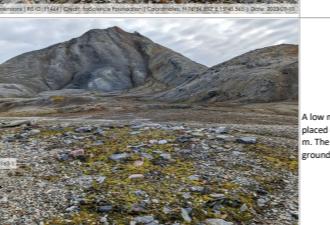


New Dimensions Cultural Heritage Catalogue (Version 1.0)

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New Dimensions Identification Code	GEONORGE Identification Code From GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue	General geographical area	New Dimensions GPS coordinates	Survey completion date	Ground-based photos	UAV photos	Orthophotos (EPSG:4326)	Laser scans	Representative photo	Heritage site description	Environmental context	Additional information
Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
ND-ARI01	X	Ariebukta	N 76° 59.898'	E 15° 27.807'	2023-09-01	forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_01 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_02 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_03 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_04 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_05 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_06 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_07 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_08	forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_01 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_02 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_03 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_04 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_05 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_06 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_07 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI01_08	forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI01_01 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI01_02 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI01_03 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI01_04 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI01_05 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI01_06 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI01_07 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI01_08		Remains of stone walls found in a small natural depression between rock outcrops. Within one of the walls lies a fragment of a whale rib.	The site lies approx. 3 m a.s.l. on a raised marine terrace, below the elevation line extending from the Marmorsæt headland towards the Revelva river. The nearby foreshore is narrow and rocky. The marine terrace is also rocky, composed of mixed-size fractions. The coast is lined with underwater rocks (skerries). The surrounding tundra is rather sparse, more abundant within the site than around it.	Krawczyk (1989) Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornstrand, p. 158: "Location Ariebukta: in the eastern part of the bay, 200 m above the sea level, on the western side of the eastern rock ridge. There is a large, irregular stone revetment [stone embankment] here on the site. Inside the embankment there is a distinct area with whale's ribs. It can be a remnant of a primitive shelter (the ribs could be a transverse racking of the roof) or of a warehouse." Chochorowski (1999) Problems of the dendrochronology of Russian hunting stations on Spitsbergen, pp. 20-21: According to Chochorowski, the stone structure used to be a whaling observation point (or "look-out") built about 1 km from the Russian station at Revelva. The observation points were a necessary element of the old whaling infrastructure, as the hunting (whaling) grounds were occupied by competing nations and companies. The book contains a map and a sketch of the site (pp. 20-21) as well as a photograph (p.26), which closely reflect the current appearance of the site.
ND-ARI02	X	Ariebukta	N 76° 59.994'	E 15° 27.091'	2023-08-03	forScience_ARI_ND-ARI02_01 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI02_02 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI02_03	X	X		A stump of a cylindrical wooden post, with a few corroded nails hammered into its top section. The stump protrudes from a low mound of rocks and bears a clear horizontal cut mark, suggesting it may have been sawn off. A few more decayed wooden elements lie in the stump's immediate vicinity.	The site lies approx. 10 m a.s.l. on a raised marine terrace, between rock outcrops. The nearby beach is narrow and rocky. The marine terrace is also rocky, composed of mixed-size fractions. The coast is lined with underwater rocks (skerries). The surrounding tundra is rather sparse, more abundant within the site itself.	
ND-ARI03	X	Ariebukta	N 76° 59.977'	E 15° 27.413'	2023-08-03	forScience_ARI_ND-ARI03_01 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI03_02	X	X		A poorly-preserved fox trap. A broken wooden frame, with individual elements joined with nails, and several rocks placed on top.	The site lies approx. 8 m a.s.l. on a raised marine terrace, on the elevation line extending from the Marmorsæt headland towards the Revelva river. It is located on gravelly ground. The nearby beach is narrow and rocky. The marine terrace is also rocky, composed of mixed-size fractions. The coast is lined with underwater rocks (skerries). The surrounding tundra is rather sparse, more abundant within the site itself.	
ND-ARI04	X	Ariebukta	N 77° 00.078'	E 15° 26.549'	2023-09-13	forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_01 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_02 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_03 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_04 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_05 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_06 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_07 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_08 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_09 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_10	forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_01 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_02 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_03 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_04 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_05 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_06 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_07 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_08 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_09 forScience_ARI_ND-ARI04_10	forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_01 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_02 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_03 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_04 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_05 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_06 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_07 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_08 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_09 forScience_ARI_TLS_ND-ARI04_10		Remains of a small wooden Pomor cabin, located between the coast and the mouth of Revelva. The site was excavated by the team of Vadim Starkov. An indistinct outline of a wooden floor formed by three badly rotten sill logs, measuring approximately 3 x 2 m. In one corner, there is a low round mound (rising several centimetres above the ground) containing numerous red brick fragments. In the opposite corner, a badly decayed fragment of a rectangular wooden post rises vertically from the ground. All wooden elements within the site are badly rotten. Red brick fragments are scattered with a radius of several metres from the ruin.	The site selected by the Pomors for the cabin lies on the western (right-hand) side of the river that drains Revatnet – a large lake located in Revatnet, one of the largest valleys in the region of the Hornstrand fjord. The valley is connected to several smaller valleys, some of which still contain remnants of the old site. The site is supply free from the sea and is located in the area where the river meets the sea. The distance from the sea to the nearest mountain, Krapfjellet, is about 1.5 km and to the lake Revatnet, about 2 km. The area to the north and west of the cabin is marked by numerous rocks and low hills. To the south lies the bay of Ariebukta, which opens toward the mouth of the Hornstrand fjord and the Greenland Sea. The ruins are separated from the sea by a relatively narrow (approx. 10 m wide) rocky foreshore, with the shoreline elevated by approx. 5 m a.s.l. Over the years, the coast was eroded by severe storms, although wave energy is significantly dampened by numerous submerged rocks covering the seabed of Ariebukta. The most serious threat to the structure are probably the waves entering the Revelva river or high river levels caused by rapid snow and ice melt, leading to the erosion of the riverbanks.	Krawczyk (1989) Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornstrand, pp. 153-154: "Location Revatnet. On the right (west) bank of the river, 200 m away from its outlet to the Ariebukta. (Description) Until 1984 there existed here remains of a wooden hut, in the form of the outline of beams, a fragment of brick stonework. At present after Russian excavations in 1984, there remained only a heap of rubble. According to Russian archeologists who conducted the excavations here, it was a hut of Russian hunters from the 17th-18th centuries." // Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Spitsbergen and Hornstrand coast (Spitsbergen), p. 150: "Little can be said about the Pomor cabin at Revelva in Ariebukta, badly damaged by storm waves and tidal denudation (up to 1987). It was a wall of a masonry structure, 8 m in front of the sea face, 3 m in depth. The remains of the wall and the base of the wall were probably built from granite, while the floor was made of flat stones. The cabin was heated by a brick stove, and the nature of cultural deposits suggests prolonged use." // Jafelski (1993) Russian hunters on Svalbard and the Polar Winter, p. 157: According to Jafelski, Revelva is one of the hunting stations built in the first period of the Russian activity in Svalbard, i.e. up to the second half of the XVIII c., when small groups of hunters were sent to Svalbard to build improvised hunting facilities.
ND-169952-1	169952-1	Arkeologika	N 76° 56.852'	E 15° 45.565'	2023-09-10	forScience_ARK_ND-169952-1_01 forScience_ARK_ND-169952-1_02 forScience_ARK_ND-169952-1_03 forScience_ARK_ND-169952-1_04	X	X		Remains of a wooden structure (or structures) of unknown shape and function. Thick wooden planks and numerous small wooden boards, many severely decayed, lie scattered over a few metres at the top of a rise overlooking the bay. Some of the wooden elements are held down with stones. Within the site stands a metal marker with the code AMV42.	The site is situated in the central part of the rocky peninsula of Hofterpynten, approximately 10 m a.s.l. The peninsula constitutes an extension of the slopes of the Wurmbandegga mountain ridge. The substrate is gravelly (rudaceous), with sparse vegetation cover. The topography is characterized by significant relief variation.	
