum and Qeqqata Municipality, together with the Agency for Culture and Palaces in Denmark, which is leading the continued work with the third phase of the project.

In 2015, the Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation granted financial support for the project and Professor Morten Meldgaard, of the Natural History Museum of Denmark and associate professor at the University of Greenland, was given the task of project coordinator in order to ensure the professional basis of the nomination to UNESCO. Archaeologist Claus Andreasen was affiliated as a consultant, together with archaeologist Jens Fog Jensen, PhD, who is employed at the Natural History Museum of Denmark. Together with Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum and Arctic Circle Business, they have been responsible for the task of formulating the nomination, in cooperation with the relevant ministries of the Greenland Government, Greenland Institute of National Resources and Greenland National Museum and Archives, together with interested individuals and organisations.

The overarching aim of the management plan is to protect the Outstanding Universal Values that form the basis for nomination to the World Heritage List of *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*, while at the same time constituting a framework for the development of the hunting culture, tourism and the local businesses and occupations consequent upon this.

The management plan is intended to function as a practical tool and a statement of how the involved parties wish to secure and develop the assets of the nominated property such that it is possible, in a sustainable way, to communicate the history and the experience of the ancient monuments, and the unique landscape and nature that forms the framework for the narrative.

The management plan is a document which – like municipal planning – should continuously be revised in collaboration with residents and particularly interested parties. In this specific case, the project’s steering committee should also be involved in addition to the municipal council.

2. Boundaries of the nominated property



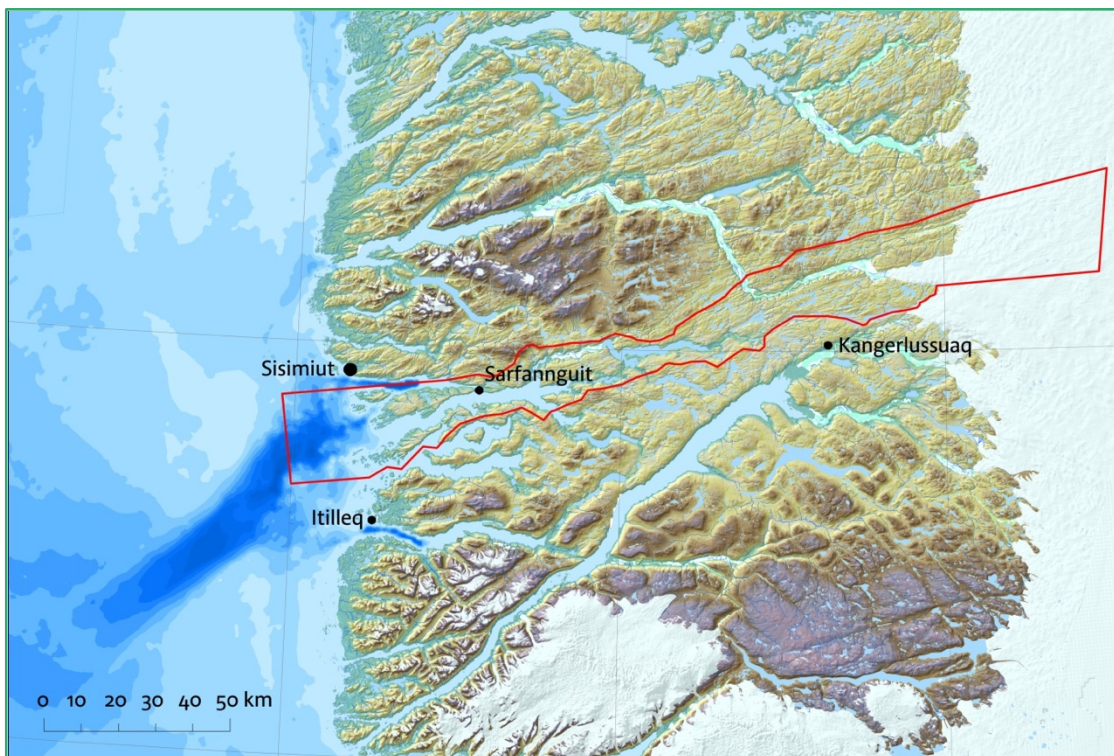
State Party

Denmark



State, Province or Region

Greenland, Qeqqata Municipality



Map 1: The nominated property.

Name of Property

Aasivissuit – Nipisat

Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea

The name of the nominated property: *Aasivissuit – Nipisat: Inuit Hunting Ground between Ice and Sea*, localises some of its key areas, and the subtitle reflects its extent, from the marine hunting areas to the terrestrial hunting grounds, which extend all the way inland to the ice sheet. The nominated property is bounded to the east by the estimated margin of the ice sheet as it was about 4500 years ago, when the first Inuit cultures migrated to Greenland from Canada.

At that time, the ice front was about 40 km further east than the situation today.

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second

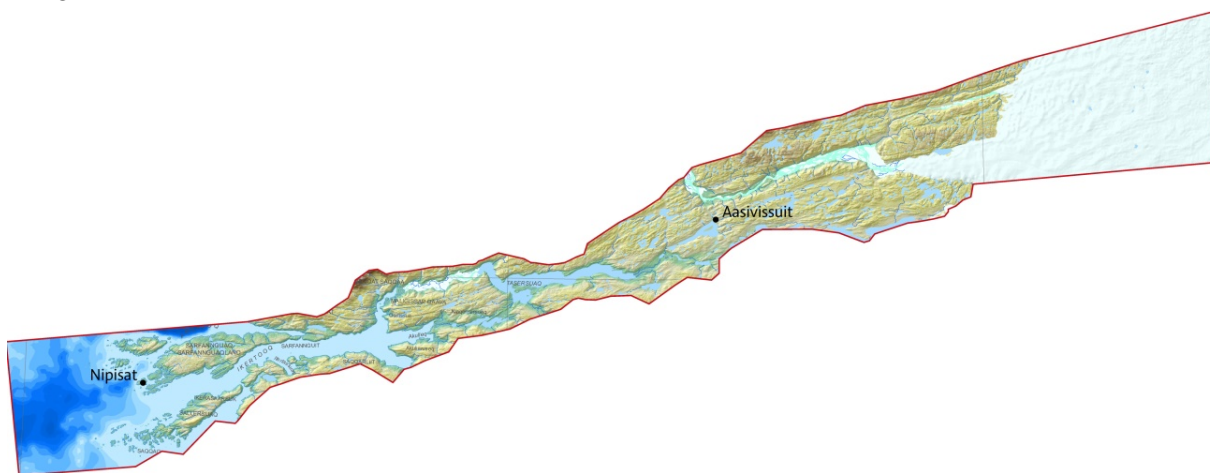
Coordinates of the central point: N 67° 3' 50.15" W 51° 25' 59.54"

Description of the boundaries of the nominated property

The nominated property covers 417,800 ha and is situated just north of the Arctic Circle in the central part of West Greenland. The c. 235 km long and up to 20 km wide area extends from the sea in the west to the dynamic ice sheet in the east.

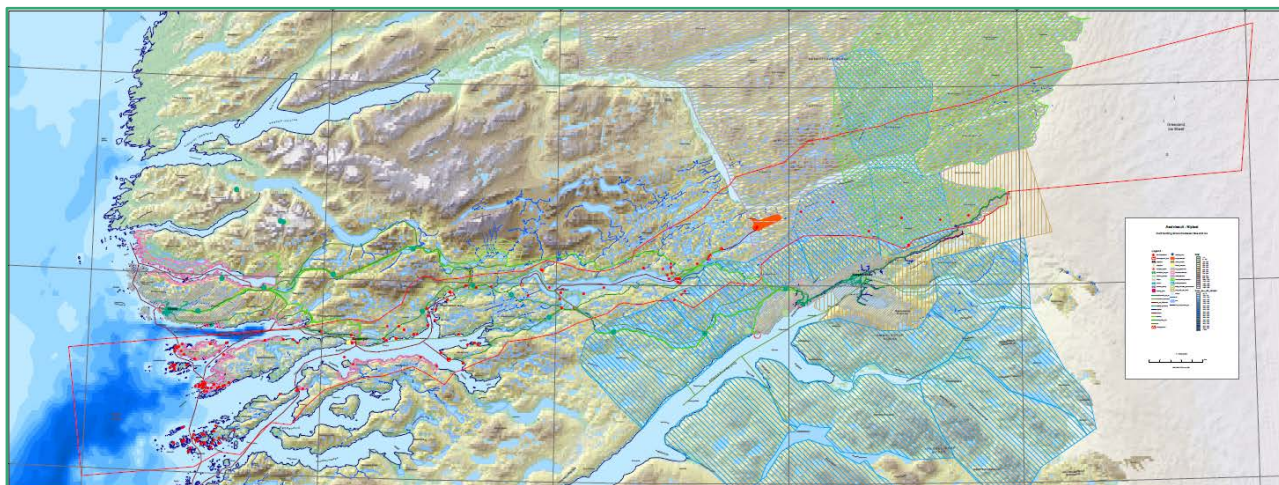
To aid their recognition, the boundaries of the nominated property in open land follow the natural lines of the landscape, such as fjords, lakes, mountain peaks, waterways and watersheds. In fjords, lakes, sounds and sea passages, the boundary is set midway between the nearest land on either side. Towards the open sea, the

boundary follows the territorial baseline. Towards the east, the boundary is on the ice sheet, c. 40 km beyond the current ice front. The precise location of the boundaries is defined by a list of coordinates, joined by straight lines.



Map 2: The nominated property with the location of the sites of Aasivissuit and Nipisat marked.

The 417,800 ha property is of adequate size to ensure complete representation of the functions and processes that convey its significance, and it does not suffer from the adverse effects of development or neglect. Together with the fact that there is just one landowner (Government of Greenland), these factors have been crucial to nominating the property without a buffer zone. Moreover, the boundaries are defined such that strong visual impression of the cultural landscape is ensured.



Map 3: The nominated property.



Fig. 2: Graves in boulder field at Nipisat. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality.

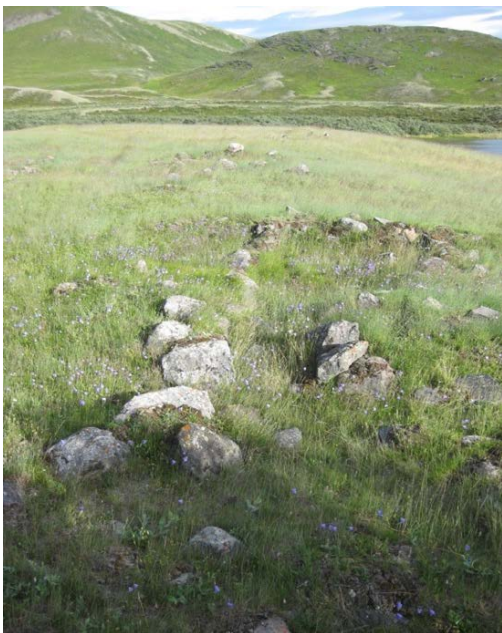


Fig. 4: Ruin at Aasivissuit, Photo: Qeqqata Municipality



Fig. 3: Inussuk at Tasersuaq, Maligiaq. Photo: Pasda.

3. Recommendation for Outstanding Universal Values

3.1 Brief synthesis

The nominated cultural landscape lies at the centre of the largest ice-free area in Greenland. In combination with a location close to the northern limit of the open-water area and the southern limit of the high-arctic climate zone, this has rendered the fjords south of Sisimiut attractive for human settlement through millennia. The long settlement history is evident everywhere in the form of numerous ruins of turf houses as well as for example way-marker cairns and trails that lead from the coast to the interior, where there are reindeer-hunting camps and spectacular systems of hunting drives.

The property contains Greenland's most complete and best preserved ancient monuments dating from 2500 BC onwards. They are testimony to long-term sustainable resource exploitation, based on seasonal migrations between the coast and the interior. The ruins from colonial times on the coast bear witness to the arrival of Europeans in the 18th century and their subsequent interaction with Inuit.

To this day, hunters and their families undertake long seasonal hunting trips in *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*. They travel along the familiar trails and set up camp at the old, established settlements, thereby keeping the traditions alive and forging a deeply-founded link between past and present.



Fig. 5: Hiking trail between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq near Itinneq. Photo: Ólafur Rafnar Ólafsson

3.2 Justification for criteria

Criterion (iii): To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or which has disappeared.

People have exploited the local available resources on *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* for millennia. Their way of life was adapted to the rhythm of the seasons. The property's special geography and climate offer many opportunities for 'the good life' and it appears largely unaltered. The long tradition of local sustainable resource exploitation is reflected in the property's many ancient monuments. The ancient campsites and archaeological finds have therefore outstanding universal value.

Aasivissuit – Nipisat has well-documented settlement traces from Palaeo-Inuit on the island of Nipisat and hundreds of visible ruins from the Thule culture (c. AD 1250-1700) and historical times (c. AD 1700-1900). Seven of the best-preserved and most accessible of these localities have been selected as 'key localities'. These will function as central places for the interpretation and communication of past and present ways of life in West Greenland. Sarfannguit is a well-functioning settlement, where present-day fishing and hunting, as the principal occupations, are practised using modern techniques, but on the basis of traditions that have grown out of the sustainable nomadic hunting societies of former times: Thule, Dorset and Saqqaq. *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* is therefore a cultural landscape of the type termed 'a continuous landscape', where the traces in the landscape represent centuries or millennia of activity, and where traditional resource exploitation still takes place (Mitchell 2009).

The seven key localities are or were habitation sites and therefore focus points for people who live on the resources of the land and the sea. The landscape and the impressive archaeological traces are evidence of the traditional way of life unfolding between the ice sheet and the open sea.

Criterion (v): To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.



Fig. 6: Itinneq area. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen.

Ruins of dwellings, graves and hunting structures are preserved in their original environment, where they bear witness to the traditional seasonal migrations and the annual hunting cycle as it has unfolded since the arrival of the first people here in c. 2500 BC. Winter settlements, with a focus on hunting seals, are located on the outer coast, while in the fjords there are spring settlements with fishing for ammasat (capelin) and arctic char. The interior hosts the summer and autumn camps, where migrating reindeer could be caught in extensive battue/hunting-drive systems. The route from the winter settlements to the summer camps can be followed along the ancient trail running eastwards from Maligiaq Fjord. Alongside this old route, summer camps with ruins of dwellings, as well as numerous inussuit (way-marker cairns), graves and caches, bear witness to the rich summer hunting. *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* contains ruins of all the traditional dwelling forms and the original positions of these ancient monuments in the landscape make them first-class settings for communication of the history of Greenland's traditional hunting culture.



Fig. 7: Antlers left on the summer camp Itinnerup Tupersuai. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen.

3.3 Statement of integrity

Aasivissuit – Nipisat contains all the necessary elements for a description of the outstanding universal value of an ‘Inuit hunting landscape’. The property contains an unusually large number of settlement remains in the form of winter houses, graves, caches and the big summer camp of Aasivissuit which, in addition to dwelling structures, is also characterised by the largest communal hunting system known in Greenland. In chronological terms, the nominated property contains archaeological traces from all the most significant epochs, extending from the Saqqaq culture in 2400 BC to the Greenlandic Dorset, Thule, historical Inuit and colonial habitations.

The nominated property covers 417,800 ha and is therefore of adequate size to ensure comprehensive representation of the functions and processes that testify to its significance, and it is not to any appreciable degree affected by development or decay. Together with the fact that there is only one landowner (Government of Greenland), and that every form of future industrial activity in the area has been expressly ruled out, these factors have been crucial to nomination of the property without a surrounding buffer zone.



Fig. 8: Itinnerup Tupersuai. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen.

3.4 Statement of authenticity for the property nominated under criteria (i) to (v)

Aasivissuit – Nipisat lies in the part of Greenland where land uplift is greatest. As a consequence, a greater number of ancient monuments are expected to have escaped destruction due to coastal erosion than elsewhere in Greenland, and many other parts of the Arctic. This positive effect of land uplift is particularly relevant in the case of the earliest settlements from the Saqqaq (2400-500 BC) and Dorset (800 BC – AD 1) cultures. Because these ancient settlements have often been eroded or have disappeared beneath the sea in other parts of Greenland, where coastal terrestrial areas have been subjected to relative rises in sea level over the last 2000 years.

As the game animals have essentially remained the same through millennia, the locations of the settlements near the richest hunting grounds are also very uniform through time. There may have been local variations with regard to which part of an island was preferred for habitation, but in general the most popular habitation sites have been reused through millennia. Reuse and recycling are part of life in the Arctic and this is also evident on the settlements, which may have been used for centuries: Suitable stones from one structure may have been removed from their context and reused in later structures at the same locality.



Fig. 9: Turf walls in ruin at the colonial settlement at Nipisat. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen.

3.5 Protection and management requirements

The nominated property is owned by Naalakkersuisut (Government of Greenland) and is administered by Qeqqata Municipality. The nominated property and all surrounding areas are therefore administered by the Government of Greenland and Qeqqata Municipality. The easternmost part of the nominated property overlaps the southern part of Ramsar area no. 386, Eqalummiut Nunaat and Nassuttuup Nunaa, which, in addition to the easternmost part of *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*, extends northwards along the margin of the ice sheet.

Greenland National Museum and Archives is the administrative authority for scheduled ancient monuments and the Mineral Licence and Safety Authority – which issues licences for extraction of mineral resources – has ruled out the issuing of prospecting licences within *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*. It is recommended that monitoring of both central localities and the property's general status is based in the settlements of Sarfannguit and Kangerlussuaq.

The legislative base and administration of *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* will ensure that development-related or economic challenges will not affect the property to any significant degree.



Fig. 10: Backpacker at Tasersuaq. Photo: Pipaluk Lykke Løgstrup.

Specific long-term expectations

Natural threats to the archaeological localities are limited. The effect of increased tourism can, however, have an influence if visitor numbers rise significantly. Increased traffic can result in disruption of the vegetation, leading to erosion. Measures for the monitoring and protection of ancient monuments, such as systematic, repeated photography, visual inspection, laying out of marked trails and zones with bans on traffic are described in Chapter 10 on monitoring. These will ensure that potential threats to the property's universal value remain under the control of the authorities. The present-day use of the area can affect and influence ruins and settlements at a local level, but monitoring and control will be introduced to reduce damage to ancient monuments in the vicinity of campsites that are used today. On a large geographic scale, the use of the area by inhabitants of Sarfannguit, Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq ensures that local knowledge is kept alive and that the area is used in a sustainable way.

4. The aim of the management plan

The overall aim of the management plan is to protect the outstanding universal values that form the basis for the nomination of *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* for the World Heritage List, in relation to other national and regional values, visions and regulatory frameworks.

Here is a cultural landscape which contains a unique testimony to the Inuit cultures' way of life and survival in the harsh arctic climate. A landscape with well-preserved remains of both habitation and activities.

A comprehensive description of the nominated World Heritage property *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* is contained in the nomination for inscription of the area on UNESCO's World Heritage List.

The management plan is the practical steering instrument that is intended to secure the area's overriding assets.

The aim of the management plan is to:

- Protect cultural assets and ancient monuments.
- Protect the coherent experience of the landscape as a frame for the ancient monuments.
- Disseminate knowledge about the World Heritage Site.
- Ensure that all users have an understanding of the World Heritage Site and its unique value, and promote the local population's pride and interest in, and respect for, it.
- Give all users the possibility of safe, enriching and informative experiences.
- Ensure that tourism develops in a sustainable way, with reference to Qeqqata Municipality's aim of sustainable development (see Chapter 6.13 on planning strategy).
- Develop use of the property in a sustainable way.
- Create a sensible and sustainable balance between the various uses and interests associated with the property.
- Promote and support research and ensure recording and communication of the findings to the local community and for the benefit of other researchers and interested parties.

For a more detailed description of the nominated property, reference is made to the nomination document.

The management plan is a practical instrument which will be adjusted continuously as the property develops, and is affected by climate change, increased traffic, greater tourist numbers or other factors that can threaten its assets.

5. Responsibility for the World Heritage property

UNESCO administers the international World Heritage List, based on the World Heritage Convention of 1972, which has the aim of preserving the world’s outstanding natural and cultural heritage for future generations.

The Agency for Culture and Palaces in Denmark has, on behalf of the Danish Realm, overall responsibility for the nominated World Heritage Site in relation to UNESCO and for contact with the organisation.

The Government of Greenland has the overall responsibility for World Heritage Sites in Greenland with relation to the authorities of the realm. As *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* is nominated as a cultural landscape, the main responsibility within the Government of Greenland is invested with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Church, under whose auspices cultural-historical assets lie.

Qeqqata Municipality has responsibility for the protection and use of the local area, and the planning of activities within it as such, cf. the regulatory protocol for Greenland’s municipalities.



5.1 The steering committee

For the preparation of the nomination for inscription on UNESCO’s World Heritage List, a steering committee was established with direct reference to the Mayor of Qeqqata Municipality and the Greenland Government’s Ministry for Education, Culture, Research and Church.

The steering committee consists of representatives of the Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces, the Ministry for Education, Culture, Research and Church, the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Trade, Qeqqata Municipality and Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum, while the Greenland National Museum and Archives, the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Energy and the Mineral Licence and Safety Authority have an advisory role.

The steering committee deals primarily with the project’s relations to the five aforementioned parties and the UNESCO system. The steering committee has, moreover, overall responsibility for organisation and finances.

The current steering committee will function until such a time as the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List. Should the area be inscribed in the World Heritage List, *a permanent steering committee* will be established to take care of a future World Heritage Site. This steering committee will be made up of the following members:

Qeqqata Municipality will nominate four representatives

- One for the central municipal administration (Chair)
- One for Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum
- One for the settlement administration in Sarfannguit
- One for the settlement administration in Kangerlussuaq

The Agency for Culture and Palaces in Denmark will nominate one representative

The Government of Greenland will nominate four representatives

- One for the Ministry for Education, Culture, Research and Church
- One for the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Trade
- One for the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Energy
- One for the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture

The Greenland National Museum and Archives will nominate one representative

- One from the cultural heritage department

The area's 'site manager' (project leader) will function as secretary for the steering committee. See tasks under Chapter 5.2

It is expected that the steering committee will meet three times annually, with one of these meetings taking place within the actual nominated property, with the opportunity for site visits. The other meetings and communication will, due to the great distances involved, take place via electronic means of communication.

The steering committee's tasks and competences

- The steering committee will ensure that protection and management of the nominated property is undertaken according to current legislation, regulations and the present management plan.
- The steering committee will discuss and decide on the overall management of the area *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* and contact with UNESCO. Final decisions are to be reached on the basis of the assignment of responsibilities described above.

Subjects to be discussed by the steering committee include

- General guidelines for activities on water, on land and in the air.
- How commercial, recreational, tourism and research activities can take place in the area, with respect for its status as a World Heritage Site.
- The overall framework for periodical reporting to UNESCO.
- Evaluation, assessment and updating of the management plan. It is required that the management plan be placed on the steering committee's agenda at least once every four years and, in this respect, that a decision be made as to whether the plan should be revised or kept as it is.
- Evaluation, assessment and updating of the monitoring plan.
- Various initiatives within the World Heritage Site that can optimise its assets.
- How the proposed initiatives can be financed.
- The status of the World Heritage Site *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*, report by the site manager.

5.2 Site management

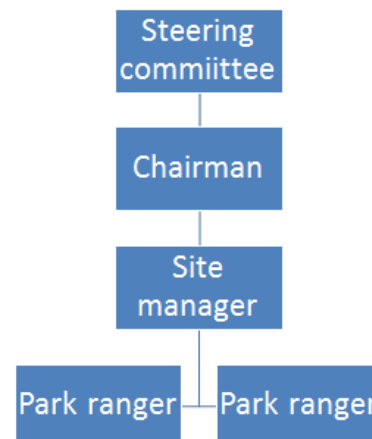
A site management facility will be established in Qeqqata Municipality, with the day-to-day responsibility for the area's operations, maintenance, marketing/information, development and reporting.

A site manager shall be appointed by Qeqqata Municipality's Office of Sustainability to undertake these functions. Furthermore, one or more park rangers are to be engaged to take care of the property.

Qeqqata Municipality, the Government of Greenland and the Greenland National Museum’s duties in relation to the area are to be undertaken and managed by relevant authorities, but in conjunction with, and under the coordination of, the site manager. The site manager may also purchase services from the settlement offices – for example the distribution of information, material, manning of information centres, supervision/monitoring etc. as well as applying for funds for projects.

The site manager’s duties

- Implementation and monitoring of the management plan (contribute to adjustment, implementation, annual evaluation and possible amendments in relation to the day-to-day management).
- Fundraising for the financing of projects (obtain funds for various initiatives, draw up budgets, accounts and reports).
- Steering of – or contact with – projects undertaken within the area.
- Contact to the local population, including holding of public meetings.
- Involvement of interest groups and stakeholders, including the setting up of ad hoc working groups.
- Information and communication about the World Heritage nomination.
- Monitoring, contingency and reporting with respect to developments in the nominated World Heritage Site.
- Obtaining licences etc. in connection with the realisation of projects.
- Member of working group(s).
- Financial management.
- Undertaking official visits in relation to the nominated World Heritage Site (presentations, meetings and guided tours, possibly in cooperation with park rangers).
- Secretary for the steering committee.
- Collaboration with the site managers in other World Heritage Sites.



The site manager will be appointed by, and report to, the chair of the steering committee. The management of the nominated World Heritage Site will be undertaken jointly by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Trade, the Ministry for Education, Culture, Research and Church, the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Energy, the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture according to the specified division of responsibility. The site manager will appoint, and have authority over, the park ranger(s).

5.3 Park ranger service

Towards the end of 2017, a park ranger service will be established with a staff of one or more park rangers. This function can possibly be shared by several individuals who already have similar tasks in the area, so that an organisation is created, run by the site manager, which has the capacity of being present in several places within the very large World Heritage Site.

It is intended to establish a close working relationship with the game wardens who are representatives of the Ministry of Finance and Taxes, in order to ensure that hunters abide by the established rules. The game wardens will, in conjunction with their present duties during the hunting season, travel around a large part of the area.

Tasks for park rangers

- Monitor nature and heritage values in the area.
- Monitor developmental tendencies in the area.
- Advise and inform users and visitors.
- Help the site manager with various tasks of a more administrative character in winter.
- Check, report and react to breaches of the law as a risk contingency.
- Tidying up and refuse handling in the area.

Competences

Park rangers should be outward-going, have an air of authority and be proficient in Greenlandic, Danish and English. They should also have the required practical skills such as a driving licence, first aid training, knowledge of basic navigation and in all other aspects be practically-minded.

6. National legislation etc.

In this chapter, an account is given of the national legislation relevant to the activities outlined for the nominated property. The current laws, executive orders, management plan Kangerlussuaq and the draft executive order (Chapter 6.2) for the property are all attached as Annex 13a. Further to this, a brief account is given of the national and municipal regulation that has been undertaken as a consequence of development and the current legislation.

6.1 Heritage Protection Act

Greenland has statutory protection of historic assets and other cultural heritage conservation measures, specified in dedicated legislation. This is laid out in Inatsisartut Act no. 11, 19 May 2010 on Cultural Heritage Protection and Conservation (Heritage Protection Act). The act came into force on 1 July 2010.

The aim of the act is to manage the national responsibility to protect historic assets as a cultural resource, as a scientific source material and as an enduring basis for the perception, self-understanding, well-being and activities of present and future generations. The act also acknowledges that Greenland's cultural heritage is an important part of world history and the history of humanity and that Greenland, through active protection of the cultural heritage in the form of designation (scheduling, listing) and other cultural heritage conservation measures, plays its part in safeguarding the global cultural heritage.



Fig. 11: Ruin at Aasivissuit. Photo: Pipaluk Lykke Løgstrup.

The act allows for the Government of Greenland (Naalakkersuisut), in extraordinary cases and with substantiated reference to general considerations for the development of society, to set aside contemplated designation, or other cultural heritage conservation measures, or to change or annu an existing designation or other cultural heritage conservation measure.

