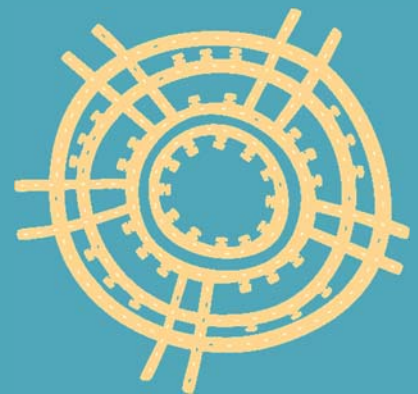




Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge Project Survey Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq 11-13 July 2022



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Nunatta Katersugaasivia Allagaateqarfialu // Greenland National Museum and Archives
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Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge Project Survey, Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq, 11-13 July 2022

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Cover photo: Issusu peninsula, facing east. Harmsen, 2022.

All photos contained in the report were taken by H. Harmsen, July 2022.

Areal drone data and DSM provided by Mikkel Myrup, July 2022.

Greenlandic translation of Executive Summary provided by Frederik Fuuja Larsen.

Executive Summary

A ground and aerial survey was performed by archaeologists from Nunatta Katersugaasivia Allagaateqarfialu (NKA) between 11 and 13 July, 2022 to assess the potential impacts to protected heritage as a result of the proposed Kapisillit Icefjord lodge project. This report documents the ancient remains identified within the main project area of the Issusu peninsula and the proposed corridor linking the project site with the nearby settlement of Kapisillit, Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq. The report documents all findings and provides recommendations/guidance to mitigate disturbances to archaeologically sensitive areas and features located in the project area. These recommendations follow Inatsisartut Act no. 11, 19 May 2010 on Cultural Heritage Protection and Conservation (Heritage Protection Act) with the sole intention of protecting the country's ancient and historic assets as scientific source material and to preserve Greenland's cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

For all ancient remains detailed in the report, the monument or structure must not be damaged, altered or moved, either in whole or in part and no disturbing activities can place within twenty meters (20 m) from the ancient monument. Should any ancient remains be suspected or identified during the course of construction, work must be suspended if it will directly impact the ancient monument. In these instances, the Greenland National Museum and Archives reserves the right to decide whether further archaeological survey and/or testing should be conducted, cf. § 13(2), or whether a proposal for protection should be submitted; cf. § 5(2).

Conclusions and recommendations based on the investigations between 10-13 July 2022:

➤ Survey Area A

- No road construction should take place on the lower terraces located directly above the shoreline and along the coast (e.g., Nuunnguaq) and by the mouth of the Kapisillit Kuaat due to the high frequency of archaeological remains in the area.
- When choosing a corridor for the road in survey Area A, we recommend avoiding areas with naturally occurring exposed rock surfaces to prevent potentially disturbing any undocumented ancient remains.

➤ Survey Area B

- A high concentration of fox traps are found on the eastern side of the Issusu peninsula. Within this report, the foxtraps are sufficiently documented to be considered not protected, (i.e., they can be removed if they obstruct the development plans.) However, we recommend that the current project plan adjust to the placement of cabins to accommodate these features on the landscape so as not to disturb them in their natural setting. These ancient features add value due to their authenticity and provide an opportunity to disseminate information about Greenlandic history and culture to guests who will stay at the Icefjord lodge.
- The memorial located at Point 27, although not protected heritage, should be respected and not disturbed. The memorial marker holds special meaning to the local community at Kapisillit and commemorates the untimely passing of a local community member.

➤ Survey Area C

- Although no ancient remains were identified in this area during our investigations, it is possible that some ancient monuments could be discovered in the area in the future. Should any ancient remains be suspected or identified during the course of construction, please contact the NKA and suspend work until a proper assessment of the situation can be made.

Dansk Resume

En arkæologisk undersøgelse blev udført af personale fra Grønlands Nationalmuseum & Arkiv/Nunatta Katersugaasivia Allagaateqarfialu (NKA) mellem 11. og 13. juli 2022 for at vurdere de potentielle indvirkninger på beskyttet kulturarv som et resultat af det foreslåede Kapisillit Icefjord lodge-projekt. Denne rapport dokumenterer de fortidsminder, der er identificeret inden for hovedprojektområdet på Issusu-halvøen og den foreslåede korridor, der forbinder den projekterede lokalitet med den nærliggende bebyggelse Kapisillit. Rapporten dokumenterer alle fund og giver anbefalinger/vejledning til at afbøde forstyrrelser af arkæologisk følsomme områder og strukturer beliggende i projektområdet. Disse anbefalinger følger Inatsisartut lov nr. 11, 19. maj 2010 om kulturarvsbeskyttelse og fredning (Fortidsmindeloven) alene med det formål at beskytte landets fortids- og historiske værdier som videnskabeligt kildemateriale og at bevare Grønlands kulturelle ressourcer til gavn for nuværende og fremtidige generationer.

For alle fortidsminder, der er beskrevet i rapporten, gælder det at monumentet eller konstruktionen ikke må beskadiges, ændres eller flyttes, hverken helt eller delvist, og ingen forstyrrende aktiviteter må finde sted inden for tyve meter (20 m) fra fortidsminderne. Skulle der under byggeriet være mistanke om eller identificeret fortidsminder, skal arbejdet indstilles, hvis det vil påvirke fortidsminderne. Grønlands Nationalmuseum og Arkiv forbeholder sig i disse tilfælde ret til at tage stilling til, om der skal foretages yderligere arkæologiske undersøgelser og/eller undersøgelser, jf. §13, stk. 2, eller om der skal fremsættes forslag om beskyttelse; jfr. §5, stk. 2.

Konklusioner og anbefalinger gives-baseret på undersøgelserne foretaget 10.-13. juli 2022:

➤ Undersøgelsesområde A

- Der bør ikke anlægges vej på de nederste terrasser placeret direkte over kystlinjen og langs kysten (f.eks. Nuunnguaq) og ved udmundingen af Kapisillit Kuaat på grund af den høje forekomst af arkæologiske levn i området.
- Ved valg af korridor til vejen i undersøgelsesområde A anbefaler vi at undgå områder med naturligt forekommende fritlagte klippeoverflader for at undgå potentielt at forstyrre eventuelle udokumenterede fortidslevn, der ikke er identificerede.