ND-93163-1	93163-1	Arkeologika	N 76° 56.742'	E 15° 46.057'	2023-09-10	forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_01 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_02 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_03 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_04 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_05 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_06 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_07	forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_01 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_02 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_03 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_04 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_05 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_06 forScience_ARK_ND-93163-1_07	forScience_ARK_TLS_ND-93163-1_01		A low mound (barely rising above the surrounding area), with a number of rocks larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity placed on top. The rocks form two circles, one of which is clearly defined, the other much less so. The diameter of the circles is approx. 2 m. The insides of the circles are overgrown with vegetation. Nearby there are some whale bones and a stream flowing down from higher ground.	The site is situated in the southern section of Arkeologika, approx. 35 m from the water line. The beach face is narrow, with a low storm berm protecting the backshore area. Driftwood is sparse. To the south, within a slight depression, lies an alluvial fan, where nival and rainwater runoff forms numerous small streams. Water has found an outlet through the eastern part of the site, posing a serious threat of damage to the archaeological feature. Vegetation is sparse, presently mainly within the boundaries of the site.	The current dimensions of the structure seem very different from those given in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, which might suggest that the site and its vicinity have been modified by natural processes occurring in the area. The changes may also be the result of excavation work conducted at the site in the summer of 1987 by the Norwegian Expedition headed by S. E. Albrethsen. // Chochorowski (1989) Some major problems of the archaeological exploration of north-western Sørkapp Land (Spitsbergen), p. 192: "As far as we know, the first who visited the site in March 1987, before the excavation, were the members of the expedition object 93163-1 to 93163-6, who were working on the site in the hope of finding a stone furnace (a melting furnace). As added by Chochorowski in footnotes, the excavations carried out in the summer of 1987 by Albrethsen and his team proved that the ruins had originally been a whaling furnace (i.e. blubber oven)."
ND-180425-1	180425-1	Arkeologika	N 76° 56.716'	E 15° 47.179'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-180425-1_01 forScience_ARK_ND-180425-1_02	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap. A wooden frame consisting of two double side boards and four cross boards. Right next to it lie several rocks larger than those found in the immediate vicinity, which might have been used to weigh the trap down.	The trap is located approx. 30 m from the shore, on the slope of a hill constituting an extension of the Wurmbandegga ridge. It is located in the western section of Gåshamna. The area is covered with gravel and sparse vegetation.	
ND-93159	93159	Arkeologika	N 76° 56.705'	E 15° 46.844'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-93159_01 forScience_ARK_ND-93159_02 forScience_ARK_ND-93159_03	X	X		Burial ground located on a small hill overlooking Arkeologika. Three low, rectangular stone mounds composed of stones larger than those occurring elsewhere at the site. One mound seems to have been disturbed, possibly excavated. At the edge of the hill, on the side of the bay, stands a tall dry-stone cairn, likely modern (marked as ND-ARK04). A metal marker with the code AMV44 is placed on top.	The site lies on top of an elevation rising approx. 35 m a.s.l. and constituting an extension of the Wurmbandegga ridge, as it descends to the bay. The site lies at a distance of 218 m from Arkeologika (to the east) and 190 m to Gåshamna (to the west).	

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Assigned by Science Foundation	From GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research		
										Remains of two neighbouring wooden cabins with corners nearly touching. Five of eight sill logs still remain (although badly rotten), with clear notches at the ends. Within the outline of the first cabin, in the corner, rocks, red brick fragments and fragments of wooden posts set vertically into the ground. In the centre, fragments of wooden floor are still visible from under the gravel. The rest is likely buried in the gravel or missing. Remains of the other building are in a worse state of preservation. Vertical wooden posts and brick fragments are visible above the gravel. Approximately 20 m towards SE, there is a large area scattered with red brick fragments, perhaps remains of archaeological excavations carried out in the area.	The small headland is bordered by the Schenningholmane rocks to the north, by Arkeologvika to the west, and by Gåshamna to the east. The beach is sheltered, short and steep in places. At least one old marine terrace is visible. The plain (or coastal flat) is level, with the ground starting to rise approx. 50 m from the water line. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation. Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen), p. 158: "A nearby bay, very small but deep, well protected from the sea waves by the Høyerpyn promontory and sheltered from the winds blowing from the fjord by the rocks of Schenningholmane, was a perfect anchorage for a small ship in the kind of grumantskoy koch typical of the Pomors."	According to the information provided in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2016) Dating of Russian hunting stations in southern Spitsbergen using dendrochronological and radiocarbon analyses, pp. 520-521, the site is Huts 8 and C of the Pomor station in Schenningholmane, comprising of three buildings (ND-93166 and ND-93167, located approx. 80 m to the west). "All the huts were erected from carefully prepared beams (prefabricated sealed with moss)." It is likely that the larger hut was used as a base for a large group of hunters (known in Russian as an 'artel'). The adjacent, smaller hut "provided with a stone stove must have originally played the role of a bath (banya). It was only later that a smaller room was added to it and the function was probably changed to a dwelling". Further details, incl. interesting information on the structure's location, function and probable connections with Palfjordodden can be found in the article. The site is also discussed in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen), pp. 152-153, which provides, among others, information on the artefacts recovered from the ruins. In Shumilov et al. (2020) Tree-ring prepared larch beams from the Pomor settlement complex on the Schenningholmane site (Hornsund, West Spitsbergen), the authors discuss the dating of the structures and the use of larch beams. Most likely, they were ready log houses brought from the mainland". More information can be found in the article. Photos taken during excavations are published in Chochorowski (1999) Problems of the dendrochronology of Russian hunting stations on Spitsbergen, p. 81. A thorough description of the site, including potential links with other Pomor stations in the area, can also be found in Chochorowski, Jasinski (1988) The structure of the Pomor settlement complex on the Schenningholmane site (Hornsund, West Spitsbergen) archaeological data.		
ND-93166	93166	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.847'	E 15° 46.803'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-93166_01 forScience_ARK_ND-93166_02 forScience_ARK_ND-93166_03 forScience_ARK_ND-93166_04 forScience_ARK_ND-93166_05 forScience_ARK_ND-93166_06 forScience_ARK_ND-93166_07 forScience_ARK_ND-93166_08	forScience_ARK_ND-93166_09	forScience_ARK_ORTHO_02	X		Clear remains of a wooden building. Sill logs with notches at the ends are still partially preserved. Found within the outline of the building are the remains of approximately 10 wooden posts set vertically into the ground and red brick fragments. Several dozen metres further inland lies a pile of wood and wooden planks.	The small headland is bordered by the Schenningholmane rocks to the north, by Arkeologvika to the west, and by Gåshamna to the east. The beach is sheltered, short and steep in places. At least one old marine terrace is visible. The plain (or coastal flat) is level, with the ground starting to rise approx. 50 m from the water line. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation. Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen), p. 153-156, provides additional information: "The test excavations of cabin A (carefully built, floor surface of 22 m ²) carried out by a Norwegian-Polish expedition in 1989 revealed that the building was identical with cabins B and C in terms of both the materials used and the layout. Cabin A's construction clearly distinguished it from the other buildings, but other parts of the ground level and the damaged places of furniture discovered both on the wooden floor and earthen floor did not show traces indicative of a fire. In front of the entrance to cabin A, an apical feature was uncovered: the relics of a stone stove/hearth, functioning in the open air though possibly covered or sheltered by some structure supported by three posts. This supports the view about a unique role of cabin A. It was no doubt a dwelling, but its chronological relationship to cabins B and C cannot be archaeologically determined. Nevertheless, its location opposite the landing place, and the presence of additional features, suggest that cabin A could have been the house of the skipper (kormschil) who directed the entire hunting enterprise." A thorough description of the site, including potential links with other Pomor stations in the area, can also be found in Chochorowski, Jasinski (1988) The structure of the Pomor settlement complex on the Schenningholmane site (Hornsund, West Spitsbergen) archaeological data.		
ND-93167-1	93167-1	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.824'	E 15° 46.608'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-93167-1_01 forScience_ARK_ND-93167-1_02 forScience_ARK_ND-93167-1_03 forScience_ARK_ND-93167-1_04 forScience_ARK_ND-93167-1_05 forScience_ARK_ND-93167-1_06 forScience_ARK_ND-93167-1_07	forScience_ARK_ND-93167-1_08	forScience_ARK_ORTHO_02	X		A collection of stones, larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity, partially buried in the ground (gravel), with remains of two decayed wooden posts (one square in cross-section, the other round) set vertically into the ground at the corners. The site is located a few metres from ND-93167-1 (=remains of a wooden building).	The small headland is bordered by the Schenningholmane rocks to the north, by Arkeologvika to the west, and by Gåshamna to the east. The beach is sheltered, short and steep in places. At least one old marine terrace is visible. The plain (or coastal flat) is level, with the ground starting to rise approx. 50 m from the water line. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation.		