In the event of the Greenland Government deciding this, with reference to general considerations for the development of society, it must also make a decision with respect to how to ensure responsible and proper recording of the historic asset in question, and the insight and information it contains.

The act contains a definition of, and dedicated regulations for, ancient monuments, historic buildings and cultural-historical areas.

Cultural-historical areas

Cultural-historical areas are defined as areas of cultural-historical value.

The area that is encompassed by, and collectively constitutes, the nominated World Heritage property, possesses a cultural-historical value and, as such, under the terms of the Heritage Protection Act, can be considered as an area that can be protected with reference to the act.



Fig. 12: View from east towards west at colonial settlement of Nipisat. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen

A cultural-historical area can, under the terms of the Heritage Protection Act, be protected by designation or other cultural heritage conservation management measures, if the conservation or protection of this cultural-historical area is of major significance. Greenland National Museum and Archives is responsible for making the decision, subject to prior notification and consultation. This consultation must involve the public, the owner, users with areal allocation or other rights of use of the area and the municipality in which the cultural-historical area is located, the Government of Greenland and other relevant parties. Furthermore, the Cultural Heritage Board, established under the act, must be consulted separately.

Designation means that no activities whatsoever may take place within the area apart from public access. Greenland National Museum and Archives can grant exemption to this under very special circumstances.

Other cultural heritage conservation management means that no activities are permitted within the area that may disfigure or damage parts of the area or the area as a whole. Greenland National Museum and Archives can grant exemption to this under very special circumstances.

The Heritage Protection Act operates accordingly with two levels of cultural heritage protection, of which designation is the stronger and other cultural heritage conservation management is the weaker, in relation to the restrictions imposed on the use of the area consequent on the implemented protection.

Summary

There are no designated areas within the nominated property, only other forms of cultural heritage protection.

Ancient monuments

The Heritage Protection Act also contains separate chapters on the designation of ancient monuments and historic buildings. Unlike cultural-historical areas, these are only subject to scheduling, in the case of ancient monuments, or listing, in the case of historic buildings.

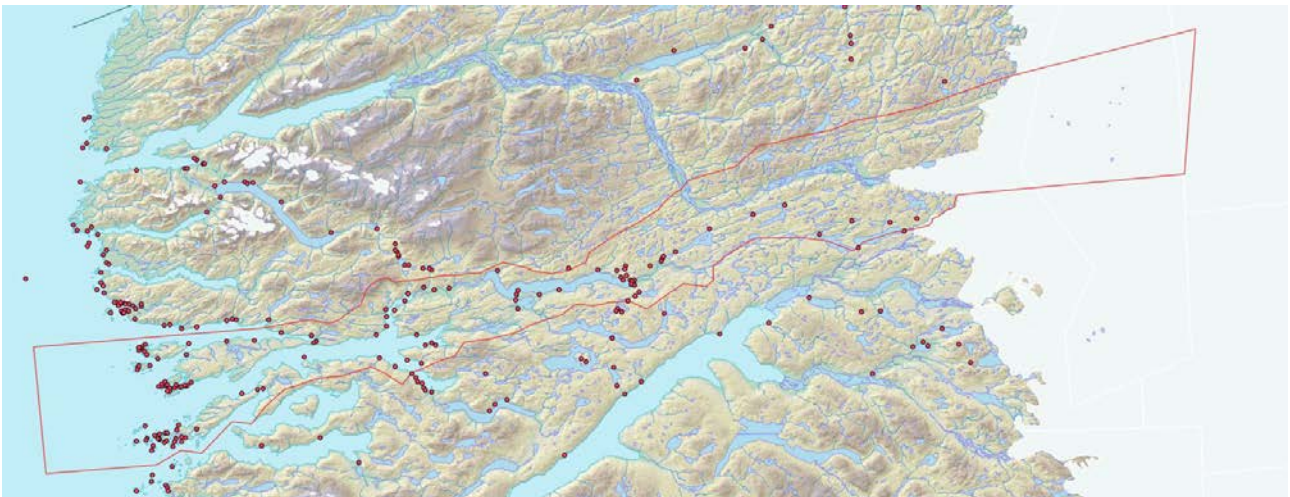
Ancient monuments are understood as the physical traces of past human activity and the context in which they occur.

Some ancient monuments are automatically protected under the act. This is true of all ancient monuments pre-dating AD 1900, including ruins, settlements, graves and burial grounds. Isolated graves from AD 1900 or after are also automatically protected.

In addition to these automatically protected (scheduled) ancient monuments, Greenland National Museum and Archives can, following consultation, decide on the scheduling of structures from AD 1900 or after, such as disused churchyards, cairns, fields and the stone walls associated with them, the protection of which is of significant importance due to these structures having an historical value.

Scheduling means that the protected ancient monuments may not be damaged, altered or moved, either totally or in part and no activities may take place within 20 m of them.

The scheduling must be respected by all rights of use holders for the area in which the ancient monument is located, regardless of when this right was established.



Map 4: The map shows archaeological findings. There are c. 140 groups of ancient monuments within the nominated property. Each group is comprised of one to several hundred monuments, as at Aasivissuit with its many cairns.

Historic buildings

Historic buildings are understood as entire buildings, building exteriors, individual building elements and their immediate surroundings, to the extent that these constitute a part of the entity worthy of conservation and protection.

Buildings can only be listed by Greenland National Museum and Archives following prior hearing (consultation). They must be buildings that, by virtue of their historical or architectonic value, are of particular significance.

Summary

There are no listed buildings within the nominated property, but in Sarfannguit, four buildings have been identified as worthy of preservation: B-90, B-94, B-99 and B-127. The conservation value of these buildings is administered under the Planning Act.

6.2 Executive order on other cultural heritage protection

Approval is expected of an executive order on other cultural heritage protection of an historical area in central Greenland, on the recommendation of the Greenland National Museum and Archives, in accordance with the Heritage Protection Act. Entry into force of the executive order: the executive order is expected to be approved in spring 2017.

The executive order will define the limits of the property. This will be achieved through a general description in the statutory instrument and a map with coordinates annexed to it.

Further to this, the executive order also contains provisions relating to access to the area as a whole and to the individual component sub-areas and the use of these. The provisions establish public access to the area according to the restrictions laid down in the executive order, and stipulate that access to a specific area or areas may be conditional on payment of a fee, which has the purpose of either fully or partially covering the costs associated with establishing, running and maintaining structures erected in connection with providing access to the areas in question.

The provisions laid down in the executive order are partly a repetition of the general provisions laid down in the Heritage Protection Act and partly a specification that access and use must be in accordance with the rules relating to scheduled ancient monuments and listed buildings and other cultural heritage conservation management of historical areas. Finally, it is specified that access to and use of the historical area must take place in accordance with the management plan formulated for that area.

The executive order also includes provisions relating to the prohibition of pollution and a framework for the use of the vegetation and the terrain. These specify that activities connected with hunting and fishing may continue, but must be in accordance with the aims of the order and the general rules relating to use of the area. Further to these are provisions relating to camping, the use of open fires and anchoring, landing and periodic limitation of traffic. With respect to the latter, it is stated that rules can be specified by the municipal council in Qeqqata Municipality.

The executive order also includes provisions relating to management and monitoring. These specify that Greenland National Museum and Archives, in consultation with the municipal council in Qeqqata Municipality, and consequent on the involvement of interested parties, is to formulate a management plan for the cultural-historical area and that this plan should be regularly updated. The executive order identifies the aims of the management plan and what its contents should be, as a minimum. From this, it is clear that the plan is a steering tool employed by the managing authorities to ensure that the cultural heritage values of the cultural-historical area are preserved and protected at the same time as public access to the area and the area's continued use and development. It is also specified in the executive order that the municipal council in Qeqqata Municipality is responsible for observance of the order.

Finally, provisions are specified with respect to sanctions in the event of contravention of the executive order and guidelines are set out in pursuance of it.

6.3 The Museum Act

The Museum Act has the aim of safeguarding Greenland's material and immaterial cultural heritage and promoting the work and cooperation of the Greenlandic museum service. The Greenlandic museum service consists of Greenland National Museum and Archives, the state-approved museums and Greenland's Museum Board.

The act defines what is understood by, respectively, material and the immaterial cultural heritage. Material cultural heritage comprises portable artefacts, buildings and cultural environments that provide evidence relating to particular epochs or elements in the development of society. The immaterial cultural heritage comprises practices, perceptions, expressions, knowledge and skills, as well as the tools, artefacts and cultural space associated with these, that society, groups and, in some cases, individuals identify as part of their cultural heritage.

The museum service has, in accordance with the act, through recording, collection, conservation, research and communication, the task of safeguarding Greenland's cultural heritage and illuminating Greenlandic cultural and natural history, making collections accessible to the public and available for research, and disseminating the results of this research.

Greenland National Museum and Archives has national responsibility for the tasks incumbent upon the museum service. The act specifies more detailed rules relating to the museum's responsibilities with respect to recording, collection, establishment and maintenance of representative collections, cultural-historical research, communication etc. The Government of Greenland can, on recommendation of the museum board, approve a museum to manage specified aspects of the above-mentioned tasks within a geographically- or subject-delimited area.

The Museum Act also specifies rules with respect to the protection of archaeological and historical remains. It defines what is understood by national cultural remains and natural remains. The act also specifies that Greenland National Museum and Archives is permitted to classify artefacts that are not considered as national cultural remains or natural remains as being of particular value, if these artefacts shed light on significant aspects of Greenland's cultural history.

National cultural remains and natural remains belong to the Government of Greenland, while classified artefacts belong to their owner.

The Museum Act also specifies rules with regard to the duty to report the discovery or acquisition of remains from the past and how these remains should be treated, including storage and submission to the authorities.

The act also specifies rules regarding the acquisition and export of artefacts.

6.4 The Planning Act

Inatsisartut Act no. 17 of 17 November 2010 on planning and land use, with the associated Inatsisartut Act no. 34 of 9 December 2015 regarding amendment of Inatsisartut Act no. 17 of 17 November 2010 on planning and land use (Planning Act) is of major relevance to the protection and development of the World Heritage Site.

Aims of the Planning Act

§ 1. The Inatsisartut Act has the aim of ensuring that land use takes place according to the interests of society as a whole. This aim is to be achieved by:

- 1) Protection of nature*
- 2) A socially appropriate ratio between open land and the built environment*
- 3) Land use that, in planning terms, promotes commercially, socially and environmentally favourable*

development

4) *Involvement of the public in the planning of land use*

5) *Harmonisation of points 1-4 in decisions made within the framework of physical and economic planning*

The expression ‘social and environmental consideration’ should, in this context, be understood in the broadest possible terms and as encompassing aspects such as the preservation of particular nature interests and buildings-related cultural values.

The responsibility for planning lies with the municipalities, although the Government of Greenland is the regulatory authority, with the power to issue national planning directives or requiring municipalities to formulate a specific plan. Municipal planning will, in a number of cases, be bound by other legislative or administrative provisions in pursuance of this. Of particular relevance are the Heritage Protection Act and the Greenland Home Rule Executive Order no. 31 of 30 October 1991 on the attention to conservation and preservation in municipal planning.

Municipal plans are approved by the municipal council after at least six weeks of public consultation. The plans contain a primary structure and general provisions that can only be altered by the adoption of a new amendment to the municipal plan and detailed provisions to which the municipal council can grant exemption.

The municipal council has a duty, in the first half of each electoral period (4 years), to evaluate the municipal plan and planning strategy with the aim of ensuring compliance between municipal policy and the desired planning initiatives. Municipal plans remain in force until altered by a collective revision or by amendments to the municipal plan.

A characteristic of planning in Greenland is that no-one is permitted to own land. A specific right of use can be granted to an area. This right of use only extends as far as necessary to accommodate the aim of the areal allocation. Consequently, there may be several holders of rights to the same area. For example, an area can be allocated both to grazing of sheep or reindeer and to a small number of holiday cabins. Consequently, concessions can be given to several different tourist activities in the same area if these do not conflict with each other.

Summary

Allocation of the nominated property can, in relation to the Planning Act, be a general directive in a municipal plan and can be incorporated once the designation has taken place. Within the nominated property, the Planning Act will typically be applied in connection with the allocation of areas for holiday cabins, for holiday camps and hotels or for other major, collective facilities.

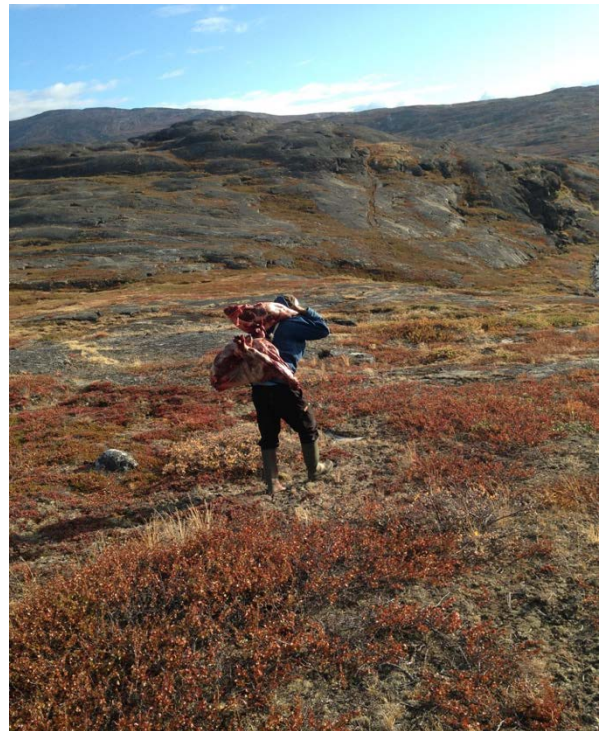


Fig. 13: Caribou hunt. Photo: Paneeraq Olsen.

6.5 Hunting and fishing legislation

In Greenland, people have lived by hunting and fishing for generations. Nowadays, fishing and hunting is an important supplement to the economy. In recent times, fishery has taken over from hunting as the most important occupation in Greenland. The game animals are classified into marine mammals, terrestrial mammals, fish and birds.

Commercial and recreational hunters and fishers are obliged to familiarise themselves with the rules contained in the legislation relating to the hunting/fishing resources. In 2016, there are around 2030 individuals who live by hunting and fishing, while rather more than 3750 have a recreational hunting licence. The natural produce economy is still part of the culture, whereby people not only consume what they catch or bag themselves, but also give a proportion of it away to family or friends. Part of the bags and catches is also used as dog food in the dog-sledge districts. The individuals who have commercial hunting licences do not live by hunting alone, but also engage in fishing, mostly dinghy fishing, depending on the hunting season and time of year.

This must be undertaken in accordance with the usual biological guidance and economic and occupational regards within the fishing and hunting business and associated businesses, other commercial and business interests and the population's recreational needs and requirements. Moreover, in fishing and hunting matters, emphasis must be placed on the inclusion of hunter/fisher and user knowledge.

The exploitation of the living resources in Greenland is very much in focus nationally, as testified to by the extensive legislation:

- Landsting Act no. 12 of 29 October 1999 on hunting
- Landsting Act no. 18 of 30 October 1998 on sledge dogs and keeping dogs and cats
- Landsting Act no. 18 of 31 October 1996 on fisheries
- Inatsisartut Executive Order no. 7 of 27 June 2013 on protection and hunting of wild reindeer
- Landsting Executive Order no. 8 of 2 March 2009 on protection and hunting of birds
- Inatsisartut Executive Order no. 8 of 27 June 2013 on protection and hunting of musk oxen
- Inatsisartut Executive Order no. 13 of 30 December 2014 on occupational hunting licences
- Inatsisartut Executive Order no. 14 of 30 December 2014 on leisure hunting licences
- Landsting Executive Order no. 22 of 19 August 2002 on commercial hunting and fishing
- Inatsisartut Executive Order no. 16 of 12 November 2010 on protection and hunting of seals
- Landsting Executive Order no. 20 of 17 May 1989 on conservation of foxes in Greenland
- Landsting Executive Order no. 20 of 25 August 2005 on arctic char fishing
- Landsting Executive Order no. 20 of 27 November 2003 on occupational hunting licences
- Landsting Executive Order no. 20 of 27 October 2006 on protection and hunting of walrus
- Landsting Executive Order no. 28 of 30 October 1998 on the tasks and authorities of game wardens and fishery officers
- Landsting Executive Order no. 38 of 30 December 1991 on hunting licences

Summary

The main aim of the regulation of fishing and hunting is to ensure appropriate and biologically responsible exploitation of the living resources, with emphasis being placed on the conservation and reproduction of the resources and the rational and seasonal best exploitation. This regulation can be undertaken at a detailed level with the definition of no-hunting areas, limitation of hunting periods and determination of which aids may be employed.

6.6 Nature Conservation and Nature Protection Acts

Landsting Act no. 11 of 12 November 1980 on Nature Conservation in Greenland.

This act aims to protect and conserve of Greenland's nature and landscape assets and, to the broadest possible extent, give the population the opportunity to benefit from these. The powers that the act warrants shall be directed in particular towards:

- 1) To protect and conserve larger landscapes and other areas that, due to their landscape value or location, have major significance for the public.

- 2) To protect and conserve areas, plants and animals as well as geological formations, the conservation of which is important for scientific and thereby associated educational reasons.
- 3) To open up access to nature in the places where this is important for the population's outdoor activities.

The act gives the opportunity to designate areas where this is seen as being necessary for the protection of nature and of biodiversity.



Fig. 14: Landscape near Aasivissuit. Photo: Pipaluk Lykke Løgstrup.

Summary

It is not the intention to undertake actual designations within the nominated property, but solely to protect the area through other protection of the cultural heritage. Should a requirement arise for the former, contrary to expectations, this possibility can be employed at a later date.

Landsting Act no. 29 of 18 December 2003 on the Protection of Nature.

The act is intended to protect Greenland's nature. The protection shall be implemented on an ecologically sustainable foundation, in accordance with the precautionary principle and with respect for human ways of life and for conservation of fauna and flora. The act aims in particular:

- 1) To conserve biodiversity, including genes, species, habitats and ecosystems.
- 2) To ensure exploitation of living resources in an ecologically sustainable way.
- 3) To conserve and maintain landscape assets.
- 4) To ensure the population's possibilities for moving around and spending time in a bountiful and diverse nature.
- 5) To ensure that international agreements with respect to nature are, to the extent necessary, implemented in Greenlandic legislation.

The act shall also contribute to ensuring:

- 1) That exploitation of genetic resources from wild animals, plants and microorganisms, both on land and in the sea, and which belong to Greenlandic society, benefit this society.
- 2) That nature and human health are protected in connection with the exploitation, use and management of genetically modified organisms.

The act applies to land and fishery territories and, in some instances, only outside urban and settlement zones. The act applies to the wild fauna, comprised of mammals, birds and other animals, living Greenland's nature. The act does not apply to fish and molluscs, prawns/shrimps and other invertebrate animals that live in salt and fresh waters. The act applies to wild plants, including water plants.

Summary

The act forms the foundation for the protection of the landscape and the natural assets in the nominated property.

6.7 Concessions to tourism businesses

Inatsisartut Act no. 15 of 3 June 2015 on amendment of Inatsisartut Act no. 19 of 3 December 2012 on concessions to tourism businesses in selected territories. In 2015, the act's area of use was extended to include concessions for angling and authority to sectoral level.

The aim of the act is to ensure exclusive rights to operators so this can constitute a foundation for investment in facilities and marketing, thereby creating a basis for the development of tourism in Greenland and leading to improved income in the business.

In 2016 exclusive rights have been offered for the sale of trophy hunting of caribou and musk ox in 12 areas around Kangerlussuaq, of which four lie totally or partially within the boundaries of the nominated property. The trophy hunting areas are laid out in municipal plan amendment no. 7 to the municipal plan for Qeqqata Municipality 2012-24.

Trophy hunting gives the opportunity to exploit the old male animals, which are not attractive for their meat.

Within the nominated area there is solely the opportunity to operate the trophy hunts from tent camps, while it is otherwise permitted to establish cabins in nine of the 12 allocated areas to service customers.

Concessions for trophy hunting, for example, do not mean that traditional activities such as recreational and commercial hunting, or for that matter other tourist activities, cannot take place within the same areas.

Work is also in progress with the offering of concessions for angling trips to specific arctic char rivers, which do not, however, lie within the nominated property.

Summary

The act has been formulated to compensate for the lack of proprietary rights in Greenland, which has hindered the development of the tourism business.



Fig. 15: Sport fishing. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen.

6.8 Environmental legislation

Inatsisartut Act no. 9 of 22 November 2011 on the protection of the environment.

The act aims to protect nature and the environment such that the development of society can proceed on a sustainable foundation with respect for human ways of life and for the conservation of the flora and fauna. The act aims:

- 1) To prevent and combat pollution of air, water, ice, rock and soil.
- 2) To prevent and combat noise pollution.
- 3) To safeguard the population's health.
- 4) To establish a foundation for planning and for pollution prevention measures.
- 5) To limit the use and waste of resources.
- 6) To promote recycling and limit problems associated with refuse disposal.

Inatsisartut Executive Order no. 10 of 12 June 2015 on the disposal of latrine and waste water.

Inatsisartut. Executive Order on refuse (under preparation).

Inatsisartut Executive Order no. 5 of 27 March 2013 on evaluation of the impact of specific facilities on the environment and payment for environmental supervision.

The executive orders are implemented in a refuse management plan and a waste-water plan for Qeqqata Municipality, which lay out how the various tasks are to be managed on a practical level.

The refuse management plan must be formulated for the entire municipality before the end of 2018.

Refuse management is currently determined by refuse regulations.

The waste-water plan must be formulated for the entire municipality before the end of 2020.

Summary

It is important for the municipal council of Qeqqata Municipality that the exploitation of the open land takes place on an environmentally sustainable basis. The legislation and planning initiatives outlined above support this aim.

6.9 Mineral resources legislation

Inatsisartut Act no. 7 of 7 December 2009 on mineral resources and mineral resource activities.

The aim of the act is to attempt to achieve appropriate use of the substratum for storage or for functions relating to mineral resource activities, as well as regulation of conditions of significance for mineral resource- and substratum-related activities.

It is the intention of the act that activities covered by its legislation are undertaken responsibly with respect to safety, health, environment, resource exploitation and societal accountability, as well as appropriately and in accordance with, under corresponding conditions, acknowledged international good practice.

The mineral resources legislation provides the opportunity for the Government of Greenland to grant companies concessions for prospection for mineral resources in the Greenlandic substratum, on a specially defined basis.

Prospection can lead to the establishment of actual mining operations, where these are considered to be commercially viable.

The mineral resources legislation is formulated such that licences can be granted for the establishment of mines, regardless of municipal planning and responsibilities.

In this respect, the nominated property does not come into conflict with the granted prospecting licences, as its boundaries are drawn outside the existing licenced areas, which are adjacent to it.

Summary

The Ministry of Mineral Resources has stated, furthermore, that the nominated property will be granted exemption with respect to the issuing of future licences. It is, however, still possible that mineral resources projects will be established in the adjacent areas.

6.10 Large-scale projects

Inatsisartut Act no. 25 of 18 December 2012 on building and construction in connection with large-scale projects.

The act aims to promote investment and execution of large-scale projects of particular significance for Greenland's economic development and to do this taking due account of the interests of the population. The act covers the exploitation of mineral resources, industrial activities based on hydro-electric power and the use of hydro-electric plants.

A project is considered to be a large-scale project when the capital outlay exceeds 5 billion DKK, the project's requirement for labour exceeds the qualified unemployed and accessible labour available in Greenland and the project's requirements with respect to the technical and financial capacity of companies

that undertake construction work exceed the capacity of Greenlandic businesses in technical and economic terms.

In connection with large-scale projects, it is necessary to produce both an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and a Social Sustainability Assessment (SSA) in order to ensure that decisions are made and large-scale projects undertaken on an informed basis.

Summary

The act states that, in the case of it being relevant to establish large-scale projects in the vicinity of the nominated property, an assessment will be undertaken of the project’s potential influence on the property.

6.11 The Ramsar area at Kangerlussuaq

Inatsisartut Executive Order no. 12 of 1 June 2016 on the protection of Greenland’s internationally designated wetland areas and protection of certain species of water birds (Ramsar Executive Order).

In accordance with § 5, section 1, nos. 4 and 6-9, § 11, § 16, § 39, sections 5 and 6, § 60 and § 63 in Landsting Act no. 29 of 18 December 2003 on the protection of nature (Nature Protection Act), it is stated that:

The aim of the executive order is to protect Greenland’s Ramsar areas and regulate the kinds of activities that are permitted in the areas with the intention of ensuring that the conservation status for the nature and fauna in the areas is not impaired. The executive order contributes to the implementation of Greenland’s international obligations with respect to the Ramsar Convention of 2 February 1971 on wetland areas of international importance.

The executive order, which applies to all Ramsar areas in Greenland, is expected to be approved in the course of 2016.

Designation basis for the Ramsar area

Eqalumniut Nunaat and Nassuttuup Nuna. 27/01/88; Kangaatsiaq, Sisimiut; 579.530 ha; 67° 28’ N, 050° 49’ W. The area encompasses a plateau landscape of varied topography, studded with low-lying areas of

extensive grassy steppe, fen, marsh, numerous lakes and extensive expanses of dry, barren soil on high ground. The area is divided up by large glacial valleys which drain the ice sheet. It is one of the most important areas in Greenland where the threatened goose species greater white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*), with c. 3000 individuals (c. 6% of the world population, 2002) comes to moult. Numerous species of breeding and non-breeding birds use the area.



Map 5: The Ramsar area.



Map 6: The Ramsar area (yellow), shown together with the caribou-calving area at Kangerlussuaq (green) and the nominated property (red frame). There are several areas where the reindeer calve, but these are not clearly defined.

The Ramsar area has been designated to create space for the Greenland greater white-fronted goose, where it can breed and moult. The Ramsar area is very large and extends from the Kangerlussuaq area to Nordre Strømfjord.

The entire area is strewn with lakes of varying size, where the geese are undisturbed during the protected period. In the management plan, the protected period is stipulated as being from 15 May to 15 August, covering the breeding period until 1 July and the moulting period until 15 August.

It should be noted that in the management plan for the Kangerlussuaq area mentioned below, the moulting area is given as being located at Nordre Strømfjord, far from the Kangerlussuaq area. The southern boundary of the Ramsar area is, in this section, coincidental with the southern limit of the nominated property.

6.12 Management plan for the Kangerlussuaq area

The management plan for the Kangerlussuaq area is the product of a seven-year collaboration between Greenland Government ministries, Sisimiut and Maniitsoq municipalities, hunting organisations, the tourist industry etc.

The intention was and is, from an overarching perspective, to coordinate the various interests in the use of the area, at the same time as ensuring the opportunity to develop tourism and other commercial interests within it.

The objectives are:

- To coordinate and regulate the various interests based on an overall assessment.
- To secure a long-term strategy, which will ensure the protection of nature, landscape and culture, as well as ensuring the opportunity for development of activities such as hunting, fishing and other occupational activities.
- To render the public administration more effective.

Table 1 - General aims and management initiative		
Main category	Aims	General management initiative
Nature	To ensure protection of the area’s natural assets. To ensure sustainable use of the area’s living resources. To comply with the obligations of the Ramsar Convention.	To identify and regulate the extent of disturbance to and erosion of the area.
Tourism (excluding trophy hunting)	To ensure successful ‘nature safari’ tours all-year round. To avoid conflicts between the area’s users	To regulate and possibly reduce the hunting pressure around Kangerlussuaq. To ensure that the no-hunting area is respected.
Hunting	To ensure sustainable exploitation of the area’s living resources and to secure sustainable populations of the most important game animals. To ensure profitable hunting. To protect local hunting interests. To avoid conflicts between the area’s hunters and other users.	To regulate hunting pressure and hunting periods. To separate the various forms of hunting seasonally and geographically to minimise conflicts. To ensure near-urban hunting opportunities.