➤ Undersøgelsesområde B

- Der er identificeret en høj koncentration af rævefælder på den østlige side af Issusu-halvøen. Med denne rapport betragtes rævefælderne som fyldestgørende dokumenteret og kan frigives, dvs. eventuelt fjernes, hvis de står i vejen for anlægsplanerne. Dog anbefales det, at den nuværende projektplan tilpasser placeringen af hytter for at imødekomme disse strukturer i landskabet for ikke at forstyrre dem i deres naturlige omgivelser. De gamle rævefælder tilfører området værdi på grund af deres autenticitet og giver mulighed for at formidle information om grønlandsk historie og kultur til gæster, der skal bo på Isfjordslodgen.
- Selvom mindesmærket placeret ved punkt 27 ikke er beskyttet kulturarv, bør det respekteres og ikke forstyrres. Mindesmærket har en særlig betydning for lokalsamfundet i Kapisillit og er opført for at mindes en vellidt borger som døde efter at være gået igennem isen.

➤ Undersøgelsesområde C

- Selvom der ikke blev identificeret fortidslevn i dette område under vores undersøgelser, er det muligt, at nogle fortidsminder vil blive opdaget i området i fremtiden. Skulle der være mistanke om tilstedeværelse eller blive identificeret fortidsminder i løbet af byggeriet, bedes man kontakte NKA og indstille arbejdet, indtil NKA kan foretage en hensigtsmæssig vurdering af situationen.

Kalaallisuuata naalisarnera

Nunatta Katersugaasiviata Allagaateqarfialu (NKA) piffissami 11. – 13. juli 2022 suliniut Kapisillit Icefjord lodge-projekimut tunngatillugu sumiiffimmi sanaartorfiusussami kulturikkut eriajisassat innarlerneqarsinnaaneri pillugit misissuisimapput. Matumani nalunaarusiap sumiiffiup sanaartorfigniakkatut siunnersuutaasup – Issusup qeqertaasaani aammalu Kapisillit eqqaaniit sanaartorfigniakkamut aqquataasussap misissornerani kulturikkut eriajisassat nalunaarsorneqarneri imarivai. Nalunaarusiami itsarnitsat nassaarineqartut tamarmik nalunaarsugaapput, taakkuuppullu sanaartorfiusussami eqqaanilu itsarnitsanik innarliinginnissamut innersuutigineqartussatut aallaaviusussat / toqqammaviusussat. Inatsisartut Inatsisaat nr. 11, 19.maj 2010-meersoq eqqissisimatitsisarneq aamma allatigut kulturikkut eriajisassanik illersuineq innersuutigineqartussat inatsit malissavaat, tassani siunertaralugu nunatsinni itsarsuaq qangaanerusorlu pingaartitagut ilisimatusarnikkut pigiinnarnissaat illersornissaallu taamatuttaarlu Kalaallit Nunaanni kulturikkut pisuussutitta ullumikkut inuusunut kingulissatsinnullu iluaqutaajuaannarnissaat.

Kulturikkut eriajisassat nalunaarusiami taaneqartut innarlerneqassanngillat, allanngortinneqassanngillat imaluunniit tamakkiisumik ilaannakortumilluunniit nuunneqassanngillat taamatuttaarlu 20 meterisut ungasitsigisup iluani suugaluaniilluunniit ajoqutaasinnaasunik ingerlatsisoqaqqusanngilaq. Sumiiffimmi sanaartornerup nalaani eriajisassanik pasinartoqarpat imaluunniit naammattoorsisoqarpat eriajisassallu ulorianartorsiortinneqarpata sanaartorneq unitsinneqassaaq. Nunatta Katersugaasiviata Allagaateqarfialu aalajangiussinnaavaa sumiiffimmi pineqartumi qanganisarsiornikkut misissuisoqassasoq, tak. §13 imm.2 imaluunniit eqqissisimatitassatut aalajangiussinnaavaa, tak. §5 imm. 2.

Julip 10.-niit – 13.-ianut 2022 misissuisimaneq tunngavigalugu makkua aalajangiunneqarput innersuussutigineqarlutillu:

➤ Sumiiffik misissuiffik A

- Sissap qulinnguagut sinerik sinerlugu (Soorlu Nuunnguup eqqaatigut) aammalu Kapisillit Kuuata akuata eqqaatigut aqqusinniortoqarnissaa innersuutigineqanngilaq, pissutigalu sumiiffinni taaneqartuni kulturikkut eriajisassanik peqarluarmat.
- Sumiiffimmut misissuiffiusussamut A-mut aqqusiornissami innersuunneqarpoq aqquataani qaarsuit nusaannartut innarliinginnissaat ilimanarmat kulturikkut eriajisassanik sulii ilisimaneqanngitsunik peqartoq.

➤ Sumiiffik misissuiffik B

- Issusup qeqertaasaata kangia-tungaani teriannianut pullaterpassuit nalunaarsorneqarsimapput. Uuma nalunaarusiap uppersarparaa teriannianut pullatit nalunaarsorluarneqarsimalersut, taamaallutik sanaartortoqartillugu eqqissimatinneqarnerat atorunnaarsinneqarsinnaasooq imaluunniit piiannarneqarsinnaasut. Innersuutiginarporli sanaartortoqarnissaanut pilersaarummi pullatit innarlernagit avaqqullugit sanaartortoqassasoq. Terianniat pullatitoqarsui sumiiffiup kulturikkut oqaluttuarisaanikkullu ilisarnaatigilluarpaat, tamakkulu siunissami illuaqqanut najugaqartartussanut takorannersuusinnaapput oqaluttuarisaanermullu paasisitsiniutitut atorluarneqarsinnaajumaassallutik.
- Sumiiffimmi (punkt 27) eqqaani eqqaassutissaq kulturikkut eqqissisimatitassatut inissisimanngikkaluartoq ataqqineqarnissaa innarlerneqannginnissaalu kissaatigineqarpoq. Eqqaassutissaq Kapisilinni najugalinnut immikkut isumaqalerujussuuvoq, tassaammammi nunaqqataasup sikukut ajunaarnerata kingorna eqqaassutissaq.

➤ Sumiiffik misissuiffik C

- Naak sumiiffimmi tassani misissuineri eriajisassanik nassaartoqanngikkaluartoq, siunissami sanaartortoqalerpat nassaartoqarnissaa ilimanarsinnaavoq. Sanaartornerup nalaani eriajisassanik nassaartoqarpat imaluunniit maluginiagaqartoqarpat NKA nalunaarfigineqassaaq sanaartornerlu unitsinneqarallarluni, aatsaallu NKA nalileereerpat iliuuseqareerpallu sanaartorneq aallarteqqissinnaavoq.