ND-93168-1	93168-1	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.826'	E 15° 46.625'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-93168-1_01 forScience_ARK_ND-93168-1_02		X	forScience_ARK_ORTHO_02	X		A collection of rocks (larger than those found elsewhere at the site), with a wooden post (perhaps remains of a cross) set vertically into the ground. Next to it, there is an oval made of smaller rocks and red brick fragments.	The small headland is bordered by the Schenningholmane rocks to the north, by Arkeologvika to the west, and by Gåshamna to the east. The beach is sheltered, short and steep in places. At least one old marine terrace is visible. The plain (or coastal flat) is level, with the ground starting to rise approx. 50 m from the water line. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation.	
ND-93169	93169	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.831'	E 15° 46.788'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-93169_01 forScience_ARK_ND-93169_02		X	forScience_ARK_ORTHO_02	X		Remains of a rock (larger than those found elsewhere at the site), with a wooden post (perhaps remains of a cross) set vertically into the ground. Next to it, there is an oval made of smaller rocks and red brick fragments.	The small headland is bordered by the Schenningholmane rocks to the north, by Arkeologvika to the west, and by Gåshamna to the east. The beach is sheltered, short and steep in places. At least one old marine terrace is visible. The plain (or coastal flat) is level, with the ground starting to rise approx. 50 m from the water line. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation.	According to Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen), pp. 153, "on a small hill near cabin B [ND-93166] a shaft of a monumental cross was uncovered, set deep in the ground, next to which there was a grave, marked on the surface with a setting of stones and bricks". ND-93169 might be the site described by the authors.
ND-93170	93170	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.735'	E 15° 46.106'	2023-09-10	forScience_ARK_ND-93170_01 forScience_ARK_ND-93170_02 forScience_ARK_ND-93170_03 forScience_ARK_ND-93170_04		forScience_ARK_ND-93170_05	forScience_ARK_ORTHO_01	X		Remains of a fairly wide (approx. 70 cm) stone wall enclosing a rectangular area from the north, east, and south. There is no wall on the western side, where a small stream seems to form in the melting season. The wall is made of stones larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity of the site. On the other side of the stream, a low rectangular earth bank is faintly visible, also open from the west. The embankment is only a few centimetres high and consists of small stones, similar to those found elsewhere in the area. Lush vegetation grows inside both enclosed areas. Immediately to the east lies object ND-93171-1.	The site is situated in the southern section of Arkeologvika, approx. 45 m from the water line. The beach face is narrow, with a low storm berm protecting the backshore area. Driftwood is sparse. To the south, within a slight depression, lies an alluvial fan, where nival and rainwater runoff forms numerous small streams, posing a serious threat of damage to the archaeological feature. Vegetation is sparse, present mainly within the boundaries of the site.	Chochorowski (1989) Some major problems of the archeological exploration of north-western Sørkapp Land (Spitsbergen), pp. 193-198: Based on the excavations conducted in the area, Chochorowski concludes that it is the foundation of two rectangular tents from the whaling period, with the round-like walls used to hold the bottom edge of the tent canvas. "The large tent served probably as a kitchen, maybe as a sleeping-room etc. The small tent may have been a bedroom or a room reserved for a group of whalers of some higher status than the rest". Chochorowski argues that the structure should be identified with the tent from the Dutch processing centre of 1613, seized and later used by the English (p. 204). Further details are to be found in the article.
ND-93171-1	93171-1	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.734'	E 15° 46.140'	2023-09-10	forScience_ARK_ND-93171-1_01 forScience_ARK_ND-93171-1_02	forScience_ARK_ND-93171-1_03	forScience_ARK_ORTHO_01	X			An elongated mound of coarse gravel and small stones, approx. 11 m long and 30 cm high. On the northern side of the mound, the level of the ground is noticeably lower than in the surrounding area. Within the depression, fragments of bone overgrown with moss can be seen. Near the object (as well as the adjacent object ND-93170), there are small vertical wooden stakes (grid stakes) and metal pegs, likely used to support string lines during archaeological excavations conducted by Chochorowski and his team in 1987. The mound is located at the edge of a shallow depression (seasonally filled with water) and may have been partially washed away. A few fragments of red brick are present in the area.	The site is situated in the southern section of Arkeologvika, approx. 45 m from the water line. The beach face is narrow, with a low storm berm protecting the backshore area. Driftwood is sparse. To the south, within a slight depression, lies an alluvial fan, where nival and rainwater runoff forms numerous small streams, posing a serious threat of damage to the archaeological feature. Vegetation is sparse, present mainly within the boundaries of the site.	The current shape and dimensions of the structure are different from those given in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, which might suggests that the site and its vicinity have been modified by natural processes occurring in the area.
ND-ARK01	X	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.789'	E 15° 47.152'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-ARK01_01 forScience_ARK_ND-ARK01_02 forScience_ARK_ND-ARK01_03			X	X		A collection of rocks larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity, mixed with fragments of red brick. A few metres away, more crushed red brick can be seen.	The site is situated in the western section of Gåshamna, on a slight rise (about 11 m a.s.l.), approx. 40 m from the shoreline. The area is gravelly and vegetation is sparse. Coastal waters are shallow with numerous skerries.	
ND-ARK02	X	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.816'	E 15° 46.815'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-ARK02_01 forScience_ARK_ND-ARK02_02		X	forScience_ARK_ORTHO_02	X		A collection of rocks larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity, most laid out in a line. Close to it lies a wooden board and an overturned metal marker with the code AMV45.	The site is located on a rise (approx. 11 m a.s.l.), at a distance of 100 m from the shoreline. The small headland is bordered by the Schenningholmane rocks to the north, by Arkeologvika to the west, and by Gåshamna to the east. The beach is sheltered, short and steep in places. At least one old marine terrace is visible. The plain (or coastal flat) is level, with the ground starting to rise approx. 50 m from the water line. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation.	The structure features on the map published in Chochorowski (1989) Some major problems of the archeological exploration of north-western Sørkapp Land (Spitsbergen), p. 185 (I-K), but does not seem to be discussed in the text. It, therefore, remains unclear what the structure is.

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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
ND-ARK03	X	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.811' E 15° 46.693'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-ARK03_01 forScience_ARK_ND-ARK03_02	X	forScience_ARK_ORTHO_02	X		A low stone wall, largely collapsed, following the line of a slope rising above it. At one end, there is a decayed fragment of a wooden post set vertically into the ground and moss-covered animal bones.	The stone wall is located on a rise (approx. 9 m a.s.l.), at a distance of 60 m from the shoreline. The headland is bordered by the Schenningholmane rocks to the north, by Arkeologvika to the west, and by Gåshamna to the east. The beach is sheltered, short and steep in places. At least one old marine terrace is visible. The plain (or coastal flat) is level, with the ground in places, at least one approx. 50 m from the water line. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation.	The structure is described in Chochorowski (1989) Some major problems of the archaeological exploration of north-western Svalbard Land (Spitsbergen), pp. 385-392. Chochorowski mentions "the remains of a dwelling construction, situated in a fairly exposed place at the foot of a small rocky downcast" discovered in the course of excavatory works. "When it was uncovered, the object proved to be the remnants of a primitive construction forming a low wall made of loose rocks, stone slabs and single whale bones. The construction adjoined the downcast which formed one of its walls and protected it against strong east winds (...). It was of a probe, oval shape adjusted to the configuration of the rock downcast. The foundation wall was constructed on a terrace obtained by leveling the detritus accumulated in the downcast. The walls and the roof of the tent were, presumably, made of some light materials (all canvas?) fastened to the edge of the rock downcast and suspended in the poles set in the foundation wall." Further details and the map of the area are to be found in the same article. The structure described in Chochorowski (1989) is described as a "whalers' lookout", based on the basis of ethnographic and archaeological finds discovered on site, can be found in Chochorowski (1987) Badania archeologiczne w północno-zachodniej części Sørkappplandu (Zachodni Spitsbergen), XIV Sympozjum Polane, Lublin 1987, pp. 229-231. According to the latter text the structure, described as a "whalers' lookout", was used most intensively around the years 1620 and 1650 (p. 231).