Table 1: General aims and management initiative in the management plan for Kangerlussuaq area.

The plan divides the area up into three main geographical areas, each with its own main function:

- Area A: Great natural assets together with minor tourist and hunting interests. The plan identifies this as the primary nature area.
- Area B: Tourist and recreational interests, fewer hunting interests and an outstanding landscape. The plan identifies this as a no-hunting zone.
- Area C: Numerous hunting interests and some tourism interests. The plan identifies this as the primary hunting area.

The caribou-calving area at Kangerlussuaq is a part of area A. In relation to the management plan of 2010, the calving area has been revised so that it encompasses an area that, by and large, corresponds to the southern boundary of the Ramsar area, coinciding with the limit of the nominated property in this section. It is implicit that calving areas also exist in other parts of region North (from Nordre Strømfjord to Sukkertoppen ice sheet and between Davis Strait and the ice sheet).

Research results from another region suggest that areas chosen by pregnant caribou cows, specifically with respect to calving, are either next to the ice sheet (as shown on the map) or at heights greater than 600 m a.s.l. (Cuyler, 2016) These areas of high ground are found in several places in region North.

To hinder disturbance during the actual calving period, and a month before and after, a ban has been introduced on all human activity in the period from 11 April to 15 July.

Summary

The basic premise is that the agreements and aims outlined in the management plan will continue as a minimum level of regulation following inscription of the nominated property. The most important regulations are as follows:

- In area A, there is limited access from 11 April to 15 July to prevent disturbance of the Greenland greater white-fronted goose and to hinder disturbance during the caribou-calving period.
- In area A, establishment of cabins or permanent tourist facilities is not permitted, only tent camps to the extent these are necessary for overnight accommodation in connection with tourist activities.

- In areas A and C, hunting is permitted in accordance with the published hunting periods determined by the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture.



Map 7: The areas A, B and C as specified in the management plan.

6.13 Strategic plan for Qeqqata Municipality

Qeqqata Municipality has the primary *vision* that the municipality will be sustainable by 2010. The municipal council, in order to achieve this ambitious aim, has chosen to operate with five fundamental *values* which will characterise the municipality’s work.

The five *values* are: motivation, co-responsibility, co-operation, competence development and dialogue. These values are important to the municipal administration and relationship with the municipality’s inhabitants, as Qeqqata Municipality meets the outside world with a foundation on these five values.

Sustainable 2020: Vision and missions



Fig. 16: The diagram shows visions and missions for the initiative to achieve a sustainable municipality by 2020.

Since 2012, Qeqqata Municipality has worked towards developing a sustainable environmental solution for the Arctic area, involving a network of participants a local, national and international level. ARTEK (a department of the Technical University of Denmark) has played an important role in this.

The strategic plan, in addition to a focus on sustainability, also contains targets in relation to the development of tourism, which correspond to the national primary aims for creating a balanced economy in Greenland. It also contains aims relating to the management of the wilderness:

- We will work to establish a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Qeqqata Municipality.
- We will protect natural assets in the open country.
- We will work for both recreational and commercial use of the open country.
- We will, through a road linking Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq, establish access to the nominated property.
- We will ensure that recreational fishing and hunting will continue to be possible on a sustainable basis.
- We will support the development of sustainable tourism within the nominated property.

These aims constitute an overarching working plan for the municipal administration, with revision of the aims every four years, in continuation of the municipal elections.

6.14 Municipal Plan 2012-24 for Qeqqata Municipality

Since 2010, Qeqqata Municipality has been responsible for the planning of land use across all the municipality’s territory, including towns and settlements, areas for holiday cabins, technical installations and wilderness. In addition, planning has been undertaken in relation to concessionary trophy hunting etc.

The municipal plan shall, in addition to creating a foundation for an appropriate development of the municipality that allows for development of housing and business etc., adapt the plan in relation to the Government of Greenland’s interests and sector plans, so the overall planning system is coherent.

Outlined below are the sub-areas of the municipal plan that relate to the nominated property.



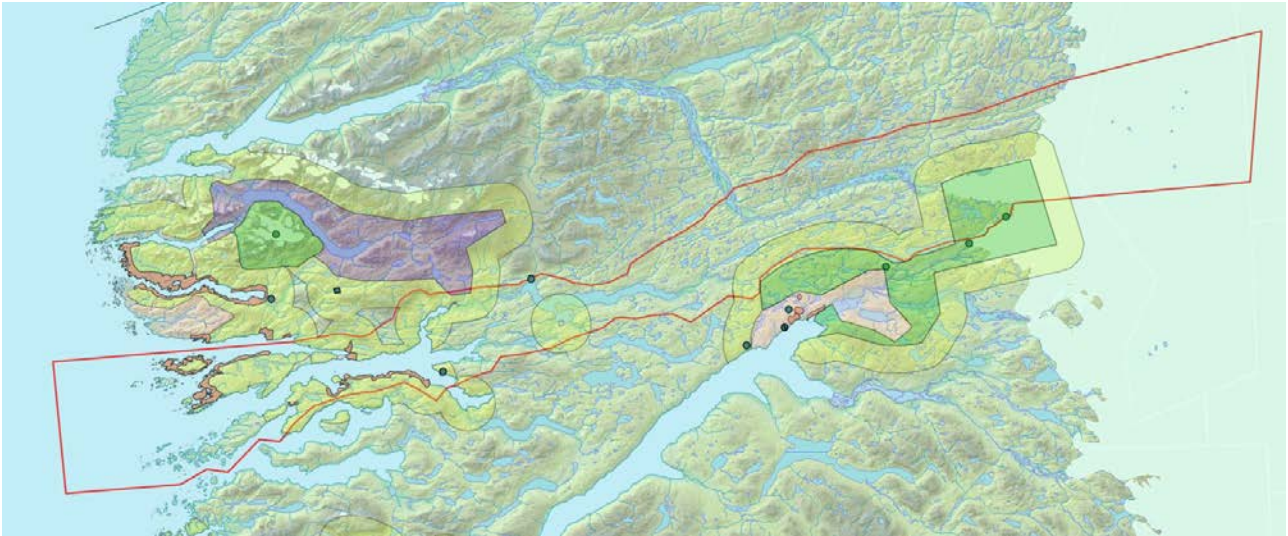
Map 8: Qeqqata Municipality.

Wilderness

The dominant areal type within the nominated property is wilderness – defined as being located more than 5 km away from the nearest activity area. Hiking trails, hunting grounds and hunting camps are not considered to be parts of an activity area. The primary activities in the wilderness are hunting and recreational pursuits that do not require physical structures. The 5 km areas around activities are termed unassigned areas, but will be experienced as wilderness.

Recreational area

Along the road from Kangerlussuaq to the ice sheet, an area has been laid out for recreational use. This means that, after detailed planning, facilities can be established for tourists and local residents in particular areas. In the Ramsar area, close to Ice Cap Point 660, and on the ice sheet, south of the road, it is permitted to establish a group of cabins as overnight accommodation for tourists so they can experience the ice sheet and the calving of the ice at all hours of the day and night.



Map 9: The municipal plan's sub-areas in open country in and around the nominated property: Green background: wilderness O2 area; yellow: unassigned areas around activity areas O1; light green: areas of special recreational significance; pink: urban zones; brown: holiday cabin areas; blue: water catchment for the hydro-electric plant; green patches: potential sites for hotels or cabin villages.

Areas for holiday cabins and summerhouses

The areas for holiday cabins and summerhouses are located primarily along the coast in the fjords, where they are easily accessible by boat in summer. In some places, it is possible to reach them by snowmobile in winter. Currently, there is about one cabin/summerhouse per km². These are generally small, modest buildings that in no way dominate the landscape.

In the settlement of Sarfannguit there are four buildings that have previously been considered worthy of preservation. Some of these have subsequently been altered and renovated and there is consequently a need to reassess their conservation value.

Technical activities

Just outside the nominated property there is a lake which is used to supply water for a hydro-electric plant. One of the rivers that previously flowed into the nominated property at Itinneq is closed off by a dam and is known as Blindelven.

Infrastructure in the nominated property

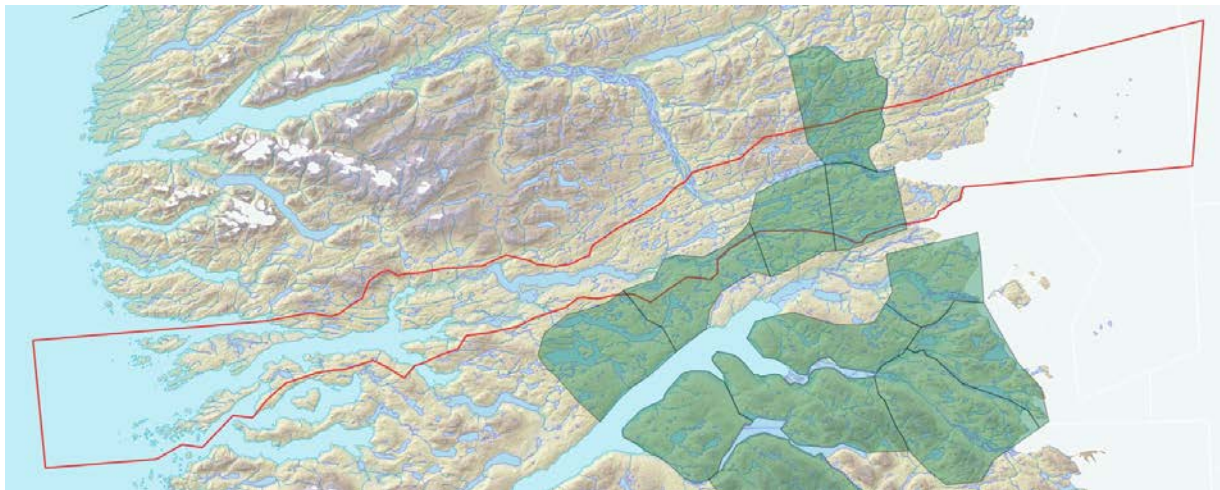
In the municipal plan, a route is marked out for a dirt road running from Sisimiut to Kangerlussuaq, and on to Sarfannguit. At the end of the lake Tasersuaq, there is a dirt road that gives access to the lake Aasivissuit Tasiat. By Blindelven, there is a maintenance road running from the dam to Maligiaq. Sections of these dirt roads lie within the nominated property.

In order to ensure transport possibilities for tourists and residents who wish to visit the various key areas and experience the landscape, it is planned to establish landing stages on the coast and in the lakes.

Trophy hunting

In the open country, it has long been possible to obtain a licence to offer commercial trophy hunting to tourists within an unspecified area. This has not proved to be a good arrangement, because the trophy-hunting operators have competed within the same area close to Kangerlussuaq.

Plans have therefore been formulated for the establishment of specifically defined areas for concessionary trophy hunting in the areas around Kangerlussuaq. Three of these areas are located within the nominated property. It is specified that cabins for servicing the tourists may not be built within these areas, only tent camps are permitted. The hunting seasons are limited to autumn and winter.

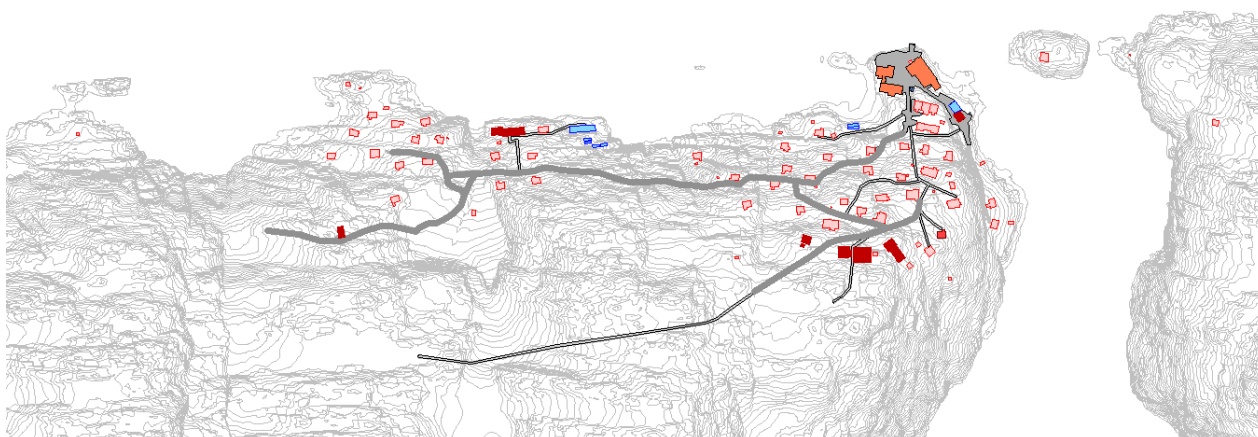


Map 10: The municipal plan's sub-areas for concessionary trophy hunting.

The settlement of Sarfannguit

Sarfannguit can only be reached by boat in summer and by snowmobile in winter. The settlement is located as a typical Greenlandic settlement, on terrain that slopes down northwards and with small, narrow dirt tracks, stairs and paths linking the various houses and functions.

Within the settlement there are various assigned areas for houses, a fish-processing plant, communal area for a shop, school, church and community hall and areas for technical installations such as power plant, waterworks and incineration plant.



Map 11: Sarfannguit: Municipal services (dark red), government services (orange), the energy company Nukissioarfuit (blue), houses (pink).

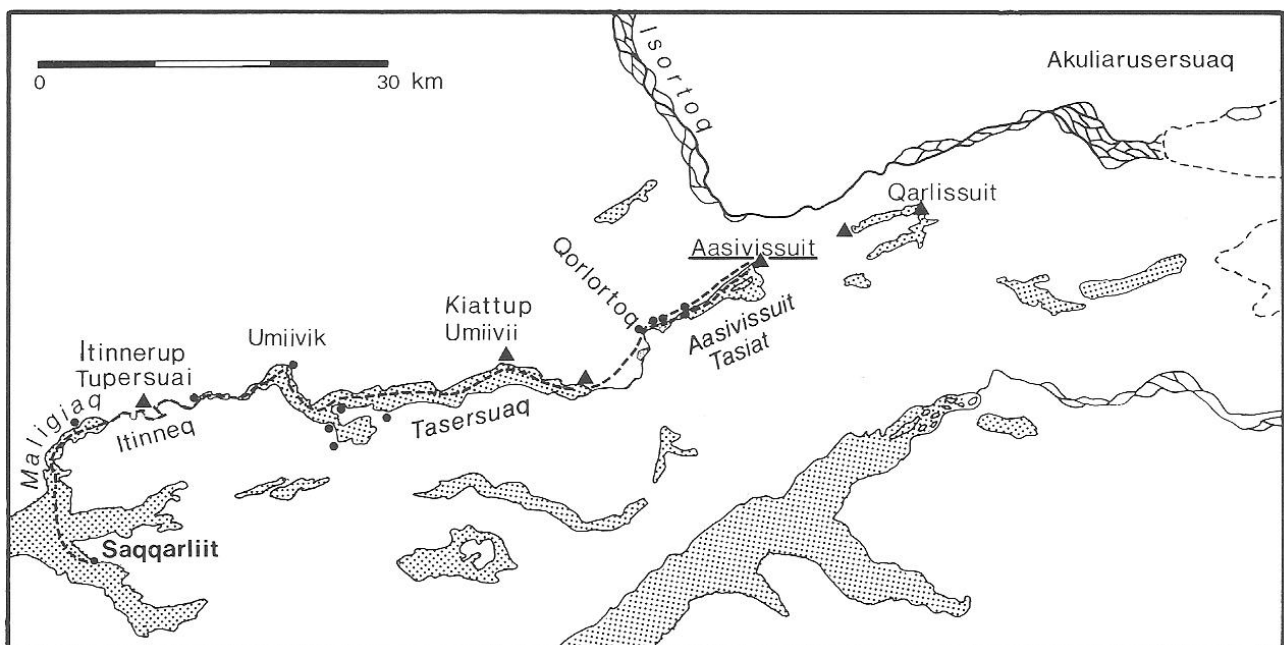
7. The property's assets

The assets within the nominated property are described below:

- The landscape's relationship with the archaeological remains resulting from habitation through millennia.
- Well-preserved settlements from the Thule culture and historical times on the coast and in the interior provide the opportunity to follow the traces of the traditional annual migration by water and over land from the coastal winter settlements to the summer caribou-hunting camps in the interior and vice versa. The ancient monuments and historic assets are evident to an exceptionally detailed degree.
- The area contains ancient monuments and historic assets from the Saqqaq and Dorset cultures to the Thule culture and concluding with historical/colonial times and continued use and settlement in the present.
- The presence of the fisher and hunter settlement Sarfannguit in the area documents the population's continued exploitation of the traditional resources with culturally adapted methods: A unique testimony to the continuation of the hunting and fishing traditions of the past.
- The continued presence of game animals in the form of terrestrial and marine mammals, and both birds and fish.

The archaeological assets in the form of the physical remains of the individual ancient monuments are scheduled and thereby protected. The challenge is to present the ancient monuments, and the context in which they appear, to visitors without adversely affecting their value.

The protection of the key assets consequently involves protection of the landscape and of the game animals and their food sources.



Map 12: Routes through the landscape, example of an Inuit itinerary. The broken line marks the route travelled, while the triangles mark large campsites and the dots smaller sites.

Table 2 – Key localities						
Place name	No.	Area	FM	NKAH	Longitude	Latitude
Aasivissuit	1	Interior	67V2-III-006	2845	51° 08.164'	67° 06.067'
Itinnerup tapersuai	2	Itinneq	66V1-00I-017	2618	52° 20.566'	66° 59.501'
Saqqarliit	3	Avalleq	66V1-00I-013	2609	52° 27.194'	66° 52.192'
Sarfanguit	4	Sarfanguaq	66V1-00I-023	2629	52° 51.626'	66° 53.830'
Arajutsisut	5	Maniitsorsuaq	66V1-0IV-042	285	53° 36.513'	66° 52.645'
Innap nuua	6	Sallersua	66V1-0IV-028	2703	53° 26.324'	66° 44.775'
Nipisat	7	With				
		Saqqaq: settlement Colonial: warehouse	66V1-0IV-035	307	53° 29.608'	66° 48.876'
		Stone Age: Thule	66V1-0IV-090	324	53° 29.888'	66° 48.764'
		Thule: grave	66V1-0IV-091	276	53° 30.000'	66° 48.656'
		Thule: burial site		5527	53° 30.073'	66° 48'859'
		Colonial: dwelling house Inuit: turf houses		5526	53° 30.708'	66° 48.780'
		Thule: communal house		5534	53° 30.927'	66° 48.761'

Table 2: Key localities

FM = ID in the early scheduling register (GFA); NKAH = ID in the new scheduling register (Nunniffiit).

The hunting culture in *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* is documented via seven key localities: six well-preserved ruins and one modern settlement. The seven key localities represent the most important habitation periods in Greenland’s prehistory and history; present-day hunting and fishing practice in Sarfanguit forms the link with the past.

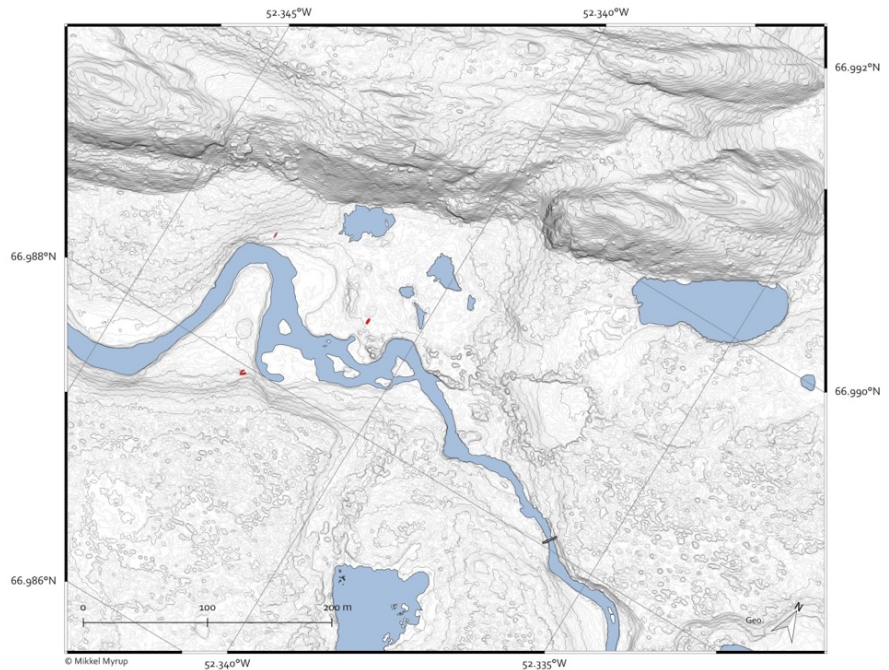
The localities have also been selected as typical representatives of the most important hunting and fishing activities which took place over the course of a year in a traditional hunter and fisher way of life in this area: The winter settlements on the coast were oriented towards hunting marine animals; the spring and summer sites in the fjords were oriented towards fishing for spawning ammassat (capelin) and arctic char in the rivers; the summer and autumn sites on the high plains of the interior were bases for the important caribou hunt.

The key localities, from east to west, are as follows:

- 1) *Aasivissuit* lies on a high plain in the interior and contains a great diversity of hunting structures, including Greenland’s largest drive-hunting/battue system of 3.9 km in length and traces of habitation through several millennia. Most of the visible structures date from the Thule culture and historical times, from the late 15th century to around 1900.
- 2) *Itinnerup tapersuai* (Map 13) is a typical summer campsite with numerous tent rings, tent houses and solitary hearths. The site lies in Itinneq, by the old route from the coast to the interior, and reflects

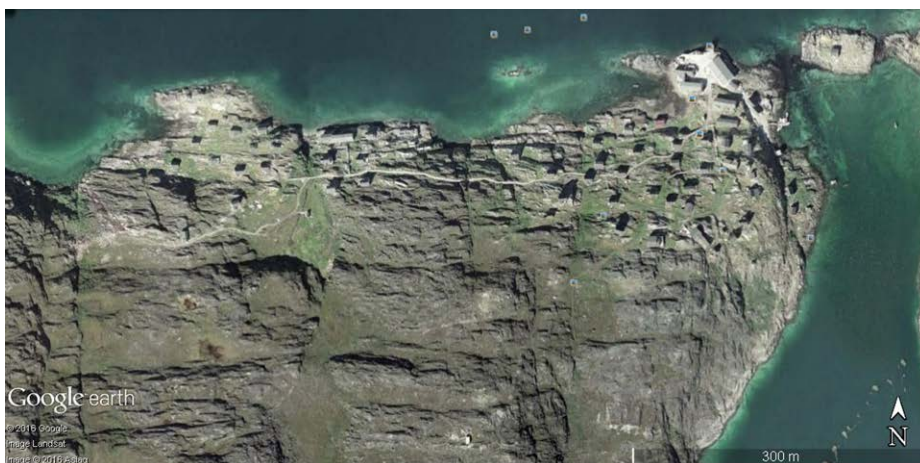
the temporary use of the area in connection with the seasonal migration. The current appearance of the structures and most of the visible ruins is a result of their use in the 19th and 20th centuries; nearby heathen graves reveal use of the area that extends further back in time.

- 3) *Saqqarliit* is an abandoned historical settlement in the eastern part of Ikertooq Fjord, where the chapel and a few houses still stand. The settlement was established as a fishing settlement in 1859 and was abandoned in 1961. Visible remains at the site encompass foundations, building ruins and a Christian churchyard from the historical period, as well as earlier heathen graves, which reveal use of the area that extends further back in time.



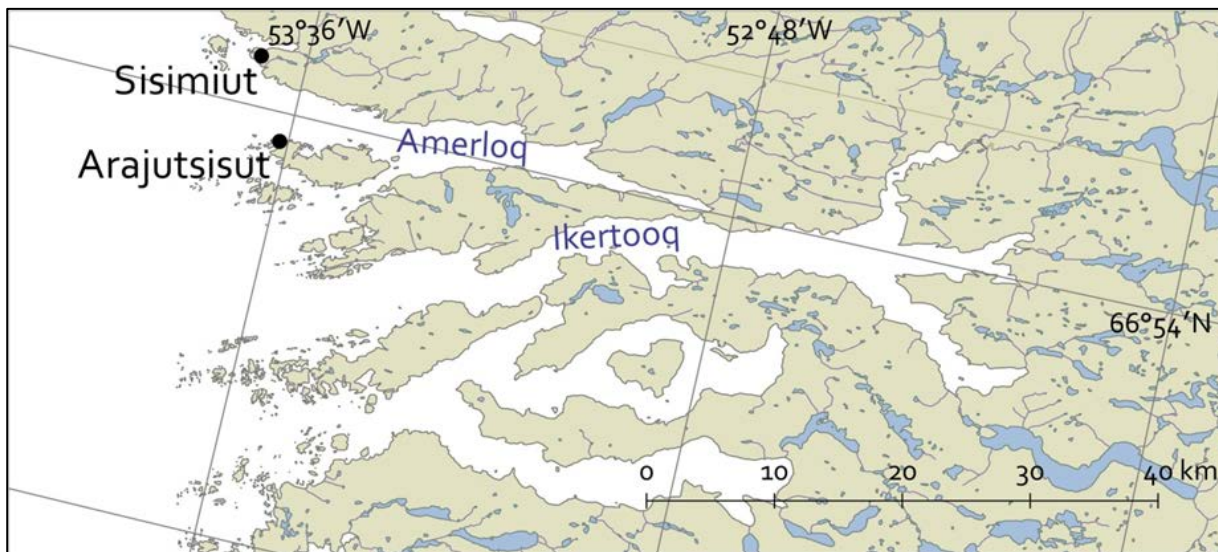
Map 13: *Itinnerup Tupersuai*. Red marks are stored' objects: two boats and a wheel barrow.

- 4) *Sarfannguit* (Map 14) is the only active settlement in *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*. Sarfannguit was established as a fishing settlement in the mid-19th century, and this function remains important. A few buildings from colonial times are still in use, for example a renovated fish-processing plant by the quay from 1922 (converted into a shop in 1976) and an old school chapel from 1908

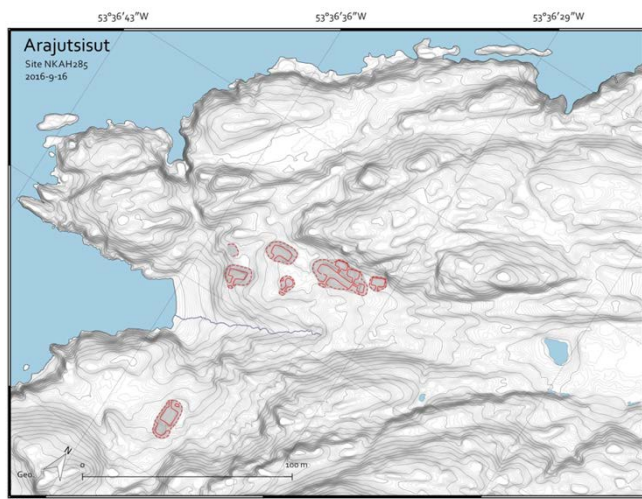


Map 14: *Sarfannguit*.