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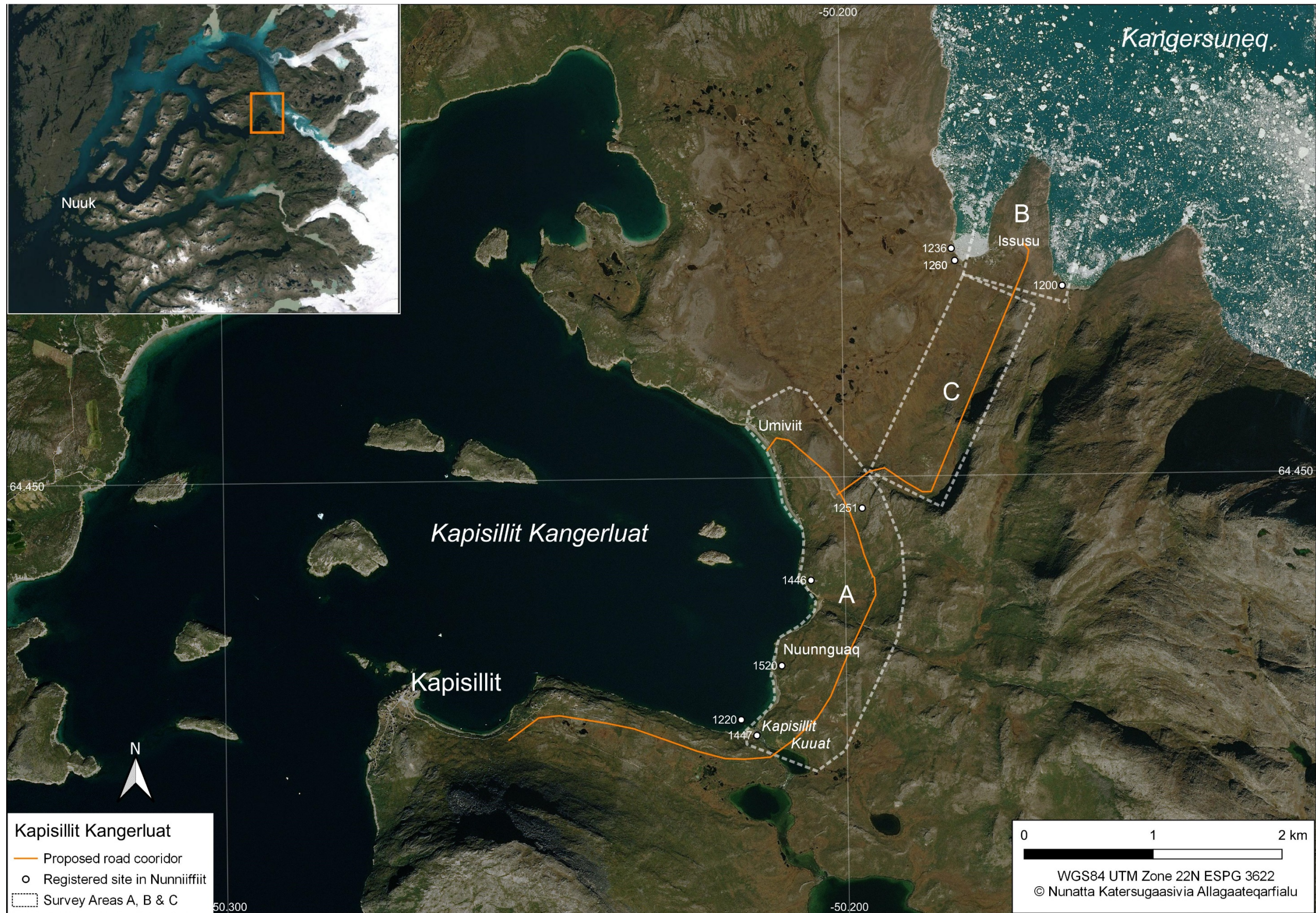


Fig. 1. Overview of the survey areas (A, B, & C) connected to the Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge project. Relevant place names and protected heritage sites registered in Nunniifiit are also included on the map. Basemap © Asiaq, Satellitfoto Grønland beta 2022.

1. Introduction

This document reports the findings of the NKA's archaeological survey of the area between Kapisillit Kuuat and Umiiviit and the Issusu peninsula in the Kangersuneq fjord between 11-13 July 2022. The survey was commissioned by Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq and Martin Møller, Project coordinator for Nuuk Icefjord Lodge, World of Greenland. The information gathered is used to determine the possible impacts to cultural/archaeological resources that could be disturbed due to the proposed Nuuk Icefjord Lodge project and associated transport corridor (Fig. 1). This report provides detail on ancient monuments and sensitive archaeological remains in the area based on earlier archaeological surveys, areal mapping by drone and ground survey. At present, eight (8) registered sites are listed within or adjacent to the project area (see Table 1) and efforts were made to ground-truth the location and character of these sites described in previous reports. A total of twenty-six ($N=26$) individual ancient monuments and/or sites were identified during the survey, some previously undocumented and some connected to earlier site registrations. The location of a recently constructed memorial marker (feature #27) is also included in the report. This memorial is not protected heritage but should be avoided due to its special significance to the citizens of Kapisillit.

1.1. Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge project

The Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge project entails the construction of overland service road stretching from Kapisillit to Umiiviit, with an adjoining road connecting northward to the Issusu peninsula where 50 "luxury cabins," a restaurant and service buildings will be built overlooking the Kangersuneq fjord (see Fig. 2 and Fig. 3). All buildings and installations will be built for year-round operation. To assess the impacts to ancient remains in the project area, the survey between 10-13 July was divided into three survey focus areas:

- A.** The area stretching between Kapisillit Kuuat (Kapisillit River) and Umiiviit along the south and eastern shores of the Kapisillit Kangerluat, where a connecting service road will be placed to link the settlement of Kapisillit with the Icefjord Lodge complex;
- B.** The Issusu peninsula where the luxury lodges, restaurant and accompanying service buildings will be constructed;
- C.** The overland stretch across the marshy plain between Umiiviit and the Issusu peninsula.

At present, a gravel road extends out of Kapisillit eastward and turns into a path that leads to the edge of the Kapisillit Kuuat. This area to the west of the river is used intensively in the summer months, with several summer cabins built in the area and no ancient monuments previously identified. This area is deemed as 'low-risk' to disturbance due to the paucity of archaeological remains and the presence of a well-defined gravel road and path.

A fourth (and future) proposed component of this project involves the extension of the above-mentioned road from Umiiviit to Neriunaq on the north shore of Kapisillit Kangerluat, where the Neriunaq Arcticfarm farm is located (see 'Etape 3' on Fig. 2). This current survey was limited only to the proposed project areas on the southern and eastern shores of the Kapisillit Kangerluat (Fig. 2, 'Etape 1 & 2'). Planning of the placement of this future 9 km transport corridor will require additional survey and mapping to identify any possible impacts to ancient remains in the landscape.