ND-ARK04	X	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.727' E 15° 46.848'	2023-09-07	forScience_ARK_ND-ARK04_01	X	X	X		A tall dry-stone cairn, likely modern, located at the edge of a small hill overlooking Arkeologvika, in the immediate vicinity of ND-93159 (burial ground). A metal marker with the code AMV44 is placed on top of the cairn.	The cairn is located on top of a hill (approx. 38 m a.s.l.), at a distance of 250 m from Schenningholmane (to the south) and 160 m from the shore of Gåshamna. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation.	
ND-ARK05	X	Arkeologvika	N 76° 56.741' E 15° 45.738'	2023-09-10	forScience_ARK_ND-ARK05_01 forScience_ARK_ND-ARK05_02 forScience_ARK_ND-ARK05_03 forScience_ARK_ND-ARK05_04 forScience_ARK_ND-ARK05_05	X	X	X		A site comprising several objects located a few metres apart: (a) a rough stone circle, approx. 80 cm in diameter, made of larger rocks than those found elsewhere on the site, (b) remains of a wooden structure, measuring approx. 60 x 70 cm, with the wooden (and some metal) elements joined with nail, (c) several wooden boards, possibly the remains of a fox trap, (d) fragment of a vertical wooden post with rocks piled up around its base. Near the post fragment, at a distance of no more than 1 m, there is a small stone cairn (not shown in the photographs). Found nearby is a metal peg, similar to those used for mounting the AMV markers found at several different sites in Sørkapp Land.	The site is located on a rise at the base of the Høyerpynten headland, approx. 20 m a.s.l., at roughly equal distance from Andvika and Arkeologvika. The substrate is gravelly, with numerous rocks scattered around and sparse vegetation.	
ND-132295-1	132295-1	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.661' E 17° 03.477'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-132295_03 forScience_BET_ND-132295_03 forScience_BET_ND-132295_04 forScience_BET_ND-132295_05 forScience_BET_ND-132295_06 forScience_BET_ND-132295_07	forScience_BET_ND-132295_01	forScience_BET_ORTHO_02			Remains of a wooden cabin, situated atop a low gravel mound. The outline of the cabin is marked with clearly visible sill logs with distinct notches at the ends. Within the outline, in one of the corners, lie the remains of a brick oven and a fragment of a leather shoe, partially covered with gravel. Outside, in the direction of the shore, lie a few everyday objects: an old wooden boat hook (ND-BET01), a wooden brush handle and another fragment of a leather shoe. The area near the ruined cabin is rich in driftwood mingled with numerous wooden elements bearing clear signs of woodworking, possibly elements of wooden cabins formerly found at the site (selected examples: ND-BET02 to ND-BET04).	The heritage site is located behind a storm ridge, separating it from the sea. The state of the area and a gap visible in the storm ridge suggest that the area has been flooded, with the water coming in and/or draining away through the gap. The area surrounding the site is covered with gravel. A ridge is visible deeper in the valley. It may have held a lake which flooded the plain when the ridge broke (extreme event). The area between the mountains and the shore is flat, with low mounds (up to 1 m high). Along the shore there is plenty of driftwood, whale bones and stranded marine litter.	According to Zająć (2006) Archeological heritage sites in Bettybukta, p. 78, ND-132295-1 constitutes the second part of the heritage complex discovered in Bettybukta in 1991 by A. Wójcik and W. Zająć from the Jagiellonian University. It is "the remainder of a single house located at 1 km distance to the south of the first group, 2-3 m above sea level and 100-130 km [sic] from the shore. This is the second part of the Bettybukta complex, situated on the back of the ridge, which is the continuation of the ridge of the Bokabukta. There are no any signs of effect of water streams, as it is located lower than well-preserved terrace of the coastal part of Shoklebukta plain. The origin of the house remains unclear." According to Zająć (2002) Zmiany w strukturze środowiska przyrodniczego Sørkappplandu, p. 33, the majority of the huts in Bettybukta belonged to the Pomors, who usually built them right on the shore to facilitate transport. The current distance of the huts to the sea is the effect of marine coastal accumulation which has occurred since their construction at the rate of approximately 40 m per century.
ND-BET01	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.661' E 17° 03.503'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET01_01 forScience_BET_ND-BET01_02 forScience_BET_ND-BET01_03	X	forScience_BET_ORTHO_02	X		An old wooden boat hook, located near ND-132295-1 (remains of a wooden cabin).	See environmental context of ND-132295 for more details.	
ND-BET02	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.704' E 17° 03.748'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET02_01	X	forScience_BET_ORTHO_02	X		A wooden element bearing clear signs of woodworking, one of many found among the driftwood piled up along the coast of Bettybukta, near ND-132295-1 (remains of a wooden cabin).	See environmental context of ND-132295 for more details.	
ND-BET03	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.724' E 17° 03.743'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET03_01 forScience_BET_ND-BET03_02	X	X	X		A wooden element bearing clear signs of woodworking, one of many found among the driftwood piled up along the coast of Bettybukta, near ND-132295-1 (remains of a wooden cabin).	See environmental context of ND-132295 for more details.	
ND-BET04	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.707' E 17° 03.503'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET04_01	X	forScience_BET_ORTHO_02	X		Thick wooden planks, nailed together to form a triangle, possibly a gable of one of the wooden cabins formerly found in Bettybukta. One of many construction elements found among the driftwood piled up along the coast near ND-132295-1 (remains of a wooden cabin).	See environmental context of ND-132295 for more details.	

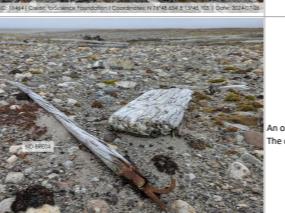
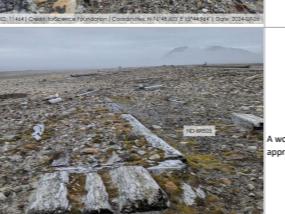
New Dimensions Cultural Heritage Catalogue (Version 1.0)

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			Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research	
Assigned by Science Foundation														
ND-BET05	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.085'	E 17° 02.760'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET05_01 forScience_BET_ND-BET05_02 forScience_BET_ND-BET05_03 forScience_BET_ND-BET05_04 forScience_BET_ND-BET05_05	forScience_BET_ND-BET05_06	forScience_BET_ORTHO_01	forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET05_01 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET05_02 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET05_03 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET05_04 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET05_05 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET05_06		Remains of a wooden cabin, partially buried in a low gravel mound. The ruin consists of severely decayed but still clearly visible sill logs, forming a rectangle, with lap joints in the corners. Many additional wooden elements, all severely decayed, lie scattered within and outside the cabin's perimeter. No brick fragments (typical of Pomor dwellings) are visible in the area.	The site lies approx. 700 m to the north of the Keilhaubreen glacier moraine. Numerous fragments of old wood, which may have originated from other man-made structures lie scattered in the vicinity. The ground is covered with fine- and medium-grained gravel, with occasional patches of grass and lichens. The area slopes gently down towards the coast and shows clear signs of water erosion (runoff), which may have affected the condition of the site. A storm berm with large quantities of driftwood separates the strandflat from the waves.	According to Ziaja (2006) Archeological heritage sites in Bettybukta, pp. 77-78, the complex which ND-BET05 belongs to was discovered in 1993 by members of a research expedition of the Jagiellonian University – Wiesław Ziaja and Antoni Wójcik. At the time of discovery the complex consisted of the remains of six wooden buildings and a single pole set vertically into the ground (likely ND-BET07). "The complex is located at the edge of a terrace 2-3 m above sea level and 100-130 m from the shore. Woodcut houses with hearths prevail among the buildings. They are oriented from north to south, in parallel with the coastal line. (...) The remains of the buildings undergo washing away by the water streams that flow down from the steep slope of the nearest mountain Svarkuven".	