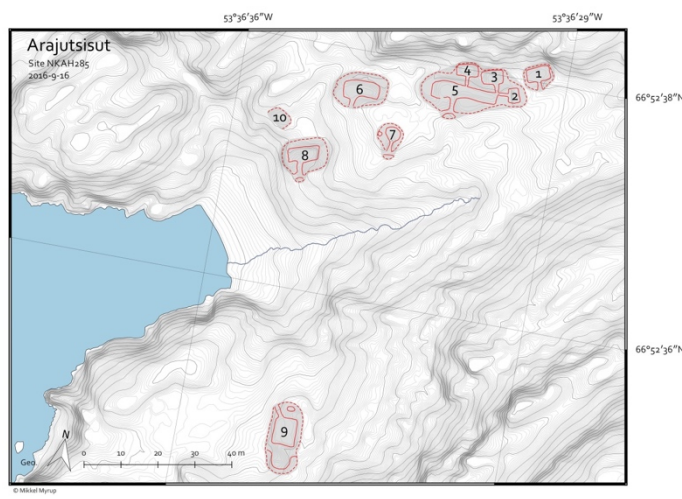
- 5) *Arajutsisut* (Map 15 – 17) is a large settlement from the Thule culture with numerous features and structures. Arajutsisut is an impressive site that includes seven communal houses and three triangular winter houses from the Thule culture and historical times as well as a round winter house from the Early Thule culture. The most spectacular structures at the site are typical for the 17th and 18th century coastal settlements in *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*.



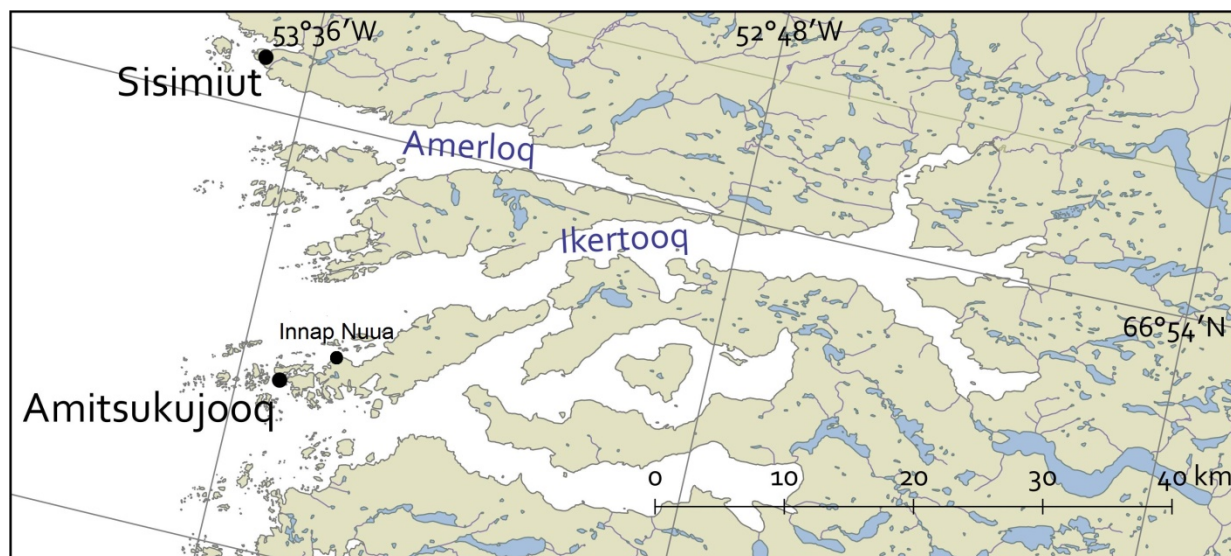
Map 15: Topographic setting of Arajutsisut .



Map 16: Plan of Arajutsisut .

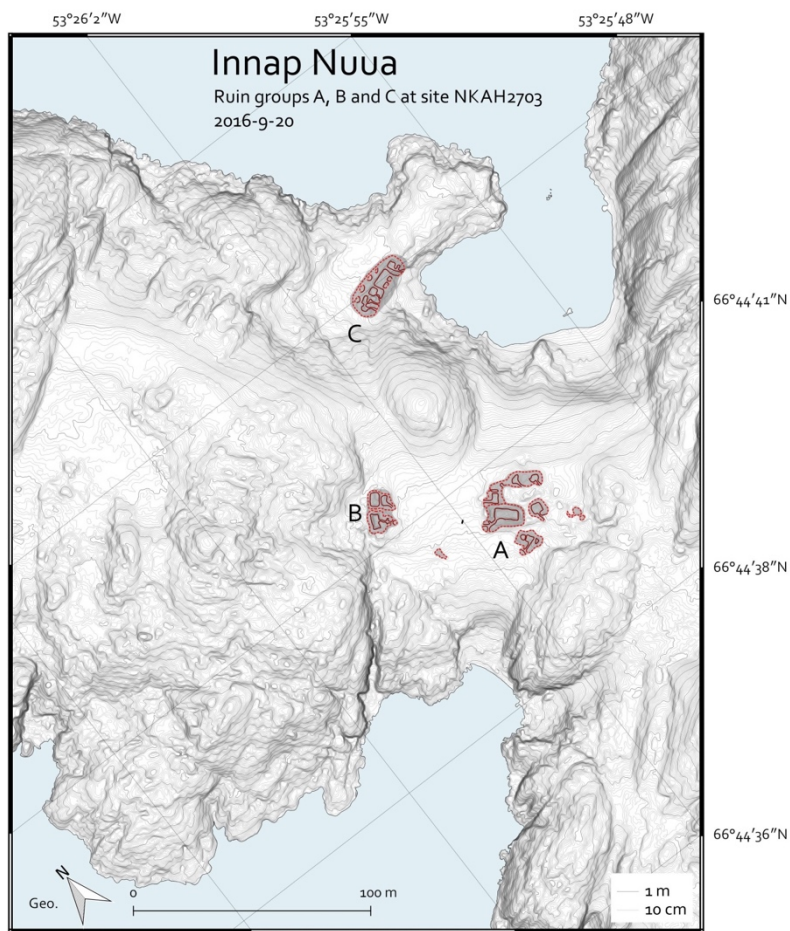
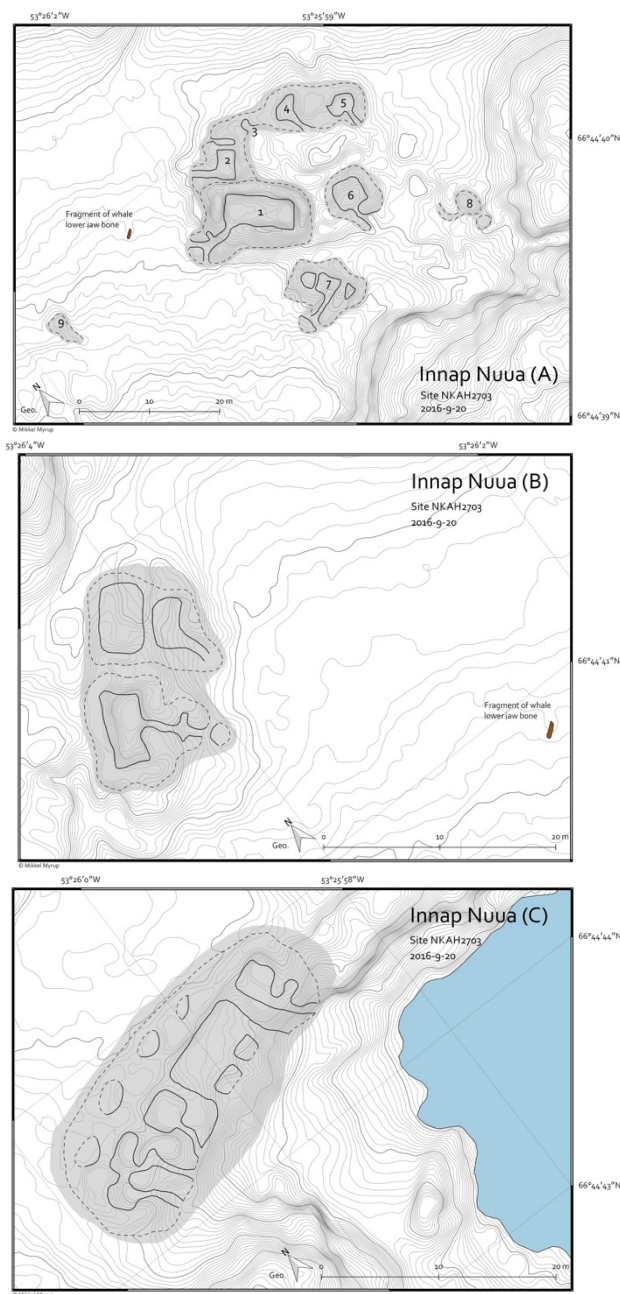


Map 17: Plan of Arajutsisut with house ruins numbered.



Map 18: Shows the locations of Amitsukooq and Innap Nuua in the coastal area.

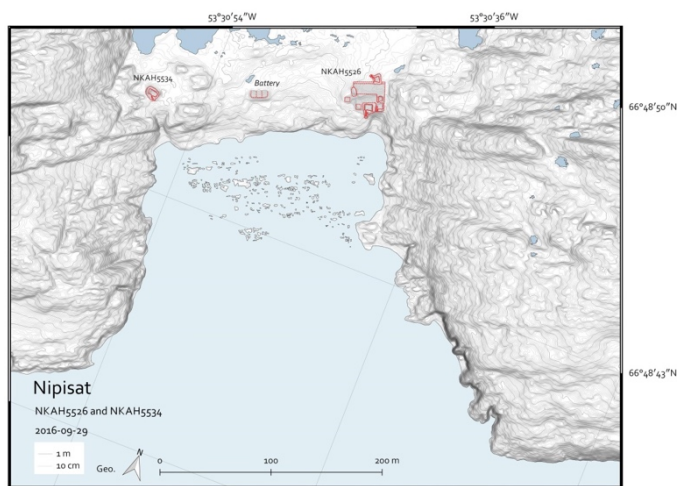
- 6) *Innap nuua* (Map 18 – 22) is a large settlement with numerous features and structures. The site stands on a point on the northern side of the island of Sallersua. It has three well-preserved communal houses, of which one is more than 25 m in length and is divided up into several sections by transverse internal walls. In a group of earlier round houses stands a further well-preserved communal house, together with some later, rectangular and trapezoid Thule houses.



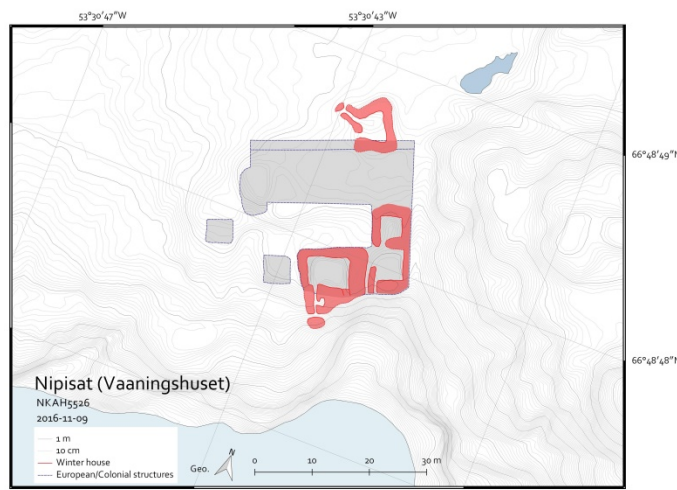
Maps 19, 20, 21 and 22: Ruin groups A, B and C at Innap Nuua.

- 7) *Nipisat* (Map 23 – 24) is a large settlement with features and structures dating from several different periods: Saqqaq culture, colonial times and historical Inuit. Heathen graves indicate that it must also contain structures from the Thule culture, prior to colonial times. The most important habitation is a Saqqaq settlement, the very fine state of preservation of which has enabled the excavation of a remarkable, extensive and exquisite assemblage of animal bones and tools from the earliest culture in West Greenland.

Close to the Saqqaq site stand remains from the colonial settlement ‘Nepisene’, which was founded in 1724: 1) On the southeast side of the island there is a rectangular turf bank measuring 34 x 9.6 x 0.5 m, which once surrounded a warehouse. 2) At the eastern side of the south-facing bay lie the remains of a three-winged structure, which was burned down by Dutch whalers in 1731. Subsequently, Inuit built two rectangular turf buildings on top of the destroyed colonial structure, which is now very difficult to discern. 3) About 100 m west of this building complex lies the foundations for a gun emplacement which belonged to the colonial establishment.



Map 23: Topographic setting of the colony ‘Nepisene’ on the island Nipisat



Map 24: Detailed plan of the colonial dwelling with younger Inuit dwellings at Nipisat .

Aasivissuit – Nipisat is an unusually well-preserved cultural landscape where modern travellers can visit and study campsites from prehistoric and historical people and periods.

The traces of human habitation in *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* constitute a complete ‘fossil hunter-gatherer landscape’, simply expanded by an early colonial imprint of the landscape and with small, colourful wooden houses from the modern use of the archipelago and the fjord. The visible ruins of houses and other structures reveal that these structures are types that are well known from other parts of Greenland and the Arctic, but the great number of sites, their fine state of preservation and the fact that only two of them have been systematically investigated, make *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* a unique representative of an arctic hunter-gatherer landscape.

7.1 Values and primary aims

The identified assets associated with the nominated property, and the aims connected with these, are presented in the following table.

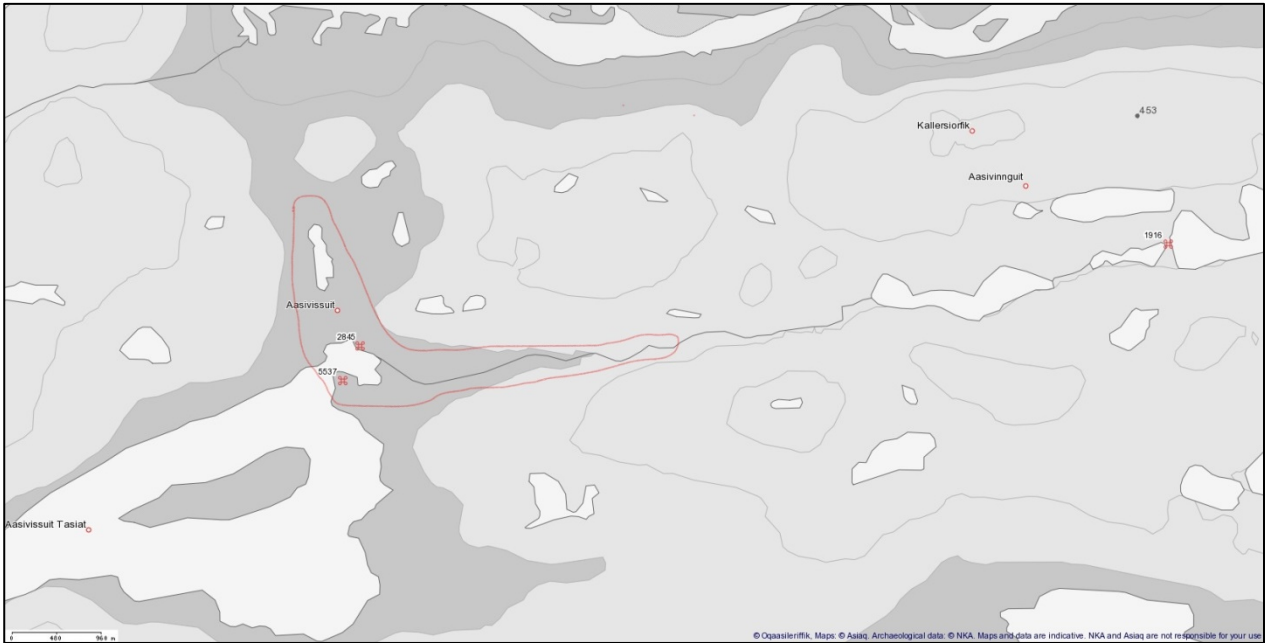
Table 3 – Values and primary aims			
Subjects	Sub-elements of <i>Aasivissuit – Nipisat</i> as the nominated property	Part of OUV	Aims
Landscape assets	The ‘great landscape’ formed and continues to form the frame for Inuit hunting activities in both summer and winter	The landscape	<p>The landscape as the frame for the historical and modern activities</p> <p>There is particular focus on the protection of the landscape around the ancient monuments and the places that play a special role in the narrative of the Inuit culture’s use of the landscape</p>
Cultural-historical assets	<p>Settlements from Inuit and other periods; both summer and winter settlements as key localities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aasivissuit 2. Itinnerup tupersuai 3. Saqqarliit 4. Sarfannguit 5. Arajutsisut 6. Innap nuua 7. Nipisat <p>(See location of key localities in the landscape after this table)</p> <p>Current and former settlements The culture with holiday cabins in the fjords and further development of the summer occupation</p> <p>Recreational use</p>	Cultural history	<p>Protection and preservation of the area’s cultural-historical assets</p> <p>Communicate and promote knowledge of the historic assets to visitors and local users</p> <p>Securing and maintenance of buildings worthy of conservation</p> <p>Secure continued opportunity for holiday cabins in the fjord area for the local population</p> <p>Possibility for hunting, fishing, berry gathering, drying and smoking of the catch</p> <p>Regulation of tourist behaviour in areas and give opportunity for visits, board and lodging</p>
Biodiversity assets	<p>The area’s fauna and flora</p> <p>The food source for the fauna is a crucial precondition for the reproduction of the various animal species, and the production of a surplus that can be harvested through annual hunting activities</p> <p>Work to ensure room for the animal species known in the area in 2016</p>	Presence of visible game animals	<p>Support a tailored regulation of the hunting pressure to ensure an authentic experience of the nominated property, which also includes the fauna</p> <p>Secure against overloading due increased visitor numbers and climate change</p> <p>Support given to sustainable hunting through regulation which ensures the opportunity to experience the game animals within the nominated property</p>
Economic assets	Hunting and fishing are still important as a subsistence base	Narrative on the cultural history	Ensure continued development of fishing and hunting as well as possible new

	<p>in commercial terms, but also as significant recreational activities for Greenlandic families</p> <p>Tourism</p>		<p>commercial potential</p> <p>Promote knowledge of the nominated property in Greenland and beyond</p> <p>Increase income in the local area in order to secure the future conservation and preservation of the area</p> <p>Ensure sustainable tourism, including the regulation of tourist behaviour in the area</p>
<p>Research and educational assets</p>	<p>Important cultural-historical settlements</p> <p>Special living conditions</p> <p>Climate change</p>	<p>Development of the cultural-historical assets</p>	<p>Ensure research opportunities in the area for both national and international benefit</p> <p>Presentation of research results to the local population, visitors and other interested parties</p> <p>Collaboration with regard to monitoring and information on climate and environmental changes in the property</p>
<p>Other social assets</p>	<p>Pride</p> <p>Development of the local area</p> <p>Tourism</p>	<p>The living cultural history that remains relevant and topical</p>	<p>Ensure that all users have an understanding of the area and its outstanding value and increase the population's pride in and opportunities relative to the nominated property</p> <p>Through regulation of visitor behaviour in the area, it will be possible to offer stopovers, board and lodging and local products and thereby create local employment</p>

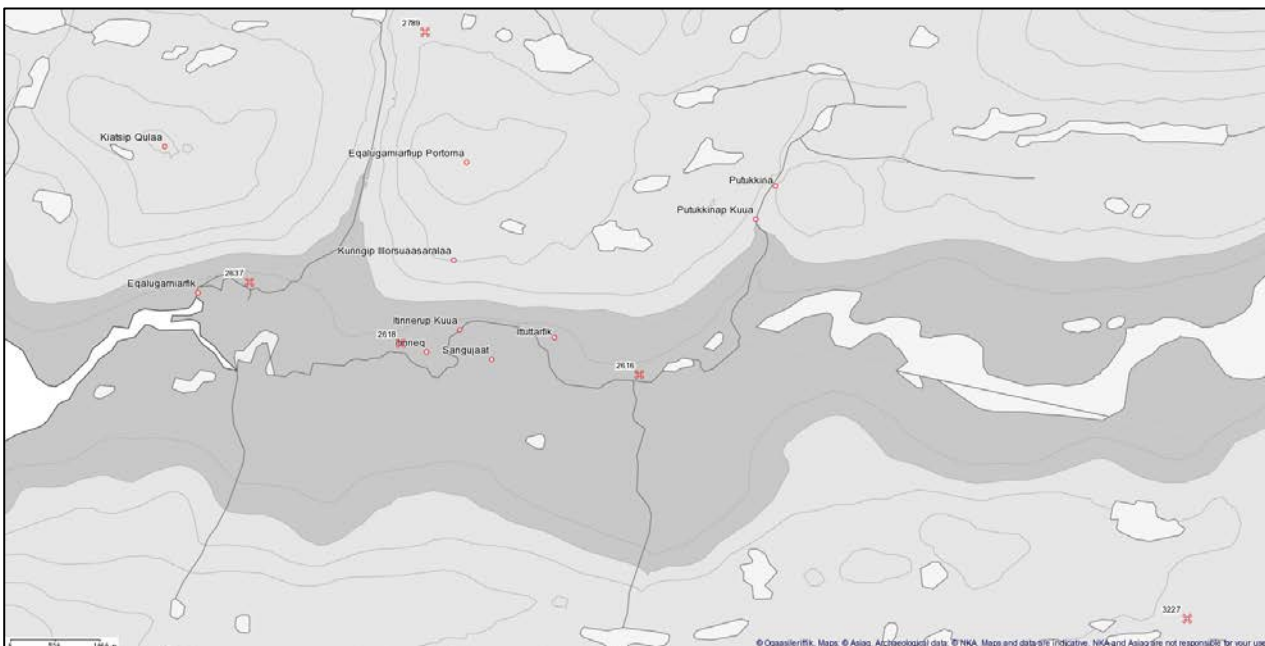
Table 3: Values and primary aims

Below is an overview of the individual localities, giving the various sites with their scheduling numbers as of September 2016. The circles denote the place names.

Scheduled monuments are shown with '⌘', and the associated numbers refer to file numbers in the list of registered monuments at the Greenland National Museum and Archives.



Map 25: Key locality no. 1 Aasivissuit (2845) with scheduled localities (ID-nos.; red circles are placenames) and red marking of the approximate area of caribou drive-lines.



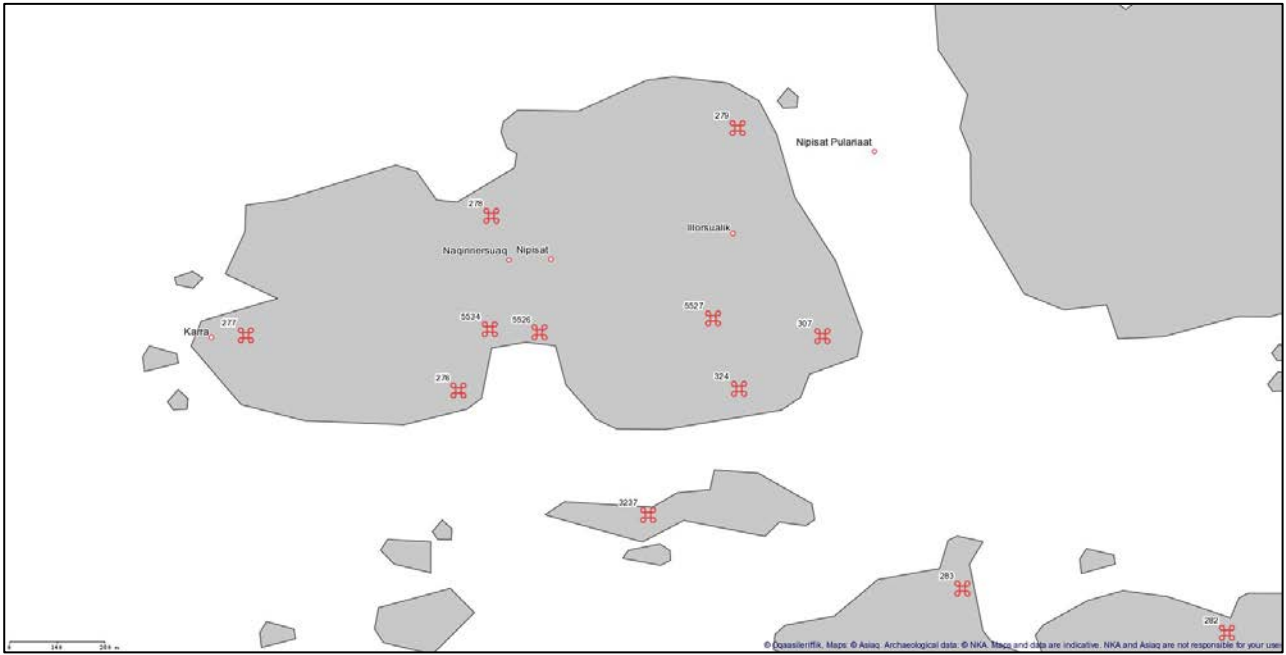
Map 26: Key locality no. 2 Itinnerup tupersuai (2618) in Itinneq (Oles Lakseelv) with scheduled localities (ID-nos.; red circles are placenames).



Map 29: Key locality no. 5 Arajutsisut (285) with scheduled localities (ID-nos.; red circles are placenames).



Map 30: Key locality no. 6 Innap nuua (2703 at top right) with scheduled localities (ID-nos.; red circles are placenames).



Map 31: Key locality no. 7 Nipisat with scheduled localities (as of 2016). The key locality encompasses scheduled locality numbers: 276, 307, 304, 5526, 5527 and 5534 (red circles are placenames).

8. Threats and management initiatives in relation to the property’s assets

In this chapter, the significant threats are identified that (as of January 2016) are considered to have potential consequences for the nominated property. A threat is understood, in this respect, as a challenge that already has, or is expected to have, consequences for the area.

The aim of the table is to provide an overview of the threats, and the initiatives intended to mitigate against them.

Identification of the most important threats and initiatives has been undertaken in consultation with the involved parties.