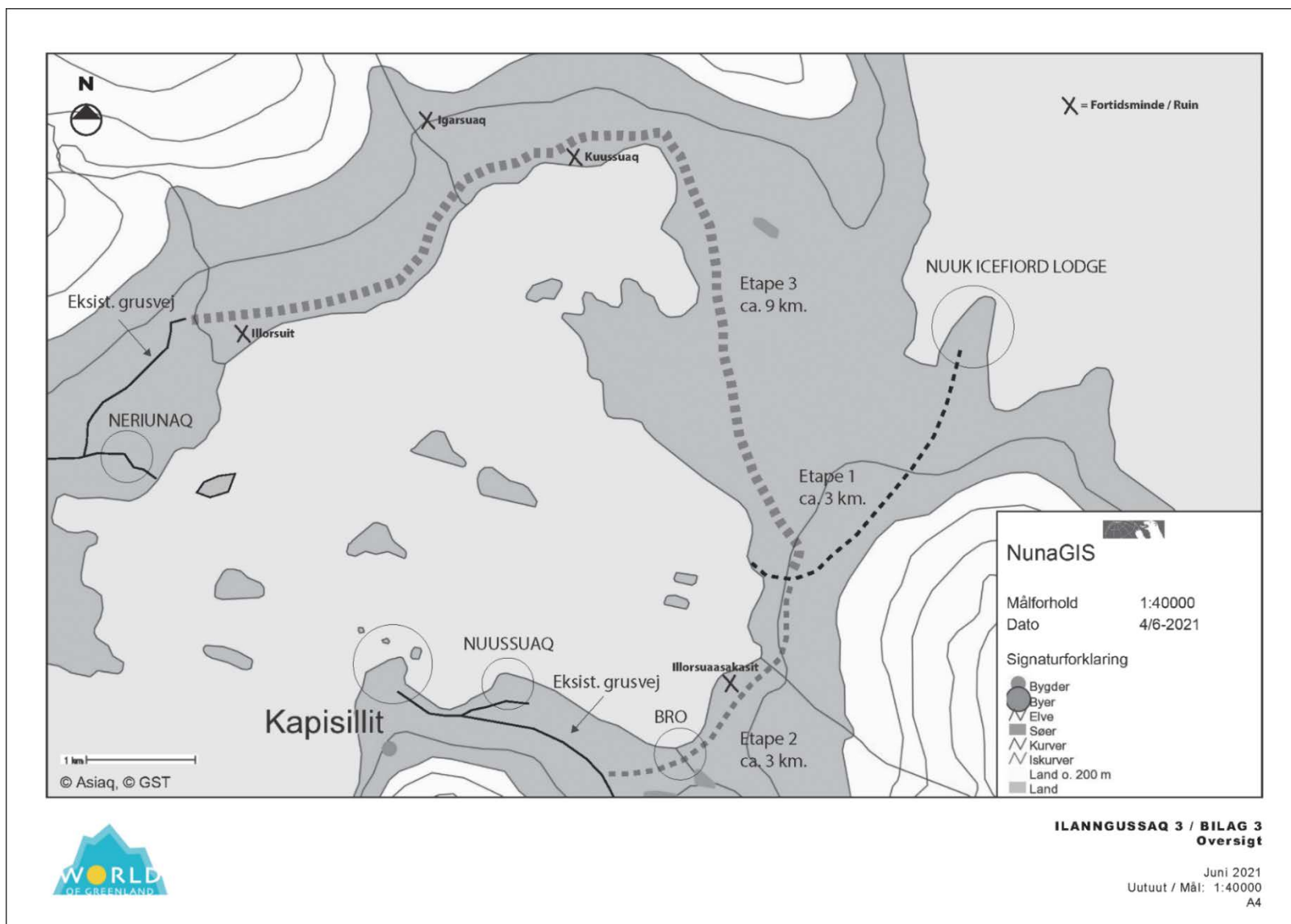


Fig. 2. Map of the Kapisiliit Icefjord Lodge project area provided by World of Greenland, June 2021.