ND-BET06	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.047'	E 17° 02.760'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET06_01 forScience_BET_ND-BET06_02 forScience_BET_ND-BET06_03 forScience_BET_ND-BET06_04 forScience_BET_ND-BET06_05 forScience_BET_ND-BET06_06 forScience_BET_ND-BET06_07	forScience_BET_ND-BET06_08	forScience_BET_ORTHO_01	forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET06_01 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET06_02 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET06_03 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET06_04 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET06_05		Faint remains of a man-made structure, possibly a wooden cabin, located approx. 50 m from ND-BET05. The site consists of a gravel mound, with a decayed fragment of a vertical wooden post standing at the edge of it. Scattered across the mound are several badly decayed wooden logs and whale bones, partially buried in gravel. Also half-buried within the site are two human skulls, with the upper portions of the crania exposed down to the level of the eye sockets.	The site lies approx. 620 m to the north of the Keilhaubreen glacier moraine. Numerous fragments of old wood, which may have originated from other man-made structures lie scattered in the vicinity. The ground is covered with fine- and medium-grained gravel, with occasional patches of grass and lichens. The area slopes gently down towards the coast and shows clear signs of water erosion (runoff), which may have affected the condition of the site. A storm berm with large quantities of driftwood separates the strandflat from the waves.	According to Ziaja (2006) Archeological heritage sites in Bettybukta, pp. 77-78, the complex which ND-BET06 belongs to was discovered in 1993 by members of a research expedition of the Jagiellonian University – Wiesław Ziaja and Antoni Wójcik. At the time of discovery the complex consisted of the remains of six wooden buildings and a single pole set vertically into the ground (likely ND-BET07). "The complex is located at the edge of a terrace 2-3 m above sea level and 100-130 m from the shore. Woodcut houses with hearths prevail among the buildings. They are oriented from north to south, in parallel with the coastal line. (...) The remains of the buildings undergo washing away by the water streams that flow down from the steep slope of the nearest mountain Svarkuven".	
ND-BET07	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.005'	E 17° 02.856'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET07_01 forScience_BET_ND-BET07_02	X	forScience_BET_ORTHO_03	forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET07_01 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET07_02 forScience_BET_TLS_ND-BET07_03		Decayed remains of a thick wooden post set vertically into the ground, with several stones placed at its base in a rough circle. The object lies approx. 50 m from ND-BET06 and might belong to the same site.	The post is located approx. 550 m to the north of the Keilhaubreen glacier moraine and 80 m from the shore. Numerous fragments of old wood, which may have originated from other man-made structures lie scattered in the vicinity. The ground is covered with fine- and medium-grained gravel, with occasional patches of grass and lichens. The area slopes gently down towards the coast and shows clear signs of water erosion (runoff), which may have affected the condition of the site. A storm berm with large quantities of driftwood separates the strandflat from the waves.	According to Ziaja (1995) Environmental changes and remains of human activity in the south-eastern Spitsbergen, p. 40, the post had probably been used for mooring. In Ziaja (2006) Archeological heritage sites in Bettybukta, p. 78, however, we read that it "is probably the lower part of a cross". It is unclear which post these references refer to – ND-BET07 or ND-BET06.	
ND-BET08	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 39.956'	E 17° 02.959'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET08_01 forScience_BET_ND-BET08_02	X	X	X		A well-preserved wooden oar located on the beach, among driftwood and other marine debris.	The object lies approximately 450 m to the north of the Keilhaubreen glacier moraine and 30 m from the sea. It can be found just behind the storm berm, which separates the strandflat from the sea, among driftwood and other marine debris.		
ND-BET09	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 39.866'	E 17° 02.935'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET09_01 forScience_BET_ND-BET09_02	X	X	X		A small wooden element with eight neat notches spaced evenly along its length and a round tenon protruding from each end. One of many wooden elements found among the driftwood and other marine debris piled up along the coast of Bettybukta.	The object lies approximately 270 m to the north of the Keilhaubreen glacier moraine and 25 m from the sea. It can be found just behind the storm berm, which separates the strandflat from the sea, among driftwood and other marine debris.		
ND-BET10	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.064'	E 17° 02.971'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET10_01 forScience_BET_ND-BET10_02 forScience_BET_ND-BET10_03	X	X	X		A well-preserved wooden structure resembling a turnstile, with cross-like arms (or fragments of them) on both ends and a round hole going through the centre. The object lies on the beach, amid driftwood and other marine debris, and while its original function remains unclear, it may have formed a part of a manual hoisting or rotating mechanism. Due to the absence of a rounded central shaft, the object may have had a different function or may be a repurposed structural component.	The object lies approximately 630 m to the north of the Keilhaubreen glacier moraine and 40 m from the sea. It can be found just behind the storm berm, which separates the strandflat from the sea, among driftwood and other marine debris.		
ND-BET11	X	Bettybukta	N 76° 40.122'	E 17° 03.022'	2023-08-19	forScience_BET_ND-BET11_01	X	X	X		A long piece of driftwood with a broad notch and a square mortise at each end. One of many wooden elements found among the driftwood and other marine debris piled up along the coast of Bettybukta.	The object lies approximately 730 m to the north of the Keilhaubreen glacier moraine and 35 m from the sea. It can be found just behind the storm berm, which separates the strandflat from the sea, among driftwood and other marine debris.		
ND-175036-1	175036-1	Bjørneinfluya	N 76° 43.178'	E 16° 09.132'	2023-08-24	forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_05 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_06 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_07 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_08 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_09 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_10 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_11 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_12 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_13 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_14 forScience_BIO_ND-175036_1_15	forScience_BIO_ORTHO_ND-175036-1	forScience_BIO_TLS_ND-175036_1_01 forScience_BIO_TLS_ND-175036_1_02 forScience_BIO_TLS_ND-175036_1_03 forScience_BIO_TLS_ND-175036_1_04 forScience_BIO_TLS_ND-175036_1_05 forScience_BIO_TLS_ND-175036_1_06 forScience_BIO_TLS_ND-175036_1_07		A complex consisting of several objects: (a) Remains of a wooden cabin, thoroughly described in numerous publications by Jan Chochorowski and the site are two badly decayed ground beams (logs) partially sunk into the ground, with the other two remaining. Opposite the logs, a third log is visible, which is not a wooden cross, but a beam with a rectangular cross-section. Additional wooden elements are scattered around the structure, along with several rocks. A thick earthen embankment surrounds the structure on all sides, with numerous fragments of red brick scattered on top and outside of it. There is a general similarity between the current state of the site and the old photographs of Chochorowski, but there are also significant differences indicating the site's deterioration over the years. (b) Remains of a grave and a cross, described and photo-documented by Chochorowski's team during excavations. Based on the old photographs, neither the grave nor the base of the cross were back-filled after research work was completed. The skeleton, with its head in the interior facing inland (not mentioned in the thorough description of the site provided by Chochorowski). Possibly the remains of the research team's camping spot.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace, about 50 m from the beach and 20 m from the mouth of a seasonal river (dry at the time of the survey), likely draining the valley during the melt season. The river bed lies about 2 m below the level of the surrounding area. The ground is covered with coarse gravel and dense patches of polar willow (Salix polaris). The beach is rocky and free of marine litter. Approx. 1 km to the northwest of the site lies the moraine of Vitkobreen. There is no doubt that the site is the Bjørneinfluya settlement complex, located on the southern fringes of the Pomor hunting territory, excavated and described in detail by Jan Chochorowski. The sketch of the site published in Chochorowski, Jasinski (2015) <i>Traces of Pomor nautical penetration on the coasts of northwestern Svalbard, West Spitsbergen</i> , p. 63, suggests that the state of the cabin has seriously deteriorated over the years. Currently, many constructional elements visible in the sketch are badly decayed or missing. The article mentions also "a sizable fireplace [sic] located a bit below the hut, on a hill-side sloping down to the sea". According to the authors, it was "an object functionally primarily as a seashore". The trace of it was found at the site during the survey. In Chochorowski, Jasinski (2015) <i>Traces of Pomor nautical penetration on the coasts of northwestern Svalbard, West Spitsbergen</i> , p. 63, we read: "In Bjørneinfluya, on a high (11 m a.s.l.) promontory inaccessible from the sea, there were remains of a hut which were massive logs, perhaps taken from drift material at the continent. The hut's floor was made from the deck planks of a wrecked ship. Close to the hut there also were relics of a red-carbon artefact, p. 520, we read: "In Bjørneinfluya, on a high (11 m a.s.l.) promontory inaccessible from the sea, there were remains of a hut which were massive logs, perhaps taken from drift material at the continent. The hut's floor was made from the deck planks of a wrecked ship. Close to the hut there also were relics of a red-carbon artefact, p. 520, we read: "In Bjørneinfluya, on a high (11 m a.s.l.) promontory inaccessible from the sea, there were remains of a hut which were massive logs, perhaps taken from drift material at the continent. The hut's floor was made from the deck planks of a wrecked ship. Close to the hut there also were relics of a red-carbon artefact, p. 520, we read: "In Bjørneinfluya, on a high (11 m a.s.l.) promontory inaccessible from the sea, there were remains of a hut which were massive logs, perhaps taken from drift material at the continent. 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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
ND-175038-1	175038-1	Bjørnebeinflya	N 76° 42.757' E 16° 13.268'	2023-08-21	forScience_BIO_ND-175038-1_01 forScience_BIO_ND-175038-1_02	X	X	X		A decayed wooden log set vertically into the ground, with several rocks (larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity) piled up around its base.	The object is located near the Fisneset headland, at an elevation of 5 m a.s.l., approx. 50 m from the sea. The beach face is narrow with abundant driftwood. Raised marine terraces are visible. The ground is covered with gravel, with sparse tundra vegetation.	