Table 4 – Threats in relation to the management initiatives

Subject:	Cause/threat:	Requires protection of these assets:	Management initiatives:
1 Landscape	<p>Cause: Major construction works</p> <p>Threat: Changes to the landscape and thereby the frame that contributes to the narrative</p>	Cultural landscape	<p>Regulation in municipal planning and a tailored construction strategy</p> <p>As well as directives on the formulation of EIA statements and evaluations of possible effects on wildlife</p>
2 Ancient monuments	<p>Cause: Activities associated with settlement development and tourism</p> <p>Threat: That both excavated and unexcavated ancient monuments are damaged</p> <p>Visitors can through inappropriate behaviour cause erosion or damage to the ancient monuments</p> <p>Cause: Climate change leading to melting of permafrost</p> <p>Threat: Soil and coastal erosion</p>	Cultural landscape and ancient monuments	<p>Regular information on heritage protection, legislation etc., marking of monuments and indictment of infringements</p> <p>Action plan for maintenance and marking of ancient monuments</p> <p>Establishment of a protection zone of 100 m through revision of municipal planning in order to avoid undesirable physical structures etc. close to the ancient monuments</p> <p>Organisation of access to selected visitor sites</p> <p>Monitoring of wear to ancient monuments and the areas around them</p>
3 Historical buildings worthy of conservation and other cultural heritage	<p>Cause: Renovation, demolition and alteration of particular buildings</p> <p>Threat: Reduction of the architectonic or cultural-historical assets</p> <p>Use of inappropriate materials for</p>	<p>Building tradition and working methods</p> <p>In total, there are 120</p>	<p>Regulation in municipal planning</p> <p>Information to the owner about maintenance and guidelines for building style</p> <p>Municipal checks and indictment</p>

protection	<p>maintenance</p> <p>Cause: Climate change</p> <p>Threat: Warmer climate/ temperature fluctuations and increased rainfall can lead to decay of organic material and slippage and flooding which can damage buildings</p>	<p>buildings in the area. About 60 holiday cabins, about 50 houses in Sarfannguit and about ten tourist and survival cabins</p>	
4 Hunting and fishing	<p>Cause: High hunting pressure from both commercial and recreational hunting</p> <p>Threat: It is no longer possible to experience the animals in the wild in the World Heritage Site</p>	<p>Experience of game animals in the landscape</p>	<p>Regulation of hunting via hunting legislation through determination of hunting seasons and hunting areas, based on national monitoring of the animals' presence</p> <p>It is a precondition for the construction of the road between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq that hunting does not take place directly from the road</p>
5 Tourism	<p>Cause: Establishment of accommodation facilities</p> <p>Hiking tourism and the use of open fires</p> <p>Establishment of tourist cabins</p> <p>Establishment of shelters, toilets and information and communication facilities</p> <p>Traffic/movement within the nominated property and close to the ancient monuments</p> <p>Threat: Damage to the ancient monuments</p> <p>Erosion of the vegetation</p>	<p>Cultural landscape</p>	<p>Accommodation facilities to be established primarily outside the nominated property; it is though considered that there could be a need to expand the existing cabin capacity on the hiking route Arctic Circle Trail</p> <p>Trails and landing stages and rules for movement/traffic</p> <p>Emphasis will be placed on all structures and facilities within the area being established and adapted so they appear as unobtrusive as possible</p> <p>Monitoring of tourism and regular evaluation of the need for further regulatory initiatives and the like</p> <p>Analysis of tourist movements within the nominated property and formulation of traffic plans</p>
6 Mining	<p>Cause: Mining in the area</p> <p>Prospecting and mining in neighbouring areas</p> <p>Threat: Disturbance of the experience of the area and the landscape</p>	<p>Potentially obtrusive in relation to the landscape assets in the nominated property</p>	<p>It has been agreed with the Government of Greenland that prospecting licences will not be granted within the nominated property</p> <p>The steering committee for the nominated property will continuously</p>

			monitor mining in the neighbouring areas and be consulted with respect to proposals for future prospecting licences
7 Other commercial activities	<p>Cause: Possible buildings and facilities associated with development of other commercial activities</p> <p>Threat: Disturbance of the experience of the nominated property</p>	Obtrusive relative to the cultural values in the nominated property	<p>Commercial activities may not be established in the nominated property that are not in line with traditional use</p> <p>It will only be possible to establish survival and hunting cabins to the extent that these are necessary for continuation of the fishing and hunting activity</p> <p>Other building structures and facilities will be referred to locations outside the nominated property or to Sarfannguit</p>
8 Refuse and waste-water management	<p>Cause: Existing refuse problems as well as increased refuse quantities due to larger influx of tourists</p> <p>Threat: Visible quantities of refuse will deface the cultural landscape</p> <p>Cause: Increased presence of tourists etc. in the area</p> <p>Threat: Pollution of watercourses and the terrain with waste water</p>	Cultural landscape	<p>Refuse planning: A new refuse management plan for Qeqqata Municipality, which includes the open land, will be in place by the end of 2017</p> <p>Tidying up and guidance on refuse handling will be initiated</p> <p>Refuse handling in the settlements will be reassessed</p> <p>Setting up of rubbish bins in strategic locations within the nominated property</p> <p>Waste-water plan for all of Qeqqata Municipality before the end of 2020</p> <p>Installed toilet solutions must be sustainable without an outlet into a watercourse or the terrain</p> <p>Compost or tank solutions will typically be implemented, according to the load</p>
9 Infrastructure	<p>Cause: Increased accessibility, increased motorised traffic</p> <p>Winter traffic between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq</p> <p>Road between Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut as well as possibly to Sarfannguit</p>	<p>Influence on ancient monuments</p> <p>Disturbance of the overall impression of the cultural landscape</p>	<p>Proposed tracks for construction of roads and vehicle tracks are checked by archaeologists prior to establishment, in accordance with the current legislation</p> <p>Routing of roads so their visibility within and from the nominated property is limited as far as possible</p>

	Influence on the landscaper experience		Regulation of settlement density in the holiday cabin areas with amendment of the municipal plan if monitoring reveals major effects
11 Settlement development	<p>Cause: Increased activity in the settlements as residences and in relation to tourism and summerhouse use</p> <p>Requirement for enforcement and development of the functions of service locations (land use etc.)</p> <p>Threat: The overall impression of the cultural landscape</p>	<p>The cultural landscape and the historic assets</p> <p>Overall impression of settlement life in Sarfannguit</p>	<p>Ongoing information and regulation in the nominated property</p> <p>Development initiatives handled in accordance with the Planning Act in municipal planning, based on conservation of the settlement’s dimensions and structure</p>
12 Health and safety measures	<p>Cause: As a result of increased tourism in the nominated property, there can be a need to upgrade the handling capacity and emergency services</p> <p>Threat: Increased risk of personal injury and environmental impact</p>	<p>The well-being and health of the population and tourists</p> <p>Environmental protection</p>	<p>Possible upgrading of capacity and contingency in connection with the increased number of visitors in the area, including possible upgrading of telecommunications from satellite phone to mobile phone</p> <p>Introduction of a system for secure emergency calls coupled with GPS coordinates</p>
13 Scientific activities	<p>Cause: Possible increased activities in scientific research etc.</p> <p>Threat: Possible disturbance of the overall impression</p>	<p>Cultural landscape and ancient monuments</p> <p>Overall impression of settlement life</p>	<p>With respect to scientific activities, there is a need for increased information and requirements with respect to clearing up and re-establishment of the affected areas</p>

Table 4: Threats in relation to the management initiatives

Based on the above table, the threats and management initiatives mentioned are examined in more detail below.

It should also be stated that Qeqqata Municipality works on the basis of a concept that the municipality shall act sustainably and be sustainable by 2020. In addition to technical sustainability, with respect to energy supply, water supply, waste-water and refuse management etc., this term also encompasses a holistic perspective where, in addition to that outlined above, attempts are always made to incorporate an interdisciplinary comprehensive approach embracing culture, social issues, education, development of businesses etc.

The sustainability concept has been sought integrated in the management plan and the activities that are launched as a consequence of it.

8.1 Landscape

The magnificent landscape in central Greenland has provided a frame for Inuit hunting and fishing for 4500 years. Great emphasis is therefore placed on conservation of the impression of the landscape experienced by locals and tourists as they move around the nominated property.

On the one hand, there is the living nature, within which it is an important aim to secure a framework for the continued development of the Inuit hunting and fishing culture. It is also considered important that the cultural framework is perceived as being conserved, and that it is possible to experience Inuit journeys through the landscape from the coast to the interior – from winter settlements to summer camps, without this experience being disturbed by major interventions.

On the other hand, it is also necessary to ensure accessibility and convenience in order to be able to give modern people this experience, and this cannot be achieved without some traces being left.



Fig. 17: Aasivissuit in September. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality.

Aims

- We will protect natural and cultural assets in the open country.
- We will work towards sustainable exploitation of game animals.

Opportunities and threats

The aim of commercial exploitation of the opportunities in the open country could perhaps be said to be in conflict with the nomination of the property as a World Heritage Site. It is, however, part of the strategy that use and protection should go hand in hand. Without use, it is not possible to ensure widespread knowledge of the area's assets in the form of its nature, fauna and ancient monuments, and the commitment of the population to protection is consequently lost.

There is remarkable opportunity, through a well-considered exploitation of the area, to present the hunting culture and the landscape in both summer and winter.

This must take place in a coordinated way, whereby tourists can, for example, follow the hunters so there are no safety issues with respect to the tourists, and the hunters obtain a new source of income.



Fig. 18: Settlement at Aasivissuit. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality.

Regulation

Protection of the open country today, takes place to a major degree through legislation relating to nature protection, planning and land use, where the regulation is achieved through municipal plan amendments, as well as executive orders on the use of motorised means of transport in the open country via municipal travel regulations.

Status of regulation

The open country is generally incorporated into municipal planning as wilderness, if other terms and concepts have not been applied.

To the north, the nominated property abuts the catchment area for the Sisimiut hydro-electric power plant, which is located at Kangerluarsuk Ungalleq, north of Sisimiut. This water catchment area only impinges upon the nominated property in so far as water from a small river is directed towards the hydro-electric plant rather than towards Itinneq.



Map 32: Shows what we believe to be some of the old Inuit travel routes between the coast and the caribou hunting grounds towards the ice sheet, where it is important to protect the landscape.

Future initiatives

The future regulation of the landscape is expected to take place as part of this management plan and possibly a future management plan which deals with areas outside the nominated property. It is not intended to undertake other heritage protection of the landscape as the risk of inappropriate developments is estimated to be very slight, seen in relation to the scale of the landscape and the potential activities. Under any

circumstances, there will be a major focus on not influencing the landscape in a negative way within the nominated property.

8.2 Ancient monuments

General description of the ancient monuments

The area's most common ancient monuments can be divided up into 'dwellings' and 'other structures'.

The dwellings comprise

- turf houses
- tent houses
- tent rings
- hunting beds
- wall and foundation remains from historical settlements

Other structures comprise

- graves (chamber graves, cairn graves, cave graves and inhumation graves)
- meat caches
- hearths
- inussuit (way-marker cairns)
- inussuit (system of cairns for driving caribou)
- shooting hides
- middens
- hopping stones and playhouses



Fig. 19: Nipisat, christian graves. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen.

The turf houses are the commonest and the most easily recognisable structures. They are classified by form as, respectively, round, cloverleaf-shaped, trapezoid and rectangular types. There are also communal houses which are large dwellings accommodating several families. Common to all of these is that their walls consist of turf, sometimes augmented with stones. Originally, the dwelling space and the characteristic sunken entrance, called the 'entrance passage', were covered with a roof of discarded umiak hides and turf, borne by timbers and sometimes whalebones.

The turf houses vary greatly in appearance. The earliest, round variants are often difficult to recognise as these heavily collapsed structures frequently comprise simply an elevation in the terrain with a more or less clearly marked depression in its central area, where the accommodation was located. The later trapezoid turf houses and the large communal houses are often much more conspicuous, with up to metre-high walls and a well-defined entrance passage. The latest buildings from the 19th century were wooden houses with an outer protective bank of turf and stones.

The tent houses are found in the interior and, as their name suggests, they can be considered as a combination of a house with turf walls and a tent. Tent houses have walls of turf and stone, over which was raised a tent-like roof. Tent rings are 2-4 m diameter rings of stones, which hold the tent material close to the ground, and which often remain when the campsite is abandoned.

Hunting beds are most commonly c. 2 x 1 m oval stone settings that are, in particular, found in the interior when hunters, perhaps simply equipped with a single hide or skin, had to find shelter for a short time.

Remains of the historical settlement are evident in the form of foundation remains and sometimes of the turf walls that insulated the wooden houses externally. The most striking historical settlement within the nominated property is Nipisene (today: Nipisat), where Hans Egede founded the first colony north of Nuuk in 1724.

Here there are two areas here with traces of historical settlement. The most striking is Provianthuset (the warehouse) on the eastern part of the island of Nipisat. The dwelling, which lies about 800 m further to the west, is more difficult to discern, since Inuit have built turf houses on top of the actual structure.

Graves are round or elongate stone settings that sometimes take on the character of actual stone-built chambers. They are found both singly and in small groups, or on actual grave fields. The latter are seen in particular in vicinity of the larger settlements.



Fig. 20: Nipisat, the warehouse. Photo: Claus Anderasen.

Meat caches are the stone-built chambers that formerly were used for the storage of provisions. Sometimes they can be mistaken for graves. They are often found in well-ventilated places such as on slightly elevated screes or stony ridges near settlements, where graves may also have been placed.

Hearths occur in several different types. The most common is the still-used type, where a flat stone is placed on top of two or three supporting stones so that a chamber is created, where the fire can burn. At earlier settlements from the Saqqaq culture there are also oval or box-shaped, stone-built hearths which may be filled with cooking stones. The box-shaped hearths may, furthermore, be incorporated into the architecture of the tent dwellings. In the Saqqaq culture they are sometimes seen built into a stone-built mid-passage that divided up the interior of the tent. None of these types of structures are visible in the area today, but sometimes they are exposed by erosion of the vegetation.

Inussuit or cairns take on many forms, consisting of two or more stacked stones. Some inussuit are direction markers on hiking or dog-sledge trails, others can be part of major hunting systems, as at the settlement of Aasivissuit. Here, the stone-built cairns form linear structures that were used to scare or lead the caribou into shooting range in predetermined areas, where the hunters concealed themselves.

Shooting hides are low, often crescent-shaped stone walls that can either lie singly scattered in the terrain or, as at Aasivissuit, can form part of large hunting systems.

Middens are the refuse heaps that are formed in front or in the vicinity of dwellings. They can take on very different forms. In some places, they are evident as minor accumulations of bones and possibly other refuse embedded in the natural subsoil. Elsewhere thick layers are formed, densely packed with bones. The latter type of midden deposit is evident at the Aasivissuit settlement, with caribou bones dominant. At near-coastal settlements such as Nipisat, large elements of marine mammal bones are evident.



Fig 21, Inussuit, way-marker cairn at Tasersuaq. Photo: Clemens Pasda.

Rows of hopping stones (naanngisat) are a kind of hopscotch-grid equivalent following a linear course. They are usually larger than head-sized stones, typically located on gravelly surfaces. Those competing in the game had to jump on one leg from one stone to the next. There is a 24 m long row of hopping stones in the nominated property at the Aasivissuit settlement.

Playhouses are not known from the area but are sometimes found around settlements. They normally consist of a 1-2 m stone setting of fist-sized stones laid out so they form the ground plan of a winter dwelling or a tent. Similar play structures can take the form of kayaks or umiat.

Aims

- We will protect the area with its historic assets as global cultural heritage.
- We will ensure that the ancient monuments can continue to exist, so they can contribute to the narrative on Inuit cultures.
- We will maintain and make visible selected ancient monuments, while organising and controlling access to them.
- We will tell their story so both tourists and local people have a good opportunity to find out about the individual ancient monuments.

Opportunities and threats

The aim of the management plan is to reconcile conservation issues and the desire to use the area for various activities. It may be that negligence or inadvertence and lack of knowledge can, in a few instances, be the reason that the prescribed distance from a ruin is not respected in the establishing of a holiday cabin or similar, and that, consequently, damage may be caused to the ancient monument. This is illegal, regardless of the character of the ancient monument. Ongoing monitoring in the terrain, with detailed mapping of every

historic asset and a close collaboration between the antiquarian authorities and the municipal management shall counteract this. One means of protecting vulnerable historic assets could be to mark them.

Regulation of ancient monuments

All ancient monuments are by definition scheduled under the Heritage Protection Act.

The Heritage Protection Act offers the possibility of exemption of a scheduled ancient monument, if for example it stands in the way of development works of social significance. An application for descheduling of a monument should be sent to Greenland National Museum and Archives. The National Museum's considerations prior to making a decision on the matter will include the state of preservation of the monument, the presence of similar structures and balanced consideration of the monument. A Heritage Impact Assessment must be formulated, i.e. an analysis examining the possibilities for siting the planned structure elsewhere. In connection with descheduling, the National Museum will always demand thorough documentation and in some cases full excavation before an ancient monument can be exempted.

Regulation status

The landscape is authentic, because it is, to a great extent, also undisturbed by archaeological interventions. The archaeological surveys of recent years have shown that, despite a century of archaeological activity, much still remains to be discovered. At the same time, archaeological techniques are being developed to secure the cultural-historical data, which enhances the value of even modest historic assets in the surrounding landscape.

The status for recording of historic assets within the nominated property is that there is generally good knowledge of the extent, but not the details, of the settlement along the coast, while parts of the interior are poorly recorded. In general, there is a lack of excavated dwelling sites from the Inuit period (Thule culture). Similarly, there is little doubt that the Stone Age is underrepresented, not least because the remains are very difficult to recognise and because, in some areas, they probably lie under – and are thereby protected by – the remains of later settlements.

Furthermore, it is hoped that, with time, it will be possible to find clear evidence of Norse activity in the area, which in the stories from Norse times is referred to as 'Greipar'. Similarly, it would be interesting if traces could be found of the European whalers and merchants who navigated the coasts in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Future initiatives (special measures)

It is expected that the future will bring an increase in the archaeological activities within the nominated property such that, over time, more detailed information will be obtained of Inuit use of this landscape through the millennia. These archaeological activities are expected to encompass both the distant and the more – and most – recent past, including for example archaeological and other cultural-historical collection and recording in the abandoned settlements.

It is also expected that elements of this research-oriented excavation activity can be undertaken so it involves the local population, and possibly also tourists, in the projects and, in the process, promotes both ownership of the area's history as well as knowledge of the cultural modes of expression and, with that, the heritage assets.

Increased pressure from tourists could have a damaging effect on the ancient monuments. In order to provide the best possible guidance for tourists, the site manager, in conjunction with Greenland National Museum and Archives, will formulate both general guidelines and specific guidelines for selected ancient monument

complexes. These guidelines will, among other things, form the basis for certification of tourist guides operating within the nominated property.

8.3 Historical buildings and other cultural heritage protection

Old buildings, unlike other buildings, cannot be altered using just any kind of material. They are a testimony to the building traditions and working methods of past times. It is therefore important that all building data from the construction of a building are preserved. Photographs and records represent important documentation and unique sources of information and an indispensable basis for future research and conservation.

There are no listed buildings within the nominated property and only a few historical buildings, i.e. buildings worthy of preservation, in Sarfannguit: B-90 shop, B-94 storehouse (powder magazine), B-99 single-family house and B-127 school chapel. Based on site visits, a new evaluation will be undertaken of the buildings' conservation value. Under any circumstances, it is important to be aware of context and dimensions so that a settlement such as Sarfannguit retains its characteristic qualities and appears as a homogeneous and valuable buildings-historical entity.

Aims

- We will support that methods, building style, materials etc., in selected buildings are recorded as a testimony to the building practices and traditions of former times.
- We will support the conservation of the special qualities of the settlements as well as supporting appropriate and sustainable development.

Opportunities and threats

With an expected increase in visitor numbers to Sarfannguit, professional servicing in the form of greater opportunities for trade and accommodation is ensured.

An increase in visitor numbers will result in:

- Wear to the settlement and its buildings.
- Increased risk of vandalism.
- Changes to the cultural and daily lives of the inhabitants.



Fig. 22: Abandoned Settlement, Saqqarliit. Photo: Johannes Müller.

Moreover, a desire for modernisation and extensions with new functions may result in pressure on the original building culture.

Regulation of building culture

As the historical buildings are considered worthy of conservation rather than being listed, regulation is the responsibility of the municipality. Consequently, the buildings considered worthy of conservation are specified in the municipal plan. The following building numbers in the general directions are identified as worthy of conservation: B-90 shop, B-94 storehouse (powder magazine), B-99 single-family house and B-127 school chapel.

Regulation status

Currently, only general municipal plan directives have been formulated for Sarfannguit, which serve as general guidance for the settlement's development.

Future initiatives (special measures)

Should significantly increased development occur in the settlement, it would be appropriate to regulate this through amendments to the municipal plan with detailed directives, with for example the opportunity being given for the expansion of activities in a way that continues on from the existing building's structure. The opportunity could also be given for the establishment of new dwellings and extensions of existing ones, for establishment of factory expansions by the harbour, a mini-hall near the school and for the establishment of a bridge to the mainland, crossing the channel, thereby improving access to the settlement.

An evaluation will be undertaken of the regulation and possible protection and future use of the remaining buildings in Saqqarliit. This will be undertaken by Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum, together with Qeqqata Municipality and possibly Greenland National Museum and Archives.

8.4 Hunting and Fishing

Hunting and fishing are today the primary commercial activities within the nominated property. Both commercial and recreational hunting and fishing is undertaken across the entire area, in continuation of fishing and hunting traditions through 4500 years, but with development of the methods so new technologies are incorporated.

In an historical perspective, all edible animals have been considered as prey. The most important game animals are listed below.

An overview of the game animals is provided by the hunting statistics for the period 1994-2015, where catches of the following animals are reported in Qeqqata Municipality:

Terrestrial mammals

Polar bear, musk ox, arctic hare, arctic fox and caribou

Marine mammals

Harp seal, northern bottlenose whale, fin whale, pilot whale, walrus, white whale, white-beaked dolphin / white-sided dolphin, hooded seal, porpoise, narwhal, ringed seal, bearded seal, piked whale, killer whale and common seal

Birds



Fig. 23: Musk ox. Photo: Arctic Business Circle.

Greater white-fronted goose, barnacle goose, Canada goose, common eider, mallard, glaucous gull, long-tailed duck, Iceland gull, great northern loon, king eider, pink-footed goose, common guillemot, arctic fulmar, raven, black-legged kittiwake, grouse, cormorant, greater black-backed gull, little auk and black guillemot

Eggs from

Glaucous gull, arctic fulmar, greater black-backed gull and little auk. In addition to the above, various fish and shellfish species constitute a major supplement.

Fish

Ammasat (capelin), cod, Greenland halibut, halibut, catfish, salmon, rockfish, seatrout and char, shellfish, crab, shrimp/prawn, scallop and common mussel



Fig. 24: Arctic char. Photo: Visit Greenland.

Opportunities

With the focus of the World Heritage nomination on the possibility of continuing the hunting and fishing culture, while at the same time preserving the cultural heritage, there are good opportunities for further development in the area. Inscription as a World Heritage Site will provide a general boost to the area, both in terms of recognition by the outside world and in the awareness of the local population. Moreover, a number of supplementary commercial opportunities will be generated in the form of increased tourism (accommodation, transport, food and provisions, handicrafts etc.) as well as research activities and other spin-offs.

The focus on hunting and fishing can be used to zoom in on a new interpretation of the gastronomic potential of the various game animals and, for tourists, supplement their experiences of the landscape, nature and fauna with new taste experiences.

Threats

Reduction in the number of game animals as a consequence of:

- Too great a hunting pressure on the individual groups of game animals.
- Illness among the game animals.
- Climate change resulting in changes in animal food sources.
- Too many tourists during the hunting season.

Conflicts between tourists and hunting activities, resulting for example from many tourists during the hunting season. The nature trail through the nominated property enables human activity on a year-round basis and creates improved access to the hinterland.



Fig. 25: Arctic hare. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality.

Aims

- We will support sustainable fishing and hunting.
- We will ensure the continued possibility for undertaking recreational fishing and hunting.
- We will support sustainable exploitation of the catch.
- We will hinder that the establishment of a nature trail leads to increased hunting pressure.
- We will preclude conflicts between hunting and tourism.

Regulation of hunting and fishing

There is a great focus in Greenland on ensuring a balance in hunting. Consequently, there is ongoing monitoring of the hunting of animal species that are under threat or at risk of becoming so.

Hunting and fishing are very important activities in Greenland, and there is continual adjustment of the legislation relating to the individual animal species – including the specification of hunting and fishing seasons and quotas for the individual species.

In addition to the ongoing monitoring undertaken by Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, hunters and fishers are required to report their commercial and recreational catches to the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture.

Future initiatives

It is intended that future regulation of fishing and hunting will take account of the importance within the nominated property of being able to experience the fauna and the culture associated with fishing and hunting. For example, it will be ensured that the hunting pressure is adjusted so it is possible to experience animals in the area all-year round and that access is secured to arctic char fishing etc.

The Government of Greenland and Qeqqata Municipality are in agreement that it should not be possible to hunt directly from the new road through the area between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq. The Government of Greenland is in the process of formulating the concrete legislative initiatives.

It is intended that reporting be made easier for hunters and fishers in the future by creating the opportunity to report via smartphones and similar. The rationale is that an easier process for hunters will result in more comprehensive reporting.

8.5 Tourism

Since the 1960s, there has been a significant level of tourism in central Greenland based on Kangerlussuaq Airport. Tourists arrive by plane, via Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut, and by cruise liners that dock in one or more places in Greenland.

An important focus for Qeqqata Municipality in the development of tourism is that it should be sustainable, and not only in an economic sense, leading to it becoming one of the principal industries in Greenland, on a par with fishing and mineral extraction. There is also a focus on tourism being run on a sustainable basis, with the importance being stressed of no negative influence on the environment. Moreover, its development should consequently support employment in Greenland, with the securing of local education opportunities that support sustainable development.

Tourists arrive in Greenland by two means: By plane, primarily at Kangerlussuaq, and as passengers on cruise liners, of which a proportion travel via Kangerlussuaq Airport in connection with the changeover of passengers and crew.

In 2015, a total of 23,804 air passengers were recorded as arriving in Qeqqata Municipality, as well as 8603 cruise liner passengers and 32,146 overnight stays in accommodation in the municipality. Most of these were in Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut. In recent years, tourist numbers have shown a rising tendency, 5-10% annually.

Activities for tourists

Destination Arctic Circle (Qeqqata Municipality) offers a wide selection of products that cover all seasons with a variety of activities. These take place in the area between the coast and the ice sheet, but to a limited extent due to the current lack of infrastructure.

Most of the activities in summer are offered in the coastal area and close to the ice sheet. In winter, several activities become possible in the hinterland, with tour operators offering dog sledge, snowmobile, hunting, skiing and fat bike tours (new product in 2016) between Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut.

A variety of activities operated by businesses in Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut are currently on offer all-year round within the nominated property.

Sightseeing

Tourists can take guided tours by boat from Sisimiut to the abandoned settlement of Assaqluaq. A boat trip is also offered to the settlement of Sarfannguit. All-year round, tourists can choose between several sightseeing tours in Sisimiut and its surroundings, where they can gain an excellent impression of the area's 4500-year history of Inuit survival.

In winter, groups can for example experience the northern lights in the evening by snowmobile bus travelling eastwards into the interior from Sisimiut. Short day trips and longer excursions, with overnight accommodation in cabins, by dog sledge or snowmobile are also offered in the local area in winter.

In Kangerlussuaq, various excursions are available all-year round. There are guided bus trips (c. 10,000 visitors) to Russel Glacier and Point 660, as well as the opportunity to spend the night on the ice sheet, exploration expeditions in the tundra, settlement tours and various hiking treks in the vicinity of Kangerlussuaq. In summer, tourists can choose to take a flightseeing tour over the area, kayak trips in the nearby lakes, longer hiking treks or cycle inland to the ice sheet.

Equipment hire for tourists

In Sisimiut, tourists can hire snowmobiles in winter.

In Kangerlussuaq, tourists can hire mountain bikes in summer.

Hiking in Destination Arctic Circle

Hiking tourism is a growing product at the destination, where the Arctic Circle Trail is one of the most popular hiking trails in Greenland. This hiking route, with its total length of 160 km, is the longest, marked hiking trail along the Arctic Circle between Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut. Hikers spend from eight to nine days completing the trip. Along the trail, Qeqqata Municipality has placed nine cabins which currently can be used free of charge by tourists.

Short day trips and longer hiking treks with overnight accommodation in tents are offered at both Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq.

Trophy hunting of musk ox and caribou

In Kangerlussuaq, trophy hunting of musk ox and caribou is offered by tourist operators licenced to sell hunting trips. Trophy hunting has a focus on mature male animals with magnificent antlers/horns. The hunting helps reduce the natural surplus of these bulls. It therefore represents both game management and support of sustainable exploitation of game animals that are of limited value as food. In order to improve the tourist product, trophy-hunting areas are offered on a concessionary basis, so a tourist operator can obtain the exclusive right to sell trophy hunting in a particular area. Three of these areas lie completely or partially within the nominated property.



Map 33: Tourist cabins (violet) and campsites (yellow) along the Arctic Circle Trail (violet). Wheel tracks are shown in red. Possible hotels/cabin villages are shown in blue.

Opportunities and threats

The development of tourism and the experience economy has been ongoing at the destination for many years. World Heritage inscription of the nominated property between Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut will reinforce this process significantly.

Accessibility and information should be developed such that many more tourists are attracted to the area.

Sarfanguit, the only inhabited settlement within the nominated property, has no restaurants and only one overnight accommodation provider, the municipality’s service house.

Actual tourist facilities, such as accommodation, restaurants and cafes, and other tourist-related activities, that cannot be fitted into the nominated property, can quite readily be located in neighbouring areas where a planning basis for such activities exists or can be created.

Access conditions to and in the area currently limit tourist traffic. Travel to and within the area presently takes place on foot, by cycle or by boat in summer and by ski, dog sledge or snowmobile in winter.

Given better access to the area via a nature road to selected key areas, as well as better access to the island of Nipisat, it will be possible for more local people and tourists to visit the World Heritage Site from both Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq.