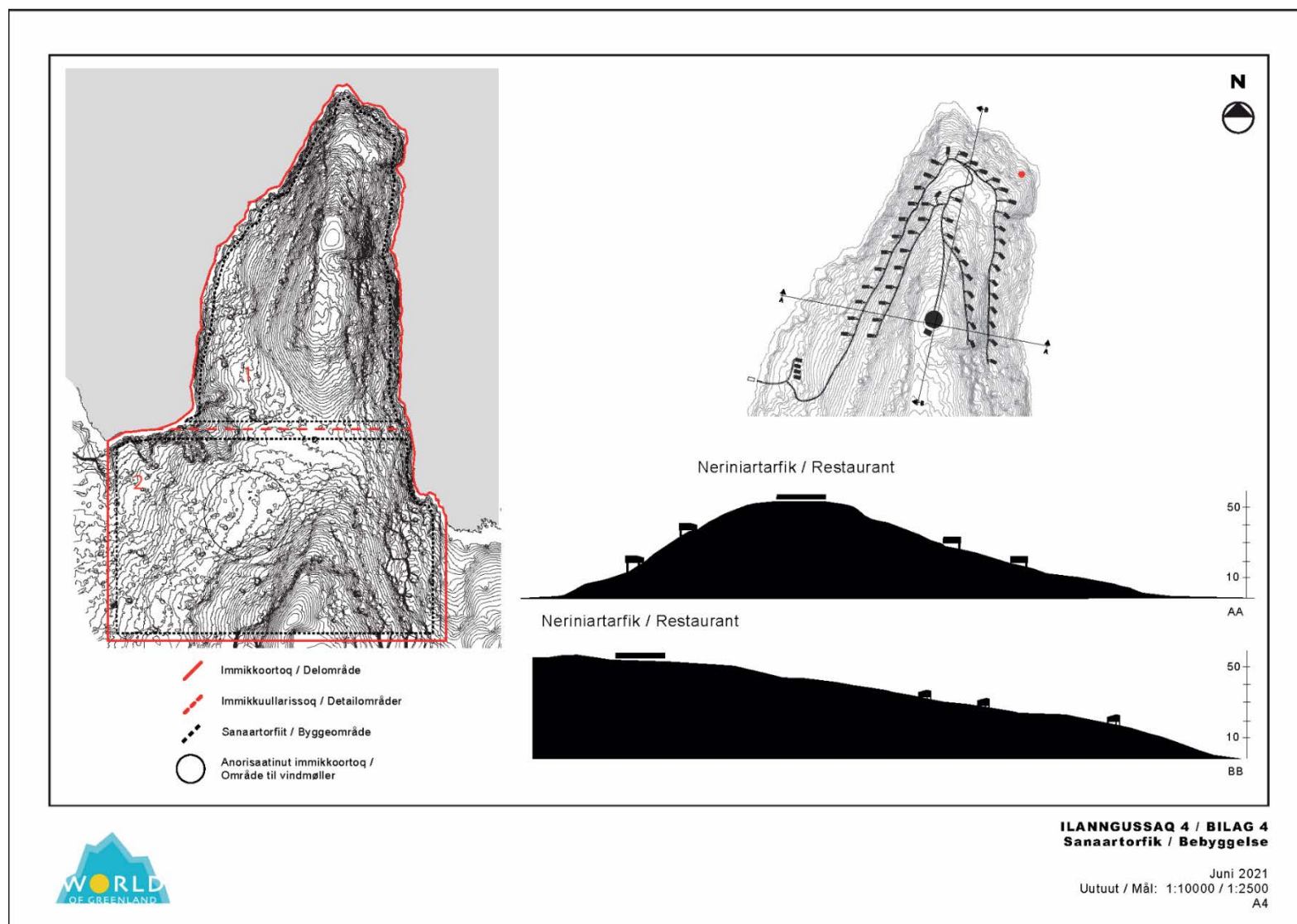


Fig. 3. Icefjord Lodge project schematics for the luxury cabins to be constructed on the Issusu peninsula. World of Greenland, June 2021.

Table 1. Name, location and description of protected heritage sites registered in Nuniiffiit found within the Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge project area.

NKAH nr.	Longitude (dd)	Latitude (dd)	Name	Description
1200	-50.17	64.46	Tuperssuaqasiit	Remains of 1 dwelling with a complex of rooms spanning 10-15m. Surveyed 1981 by the National Museum of Greenland. Possible Norse site. 2-3 Eskimo tent rings.
1220	-50.22	64.43		Meldgårds diaries 1952 (33-087 & 33-088). "Campsite" - no other information.
1251	-50.2	64.45		Part of a chain of structures used for driven hunt. Surveyed by the National Museums of Greenland in 1981. Cf. report at the museum.
1236	-50.19	64.47		Camp site, 1 tent feature, Thule culture. Surveyed by the National Museum of Greenland in 1981. Cf. report at the museum.
1260	-50.18	64.47	Tupernaakasiit, "the bad campsite"	Uncertain feature, possibly Norse and possibly reference to it in MoG 053, 2:85.
1446	-50.2	64.44	Kapisilik	V028. Norse, one unidentified feature, possibly a byre or barn. McGovern and Jordan 1981.
1447	-50.21	64.43	Illorsuaasakasiit	Norse, 1 dwelling. South of the feature McGovern dug a single test-pit. He describes it as rich. As the ruin is being destroyed by caribou. McGovern recommends enclosing the site because of the "promising archaeological results!"
1520	-50.2	64.44	Nuunnguaq	Saqqaq culture. Undefined number of open-air fireplaces; undefined number of tent features. Recent activity, 1 smoker; undefined number of tent features. Excavated by Jørgen Meldgaard, Hans Berg, Jens Rosing, James Giddings and Douglas D. Anderson 1960/1963. The site was revisited and mapped by Appelt and Pind in the mid-1990s.

2. Sensitive archaeological remains in Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge project area

The survey area reflects a variety of different terrain along with different types of past and present land use. Following the gravel road east from the Kapisillit settlement, several privately-owned cabins have been built in recent years. The area is a popular destination in the summer months and local people continue to use this part of the fjord for camping, hunting and fishing (although no fishing is currently permitted in the Kapisilliit Kuuat). The Kapisillit Kuuat is the only known river in West Greenland where Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar* L.) are known to spawn (Hedeholm et al. 2018) and the river is currently protected under Greenlandic law.

Several archaeological surveys have been conducted in the area over the last 70+ years, but the information currently on record in the NKA's online database ([Nunniffiit](#)) suggests several redundancies in reporting along with poor descriptions and inconsistencies in the precise locations for sites and archaeological remains. Efforts were made to verify the information currently on record in Nunniffiit, as well as document all archaeological features in the landscape to establish a larger pattern of past land use and provide recommendations for mitigating disturbances to these ancient remains as a result of the Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge project.

2.1. Survey Area A

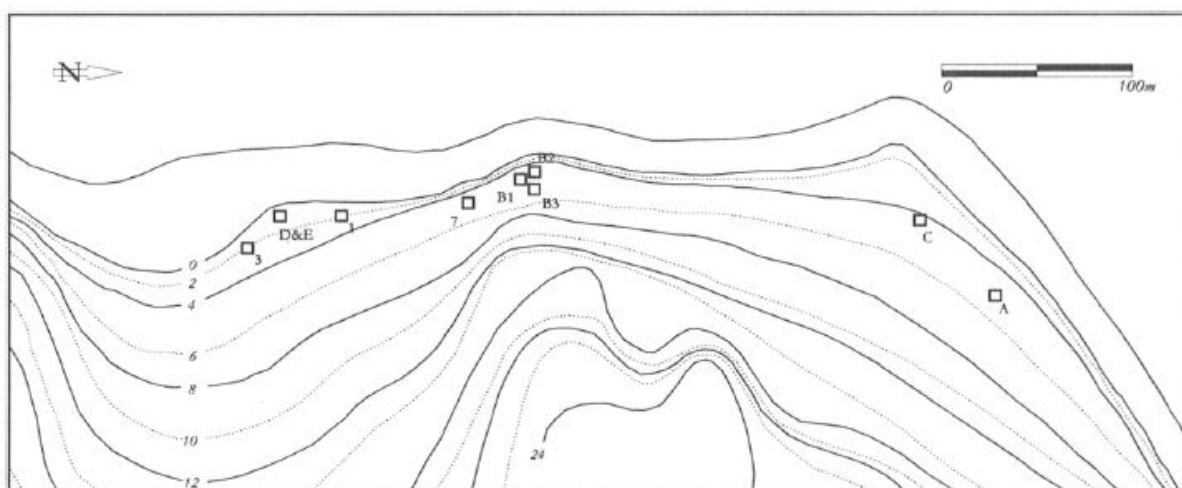


Fig. 4. Nuunnguaq site on the southern coast of Kapisillit Kangerluat. (After Appelt 2003, :214, Figure 2.)

The Nuunnguaq site (NKAH 1520) represents an archaeologically sensitive Paleo-Inuit activity zone found in Survey Area A. Jørgen Meldgaard discovered the site in 1952 during his reconnaissance of the Nuuk fjord. The site is situated at 2-6 m above the present sea level along an approx. 1.2 km x 30 m sloping terrace. The western side of the site is delimited by the Kapisilliit Kuuat. The area extends eastward to a low-lying and swampy area with a small stream that borders a low ridge leading to the Kangiussap Nunaa Peninsula. Excavations were conducted at Nuunnguaq in 1960 and 1963 by Jørgen Meldgaard, Hans Berg, Jens Rosing, James Giddings and Douglas D. Anderson. Eigil Knuth also visited and excavated a small part of the site in 1962, but no record of the excavation currently exists (Appelt 2003). During our visit it was difficult to discern the precise location of the earlier excavations and the area continues to be intensively used by local people for harvesting/smoking salmon. A functioning cold-smoke oven, wooden storage boxes and broken fishing equipment were observed approximately 100 meters east of the river.