ND-BRE01	X	Breineset	N 76° 49.995' E 15° 42.736'	2024-07-18	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE01_01	X	X	X		Car tire Firestone Ground Grip Type-U B-4, 7.50-20, Heavy Duty Truck-Bus 8-Ply Made in U.S.A. Military: 4593642. The object was discovered in 2021, during fieldwork conducted as part of the Sørkapp Marine Litter Cleanup project (RIS ID: 11230). Based on the information found online, the tire could be from a period as early as the 1950s to the 1970s, but the presence of the word "military" means that it could also have been produced later. The code does not follow the typical DOT (Department of Transportation) format and does not, therefore, provide clear insights into the tire's age.	The object lies on a raised marine terrace, at an elevation of approx. 4 m a.s.l., about 60 m from the water line. The area is part of a small headland, south of Rudibukta. The beach is rocky, steep and narrow. Tundra vegetation is present.	
ND-BRE02	X	Breineset	N 76° 48.992' E 15° 44.642'	2024-07-26	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE02_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE02_02 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE02_03	X	X	X		A large wooden structure, probably an old raft. It is made of wooden logs arranged in two layers, one on top of the other, with fifteen short logs in the bottom layer and five long ones in the top layer. The top logs lie across the bottom ones and are joined together with thick metal rods. The wood is badly decayed, with some sections of the structure falling apart. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is situated in the bed of a river draining a nameless tundra lake. The riverbed is sandy, cutting deep into the coastal strip, on the surface of which raised marine terraces are visible. The beach is sandy, measuring 30–40 m in width. The object lies approx. 50 m from the sea.	
ND-BRE03	X	Breineset	N 76° 48.654' E 15° 45.103'	2024-07-26	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE03_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE03_02 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE03_03	X	X	X		A cracked wooden buoy in the shape of two eight-sided truncated pyramids joined at the base, with a round whole at one of the ends. Remains of red and white paint are still visible on the buoy's surface. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies at the edge of the Nordre Breia River, which drains water from the higher parts of Wiedjerfjellet mountain. The riverbed is sandy, cutting deep into the beach and the coastal strip, on the surface of which raised marine terraces are visible. The beach is sandy, measuring up to 100 m in width. The object lies approx. 130 m from the sea.	
ND-BRE04	X	Breineset	N 76° 48.603' E 15° 44.964'	2024-07-26	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE04_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE04_02	X	X	X		An old boat hook, consisting of a corroded metal hook attached to a decayed wooden pole with a nail. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies in the backshore area, separated from the beach face by a small beach ridge. The terrain has a slight slope. The sandy beach has a width of up to 100 meters. The object lies approx. 50 m from the sea.	
ND-BRE05	X	Breineset	N 76° 48.533' E 15° 45.074'	2024-07-26	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE05_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE05_02 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE05_03	X	X	X		A wooden platform made of thick logs, partially buried in sand and rocks at the back of a wide beach. The platform measures approximately 1.5 x 5 m. It was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies in the backshore area, separated from the beach face by a small beach ridge. The terrain has a slight slope. The sandy beach has a width of up to 60 meters. The object lies approx. 50 m from the sea.	
ND-BRE06	X	Breineset	N 76° 48.442' E 15° 45.382'	2024-07-26	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE06_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE06_02	X	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap. The wooden frame consists of two side boards (sharpened at one end) and five cross boards, one of which is broken. A few large rocks lie on top of the frame and an empty bird's nest can be seen between the rocks. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies on a raised marine terrace, approx. 80 m from the sea. Sparse tundra vegetation is present in its vicinity. The terrain has a slight slope. The sandy beach has a width of up to 60 m.	
ND-BRE07	X	Breineset	N 76° 48.321' E 15° 45.808'	2024-07-26	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE07_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE07_02 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE07_03 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE07_04	X	X	X		A thick wooden plank with the phrase F x AM A carved into it. Next to it there is another wooden plank, a long wooden log and an upturned metal marker bearing an alphanumeric identifier AMV 36. All of the objects are situated beyond the high tide point. No measurements were taken. The site was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies 60 m north of the deep Søre Breia River channel and approx. 60 m from the sea, on a raised marine terrace covered with sparse vegetation. The beach is part sandy, part gravelly, with a gentle slope and kelp (laminaria) scattered over its entire surface.	

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ND-BRE08	X	Breineset	N 76° 48.071'	E 15° 47.145'	2024-07-26	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE08_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE08_02	X	X		A fragment of an unidentified device. The object consists of a square base with a number of metal cones arranged on its surface into a circle and a vertical metal rod protruding from the centre. Half way up the rod, there is a thick metal ring with the words RAISE and LOWER still legible on its surface. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies within the driftwood-strewn backshore area above the northern section of Vektaren bay, approx. 40 m from the shore. The beach is narrow, part sandy and part stony.		
ND-BRE09	X	Breineset	N 76° 48.055'	E 15° 47.397'	2024-07-26	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE09_01	X	X		A well-preserved wooden ear. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies within the driftwood-strewn initial backshore zone above the northern section of Vektaren bay, approx. 25 m from the shore. The beach is narrow, part sandy and part stony.		
ND-BRE10	X	Breineset	N 76° 47.992'	E 15° 48.769'	2025-08-30	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_02 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_03 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_04 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_05 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_06 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_07 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_08 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_09 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE10_10	X	X		A rectangular wooden cabin, known as Hilton. The cabin is built of driftwood and measures approximately 176 cm in height, 250 cm in width and 400 cm in length. The cabin has a flat plank roof, which appears to have been originally constructed as a double layer. At present, only a single layer of planks remains over most of the roof. In places, the planks are weighted down with stones and remnants of roofing felt can still be seen from beneath them. In the upper right corner of the southwest wall there is a small window, now boarded up. Around the window the walls lie numerous planks, the remains of one of the outer walls of the original structure, all of wood of unknown purpose. The wooden frame is once held by the entrance in the northeast wall has totally collapsed. The entrance door is missing. The doorway, now completely exposed, leads into a small vestibule measuring approximately 240 cm x 100 cm. Inside the vestibule lie plastic containers, a bucket and several other items. The plank floor is in poor condition, partially broken and overgrown with moss. The inner partition wall is made of planks. The inner door is still in place, but in poor condition and stands open. The main room contains a small bench, a table, a low bunk, a plywood container, remnants of a stove, and assorted rubbish. There are clear gaps between the logs in the walls and the interior is damp and dirty. The floor is covered with decayed wood, moss, and other debris. In the immediate vicinity of the cabin lie numerous wooden elements of various shapes and sizes, as well as a rusted chimney pipe. Behind the cabin, on the northeast side, two small wooden posts have been driven vertically into the ground. The cabin's current condition precludes any practical use as shelter.	The cabin is located on a raised marine terrace (about 4 m a.s.l.), which forms part of the Breinesfjøys strandflat. The marine terrace and the actual beach form a coastal strip approx. 450 m wide. The distance from the cabin to the sea is about 90 m. Rich tundra vegetation is present in the area. The beach is sandy-stony and sandy-gravelly, with numerous pieces of driftwood.	According to Krawczyk (1985) <i>Remains of seasonal settlement in Sørkappland</i> , pp. 116-118, the cabin was built in the 1960s as an "accessory" for trappers staying in Palfjorden. In the mid-1980s, it was still in a good state of preservation and fully usable. In Reymert, Moen (2015) <i>Fangshytter på Svalbard 1794-2015</i> we read that the cabin was built by Nils Arne Sissner and Svein Moe in 1970. The photographs published in the book indicate that the cabin's condition had significantly deteriorated since the 1980s and it was described as a ruin.	