Increased tourism in the area could result in a need to regulate access to specific areas, for example in the hunting season. In key areas, access roads and trails should be clearly marked on a map. Ancient monuments should also be marked to avoid heavy traffic in areas where these are frequently difficult to detect in the landscape.

Increased tourism will also create increased traffic (noise and pollution) as well as greater quantities of refuse which must be handled in the area. These threats will be mitigated by management initiatives.

Aims

- We will support a sustainable development of tourism in the nominated property.
- We will support the development of new tourist destinations and that the use of these destinations is undertaken on a sustainable basis.
- We will support cooperation between tourist operators such that they can contribute to the sustainable development of tourism and to protection of the nominated property.
- We will support the training of guides so these can contribute to protection of the nominated property.

Regulation of tourism

Regulation of the influx of tourists takes place primarily through control of accessibility and channelling of tourists to areas where there is little or no influence on the ancient monuments, nature and fauna. Tourists who are transported or travel independently using motorised means of transport must follow the wheel tracks. Travel by snowmobile is only permitted on the designated winter tracks. Hikers who travel independently must primarily adhere to the Arctic Circle Trail. Access to the nominated property will, moreover, be in the form of organised tours, where tourists are provided with transport and told the history of the area, while the guides ensure that they use the most appropriate routes.

Guided tours ensure both local employment, on the one hand, and an appropriate regulation of movement and traffic on the other.

Regulation status (existing implemented measures)

Tourist behaviour is currently regulated through the scheduling directives for the ancient monuments, together with the general rules for presence and movement in nature and inhabited areas.

Concessions are offered to tourist operators with respect to trophy hunting and arctic char rivers. Of these, only the concessions for trophy hunting affect the nominated property.

Public access to the areas identified as caribou-calving areas and the Ramsar area with the greater white-fronted goose is limited in the period from 15 April to 15 July.

Future initiatives (special measures)

A tourism strategy, formulated by Qeqqata Municipality, is expected in the next few years, as a sector plan that, on the one hand, provides an overview of tourism in the municipality, i.e. activities and actors, to enable targeting of business-development efforts within tourism and, on the other, improves the underlying conditions for a sustainable tourist industry.

Measures to ensure sustainable solutions in association with this development will be implemented for example through municipal planning, where requirements will be made with respect to technical solutions in relation to the handling of refuse and waste water, as well as the use of sources of renewable energy and general energy-saving measures.

With monitoring of tourist numbers and possible degradation or erosion of key localities, regular assessments will be undertaken of regulation measures that are adapted according to the individual area.

Access for tourists to the nominated property will continue to be on foot, by cycle, car, ATV, bus, dog sledge or snowmobile, boat and helicopter, or a combination of these, as it is only on foot, or by helicopter, that it is possible to access all places, unless restrictions are introduced on aircraft movements.

8.6 Mining

Greenland has a geology that offers a wide range of mineral resources and there is a major interest in establishing a basis for their extraction. The mineral resources are, together with tourism and fishery, considered to be one of the three primary columns that will support the Greenlandic economy. Consequently, there is considerable focus on investigating the potential.

Prospection or extraction licences have not been granted within the nominated property, and by agreement with the Ministry of Mineral Resources, new prospecting licences will not be issued in the future, as it is considered that this would be in contradiction of the conservation of the nominated property's nature and heritage protection, and thereby its experience value.

Opportunities and threats

Mining is not considered to be a possibility within the nominated property. The delimitation of the area has been undertaken such that possible mining activities outside the area are unlikely to be visible from within it, and neither will it affect the area with pollution.

Aims

- We will ensure that mining does not take place in the nominated property.
- We will work towards mineral resource activities in the adjacent areas being undertaken in such a way that they do not affect the experience of the nominated property.

Regulation of mining

In Greenland, regulation of mining operations takes place according to the Mineral Resources Act (Inatsisartut Act no. 7 of 7 December 2009 on mineral resources and mineral resource activities, as well as Inatsisartut Act no. 16 of 3 June 2015 on the amendment of Inatsisartut Act no. 7). The act encompasses two main activities: prospection and extraction. In order to obtain an extraction licence, it is first necessary to undertake prospection, which also requires a licence from the Ministry of Mineral Resources.



Map 34: Mineral prospecting licences in 2016 are shown in blue.

Regulation status (existing implemented measures)

Prospecting licences have previously been granted in part of the nominated property, and immediately to the south of it prospecting licences continue to be issued.

The nearest area with an extraction licence lies in Kangerlussuaq Fjord, where permission has been given for extraction of anorthosite at White Mountain, 30 km to the south of the nominated property’s southern boundary. These activities will not be visible from the nominated property as they are located on south-facing mountain slopes.

The Government of Greenland and Qeqqata Municipality have agreed that no prospecting licences shall be granted within the nominated property. In connection with mineral resources prospecting in neighbouring areas, it will continue to be possible to fly over the nominated property and navigate the fjords as well as drive through the area on the road constructed between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq. Potential future mines in the neighbouring areas will also be able to make use of these means of transport, insofar as the legally required EIAs recommend this.

Future initiatives (special measures)

The steering committee for the nominated property will regularly monitor the development of mining in neighbouring areas and will be involved in hearings on possible prospecting licences. They will thereby work towards an efficient interaction between future mineral resource activities in Qeqqata Municipality and the nominated World Heritage property.

8.7 Other businesses and occupations

There is a general focus on the optimal exploitation of game animals, in part for the production of Greenlandic provisions, primarily for the home market, and also the development of products directed towards the international market. Mention should be made here of the slaughterhouse in Kangerlussuaq which takes animals for butchering during the hunting seasons.

In the nominated property, efforts will be invested in the establishment of production of seaweed products, through the collection, drying and packing of the seaweed prior to sale. Cottage industries and craft production are located in Kangerlussuaq, Sarfannguit and Sisimiut, and the products are primarily sold to

tourists. These crafts involve the use of musk-ox wool and horn, caribou antler, sealskin and a wide range of similar materials.

Opportunities and threats

There is a potential for the development of forms of minor production in the settlement of Sarfannguit. The potential is greatest, however, with respect to forms of production associated with hunting and fishing. There could be a wide range of local food products. Similarly, there would be a market for cottage industry and handicraft products that could be sold to tourists and other visitors.

Aims

- We will work towards the recreational and commercial use of the open country becoming sustainable and in accordance with Qeqqata Municipality's aims.
- We will focus on the sustainable exploitation of game animals and protection of calving areas for both caribou and musk ox.
- We will support sustainable development of the food production sector by supporting measures that promote self-sufficiency and the use of Greenlandic products, as well as developing new products for an international market.

Regulation status (existing implemented measures)

The physical location of the new trades and businesses within the nominated property can only take place when the planning basis in the municipal plan allows for this possibility. The municipal plan in relation to the nominated property is formulated such that new businesses may not be placed in the sub-areas that, for conservation reasons, should be kept free. In the other parts of the nominated property, new establishments must be undertaken so that they do not adversely affect the cultural and natural assets of these areas.

Future initiatives (special measures)

Possible incorporation of new businesses within the nominated property will be evaluated in connection with future revisions of the municipal plan. New businesses for production and the like will be placed in Sarfannguit or outside the nominated property.

However, it would be obvious to introduce initiatives to promote the spread of production of craft products as visitor numbers increase. At the same time as the opportunity is established for the marketing of special food products and the development of available visitor accommodation.

8.8 Refuse, toilets, waste water etc.

Qeqqata Municipality's economic, technical and environmental section in Sisimiut has responsibility for refuse handling in the nominated property, in accordance with a refuse management plan that is currently being formulated.

Household refuse is, in the case of Sarfannguit, burnt in a small incineration plant and the residue is deposited on a delimited area. Dangerous waste and iron scrap are taken to Sisimiut by ship.

Qeqqata Municipality undertakes collection of refuse in the open country – within and outside the nominated property – several times a year. Household refuse that can be composted or burnt is handled locally.

Dangerous waste and iron scrap are delivered to a municipal handling station. This takes place for example by refuse being packaged and collected in winter by snowmobile or taken by boat to Sisimiut.

As a trial, two composting toilets have been installed in open country where there is no access to water or electricity. Use of these toilets is expected to be widespread in the areas where usage is light.

Where demand is greater, other toilet types will be employed.

Opportunities and threats

The nomination as a World Heritage Site will give the area a boost, both in terms of recognition by the outside world and in the consciousness of local people with respect to its assets, and will consequently focus attention on how the area is kept clean and refuse handling is undertaken.

Aims

Qeqqata Municipality wants to be green and sustainable. There is therefore a particular focus on refuse and waste water.

- We will continue to develop and improve the existing collection of refuse within the nominated property.
- We will work with local inhabitants to ensure that the quantity of refuse is reduced through sorting and recycling.
- We will work towards the installation of toilets in key localities to ensure the appropriate hygienic handling of toilet waste. Discharge of waste water will be limited by developing the use of sustainable waste-water solutions.

In the new refuse management plan for Qeqqata Municipality, refuse handling in both Sarfannguit and the rest of the nominated property will be addressed in greater detail.

Regulation status (existing implemented measures)

The Government of Greenland is responsible for the overall planning with respect to refuse. Together with the municipalities, the Government of Greenland works to optimise solutions with respect to incineration, disposal, sorting and recycling of refuse. The Government of Greenland formulates, for a specified period, a general refuse management plan in order to focus and target efforts. Most recently, in 2014, the Government of Greenland produced a 'construction sector plan for refuse handling'.

The handling of refuse is, however, a municipal matter. The municipalities themselves determine how they will organise their own refuse systems.

The municipalities formulate new refuse directives as required, which fix the rules for refuse handling and the charges to users, both private individuals and businesses. The most recent refuse regulations came into force on 1 January 1996.

Future initiatives

In connection with the formulation of the municipal refuse handling plan in 2016-17, refuse handling in the settlement of Sarfannguit will be subjected to assessment and revision. The refuse incineration plant is run-down and worn out and environmental requirements mean that a better solution must be found for the disposal of household refuse. In this regard, consideration is being given to transport solutions for refuse to the central incineration plant. The layout and running of the rubbish dump will similarly be assessed with the

aim of environmental and aesthetic improvements. There is also a plan to have collection of iron scrap in Sarfannguit and to transport this by boat to Sisimiut.

Given the increased tourist influx to the area, there will be a need to install rubbish bins in the most popular places. In this regard, guidelines should be formulated with respect to the design, placing and emptying of these bins, so they do not deface the World Heritage Site.

8.9 Infrastructure

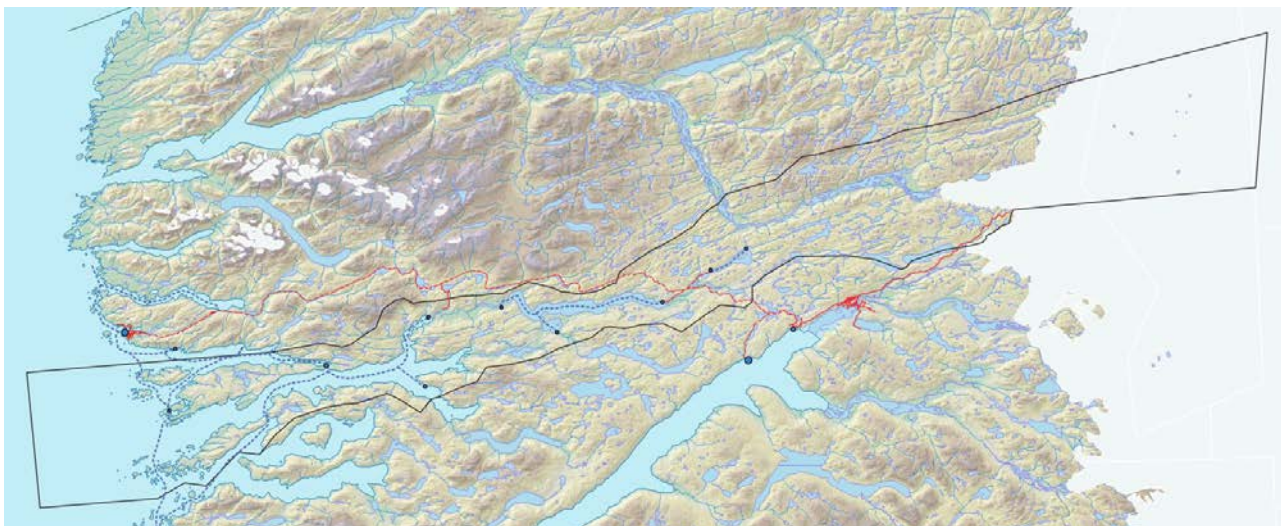
The overarching infrastructure of Greenland consists of a network of airports. Associated with the nominated property are the airports in Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut. Together with the harbours at Sisimiut and, in part, also at Kangerlussuaq, these form the basic infrastructure around the nominated property, which is crucial to the existence and development of tourism in the area.

In order to reinforce the basic infrastructure, it has been decided to establish a ‘nature road’ (a marked road where only the most necessary hindrances have been removed) between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq in 2017. In addition to this road being a very important element in securing access to the nominated property, it will also provide a long-requested link for the transport of goods and people.



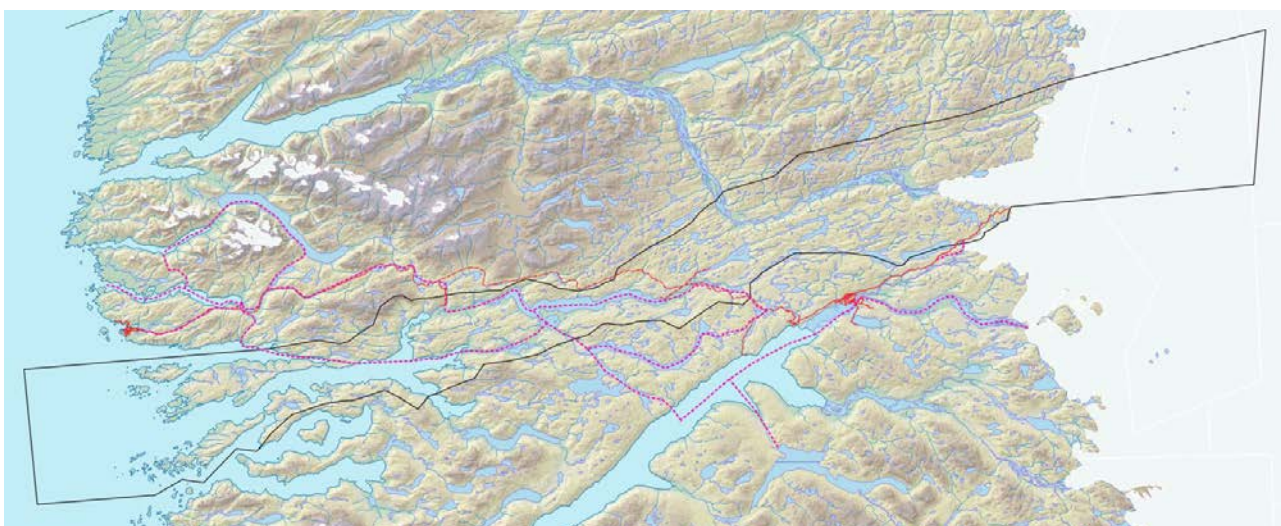
Map 35: There are two airports in the area, Sisimiut to the west and Kangerlussuaq to the east. A heliport has been established in Sarfannguit.

The nature road will be crucial to the development of a number of new tourist products in the Sisimiut – Kangerlussuaq area, with access being created to the nominated property for both tourists and residents alike.



Map 36: Potential nature roads through the area (red broken lines). Harbours and landing stages with jetties and tidal stairs, is marked with blue dots.

In addition to transport over land, the widely-branched fjord system is used for transport by boat in summer. The map below shows existing landing stages and where these facilities are expected to be established in the future.



Map 37: The map shows the existing winter tracks (broken violet lines), used from January to May. The route of the planned nature road is marked by a broken red line.

As stated in the proposal for traffic regulations for the open country in Qeqqata Municipality, there is extensive traffic between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq in winter by snowmobile. The primary use takes place in connection with commercial and recreational hunting, but the tracks are also used by inhabitants for ‘Sunday trips’ or for transport between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq.

There is regular boat service between Sisimiut and Sarfannguit, with weekly departures in the ice-free period, and otherwise a helicopter link operates.

Opportunities

It is expected that the aforementioned nature road will constitute an important element in the future infrastructure associated with the nominated property. It will enable tourists easily to access the most

important sights in the interior and experience the ancient monuments and the magnificent landscape where Inuit have hunted through 4500 years.

The establishment of the nature road will result in this being a potential year-round transport route that, despite an expected journey time of about six hours, will be very attractive to both residents and tourists.

The above map also shows where it is planned to establish jetties (simple pontoons) on the lakes. On the sea, at for example Nipisat, a pontoon landing stage with a tidal stair will be established. The difference between high and low tide is c. 4 m, so a tidal stair is necessary if less agile people are to be able to alight.

Given a greater tourist influx, it will be an obvious move to establish a regular ferry service, calling at the various landing stages. The initial plan is, however, for these trips to be sailed on demand.

A possibility will be to take tourists by boat from Nipisat over Maligiaq via Itinneq over Tasersuaq and the lake at Aasivissuit to the ancient monuments at the western end of the lake, where the summer camp was established. This route corresponds to that taken by Inuit for millennia.

Dinghies and boats require approval from the Danish Maritime Authority in order to carry paying passengers. The number of authorised boats is currently small, but with increased tourism, there will be a basis for more of these. Given increased tourism and, consequently, a greater passenger base, there could be opportunities for ferries with a greater frequency and capacity than those of today, for the benefit of both tourists and permanent residents.

Threats

There is a good deal of snowmobile traffic on the winter tracks running through the area. Late in the season, when the tracks are stable, there is also limited traffic with off-road vehicles fitted with balloon tyres. A large proportion of this traffic takes place on the frozen lakes, where travel is easiest.

With the establishment of the nature road, this traffic will, on the one hand, develop towards greater numbers of ATVs, more off-roaders, robust cars and probably a small number of unimog buses. On the other hand, it is expected that the nature road will concentrate a proportion of the traffic such that traffic elsewhere is reduced. It is expected that this effect will initially be minimal, but with time the traffic is predicted to increase gradually as the possibilities become integrated into the various tourist products and attention becomes focussed on the nature road as a transport route to Kangerlussuaq.

The greatest threat will arise if hunting is not regulated in the area. Experience shows that where greater accessibility is created, increased hunting follows. It has therefore been decided to ban hunting from the nature road so that it is possible to see the animals from it.

Aims

- We will support a channelling of visitor traffic within the area so that impact on key locations is minimised.
- We will support that traffic on the nature road takes place on a sustainable basis and that measures are implemented which hinder negative effects on the nominated property.
- We will support the establishment of ferry links between the settlements and tourist destinations associated with the nominated property.
- We will support the establishment of good landing facilities where access is by water.
- We will support that infrastructure initiatives benefit both residents and tourists.
- We will support the rerouting of the Arctic Circle Trail so that it does not coincide with the nature road, and we will support an expansion with additional marked hiking trails.

Regulation of infrastructure

In October 2014, Qeqqata Municipality passed a bylaw which regulates motorised transport in open country. This states that motorised traffic is permitted on public roads according to the ordinary traffic regulations. Off-road travel by snowmobiles and similar vehicles during winter periods with adequate snow is only permitted via specifically designated tracks, as shown in the map annex to the bylaw. In summer, travel by motorised vehicles is not permitted off-road.

Transport by water is subject to general navigation regulations. Passenger transport is regulated by the Danish Maritime Authority through approval of boats and skippers to carry paying passengers.

Helicopter transport takes place to and from helicopter landing places (helistops) and, in cases of emergency, where necessary in the open country.

Regulation status (existing implemented measures)

The regulations for the use of motorised vehicles in open country are currently being updated with the planned nature road, which is expected to be taken into use in autumn 2017.

Future initiatives

Attention will be focussed on channelling movement and traffic on to the nature road and the Arctic Circle Trail, both inside and outside the nominated property, so that valuable areas are safeguarded.

It is expected that the nature road will, with time, be upgraded to an actual gravel or tarmac road, with the result that erosion impact on nature will be minimised.

It is expected that, in continuation of the establishment of the nature road between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq, an extension will be established with a nature road to Sarfannguit. It is expected that the Arctic Circle Trail will be rerouted so that it passes Sarfannguit, together with the establishment of a permanent crossing of the channel there.

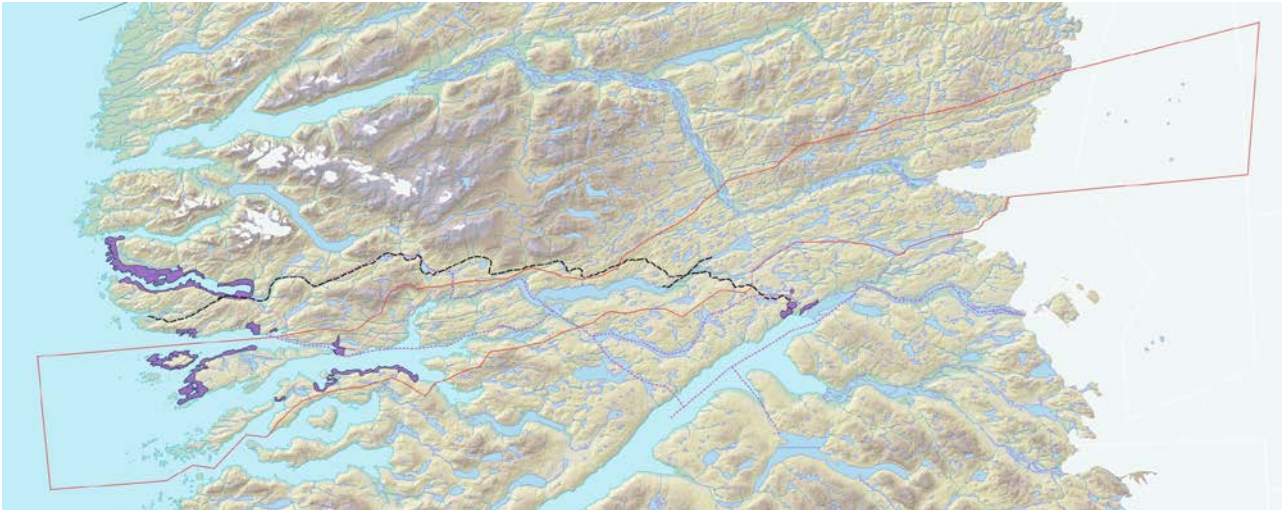
The introduction of one or more of the following regulatory measures is being decided and considered in connection with the establishment of the nature road in order to prevent undesirable off-road traffic in the terrain and an undesirable level of hunting pressure:

- A ban on hunting from the road.
- Tracking of vehicles, both to ensure the possibility of prosecution insofar as these are used outside the nature road, and to create a safety system whereby it is relatively easy to alert the emergency services (see section on health and safety).

As an increase in helicopter charter traffic is to be expected, helicopter landing sites, 'self-elected sites', are to be demarcated in the areas without helistops. A regulation of flying altitude is also expected.

8.10 Recreational activities

The fjord area south of Sisimiut and the town's hinterland represent a very important recreational area, not least for the residents of Sisimiut, but also for tourists and the residents of Sarfannguit and Kangerlussuaq. Activities here range from hunting and fishing to camping, hiking, kayaking, boat tours and mountain biking. In winter, skiing, snowmobile travel and dog-sledge driving are the preferred activities.



Map 38: Areas for holiday cabins are marked in violet. Winter tracks and permitted driving areas are marked in pale violet. Nature roads are shown in black.

Opportunities

Given expanding tourism and the sharpened focus of the local population on recreational outdoor activities, an increase in these activities is to be expected in the coming years. There continues to be a huge potential in the area for the development of activities such as angling, hiking, camping, kayaking, hunting, boat trips, mountain biking, running etc., without these having a negative impact on nature and the ancient monuments. A requirement for increased regulation of, and guidance in, the use of nature must, however, be expected in the future in order to avoid conflicts between the various activities.

The winter tracks see heavy use in connection with hunting activities during the hunting season in winter and are also used for pleasure trips when people feel the need to escape from the town and experience the magnificent nature.

Holiday cabins are considered to be an important recreational opportunity and as a base for fishing and hunting when the provisions are to be obtained and the deep freeze is to be filled up for winter. They are often sited in places with a safe anchorage for leisure vessels and at present these cabins are not very densely distributed.

The areas designated in the municipal plan by Qeqqata Municipality for holiday cabins are relatively large compared to the number of cabins. There are 45 cabins in the sub-area located within the nominated property: K10-K13, K16 and K17. Five cabins are recorded in the nominated property that are located outside the designated cabin areas. These were established before planning regulations were introduced for open country.

The cabin areas cover a total of c. 50 km², giving a concentration of about one cabin per km². With a coastline here of 80 km, this also corresponds to one cabin per 1.8 km of coast. Where the concentration is densest, there are five cabins within a distance of 0.5 km.

The use of winter tracks with snowmobiles obviously takes place in winter when there is snow cover. The tracks mostly lie over the lakes, where it is normally easiest and most comfortable to travel.

It should be mentioned that there is also extensive travel by dog sledge in connection with recreational activities and partly also in connection with recreational hunting. Unlike motorised transport, travel by dog sledge is permitted everywhere.

Threats

The number of holiday cabins could become so great that they would then dominate the landscape, but as the above figures show, this situation is a long way off. Only around Nipisat, where there currently are five cabins that are visible from the island, could there, in the short term, be a need to regulate cabin numbers so the cabin areas only have a minimal impact on the experience of the ancient monuments here.

There could, to a limited extent, be an effect on ancient monuments that lie close to the surface from snowmobile traffic when the snow layer has been worn away. In general, the snowmobile drivers have an interest in using the tracks where there is snow cover as this results in the least wear to their vehicles.

It is, however, expected that part of the snowmobile traffic will be transferred to the nature road once this is completed, as it is expected that transport will take place by the most comfortable route.

Aims

- We will, on a sustainable basis, develop access to the nominated property so good opportunities for experiences are created for both residents and tourists.
- We will promote opportunities for healthy, active recreation.
- We will support an expansion of the cabin network with survival and accommodation cabins along the hiking trails in the open country.

This means that the municipality has a focus on a positive development of recreational outdoor activities and, in this regard, that there is guidance for nature users. This also applies to visitors to the nominated property.

Regulation

The establishment of holiday cabins is regulated through municipal planning, and cabins may only be built in the areas designated for this purpose.

Similarly, traffic in the open country is regulated through a municipal bylaw for the use of motorised vehicles in open country. In this bylaw, it is specified which vehicles may be used where and when (summer and winter), and under which circumstances they may be used (20 cm snow cover).

Future initiatives (special measures)

Qeqqata Municipality has previously produced information material for tourists and other visitors about 'how to behave' in relation to the local population and nature. In connection with the increased recreational activity in the area, there will be a need for increased information material and possible regulation of where the various outdoor activities can be undertaken. As a first initiative, already from the 2017 tourist season, signage and maps will be used to establish actual (marked) campsites so that inappropriate camping near ancient monuments is avoided. There will be ongoing monitoring of the other outdoor activities, and when these achieve an extent where regulation is required, this will be undertaken.

The density of cabins in the cabin areas will be regularly monitored to assess whether it is becoming too great. If this proves to be the case, a new municipal plan amendment will be formulated to ensure that no unfortunate situations arise.

8.11 The historical development of the settlements

In respect of the legislation, *all* structures at these localities are protected insofar as they predate 1900. These historical localities will be included in the archaeological and historical recording and investigations, which will be regularly undertaken in connection with monitoring of the area.