In addition to Paleo-Inuit activity, past surveys have also identified both Norse and Inuit settlements in the area. McGovern and Jordan (1982) identified what appeared to be a single structure (see NKAH



Fig. 5. Norse structure identified by McGovern and Jordan (1982) in their survey of the area in 1981. The Feature was not identified by our team in 2022 and may be a result of the increase in vegetation over the last 40 years.

1446 in Fig. 1) located somewhere in the vicinity north of the small river, however we were unable to identify its location which may be due to the natural growth of dense vegetation in recent decades, as well as the numerous summer cabins in the area that were probably not there at the time of McGovern and Jordan's visit in the early 1980s. McGovern describes the feature as: "...[t]his structure stands alone above an active erosion face. No additional structures located around it. Constructed of very large stones and boulders now much collapsed. Function hard to interpret, but probably a byre or barn." No other information provided. This may or not be the same site listed as NKAH 1447 (Illorsuaasakasiit).

Another important site is found on the west-facing slope above of Kapisillit Kuuat on the north shore of the river mouth. The site can be tentatively described as a summer campsite (see Fig. 7, point 15) that may have been in use up through the 20th century. Remains of a concrete foundation (Fig. 6.) were observed at the top of the hill a few meters to the north, which may have been a small hunter's cabin. Several well-constrained thick midden layers were identified at the time of our visit on the beachline above the river mouth. No sub-surface testing was performed but exposed erosion fronts revealed a high degree of preservation of organic remains as well as historic material (whiteware ceramic), suggesting the site has a long

life-history. The outlying area is blanketed by a dense thicket of willow (2+m high in some areas) which made further examination of the terrain difficult.

Several Inuit features are also identified in the project area (see map in Fig. 7) in vicinity of the proposed road corridor between Kapisillit Kuuat and Umiiviit. Fox traps, inussuit (stone cairn markers) and other hunting features are found scattered throughout the area.

Regarding NKAH 1251, a report from 1981 produced by McGovern and Jordan suggests that a "chain of structures" comprise a caribou drive in the higher rocky terrain. This interpretation is suspect as there was scant evidence of a systematic drive system observed during our visit to support the claim.

Fig. 6 provides a map of all archaeological remains identified in July 2022 stretching between Kapisillit Kuuat and Umiiviit along the south and eastern shores of the Kapisillit Kangerlua along with corresponding descriptions for each archaeological feature.



Fig. 6. A cement foundation found on the slope overlooking the eastern side of the mouth of the Kapisillit Kuuat. An ancient campsite with well-preserved middens are found on the lower part of the slope.



Fig. 7. Survey Area A with significant ancient remains (1-15) identified between 11-13 July 2022.

2.1.1. Ancient sites and Features identified in Survey Area A



1. Fox trap, 64.45195922, -50.20822994

Northwest to northeast orientation; approximately 30 round cobbles.

Length: 130 cm

Width: ca. 90 cm

Height: ca. 45 cm



2. Meat cache, 64.45213012, -50.20541804

20+ stones arranged against natural boulder features in the landscape. The meat cache and its components cover an area of about 4 m².



3. Collapsed inussuk, 64.44823594, -50.20014661

An inussuk / cairn marker of undetermined age on exposed bedrock; possibly recent. Approximately 8 large, flat stones and 2 stones that have migrated to the slope below.



4. Windbreak / hunter's bed, 64.44929904, -50.20259269

A typical 'hunter's bed' or windbreak, most likely of recent construction or re-construction overlooking the fjord to the west. The feature is defined by an 'L' shaped wall constructed of several large round cobbles creating an average height of about 30-40 cm. The northern wall measures 285 cm, and the smaller southwest extension 120 cm. A large boulder with a shallow overhang creates a natural lee against the wind to the south. The feature covers a total area of about 5-6 m². The absence of natural lichen growth on the stones and several rusty nails observed on the ground inside the feature suggesting recent use.



5. Meat cache / possible grave? 64.44997739, -50.20342837

An undetermined stone feature (25+ stones) that could possibly be a former meat cache or depot or a collapsed/emptied grave. No bones were observed, however its orientation on the landscape, with a clear view of the fjord to the west suggests it could have originally could have functioned as a grave.

Length: 90 cm

With: 90 cm



6. Inussuk, 64.45043103, -50.20456688

6 cobble stones arranged as a marker on exposed rock overlooking the fjord to the west.



7. Fox trap, 64.45048744, -50.20452970

Remnant of a fox trap placed on bare rock outcrop; some of the stones have been removed and most likely used in construction of the nearby inussuk (#6, 64.45043103, -50.20456688). 13 round, head sized cobbles form the outline of the trap.

Length: 115 cm

Width: 75 cm.



8. Nuunnguaq, 64.43650052, -50.21162021

The Nuunnguaq site (NKAH 1520) is situated 2-6 m above the present sea level along an approx. 1.2 km x 30 m plane along the present-day shoreline. The area covers a distance of approximately 1.2 km with the western side of the site delimited by the Kapisilliit Kuuat. The eastern edge is defined by a low-lying and swampy area. Evidence of modern fishing equipment (including a 'coldsmoker', shown in the photo to the left) suggests intensive use of the area by local people.



9. Vertical flagstones, 64.43467598, -50.20746203

Two large flat flagstones placed in a vertical position on the landscape, most likely as a visual marker. Undetermined age and otherwise untypical for Inuit. The eastern flagstone measures approximately 100 cm in height and the western flagstone 90 cm in height.



10. Collapsed fox trap, 64.43384016, -50.20376491

Remains of a fox trap located on a hillock with sparse vegetation. Comprised of 50+ round, head sized cobbles.

Length: 130 cm

Width: 90 cm



11. Twin Fox Traps (234), 64.43279973, -50.20659303

Two fox traps laid along a northeast-southwest orientation on an exposed bedrock surface. Each fox trap comprises approximately 50+ stones with majority being round, head-sized cobbles.

Southwest fox trap:

Length: 180 cm

Width: 130 cm

Height: approximately 50 cm at highest point

Northeast fox trap:

Length: 150 cm

Width: 130 cm

Height: approximately 50 cm at highest point



12. Collapsed Fox trap, 64.43270686, -50.20700775

A collapsed fox trap found on an exposed bedrock outcrop to the southwest of twin fox traps (#11, 64.43279973, -50.20659303). North to south orientation. Difficult to determine original dimensions. 40-50 round head-sized cobbles.