ND-BRE11	X	Breineset	N 76° 49.513'	E 15° 44.075'	2025-08-28	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE11_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE11_02 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE11_03	X	X		Remains of a fox trap. Wooden frame of standard dimensions with two of the cross boards broken and several rocks placed on top. Object discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located near the northern bank of the Sklikleka river, which drains water from the mountains and glaciers above the valley of Sklikleiden. It lies approx. 3 m from the river channel and 75 m from the sea. The ground in the area is covered with sand and gravel.		
ND-BRE12	X	Breineset	N 76° 49.019'	E 15° 44.579'	2025-08-30	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE12_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE12_02	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap, located on a rocky ground. A complete wooden frame, consisting of two side boards and four cross boards nailed to them. Several rocks larger than those found in the immediate vicinity are placed on top. The spaces between the boards are covered with mosses. Object discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is situated approx. 40 m from the sea and 15 m north of the bed of a river draining a nameless tundra lake. The riverbed is sandy, cutting deep into the coastal strip, on the surface of which raised marine terraces are visible. The beach is sandy and about 30 m wide.		
ND-BRE13	X	Breineset	N 76° 48.092'	E 15° 46.915'	2025-08-30	forScience_BRE_ND-BRE13_01 forScience_BRE_ND-BRE13_02	X	X		Remains of a fox-trap. A wooden frame, probably incomplete, consisting of two side boards and three crossboards nailed to them. Several rocks larger than those found in the immediate vicinity are placed on top. The area around the trap and partially the trap itself are covered with lush vegetation. Object discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies on a raised marine terrace above the northern section of Vektaren bay, approx. 90 m from the shore. The beach is narrow, part sandy and part stony, covered with numerous pieces of driftwood.		
ND-FAN01	X	Fangmannpynten	N 77° 00.057'	E 15° 22.512'	2023-09-13	forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_01 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_02 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_03 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_04 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_05 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_11 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_12 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_13 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_14 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_06 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_07 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_08 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_09 forScience_FAN_ND-FAN01_10	X			Distinct remains of a wooden cabin located approx. 150 m from the shore, at 10 m a.s.l., about 1 m from the face of a rock outcrop. Decayed remains of ground beams form a rectangle measuring approx. 2.0 x 3.5 m, with lap joints still visible in two of the corners. Inside, in one corner, vertically set wooden posts protrude from the ground, along with several fragments of red brick – possibly a stove or a hearth. A broad cut-out in the sill log facing the rock outcrop likely marks the location of the entrance. The surface of the ground inside and around the cabin is covered with cobbles, with some vegetation growing along the logs. Scattered nearby are numerous pieces of driftwood.	The site lies next to a rock outcrop on the Båstrandås strandflat, approx. 70 m from the sea. The beach is narrow, covered with sand and gravel, and quite steep, with numerous driftwood logs scattered in the area. Coastal waters are shallow with plenty of underwater rocks.	In Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problems of the dendrochronology of Russian hunting stations od Spitsbergen</i> , pp. 30-31, there is an emergency shelter sketch. A photograph of the site during excavations can be found on page 32. The same photograph features in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) <i>Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen)</i> , p. 164, where it is accompanied by the following description, pp. 161-165: "It was a tiny 5m ² in floor surface cabin built from driftwood which had been little selected in terms of constructional usefulness. The ground beams were made from massive, irregular tree trunks, only roughly hewn and cut aske. The construction also comprised shipwreck elements (e.g. a captain drum used as a foundation for a brick stove), including details made from oak which the cabin was built behind a madnock, so that the walls in the rear were made from the same wood as the front, coming from the same tree. In the middle of the monadnock a wall was erected from large boulders, which closed the area between the entrance and the vertical wall of the monadnock, forming a kind of entrance hall, perhaps canopied. (...) It can be assumed that the building of the house was forced rather than pre-planned, perhaps under the pressure of time." Further details are to be found in the article.	
ND-FDU01	X	Fjørholmen, Dunøyane	N 77° 04.039'	E 14° 57.998'	2023-09-03	forScience_FDU_ND-FDU01_02 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU01_03	forScience_FDU_ND-FDU01_01	forScience_FDU_ORTHO_01		A small, roughly square mound composed of stone and red brick fragments. Additional red brick fragments lie scattered several metres from the mound. Original shape and function of the object remain unknown.	Fjørholmen is one of three small, flat islands located to the north-west of the mouth of Hornsund, which is why they were initially known as the Hornsund Islands. According to Krawczyk (1995) <i>Data for the history of the Dunøyane</i> , pp. 281-282, the current name Dunøyane has been in use since the 1860s. The islands are surrounded by extensive shallows and numerous skerries, which makes them hard to access both from the open sea and from the mainland. However, the shallows, skerries and rich bottom fauna made the island an ideal habitat for the walrus, which – along with the bears, seals and foxes – drew Russian hunters to the area.	The site is marked on the map published in Chochorowski, Jasinski (1995) <i>Relics of Russian hunting stations on Dunøyane (West Spitsbergen)</i> , pp. 269 and 275. According to the article, it was most probably a dwelling-house heated with a brick stove. The ruin is poorly preserved and thickly overgrown with vegetation, which makes it impossible to determine more closely even its size (ca. 5 x 5 m ²), let alone any structural details. The two stone "mounds" located to the north-west of the building may be interpreted as support for a votive cross and a stone covering of a grave, though just as well both of them may have been parts of some other structures (e.g. bath stoves). Further details are available in the article.	

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ND-FDU02	X	Fjærholmen, Dunøyane	N 77° 04.063'	E 14° 58.216'	2023-09-03	forScience_FDU_ND-FDU02_03 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU02_05 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU02_06 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU02_07 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU02_08 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU02_09	forScience_FDU_ND-FDU02_01	forScience_FDU_ORTHO_01	X		The mounds are located at the edge of a raised marine terrace descending steeply towards a small, elongated lake, situated in a depression approx. 2 m below the level of the surrounding story beach. Some driftwood and stranded marine litter are present on the beach. According to Krawczyk (1989) Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund (p. 154), the steep escarpment formed relatively recently "due to the undermining action of the sea".	According to Chochorowski, Jasiski (1995) Relics of Russian hunting stations on Dundøyane (West Spitsbergen), pp. 272 (map) and 273, the mounds form a part of an older Pomor station and can be identified as relics of monumental wooden crosses. They are remnants of posts set vertically in the ground, each supported by a mound thickly overgrown with tundra. The proximity of the cliff admits of the hypothesis that originally there may have been more objects on the site. According to the article (p. 278), "at the peak of its development the Fjærholmen station was certainly the main [walrus] hunting centre in the region".
ND-FDU03	X	Fjærholmen, Dunøyane	N 77° 04.062'	E 14° 58.123'	2023-09-03	forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_01 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_02 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_03 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_04 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_05 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_06 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_07 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_08 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_09	forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_07 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_08 forScience_FDU_ND-FDU03_09	forScience_FDU_ORTHO_01	X		The remains are located at the edge of a raised marine terrace descending steeply towards a small, elongated lake, situated in a depression approx. 2 m below the level of the surrounding story beach. Some driftwood and stranded marine litter are present on the beach. According to Krawczyk (1989) Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund (p. 154), the steep escarpment formed relatively recently "due to the undermining action of the sea".	According to Chochorowski, Jasiski (1995) Relics of Russian hunting stations on Dundøyane (West Spitsbergen), pp. 272 and 274 (map) and 273, "Outline of two large buildings of similar size (ca 5 x 12 m) and similar orientation (NNW-SSW) appear most prominently. They were built close to each other (4-5 m) and almost parallel, with their gable walls facing the bay. Each of the buildings had three rooms: a large hall in the middle and a room (one smaller, one bigger) on either side of it. The two rooms were heated with brick stoves. (...) To the east of the dwelling-houses there are relics of two smaller buildings (ca. 4 x 4 and 5 x 5 m)... Concentrations of stones found within the outlines of the objects are undoubtedly relics of stoves-fireplaces, typical of Pomor baths." Further details are available in the article. Today, structure dimensions are hard to verify due to decay and vegetation.