The colonial history of Holsteinborg begins with the founding of the colony Nipisene on the island of Nipisat in 1724. It was abandoned in 1731. Later, the colony of Sydbay was established north of Sisimiut in 1756. In 1759, the whaling lodge Amerloq was established in Asummiut, where the missionary also settled. Due to poor conditions for whaling in Sydbay, the colony was moved in 1764 to the site of what is now Sisimiut. In 1767, the missionary also moved his dwelling to Sisimiut’s present location and thereafter trade and mission were united in the same place. The removals took place in practice by dismantling the buildings and re-erecting them on the new site. The merchant’s house from Sydbay (1756) and the missionary’s dwelling from Asummiut (1759), together with the other buildings from colonial times, make up one of Greenland’s best preserved historical urban environments.

From Sisimiut, contacts were forged with the local, but nomadic population with the aim of securing a supply of a range of products: skins/hides, blubber, antler, down, eggs, feathers etc. At the end of the 18th century, parts of Greenland were struck by serious illness, but Sisimiut was spared. In 1800-01, however, Sisimiut district suffered a major smallpox epidemic, which came from the north, i.e. from Aasiaat. At least 90% of the Greenlandic population in Holsteinborg district died during this two-year period. The settlements then lay deserted, often with the dead inside the houses, as a traveller related. In subsequent years, slow rebuilding of the population began, helped along by immigration from the south (from Maniitsoq and Nuuk).

In the middle of the century (1856-57), the district was hit by severe hunger and famine, which again reduced the population. This also led to relocation, with people moving to another settlement, a trading station, a camp or to the colony and later perhaps back again. It is therefore very difficult to determine when the various trading stations, settlements and camps were inhabited, but with the aid of documents such as the general reports on trade and production through the 19th century, supplemented with information about when a locality is first mentioned in the parish records, the following picture can be assembled. It is, however, surprising that the trading station Kaffiit is not found as a recorded place name and that the trading station Uummannarsoralak is not mentioned at all. There can be a couple of years’ discrepancy in the information on when a settlement was founded, due to for example differences in the interpretation of the documentary evidence.

There are no specific archaeological records of the structures at every one of these historical localities, where there must be both house remains and graves. Neither is their precise location on an island or a stretch of coast always given.

During the first part of the period, the Greenlanders’ catch of marine mammals was absolutely crucial to the colonial power. This changed around 1900 with the move towards increased fishery. The inventories from the settlements show how the number of cod nets increased up through the first half of the 20th century, while purchases of the old types of products fell. Salt houses were built and various different kinds of fish were produced, including split and dried cod, which was sent to Copenhagen for further sale.

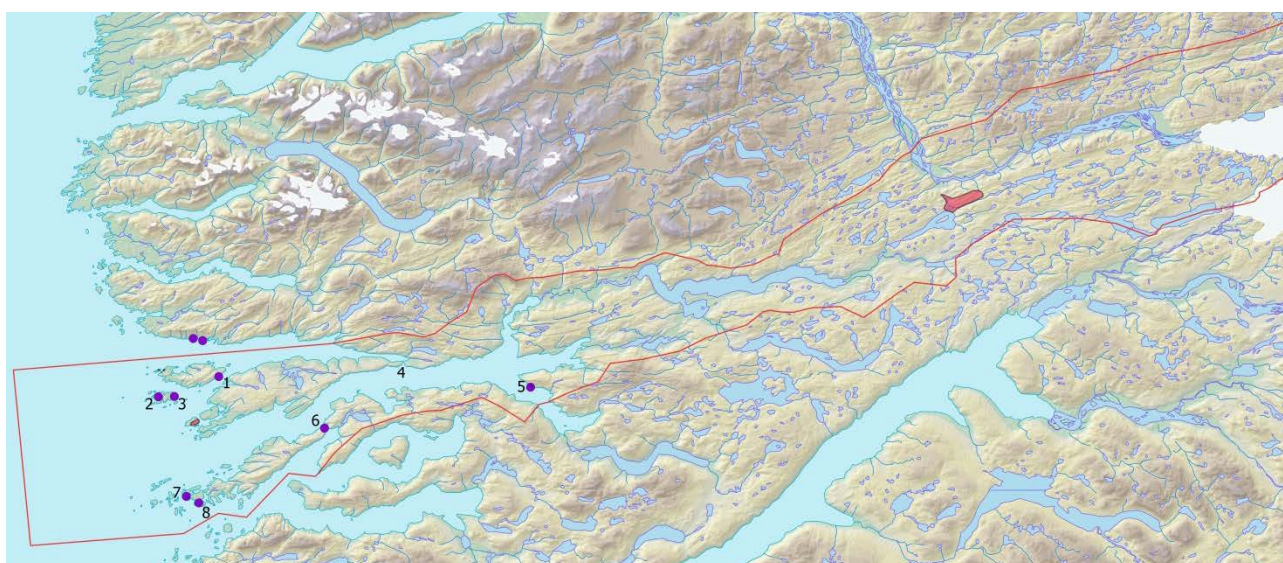
Table 5 - Settlements

No.	Name	Established	Abandoned	Remarks
1	Ikerasak	1856	1955	
2	Uummannarsoralak	1862?	?	

3	Uummannaarsuk	Pre-1887	1962	Inhabited 1787-1861, 1920-
4	Sarfannguit	1843		Still inhabited
5	Saqqarliit	1859	1961	
6	Ikerasaarsuk	Pre -1849	1955	Inhabited 1849-61, 1903-19, 1928-
7	Kaaffik	1825	1857	Inhabited 1825-51 and 1853-57
8	Saqqaq	1839	1952	

Table 5: Settlements

All the settlements, apart from Sarfannguit (and Itilleq), were closed down by 1960. In 2016, Sarfannguit had 113 inhabitants.



Map 39: Map showing the location of abandoned settlements (purple) and key localities (red). Numbers refer to the above table.

Opportunities

Sarfannguit is important for the service and functions that are offered to residents and tourists in the area and, with the nomination as a World Heritage Site, the settlement will be able to strengthen and develop functions as a service centre for the area. Increased interest in the area, especially from tourists, will mean an improved foundation for the service functions, both commercial services, such as a shop, accommodation, food/catering etc., or public services such as electricity and water supplies, service buildings etc.

Greater activity in the settlement will, accordingly, have a positive effect on employment. It will influence the settlement’s ability to continue a development whereby more people can remain living there, and in the best-case scenario there could be actual positive growth.

In addition to Sarfannguit, Saqqarliit could also be developed, with the abandoned settlement being converted into a support centre for tourism within the nominated property.

Threats

The increased activity associated with the nominated property could result in a need for new buildings and new uses of the various parts of Sarfannguit. Given this situation, development should take into account the existing settlement, such that its structure and history continue to be visible.

Aims

- We will prioritise the settlement council's wishes with respect to the content of future plans for Sarfannguit.
- We will prioritise that this planning secures the possibility for development of trade and industry in Sarfannguit.
- We will ensure that the heritage assets in the settlement are protected and supported by new initiatives.
- We will prioritise the integration of Sarfannguit in the nominated property as an active settlement that supports the most recent part of Inuit history.

Regulation of settlement development

The development of the settlement is regulated with respect to the physical environment directly in the municipal plan. This is achieved by all building and construction activities requiring an areal allocation, which must always be in concurrence with the municipal plan, such that developments in the settlements are governed within the framework laid out in the municipal plan.

Regulation status (existing implemented measures)

Through work in recent years in relation to the open country and with respect to the nominated property, the municipal plan has become increasingly oriented towards solving the conflicts of interests that naturally arise when many different activities take place in an area. This also includes the protection of the cultural heritage in Sarfannguit.

Future initiatives

Qeqqata Municipality has a clear focus on the future development of its settlements on the residents' terms, based on the current conservation legislation. The basic premise will therefore be that Sarfannguit shall be maintained as a living settlement that is able to take care of itself and launch new initiatives based on local opportunities and supported by a municipal council that is receptive to the settlement's wishes and attempts to deliver balanced development.

8.12 Health and safety measures

The healthcare system is run by the Government of Greenland. The settlement of Sarfannguit has a settlement surgery where a health worker is appointed c. 12-30 hours per week, but as an on-call service. In Kangerlussuaq, there is a permanently manned nursing centre with three full-time nurses. Kangerlussuaq also functions as a transport hub in relation to the transferral of patients to the regional infirmary in Sisimiut and the national infirmary Dronning Ingrid's Hospital in Nuuk, or the transfer of patients to the state infirmary Rigshospitalet in Copenhagen. In the case of illness or injury to visitors within the nominated property, there will be a preadmission assessment in relation to where the necessary treatment should be

undertaken. Transport will, according to the severity of the injury or illness, be by boat or helicopter. Ordinary first aid can be provided by the settlement surgeries.

Sarfanguit has emergency services in the form of a small ‘fire station’, with fire-fighting equipment and with six trained fire-fighters. At Kangerlussuaq, the airport service Mittarfeqarfiit deals with fire-fighting issues and emergencies. There are also municipal emergency services and a fire brigade at Sisimiut.

For people who go hiking etc. in the wilderness, VHF radios or satellite telephones (iridium telephones) are used in cases of emergency.

Opportunities and threats

Given increased tourism in the area, there can be a need to upgrade capacity and emergency contingency. The health and emergency services outlined above are currently considered to be adequate. Upgrading would not only improve conditions for visitors but also for local residents.

Aims

The Government of Greenland’s health strategy includes the following aims:

- To develop a coherent health service of high professional standard and confidence in the service.
- To improve patient safety, inspire confidence in the service and treatment as well as ensuring optimal use of resources through the development of standardised patient procedures for illnesses where this is relevant.
- Patients to receive early and rapid diagnosis of life-threatening illnesses.
- The patient and their need for treatment by the health service will be in focus.
- We will work to establish internet coverage or similar in the nominated property so the emergency services can be easily contacted.
- We will work towards tracking of vehicles in the nominated property – as well as being fitted with an alarm so the emergency services can be easily alerted in the case of an emergency.
- We will support that residents and tourists walking in the area can carry a GPS with an alarm button that can be used in case of accident or emergency.

Future initiatives (special measures)

Work is ongoing locally to ensure greater safety for tourists and residents who travel in the wilderness, both in summer and in winter. Technological developments mean that there are now various forms of trackers available which, on the one hand, can ensure communication in emergency situations and, on the other, make it possible quickly to locate potentially injured individuals.

There is currently a major focus on cruise ships in Greenland.

In April 2015, Inatsisartut approved proposals for parliamentary resolutions on changes in legislation relating to stricter requirements for navigation in Greenlandic waters by vessels carrying more than 250 passengers. These changes come into force for the cruise season in 2016. They include requirements with regard to ice class, route planning and the use of pilots for navigation in certain waters. The intention is to increase safety and reduce the risk of accidents, as well as ensuring better opportunities for dealing with a potential accident effectively within a reasonable period of time in areas located far away from Safety And Rescue (SAR) facilities, and where the population density is low.

The International Maritime Organisation (IMO) has, in collaboration with its member states, formulated an international protocol for navigation in polar waters – the so-called Polar Code. This is expected to come into force in January 2017.

The aim of the Polar Code is to elevate safety and environmental requirements based on already existing regulations. It contains requirements with respect to search and rescue services in the navigation area being included in the vessel's voyage plan.

8.13 Scientific activities

Nature and culture in the area have been the subject of research through several centuries. Especially interesting phenomena and processes have been investigated through specifically targeted research projects and the area has also, as part of ongoing systematic mapping and monitoring efforts, been variously described and analysed.

Its location near one of West Greenland's largest towns, Sisimiut, and by one of the primary access points to the great West Greenland ice sheet, attracted early scientific expeditions which undertook general mapping of the country. Following the Second World War, research efforts were intensified and numerous investigations were carried out in a range of scientific fields, including glaciology, botany and zoology.

In particular, the caribou, which represent one of Greenland's most important populations, have been, and continue to be, the subject of research. But species such as greater white-fronted goose, gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon and arctic fox have also been investigated.

The ice sheet covers the eastern part of the nominated property and the dynamic marginal zone, glacial deposits and large meltwater rivers attract a constant stream of scientists from around the world. The major land upheavals since the last ice age have similarly been widely investigated.

Cultural-historical and, in particular, archaeological research in the area has been relatively intensive and two of Greenland's largest and most important archaeological localities were excavated here. *Aasivissuit – the great summer camp* was excavated in 1978 and extensive caribou hunting drives were recorded in the settlement's hinterland. The Nipisat coastal settlement, which represents the Saqqaq culture, was excavated in the 1990s. Both settlements are classic sites and continue to inspire new research projects both inside and outside the property. This unique connection between past and present, which is communicated in the living cultural landscape via the historical assets, is also documented by important ethno-historical sources that are the subject of research. There are also some sociological research projects which relate to the area.

In 1980, the book *Holsteinsborg: Sisimiut kommune, natur- og kulturforhold* was published (Haarløv et al.). It was the product of a research-based mapping exercise intended to provide the foundation for management and conservation of the cultural and natural heritage in Sisimiut Municipality. This multi-disciplinary account was the first of its kind in Greenland. In 1994, it was followed up by a systematic mapping of the traditional use of the country (Petersen).

These two investigations also marked the transition from a Danish-administered to a home-rule legislation, in that the Government of Greenland took over responsibility for the management of both ancient monuments and nature in 1980.

Research today

As described above, a wide range of research takes place in the area today, being undertaken primarily by universities and other research institutions outside Greenland. The research is as a rule undertaken in the form of short-term and seasonally-determined projects, but projects have also been established in which monitoring, for example of movements of the ice sheet, has taken place over a number of years. In addition,

a few minor research projects in the area are financed by the Greenland Research Council and the University of Greenland.

Greenland has sector research institutes covering cultural history (Nunatta Katersugaasivia Allagaateqarfialu / Greenland National Museum and Archives), biology (Pinnngortitaleriffik / Greenland Institute of Natural Resources), geology (GEUS – Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland) and mapping (Asiaq / Greenland Survey). These institutions have the legal responsibility for the management and monitoring of Greenland's cultural and natural assets and resources. Consequently, it is these institutions that monitor caribou, char, whales, seabirds and other animal populations in the area and also the status of the cultural heritage.

The sector research institutes regularly make data available, for example via the websites <http://nunagis.gl/>, <http://www.natur.gl/>, <http://www.geus.dk/>, <http://nunniffiit.natmus.gl/>

Research facilities

In Kangerlussuaq, which lies in immediate association with the eastern end of the nominated property, there are, in addition to Greenland's only international airport, a number of research facilities. These are important both for research in the property and as a research hub for more or less all investigations undertaken on the actual ice sheet. The research hotel Kangerlussuaq International Science Service (KISS) is well-known, but there are also other more permanent, specialised research installations, for example the research radar station Kelly Ville. In collaboration with US research institutions, research communication and presentation to the Greenlandic population is also undertaken here.

In Sisimiut, near the western limit of the nominated property, Greenland has established a centre for research and education in arctic technology known as ARTEK. From here, in cooperation with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU), education and research projects are undertaken in house construction, materials technology, refuse handling, permafrost technology and other important subjects that are relevant to the development of the infrastructure in the area and in the Arctic in general (<http://www.artek.byg.dtu.dk/english>).

Opportunities

Broadly speaking, it is remarkable that extensive research continues to be undertaken in the area, with a base in Kangerlussuaq, where around 300 scientists are accommodated annually. Due to its accessibility, Kangerlussuaq constitutes the base for research projects from across the world.

One possibility is that this research into the ice sheet, the geology, climate change, plants and animals etc. can furnish us with new knowledge and thereby provide us with the opportunity to tell new, intriguing stories about the dynamics of the area, as well as providing better tools with which to protect and conserve it.

Threats

The research, in itself, rarely constitutes a threat. It is, however, important to be aware that not all research is undertaken with a sustainable objective. Some scientists appear to be so focussed on their specific research that they forget the greater picture. Even though these activities take place in a huge landscape where things can easily be hidden or forgotten, it is important for scientists to focus on the entire process involved in their projects so that they also tidy up after themselves when their research projects come to an end.

It is also important here to focus on the vulnerability of the vegetation within the nominated property. Protection should therefore also apply to transport to and from research camps etc.

Aims

- We will support the undertaking of sustainable archaeological research within the nominated property.
- We expect that research activities will also support the optimum protection of cultural assets in the nominated property.
- We will support and require that research undertaken in the nominated property is also presented and communicated locally and that the scientists clear up after themselves.

Regulations

As is the case with other World Heritage Sites in Greenland, all research to be carried out within the nominated property requires a special permit from the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Energy. Further to this, the authorities with administrative responsibility within the individual research fields must also be involved. Cultural remains and ancient monuments in the nominated property are, accordingly, protected by the Heritage Protection Act which is administered by Greenland National Museum and Archives. Archaeological excavations and other disruptive investigations are therefore conditional on permission from the Greenland National Museum. Research that has ethical consequences, research relating to genetic resources, research that relates to fish and game and research that focusses on mineral resources similarly requires special permission from the relevant authorities.

Application forms and procedures can be found on the Greenland Government's webpage: <http://naalakkersuisut.gl/en/About-government-of-greenland/>

Research projects that require the establishment of camps for more than two months require temporary areal allocation from the municipality in accordance with the Planning Act.

Future initiatives

Efforts should be made to produce an overview of the research based in Kangerlussuaq so that, as part of the research activities, there is presentation and communication to the local population and tourists, thereby promoting an understanding of the importance and significance of this research.

This knowledge transfer should also focus on the assets of the nominated property and how these, in the future, will be involved in the interplay between protection and use of the area.

In collaboration with Qeqqata Municipality and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Church – Research Unit – guidelines will be formulated for 'good practice for research projects', so it is made clear that, at all times, account must be taken of the fragile and vulnerable nature and that no refuse and waste should be left behind.

9. Economic resources and implementation

Funds from the Government of Greenland, Qeqqata Municipality, the Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces and various foundations etc. constitute the economic framework for the future management of the nominated property, including conservation and optimisation of its assets. It is also being considered (cf. draft executive order for the nominated property) whether to introduce a charge in connection with tourist access to the nominated property, as well as possible specific duties and taxes associated with visits.

The financial framework for the conservation and management of the nominated property in *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* is modest in comparison with other Nordic World Heritage Sites, as the income for the municipality and the Government of Greenland is based on a relatively small population base, the block grant from Denmark and weighted municipal compensation. Qeqqata Municipality allocates funds annually to the promotion of trade and industry, which includes heritage protection, and these funds will in the future also be used to support the World Heritage Site. Listed below are the most important costs associated with running the nominated property *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*.

Qeqqata Municipality pays for

- Site manager's salary.
- A portion of the salary of park rangers as part of the municipality's work in the settlements – financed jointly with the Government of Greenland.
- Costs of clearing up in Sarfannguit and open country in the nominated property.
- Costs of establishing and maintaining roads, bridges and paths/trails, including marking and signage.
- Costs of establishing the infrastructure in the nominated property.
- Costs of intermediary information including apps.
- Various running costs.
- Employees' travel expenses in connection with meetings, information and monitoring.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Church pays for

- Employees for the management of the nominated property (only a minor part of their work time). The department manager also expends some resources on this.
- Evaluation and monitoring of the nominated property.
- Joint financing of the park ranger service.
- Employees' travel expenses in connection with meetings and monitoring.

Greenland National Museum and Archives pays for

- Care of the ruins in the area and guidance with respect to the maintenance of buildings.
- Further mapping of ancient monuments.
- Information and communication material at the most important ruin complexes.
- Employees' expenses in connection with meetings and monitoring.

The Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces pays for

- Employee in the Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces, corresponding to two weeks of work on the nominated property.
- Employees' travel expenses in connection with meetings etc.

The Ministry of Industry, Labour and Trade pays for

- Employee for the steering committee (only a minor part of their work time). The department manager also expends some resources on this.
- Employees’ expenses in connection with meetings and monitoring.

Tourism initiatives

There is also collaboration with the Ministry for Housing, Construction and Infrastructure with respect to the installation of harbour facilities and the landing stages, and with the Ministry of Fisheries, Hunting and Agriculture with respect to the regulation of hunting pressure in the nominated property.

Table 6 – Implementation of the initiatives

Task	Time frame	Responsible	Funding
Mapping and investigation of protected localities	2016->	Greenland National Museum and Archives	Salary and foundation grants
Launch of monitoring plan – collection of baseline data	2017-18	Qeqqata Municipality – site manager Greenland National Museum and Archives	Salary
Formulation of detailed monitoring program	2018 (immediately following inscription on World Heritage List)	Qeqqata Municipality – site manager	Part of salary
Clearing of dump at Sarfannguit	2016-17	Qeqqata Municipality	200,000 DKK
Collection of iron scrap Sarfannguit	2016-17	Qeqqata Municipality	200,000 DKK
Improvement of refuse handling in the nominated property, especially along the Arctic Circle Trail and the nature road	2018-19	Qeqqata Municipality	500,000 DKK
Marking of, and building of cabins on, the Arctic Circle Trail past Sarfannguit	2018-19	Qeqqata Municipality	500,000 DKK
Establishing of side road to the lake at Aasivissuit and other access to Aasivissuit	2019-20	Qeqqata Municipality	2,000,000 DKK
Establishing of tidal stair etc. at Nipisat	2019-20	Qeqqata Municipality	500,000 DKK
Provisional information material in Sarfannguit, Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut	2017-18	Qeqqata Municipality – site manager – Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum – Greenland National Museum and Archives	200,000 DKK

Information boards at key localities	2019-20	Qeqqata Municipality	200,000 DKK
Visitor centre	2020->	Steering committee	Foundation grants

Table 6: Implementation of the initiatives (these initiatives are based primarily on public funding).

10. Monitoring

Continual monitoring of the area’s status and activities is an essential management tool for the nominated property.

Already in connection with the nomination of *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* to UNESCO in 2016, monitoring of the area will be initiated in order to establish exit data prior to possible inscription as a World Heritage Site.

The monitoring has three primary aims:

- To record the area’s assets according to which it was inscribed, and maintain these over time.
- To form the basis for the ongoing management of the area.
- To deliver data for periodic reporting to UNESCO.

Moreover, UNESCO recommends the selected monitoring parameters should have qualities that include the following:

- Significant, i.e. the indicators must be able to register changes of significant importance for the property.
- Sensitive, i.e. the indicators must quickly demonstrate changes in status.
- Reproducible, i.e. observation and measurement of indicators should be executable in the same way, year after year.
- Easily measurable, i.e. the measurements should be possible using simple equipment and employing simple techniques by people without specialist training.
- Inexpensive, both in terms of time and equipment.

The monitoring can be divided up into two main categories: monitoring of the physical conditions (nature and culture) and monitoring of human activity (traffic, hunting and fishing, visitors etc.).

Cultural assets

Greenland National Museum and Archives has overall responsibility for the ancient monuments and currently monitors these. This monitoring will be further intensified by the executive order and inscription on the World Heritage List.

The monitoring will, to a particular degree, focus on the identified key sites and communication centres in the landscape, which will be monitored more frequently than the other historic assets.

Table 7 – Key localities					
Name	No.	Location	Surroundings	FM no.	NKAH
Aasivissuit	1	Interior	Grassy plain	67V2-III-006	2845
Itinnerup tupersuai	2	Itinneq	Valley, fjord	66V1-00I-017	2618
Saqqarliit	3	Avalleq	Coast, fjord	66V1-00I-013	2609
Sarfanguit	4	Sarfanguaqland	Marine, fjord	66V1-00I-023	2629
Arajutsisut	5	Maniitsorsuaq	Marine, island	66V1-0IV-042	285
Innap nuua	6	Sallersua	Marine, island	66V1-0IV-028	2703
Nipisat	7	With:	Marine, island		

		Saqqaq: settlement Colonial: warehouse		66V1-0IV-035	307
		Paleo-Inuit Thule		66V1-0IV-090	324
		Thule: grave		66V1-0IV-091	276
		Thule: grave field			5527

Table 7: Key localities.

Nature

The natural areas within the nominated property are also important in relation to the overall impression. Consequently, nature will also be monitored, both with regard to erosion in the case of increased tourism and in relation to climate change.

Human activity

The number of visitors in the nominated property is an indication of the degree to which it is attractive to tourists, but also a threat to the area’s assets due to erosion and destruction. Visitor numbers and behaviour are also important in relation to the local residents, both as a potential threat and a potential source of income. It is therefore necessary to track continuously the relationship between the local population and visitors to the area. Consequently, the extent and nature of these visits must be monitored.

The monitoring data will be used in the development of tourist products in the area and also to identify potential capacity problems, including with respect to interaction with the local population.

The monitoring must therefore be undertaken in close collaboration with Destination Arctic Circle, local tourist operators, hunting clubs and Qeqqata Municipality.

The following main parameters will be monitored with respect to visitors:

- Number of visitors to the nominated property (age, nationality, segment etc.).
- Number of overnight stays within the actual area, by accommodation type: settlement hotels, cabins and camping (economy, number of days, board and lodging).
- Turnover in shops, restaurants and souvenir shops etc.
- Visitors’ qualitative experiences (history, objects, overall, service).
- Number of passengers on boats and helicopters to the area (locals – visitors).
- Cruise ship landings in the area (visitors).
- The local population’s experiences of the visitors (interviews).

Responsibility

The site manager has, as one of their tasks, the job of coordinating the monitoring as described above. This means that the site manager involves the parties mentioned in the work and is responsible for reporting the collective results to the steering committee and, ultimately, to UNESCO.

Given below is status information in relation to the ownership of buildings in Sarfannguit as it is intended that the ownership situation should be monitored.

Table 8 – Ownership of buildings in Sarfannguit

Sarfannguit: Ownership of buildings and technical installations	Family homes	Warehouses, shop and production buildings	Public institutions (church, school, nursery school etc.)	Infrastructure (technical installations)	Abandoned buildings
Private	43				
Business	1	9		3	
Municipality	10	1	4	1	
Government of Greenland			3	9	2

Table 8: Overview of ownership status in Sarfannguit.

Table 9 - Monitoring within the various categories

Focus	Indicator	Method	Evaluation	Frequency	Responsible
Key localities	Number of ancient monuments	Visual inspection and counting	Comparison with previous assessments	Every 4 years	Greenland National Museum and Archives – park ranger
Status of ancient monuments	Qualitative assessment of the selected monuments	Visual documentation and evaluation with photo-recording	Comparison with previous records – basic assessment Restoration of ruins if necessary	Every 4 years	Greenland National Museum and Archives – park ranger (site manager)
Visibility and appearance of the ancient monument	Is the ancient monument clearly visible and accessible?	Visual inspection Removal of vegetation and other hindrances to a good experience	Visit each ancient monument and assess status and accessibility	Every 4 years	Greenland National Museum and Archives – park ranger
Cultural landscape	Conservation of the cultural landscape	Visual inspection of selected key areas	Qualitative assessment based on previous site visits and base records	Every 4 years (each key area)	Greenland National Museum and Archives – park ranger
Cultural landscape	Potential inappropriate use of the area Fishers and hunters, park rangers, tourist operators, fishing and hunting/trapping	Visual inspection to ensure that the cultural landscape is not degraded Local actors: Fishers and hunters, park rangers, tourist operators, fishing and hunting/trapping consultants are encouraged to report	Qualitative comparison with previous observations on the status and protection of the cultural landscape	Every 4 years Ongoing	Greenland National Museum and Archives – park ranger, local actors/ stakeholders Site manager, steering committee

	g consultants	conflicts as they arise Conflicts/ inappropriate use resolved through dialogue, education and restoration of ruins and sites as well as marking and information Possible reporting if legislation not observed	Inappropriate use is inconsistent with the nomination base		
Number of privately-owned buildings	Is there development or decline in the settlement?	Information from buildings register	Comparison with previous years and developments in data	Every 4 years	Qeqqata Municipality
Number of municipally-owned buildings	Is there development or decline in the settlement?	Information from buildings register	Comparison with previous years and developments in data	Every 4 years	Qeqqata Municipality
Number of commercially-owned buildings	Is there development or decline in the settlement?	Information from buildings register	Comparison with previous years and developments in data	Every 4 years	Qeqqata Municipality
Number of inhabitants in the nominated property	Is there development or decline in the settlement?	Population statistics	Updating of list of inhabitants	Every 4 years	Qeqqata Municipality
Number of holiday cabins within the nominated property	Is the number of holiday cabins developing at an acceptable level?	Statistics for land allocation in the nominated property	Updating of list of cabins in each sub-area	Every 4 years	Qeqqata Municipality
Nature and environment	Climate development Erosion due to increased tourism Climate change	Collection of climate data for the nominated property Monitoring programme for vegetation/ erosion at places with many tourists Monitoring of permafrost in minimum of 1 or 2 key areas	Long-term data are important for monitoring of the area and to detect changes in the vegetation, permafrost rivers etc.	Every 4 years	Qeqqata Municipality Ministry of Nature, Environment and Energy
Assessment animal population in main groups	Presence of large animals such as caribou and musk ox	Visual data collection	Information to be sent to the relevant institutions	Ongoing	Park rangers Greenland Institute of

	Presence of greater white-fronted goose				Natural Resources
Development of tourism	Number of visitors to the area	Ongoing reports on visitor numbers from individuals and businesses	Evaluation of the impact relative to the visitors	Annually	Qeqqata Municipality Arctic Circle Business Tourism actors Statistics Greenland
Developments in mineral resources prospection licences and extraction in neighbouring areas	Number of licences and their locations	Ongoing record of licences granted within 30 km of the boundary of the nominated property	Evaluation of the potential impact of this on the nominated property	Ongoing	Qeqqata Municipality Steering committee

Table 9: Table for monitoring within the various categories.