13. Cairn/meat cache, 64.43266902, -50.20730457

Stone feature of undetermined function – possible meat cache or cairn. Comprised of 50+ round, head-sized cobbles.

Length: 150 cm

Width: 120 cm

Height: approximately 50 cm at highest point



14. Recent tent ring, 64.43845743, -50.21069073

Remains of a recent tent ring located inside the general area of Nuunnguaq. The ring measures 7 meters in diameter, approximately 50 meters to the southwest of a summer cabin and 13 meters from the shoreline. The ring is comprised of approximately 20 round, head sized cobbles.



15. River mouth campsite east; midden, 64.43264156, -50.21403351

Possibly Illorsuaasakasiit (NKAH 1447). This area covers an area of about 1050 m² along the eastern slope of the Kapisillit Kuaat river mouth. Several collapsed, unidentified stone configurations protrude from the modern surface with a well-constrained midden exposed by erosion along the cobble beach. Historic artifacts (whiteware) observed in the midden profile along with well-preserved organics. Site may comprise numerous phases in Greenlandic cultural history. A square 18 m² cement foundation is observed overlooking the site heading up the slope to the east, most likely the remains of an old hunting cabin.



Fig. 8. Areal view of the Issusu peninsula extending into the Kangersuneq.

2.2. Survey Area B - Issusu peninsula

The second survey focus area encompasses the Issusu peninsula, where the Icefjord Lodge complex, restaurant and service buildings will be constructed. The peninsula possesses at least ten ($n=10$) archaeological remains in the form of fox traps and inussuit with several more found in the lower elevation areas. To the east of the peninsula, overlooking the Saattut Kangerluat, the support frame of a former hunting cabin is observed about 10 m above the present-day shoreline (#23). This former structure is likely associated with the fox traps found in the vicinity. These stone-built fox traps are generally delicate, and their stones can be easily manipulated or disturbed. Every effort should be made to avoid disturbing these features, leaving them to remain in place as they are on the landscape.

Fig. 8 provides a map of all archaeological remains identified on the Issusu peninsula in July 2022 along with corresponding descriptions for each feature.

On a final note, NKAH 1236, 1260 and 1200 (refer to Fig. 1) appear to share the similar designation of Tupernaakasiit, or “the bad camp site” and are most likely in reference to the same location, although they appear as three different sites in Nuniffiit. Fortunately, the probable location for this site (NKAH 1236) currently falls outside the project area so no immediate mitigation actions are recommended at this time.

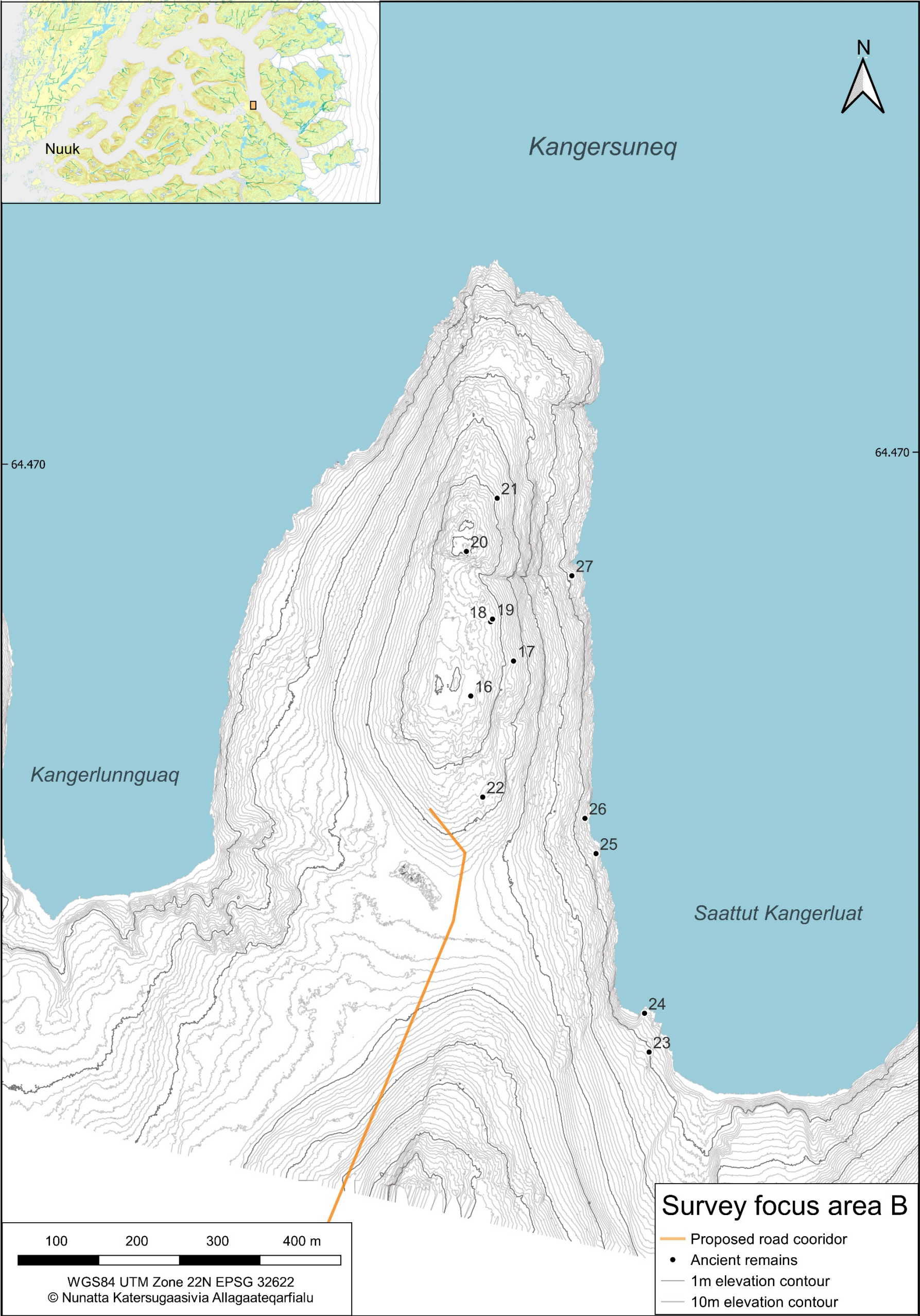


Fig. 9. Survey Area B with significant ancient remains (16-26) identified between 11-13 July 2022. Point 27 marks the location of a recently constructed memorial that should be avoided.

2.2.1. Sites and features in Survey Area B



16. Fox trap, 64.46735493, -50.16958551

Collapsed fox trap feature found on exposed rock outcrop. North-south orientation; 19 cobbles. Very disturbed.

Length: 110 cm

Width: ca. 50 cm



17. Fox trap, 64.46773726, -50.16847172

Extremely well-preserved fox trap located on exposed rock surface on the eastern side of the peninsula. North-south orientation. 13 stones.

Length: 120 cm

Width: 75 cm

Height: 30 cm



18. Fox trap, 64.46817838, -50.16904786

One of two fox traps located along a northeast-southwest orientation. Comprised of 50+ large, angular stones.

Length: 170 cm

Width: 120 cm

Height: approximately 50 cm



19. Fox trap, 64.46820711, -50.16899950

Second of two fox traps located along a northeast-southwest orientation. Comprised of 50+ large, angular stones.

Length: 200 cm

Width: 120 cm

Height: approximately 75 cm



20. Inussuk, 64.46896354, -50.16964976

A circular inussuk placed on the exposed rock face with clear lines of sight in all four cardinal directions on the highest point of the peninsula. The inussuk is comprised of 75-100 large stones of different shapes and dimensions, most being large, angular cobbles and flagstones.



21. Fox trap, 64.46955041, -50.16883769

Fox trap located along a northeast-southwest orientation on bare rock outcrop on east side of peninsula. Comprised of 40-50 large, angular stones.

Length: 150 cm

Width: 100 cm

Height: approximately 50 cm



22. Inussuk, 64.46622896, -50.16931156

Landscape marker comprised of 3 large cobbles placed on exposed rock on the east side of the peninsula. Undetermined age.



23. Hunter's cabin / hut frame, 64.46336921, -50.16511154

Wooden built frame marking the location of an old hunter's cabin or hut on a slope approximately 10 meters above the shoreline. Most of the original construction appears to have been removed/salvaged and all that remains is the weathered timber from the frame. This structure is likely associated with the many fox traps in the area.



24. Undetermined feature, 64.46380151, -50.16521639

An unknown built feature above the shoreline. The feature comprises ~20 large, angular and rounded head-sized cobbles and flagstones with old, weathered lumber found in situ nearby. It may constitute the remains of a fox trap that was disassembled.



25. Fox trap, 64.46558422, -50.16641156

A very well-preserved fox trap located along a north-south orientation on bare rock outcrop on east side of peninsula, directly above the shoreline. Comprised of 50+ large, angular stones and flagstones.

Length: 180 cm

Width: 120 cm

Height: approximately 80 cm



26. Fox trap, 64.46597743, -50.16668426

A very well-preserved fox trap located along a north-south orientation on bare rock outcrop on east side of peninsula, directly above the shoreline. Comprised of 75+ large flagstones.

Length: 160 cm

Width: 110 cm

Height: approximately 80 cm



27. Cross memorial, 64.46867772, -50.16694035

A recently constructed memorial (ca. 2020) to commemorate the death of local hunter Jenseeraq Josefsen in 2019. Although the memorial is not protected heritage, it should not be disturbed, and no disruptive activity should take place in the vicinity of the marker.



Fig. 10. Survey Area C, facing west.

2.3. Survey Area C – Road Corridor

Survey area C represents a relatively flat, undulating plain formed by the retreat of the ice in the far distant past. The area is a natural water cache for snow melt, making it wet and swampy with several shallow ponds scattered across the plain. No archaeological remains were observed in this area or lower terraces of the Niiggu mountain to the south. Based on the absence of archaeological features, no mitigation efforts are required at this time should a road be placed in this area.

3. Recommendations

Cultural assets, monuments and archaeologically sensitive areas older than AD 1900 in Greenland are protected by Inatsisartut Act no. 11, 19 May 2010 on Cultural Heritage Protection and Conservation (Heritage Protection Act). This act provides the legal definition of cultural sites and ancient monuments that possess scientific, historic and/or social value. Under this law the NKA can schedule and set aside designated areas deemed culturally sensitive and change or annul any existing designation or other cultural heritage conservation measures.

3.1. Ancient monuments

Ancient monuments are understood as the physical traces of past human activity and their associated context. Some ancient monuments are automatically protected under the act, for example any archaeological feature pre-dating AD 1900 (i.e., ruins, settlements, individual graves and/or burial grounds). Isolated graves from AD 1900 or after are also automatically protected. In addition to these ancient monuments, the NKA can, following consultation, decide on the scheduling of structures from AD 1900 or after, such as disused churchyards, cairns, fields and associated stone walls. In some cases, these structures are of significance due to their unique character values or connection to Greenlandic

history. **For all ancient remains detailed in the maps in Fig. 6 and Fig. 8 the ancient monument or structure must not be damaged, altered or moved, either in whole or in part and no disturbing activities can place within twenty meters (20 m) from the ancient monuments.** Scheduling must be respected by all parties who use the area where the ancient monument is located—regardless of when this designation was established.

Therefore, as regards the Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge project, the following specific guidance is provided to mitigate disturbance to protected heritage in the Kapisillit Icefjord Lodge project area:

➤ **Survey Area A**

- No road construction should take place on the lower terraces located directly above the shoreline and along the coast (e.g., Nuunnguaq) and by the mouth of the Kapisillit Kuaat due to the high frequency of sensitive archaeological remains in the area.
- When choosing a corridor for the road in Survey Area A, we recommend avoiding areas with naturally occurring exposed rock surfaces to prevent potentially disturbing any undocumented ancient remains.

➤ **Survey Area B**

- A high concentration of fox traps are found on the eastern side of the Issusu peninsula. Within this report, the foxtraps are sufficiently documented to be considered not protected, i.e. they can be removed if they obstruct the development plans. However, we recommend that the current project plan adjust to the placement of cabins to accommodate these features on the landscape so as not to disturb them in their natural setting. These ancient features add value due to their authenticity and provide an opportunity to disseminate information about Greenlandic history and culture to guests who will stay at the Icefjord lodge.
- The memorial located at Point 27, although not protected heritage, should be respected and not disturbed. The memorial marker holds special meaning to the local community at Kapisillit and commemorates the untimely passing of a local community member.

➤ **Survey Area C**

- Although no ancient remains were identified in this area during our investigations, it is possible that some ancient monuments could be discovered in the area in the future. Should any ancient remains be suspected or identified during the course of construction, please contact the NKA and suspend work until a proper assessment of the situation can be made.

4. Works cited

- Appelt, Martin. 2003. "Palaeo-Eskimo gathering site architecture: An example from Godthåb Fjord, Greenland." *Études/Inuit/Studies* 27 (12):309-328.
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