With regard to monitoring of developments in the various animal populations, it would be desirable to expand the current monitoring situation. This must, however, be achieved by efforts at national level.

When the nominated property becomes a World Heritage Site, it will be the site manager’s task to develop and coordinate the monitoring.

Together with the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Qeqqata Municipality is participating in a project under the EU’s ‘Northern Periphery and Arctic Programme’. They have jointly received agreement on funding to develop and test Public Participation Geographic Information Systems (PPGIS) tools and Building Shared Knowledge (BuSK) in cooperation with a number of Arctic and European countries.

Work is ongoing with for example tools that can make monitoring operations easier. This includes the development of a communication app for smartphones and the like so that visitors to the nominated property can readily submit their experiences about local conditions to the site manager and park rangers. In order to ensure that we continue to have an interesting story to tell, it is also the intention that hunting stories and other experiences can be submitted via the app. This will continue on from preliminary work with workshops and invite residents to continue to be actively involved the nominated property and, not least, integrate the Greenlandic story-telling tradition into its active presentation.

11. Communication and presentation

The inscription basis for the nominated property comprises the cultural-historical assets and presentation of the narrative on the hunting and habitation culture is therefore central to it. Natural assets are also associated with the cultural-historical remains and these constitute a huge presentation and communication potential with respect to the area's fauna, flora and geology. An important basis for this is the gathering of stories from the local population. Consequently, a series of workshops were held during formulation of the nomination material. These involved residents in Sarfannguit, Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut, and interviews were recorded with a number of inhabitants who have experienced the development of the area and its use over time.

11.1 Inclusion of the local population

With the inclusion of local people in the nomination process, the foundation has been laid for the continued involvement of the local population in the management of the nominated property (cf. site manager's future tasks, Chapter 5, and the work so far, described below). It is expected that the app project outlined in the section on monitoring will ensure the continued involvement of users of the area.

In connection with the nomination process of *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, a resident inclusion group was formed by Qeqqata Municipality. In order to involve residents in the project, the group has, since 2011, arranged exhibitions, public meetings, workshops, interviews, meetings with interested parties and lectures. Communication has taken place primarily via the project's Facebook page and local media.

A municipal council meeting on the project was held in 2010 and subsequently several public meetings have been held in Sarfannguit, Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut. In January 2016, a meeting was held for the residents in the old people's home in Sisimiut, as well as a workshop and an exhibition in the cultural centre Taseralik in Sisimiut. At this workshop, local residents spoke about life in the now abandoned settlements in *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*, and the nomination group gave a talk about the history, the fauna and tourism in the nominated property. In June and October 2016, similar workshops were held in Kangerlussuaq and Sarfannguit. Here there was a focus on tourism, and the development of sustainable tourism in *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* was enthusiastically discussed. Through group discussions at the three workshops, a knowledge exchange was established between local users of the area and the nomination group.

In addition to the above-mentioned initiatives, people have been invited to send in suggestions for the name of the nominated property, as well as their own photographs. Drawing competitions for children have also been held. Hunters and older people have been interviewed and some of the resulting material has been included in the production of a short documentary. All the events were well attended and residents have been very receptive of the idea of having *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List. The nomination group has obtained valuable information through the dialogue with residents, in particular hunters and tourist operators.

Reactions from local residents at the workshop in Sisimiut in January 2016

Bodil Olsen, Sisimiut

My name is Bodil Olsen, I am 36 years old, and I come from Sisimiut. My ancestors on my father's side are from Uummannaarsuk, near Sisimiut, and those of my mother's side are from Qerrortusoq. I became interested when I read the announcement in the local paper about a competition to find a name for the Sisimiut hinterland, - I suggested the name 'Nuna ataqqisaq Sisimiut kangia' (The respectful eastern part of the Sisimiut hinterland). It appeared as images in my head as I thought about it.

Almost every year, my family and I go on holiday to Uummannaarsuk. I respect my parents and I want my children to respect their ancestors too.

Magdaline Lennert, Sisimiut

Throughout my childhood, my family and I went hunting in the area in Sisimiut's hinterland and therefore I'm pleased about the proposal that it should be made into a UNESCO World Heritage Site, because this area has meant a great deal to us. The area is one of the reasons that my ancestors were able to survive.



Figs. 26 and 27: Public meeting in Sarfannuit. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality.

Many inhabitants turned up in Sarfannuit to hear about the nomination of Aasivissuit – Nipisat. The inhabitants of Sarfannuit are very eager to welcome more tourists and share their local knowledge of the place.



Fig. 28: Public meeting in Kangerlussuaq. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality.



Figs. 29 and 30: Adam Lyberth (left) and Jens Fog Jensen (right). Photo: Qeqqata Municipality.

How do we create sustainable tourism? This was one of the topics that was discussed at the workshop in Kangerlussuaq in 2016.

Hermann Berthelsen talks about the possibilities and consequences associated with living in an UNESCO World Heritage Site. Adam Lyberth, a local tour operator, relates his experiences on tourism. Archaeologist Jens Fog Jensen talks about the area's history.



Figs. 31 and 32: Public meeting in Sisimiut. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality.

People in Sisimiut have many stories to tell and are very curious to hear about the cultural history of the area. Exchanging knowledge in Sisimiut. What are the place names and do we hunt in the same places as our ancestors?



Fig. 33: The workshop in Sisimiut in January 2016 was well-attended.



Fig. 34: A travelling exhibition was set up in Sisimiut, Kangerlussuaq and Sarfannguit.



Figs. 36 and 37: Drawing competitions were held in Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq in 2016. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality.

11.2 Visitor facilities and communication

The most important points of entry to the nominated property are the airports in Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut. When people arrive from Europe, Iceland or Nuuk, they are already almost within the nominated property. Many tourists also arrive in Sisimiut by cruise ship, and the Arctic Umiak Line carries tourists and visitors to Sisimiut from other parts of the coast.

There is access to the property from Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq by boat and via hiking trails. A dirt road runs from Kangerlussuaq to the south of the nominated property, up to the ice sheet. In winter, travel is by snowmobile and dog sledge. There will be access by boat from Sisimiut to the eastern part of the nominated property all-year round, as the sea does not freeze in winter. Due to access circumstances, the nominated property will primarily be visited by small groups at a time.

The planned nature road between Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut will provide easier access to the area. The Maligiaq area is difficult to access today, but with a nature road, it will, according to Qeqqata Municipality's planning, be a central point with a hotel/cabin village at Pingu, west of Tasersuaq. The area is located midway between the coast and the interior, where travel was previously by umiak and kayak through Maligiaq to Aasivissuit. Pingu offers excellent views across the landscape and good conditions for communicating knowledge of activities in the area extending 4500 years back in time.

Access to Aasivissuit is today limited. With the planned ATV trail, a side route will be established towards the western side of the lake Aasivissuit Tasiat. A cabin will be built here, and visitors can travel eastwards by canoe or kayak to Aasivissuit.

Existing communication and presentation facilities

The cultural history of the nominated property is presented by Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum and by Maniitsoq Museum.

Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum is a state-approved cultural-historical local museum under the auspices of Qeqqata Municipality, with exhibitions in Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq. The museum's administration is located in Sisimiut and the daily running of the Kangerlussuaq department has been outsourced to a private company. The museum's department in Sisimiut covers the local history of the Sisimiut – Kangerlussuaq area from the Stone Age to the present day. Here, there is a permanent exhibition on the Saqqaq summer settlement on Nipisat, where a very fine collection of archaeological artefacts can be viewed. In addition, there are exhibitions on Inuit hunting equipment, means of transport and housing conditions, including 100-year-old models of winter houses and summer tents, as well as reconstructions of a winter house and a summer tent. The museum's department in Kangerlussuaq has exhibitions on the town's unique history as a civil and military airport and as an active research location for meteorology and ice-core drilling, as well as a poster exhibition on the area's archaeology.

Maniitsoq Museum is a state-approved cultural-historical local museum under the auspices of Qeqqata Municipality, with departments in Maniitsoq and Kangaamiut.

In the Maniitsoq department there is a permanent exhibition on reindeer hunting and Aasivissuit.

Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq also have privately-run information centres.

Planned initiatives

Presentation and promotion of the nominated property will be undertaken by Qeqqata Municipality, with professional assistance from Greenland National Museum and Archives (NKA). Work is in progress with

regard to communication and presentation initiatives on site within the nominated property via information boards and an app, as well as exhibitions and information in Sisimiut, Sarfannguit and Kangerlussuaq.

Guided tours are organised by private operators who are already active in the area, offering both boat and hiking trips. The training of guides would benefit from a collaboration with Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum and the trade council, via targeted information material and the running of day courses.

Sisimiut

In Sisimiut, Sisimiut Museum already has exhibitions relating to the cultural history of the nominated property. This existing narrative will be reinforced by renewal of the museum’s permanent exhibition. The relationship between the artefacts at the museum and the ancient monuments in the nominated property will be presented via a modern and sensual exhibition. Presentation and communication work at the museum will be integrated with the other presentation initiatives, such as a mobile phone app and information boards. The museum’s school service will develop teaching materials about the area for use by the municipality’s schools. An information screen, with access to the home page for the nominated property together with showings of ‘UNESCO films’, will be installed in the museum’s foyer.

Kangerlussuaq

Kangerlussuaq, with its international airport and the largest number of visitors travelling to and from Greenland, is the obvious place to present and communicate the nominated property’s cultural and natural history. This will, in the first instance, be possible in the existing buildings at Kangerlussuaq Airport and at Kangerlussuaq Museum, but there are plans eventually to establish a visitor centre in the town.

Sarfannguit

Sarfannguit is the only living settlement within the nominated property. An unmanned information centre will be installed here with a poster exhibition, as well as practical information about the area and the various excursions that are available.

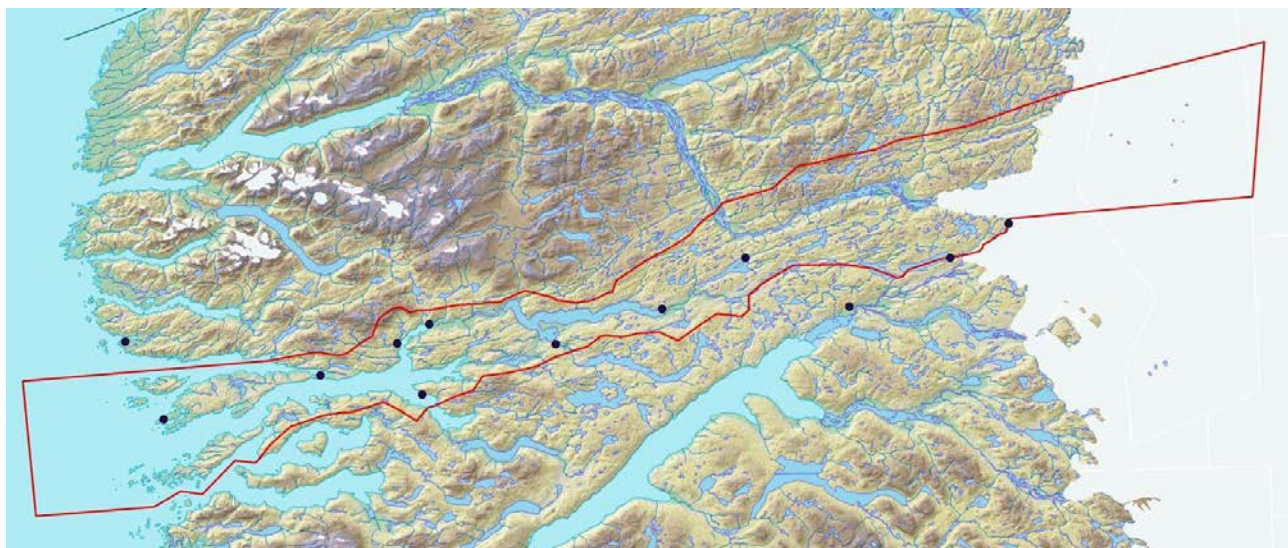
Table 10 – Suggested new access points and initiatives relevant to Aasivissuit – Nipisat

Locality in the nominated property	Present access	New access initiatives	Campsite information
Many places			Establishment of campsites
Nipisat (many cultures)	Boat	Tidal stairs and ramps on land	Information boards, shelter, benches, binoculars and toilet
Itinnerup tupersuai (Inuit summer campsite)	Hiking tours, dog sledge	Marked route	Information board
Sarfannguit (active settlement)	Boat and hiking via the Arctic Circle Trail		Campsite, information boards, exhibition, B&B and toilets
Saqqarliit (abandoned settlement)	Boat, hiking	Marked route	Campsite, information board and toilet

Maligiaq (beginning of the trail to the caribou hunting area)	Boat, hiking and dog sledge	Landing stage for boats	Campsite, information board and toilet
Aasivissuit (caribou hunting drive and Inuit summer camp)	Boat, hiking, snowmobile and dog sledge	Landing stage for boats	Information boards, platform with binoculars
Aasivissuit Tasiat	Dirt road, hiking, snowmobile and dog sledge	Landing stage for canoes and kayaks	Campsite, information boards, leaflets, cabin, canoe, kayak and toilet
Point 660, meeting place and viewpoint over the inland ice sheet	Dirt road, hiking, bus, bike, snowmobile and dog sledge		Information board, shelter, campsite and toilet
Aavitsup tasia / Langesø (caribou-calving area)	Dirt road, hiking, bus, bike, snowmobiler and dog sledge		Information board and binoculars
Through the nominated property	Snowmobile and dog sledge	New dirt road	Information board, viewpoint and toilets
Cabin area by the inland ice sheet	Bus, hiking		Cabins, kitchen, toilet and refuse handling

Table 10: Suggested new access points and initiatives relevant to Aasivissuit – Nipisat

At selected places in the nominated property, information boards will be installed and viewing cabins constructed (see Table 10). In the caribou-calving areas, and at Aasivissuit, binoculars will be installed so the caribou can be seen at close range. Digital presentation by mobile phone app will be developed and coordinated with other presentation initiatives and facilities. Cabins, information boards and the like will be adapted to the surroundings and constructed using sustainable materials.



Map 40: Map showing the planned locations of the information boards.

The presentation and promotion of the nominated property will be handled by Qeqqata Municipality. Guided tours will be organised by private operators who are already active in the area, offering both boat and hiking

trips. The training of guides would benefit from a collaboration with Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum and the trade council through targeted information material and the running of day courses.

Sisimiut

In Sisimiut, Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum presents the history of the local area from the Stone Age to the present. This is undertaken through exhibitions, events, a school service and a website.

The museum has a permanent special exhibition on the Saqqaq summer settlement on Nipisat, where a very fine collection of archaeological artefacts can be viewed. In addition, there are exhibitions on Inuit hunting gear, means of transport and housing conditions, including 100-year-old models of winter houses and summer tents, as well as reconstructions of a winter house and a summer tent.

The museum plans a renewal of the permanent exhibitions, where the cultural history of the nominated property will have a central role. The relationship between the artefacts at the museum and the ancient monuments in the nominated property will be presented via a modern and sensual exhibition. The presentation and communication work at the museum will be integrated with the other presentation facilities and initiatives, such as the mobile phone app and information boards. The museum's school service will develop teaching materials about the area for the municipality's schools. An information screen with access to the home page for the nominated property, together with showings of 'UNESCO films' will be installed in the museum's foyer.

Kangerlussuaq

A UNESCO visitor centre will be established in Kangerlussuaq. This will contain exhibitions, a cinema, café, souvenir shop and practical information about how to travel about in the nominated property. Kangerlussuaq, with its international airport and the largest number of visitors travelling to and from Greenland, is the obvious place to present and communicate the nominated property's cultural and natural history.

The visitor centre will be a new department under Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum, but will be established in collaboration with Qeqqata Municipality, the Government of Greenland and private citizens and organisations.

Sarfannguit

Sarfannguit is the only active settlement within the nominated property. A small unmanned information centre will be installed here, with a poster exhibition and practical information about the area and the opportunities for excursions.

Maniitsoq

Maniitsoq lies to the south of the nominated property, and Maniitsoq Museum has a permanent exhibition on caribou hunting and the site of Aasivissuit.

Communication media

Website

- A website hosted by Qeqqata Municipality:
Contents: Maps, text, pictures, films, literature references, teaching materials, mobile phone app, practical information on visiting the nominated property, links and contact information for all relevant actors such as tourist operators, hotels, publications and relevant museums.

Mobile phone media

- Mobile phone app for use at selected presentation sites in the nominated property and at the museums.

Printed media

- Brochures with map and marked trails, text and pictures.
- Publications about the nominated property in Danish/Greenlandic and English/German.
- Printed teaching materials.
- Newspaper and magazine articles.

Events

- Annual culture days.

Guided tours

- Guided tours by boat and on foot will be arranged by private operators.

Film, television and radio

- Information about the nominated property. Can be shown on board cruise ships, at Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq Museum, Maniitsoq Museum, the visitor centre in Kangerlussuaq, the information centre in Sarfannguit and on the website for the nominated property.

Signage in the nominated property

- Information boards.
- UNESCO logo at the entrances to the nominated property, where the road crosses the boundary, where it is possible to land by boat and perhaps in the airports/ports.

Exhibitions

- Permanent museum exhibition on the nominated property in Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq.
- Poster exhibitions in Sarfannguit and Pingu cabin village.

Target groups for the presentation initiatives

Qeqqata – local users

The nominated property is currently used by local residents all-year round. In summer, movement in the nominated property is often based on hunting, excursions and short stays in various places, primarily along the coast and the hiking route the Arctic Circle Trail. In winter, the nominated property is used by local residents and hunters and an increasing number of tour operators who arrange trips between Kangerlussuaq and Sisimiut by dog sledge, snowmobile and fat bike. In winter, local residents, hunters and tourists use for example the lakes of Tasersuaq and Amitsorsuaq as travel routes between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq.

Qeqqata – Destination Arctic Circle

Tourism in Qeqqata Municipality is centred primarily on the main access portal Kangerlussuaq. Over the last two decades, Kangerlussuaq has developed an efficient tourism apparatus, based on its unique accessibility as the first destination that tourists encounter when arriving in Greenland by air.

It is, first and foremost, the excellent access to the inland ice sheet, dog-sledge tours, hiking and trophy hunting that have made Kangerlussuaq an attractive destination.

But cruise ship tourism is also an important element at Kangerlussuaq, being the place where many cruise ships change passengers.

Visitor survey 2012

Destination Arctic Circle (DAC) – Greenland National Tourist Board (GNT):

DAC visitors most often give nature as their reason for visiting Greenland:

- 64% of visitors to DAC are 55 years old or more.
- 63% come from western Europe.
- 75% Wilderness Seekers visited the destination.
- Visitors were very satisfied with their time at the destination (4.6 out of 5).

The majority of tourists who visit Destination Arctic Circle belong to the market segments that are particularly interested in experiencing nature in an easily accessible way: Nature Appreciator, Sightseer and Nature Lover.

Within the GNT segments (11 in total), the greatest number of visitors are distributed among the following seven groups:

- *Nature Appreciator*. The Nature Appreciators travel with one primary purpose in mind – to see the natural wonders of the world.
- *Sightseer*. The Sightseers want to visit the destination's most important natural and cultural attractions.
- *Nature Lover*. The Nature Lovers are motivated by the desire to see fantastic nature, regardless of whether it is a world-famous attraction or just an interesting rock formation.
- *Globetrotter*. The Globetrotters are adventurers, searching for new knowledge.
- *Culture Lover*. The Culture Lovers have a love for art, music, history and people, and these are elements they seek, regardless of where they travel.
- *The Wilderness Seeker*. The Wilderness Seekers have a deep respect for nature and feel a strong connection with it.
- *The Culture Appreciator*. The Culture Appreciators are often fascinated by history, archaeology and traditions as a basis for a better understanding of the present.

Schedule and action plan

The schedule for establishment of the presentation initiatives, conditional on *Aasivissuit – Nipisat* being included on UNESCO’s World Heritage List in 2018.

Activities related to the promotion and marketing of the nominated property:

Table 11 – Schedule for the presentation initiatives				
	2018	2019	2020-24	2024-30
Website	x			
Apps		x		
Information boards / binoculars	x	x	X	
Film		x		
Exhibitions		x	X	
Viewpoints on the new road				x
Teaching materials			X	
Brochures, map and leaflets	x	x		

Table 11: Schedule for the presentation initiatives conditional on Aasivissuit – Nipisat being included on the World Heritage List in 2018.

12. Literature, maps, figures and tables

21.1 Literature

Cuyler, C. (2016): Naturinstituts Teknisk Rapport no. 99, in prep

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Petersen, H.C. (1994): *Registrering af levende ressourcer og naturværdier, Sisimiut kommune*. Grønlands Hjemmestyre.

12.2 Maps

Map 1: The nominated property

Map 2: The nominated property with the location of the sites of Aasivissuit and Nipisat marked.

Map 3: The nominated property

Map 4: There are c. 140 groups of ancient monuments within the nominated property

Map 5: The Ramsar area

Map 6: The Ramsar area

Map 7: Areas A, B and C in the management plan for Kangerlussuaq

Map 8: Qeqqata Municipality

Map 9: The municipal plan's sub-areas in open country in and around the nominated property

Map 10: The municipal plan's sub-areas for concessionary trophy hunting

Map 11: Sarfannguit

Map 12: Routes through the landscape

Map 13: Itinnerup Tupersuai. Red marks are 'stored' objects: two boats and a wheel barrow.

Map 14: Sarfannguit

Map 15: Topographic setting of Arajutsisut

Map 16: Plan of Arajutsisut .

Map 17: Plan of Arajutsisut with house ruins numbered.

Map 18, The location of Amitsukooq and Innap Nuua in the coastal area.

Maps 19, 20, 21 and 22: Ruin groups A, B and C at Innap Nuua

Map 23: Topographic setting of the colony 'Nepisene' on the island Nipisat .

Map 24: Detailed plan of the colonial dwelling with younger Inuit dwellings at Nipisat .

Maps 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31: Key localities 1-7

Map 32: Inuit travel routes.

Map 33: Tourist cabins and campsites along the Arctic Circle Trail

Map 34: Mineral prospection licences

Map 35: Airports and helistop

Map 36: Potential nature roads

Map 37: The map shows the existing winter tracks (broken violet lines), used from January to May. The route of the planned nature road is marked by a broken red line.

Map 38: Areas for holiday cabins

Map 39: Map showing the location of abandoned settlements (purple) and existing settlement of Sarfannguit (numbers refer to the above table). The key sites Aasivissuit and Nipisat are marked with red but without

numbering.

Map 40: Planned locations of information boards

12.3 Figures

Fig. 1: Excavation at Nipisat. Photo: Danish Arctic Institute

Fig. 2: Ruins at Nipisat. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Fig. 3: Inussuk at Tasersuaq, Maligiaq. Photo: Clements Pasda

Fig. 4: Ruins at Aasivissuit. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Fig. 5: Hiking route between Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq at Itinneq. Photo: Ólafur Rafnar Ólafsson

Fig. 6: Area of Itinneq. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen

Fig. 7: Antlers left on the summer camp Itinnerup Tupersuai. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen

Fig. 8: Itinnerup Tupersuai. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen

Fig. 9: Turf walls in ruin at the colonial settlement at Nipisat. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen.

Fig. 10: Backpacker at Tasersuaq. Photo: Pipaluk Lykke Løgstrup

Fig. 11: Ruins at Aasivissuit. Photo: Pipaluk Lykke Løgstrup

Fig. 12: View from east towards west at colonial settlement of Nipisat. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen

Fig. 13: Caribou hunt. Photo: Paneeraq Olsen

Fig. 14: Landscape near Aasivissuit. Photo: Pipaluk Lykke Løgstrup

Fig. 15: Sport fishing. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen

Fig. 16: Vision and missions

Fig. 17: Aasivissuit in September. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Fig. 18: Settlement at Aasivissuit. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Fig. 19: Nipisat, Christian graves. Photo: Jens Fog Jensen

Fig. 20: Nipisat, The warehouse. Photo: Claus Andreasen

Fig. 21: Inussuit, way-marker cairns at Tasersuaq. Photo: Clemens Pasda

Fig. 22: Abandoned settlement, Saqqarliit. Photo: Johannes Müller

Fig. 23: Musk ox. Photo: Arctic Business Circle

Fig. 24: Arctic char. Photo: Visit Greenland

Fig. 25: Arctic hare. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Figs. 26 and 27: Public meeting in Sarfannguit Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Fig. 28: Public meeting in Kangerlussuaq. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Figs. 29 and 30: Adam Lyberth (left) and Jens Fogh Jensen (right). Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Figs. 31 and 32: Public meeting in Sisimiut. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Fig. 33: The workshop in Sisimiut in January 2016 was well-attended. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Fig. 34: A travelling exhibition was set up in Sisimiut, Kangerlussuaq and Sarfannguit. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

Figs. 35, 36 and 37: Drawing competitions were held in Sisimiut and Kangerlussuaq in 2016. Photo: Qeqqata Municipality

12.4 Tables

Table 1: General aims and management initiatives

Table 2: Key localities

Table 3: Values and primary aims

Table 4: Threats in relation to the management initiatives

Table 5: Settlements

Table 6: Implementation of the initiatives

Table 7: Key localities

Table 8: Ownership of buildings in Sarfannguit

Table 9: Monitoring within the various categories

Table 10: Suggested new access points and initiatives relevant to *Aasivissuit – Nipisat*

Table 11: Schedule for the presentation initiatives

12.5 Other annexes

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The Aasivissuit – Nipisat area is a unique cultural landscape in an arctic setting. It lies at the heart of the largest ice-free area in Greenland which, in combination with the transitional coastal zone between the open-water area and the high-arctic area of land-fast winter ice, has made it an exceptional hunting ground for people through millennia.

Aasivissuit – Nipisat provides the most complete and best-preserved record of arctic hunting traditions from 2500 BC onwards, demonstrating sustainable land use based on seasonal migration between the coast and the interior. In the archipelago towards Davis Strait in the west, there are centuries-old winter settlements with ruins of turf houses on virtually every cove and point. Colonial ruins reflect the arrival of Europeans in the 18th century and their interaction with Inuit. The old well-trodden trail inland passes summer camps, stone-built graves and caches, and far inland there is the great summer camp of Aasivissuit, with its perfectly preserved caribou drive system, ‘hopping stones’ and meat caches, recalling the joy and social importance of communal hunts.

Today, hunters and their families continue these seasonal journeys, staying and hunting in the same places as their predecessors and thereby forging a tangible link between the past and the present.