ND-93151-1	93151-1	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.358'	E 15° 48.411'	2023-09-07	forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_01 forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_02 forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_03 forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_04 forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_05 forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_06 forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_07	forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_08 forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_09 forScience_GAS_ND-93151-1_10	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_02	forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-93151-1_01 to forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-93151-1_13		Chochorowski (1989) The Hornsund whaling station – exploration and conservation problems, p. 24. The arrangement of relics of whaling appliances in Gåshamna makes one believe that the configuration of this part of the coast is now different from what it was at the time the station was in use. What matters here is especially the distance and the position of the objects in relation to the present coast line and their height in relation to their surroundings. (...) No doubt this is a result of isostatic (isoglaciostatic) uplifting movements which also brought changes in the configuration of the coast line."	More information on the whaling station in Hornsund can be found in Chochorowski (1989) The Hornsund whaling station – exploration and conservation problems, pp. 23-24, although the text does not provide descriptions of individual structures within the complex.
ND-93160-1	93160-1	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.322'	E 15° 48.616'	2023-09-07	forScience_GAS_ND-93160-1_01 forScience_GAS_ND-93160-1_02 forScience_GAS_ND-93160-1_03 forScience_GAS_ND-93160-1_04 forScience_GAS_ND-93160-1_05	forScience_GAS_ND-93160-1_06 forScience_GAS_ND-93160-1_07	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_02	forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-93160-1_01 to forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-93160-1_14		Chochorowski (1989) The Hornsund whaling station – exploration and conservation problems, p. 24. The arrangement of relicts of whaling appliances in Gåshamna makes one believe that the configuration of this part of the coast is now different from what it was at the time the station was in use. What matters here is especially the distance and the position of the objects in relation to the present coast line and their height in relation to their surroundings. (...) No doubt this is a result of isostatic (isoglaciostatic) uplifting movements which also brought changes in the configuration of the coast line."	
ND-93161-1	93161-1	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.307'	E 15° 48.753'	2023-08-26	forScience_GAS_ND-93161-1_01 forScience_GAS_ND-93161-1_02 forScience_GAS_ND-93161-1_03 forScience_GAS_ND-93161-1_04	forScience_GAS_ND-93161-1_05	X	X		Chochorowski (1989) The Hornsund whaling station – exploration and conservation problems, p. 24. The arrangement of relicts of whaling appliances in Gåshamna makes one believe that the configuration of this part of the coast is now different from what it was at the time the station was in use. What matters here is especially the distance and the position of the objects in relation to the present coast line and their height in relation to their surroundings. (...) No doubt this is a result of isostatic (isoglaciostatic) uplifting movements which also brought changes in the configuration of the coast line."	
ND-93164-1	93164-1	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.364'	E 15° 48.354'	2023-09-07	forScience_GAS_ND-93164-1_01 forScience_GAS_ND-93164-1_02 forScience_GAS_ND-93164-1_03	forScience_GAS_ND-93164-1_04	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_02	X		Chochorowski (1989) The Hornsund whaling station – exploration and conservation problems, p. 24. The arrangement of relicts of whaling appliances in Gåshamna makes one believe that the configuration of this part of the coast is now different from what it was at the time the station was in use. What matters here is especially the distance and the position of the objects in relation to the present coast line and their height in relation to their surroundings. (...) No doubt this is a result of isostatic (isoglaciostatic) uplifting movements which also brought changes in the configuration of the coast line."	In the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the same coordinates are assigned to two distinct sites: 93164-1 and 93150-1, reportedly consisting of a blubber oven and a grave respectively. The remains found on site appear to be the remains of a grave, but the mound on which the object is placed may well be the remains of a blubber oven, which would justify identical coordinates. No charred stones or solidified blubber, mentioned in the original description, were noticed anywhere on site.
ND-93165-1	93165-1	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.363'	E 15° 48.405'	2023-08-26	forScience_GAS_ND-93165-1_01	X	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_02	X		Chochorowski (1989) The Hornsund whaling station – exploration and conservation problems, p. 24. The arrangement of relicts of whaling appliances in Gåshamna makes one believe that the configuration of this part of the coast is now different from what it was at the time the station was in use. What matters here is especially the distance and the position of the objects in relation to the present coast line and their height in relation to their surroundings. (...) No doubt this is a result of isostatic (isoglaciostatic) uplifting movements which also brought changes in the configuration of the coast line."	
ND-93172	93172	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.250'	E 15° 52.729'	2023-08-25	forScience_GAS_ND-93172_01 forScience_GAS_ND-93172_02 forScience_GAS_ND-93172_03 forScience_GAS_ND-93172_04 forScience_GAS_ND-93172_05 forScience_GAS_ND-93172_06 forScience_GAS_ND-93172_07	forScience_GAS_ND-93172_08	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_01	forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-GAS04_01 to forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-GAS04_49		Chochorowski (1989) The Hornsund whaling station – exploration and conservation problems, p. 24. The arrangement of relicts of whaling appliances in Gåshamna makes one believe that the configuration of this part of the coast is now different from what it was at the time the station was in use. What matters here is especially the distance and the position of the objects in relation to the present coast line and their height in relation to their surroundings. (...) No doubt this is a result of isostatic (isoglaciostatic) uplifting movements which also brought changes in the configuration of the coast line."	In historical photographs, a wooden latrine (outhouse) is visible standing on the rise. Today, the spot is occupied by a PPS Hornsund rain gauge. A photograph published in Jørgensen (2006) Archeology on Svalbard: Past, Present and Future, p. 56, shows the site during excavations.

New Dimensions Cultural Heritage Catalogue (Version 1.0)

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New Dimensions Identification Code	GEONORGE Identification Code From GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue	General geographical area	New Dimensions GPS coordinates	Survey completion date	Ground-based photos	UAV photos	Orthophotos (EPSG:4326)	Laser scans	Representative photo	Heritage site description	Environmental context	Additional information	
Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research	
ND-93173	93173	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.197' E 15° 52.899'	2023-08-25	forScience_GAS_ND-93173_01 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_02 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_03 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_04 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_05 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_06 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_07	forScience_GAS_ND-93173_01 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_02 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_03 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_04 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_05 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_06 forScience_GAS_ND-93173_07	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_01	X		An old cemetery atop a small gravel mound, consisting of 7 graves (6 roughly rectangular and one round), located at irregular distances from each other. Individual graves are marked by rocks larger than those occurring elsewhere on the site, arranged flat on the ground, partially buried in the gravel, with sparse vegetation growing in between. In two cases, the rocks are arranged in three adjacent rows. The maximum height of the graves above ground level is approximately 30 cm. Some 10 m from the cemetery, four thick wooden planks are set vertically in the ground, marking the corners of a rectangle measuring about 150 cm by 50 cm.	A site is located on a small hillock (gravel mound) located in the eastern part of the valley, approx. 320 m to the south of the shore of Gåshamna. The ground around the site is covered with stones. Vegetation cover is sparse.	The site is mentioned in Chochorowski (1989) <i>The Hornsund whaling station – exploration and conservation problems</i> , p. 24. According to the author, included in the Gåshamna complex is "a graveyard with at least eight graves, some of which, judging by their size, house two or three (?) coffins".	
ND-93174-1	93174-1	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.368' E 15° 48.330'	2023-09-07	forScience_GAS_ND-93174-1_01 forScience_GAS_ND-93174-1_02 forScience_GAS_ND-93174-1_03		X	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_02	X		A few flat stones and a fragment of a wooden board visible from under the tundra. More wooden elements are likely to be concealed from view by vegetation. The object is barely visible and would be hard to locate without coordinates.	The site is located in the western part of the valley, approx. 110 m from the shore of Gåshamna. The terrain is slightly elevated, covered with gravel and sand. Lush tundra vegetation as well as numerous active or periodically active watercourses are present in the vicinity of the site. The area is boggy in places.	
ND-GAS01	X	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.212' E 15° 52.864'	2023-08-25	forScience_GAS_ND-GAS01_01 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS01_02		X	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_01	X		A broken grindstone (or an object resembling a grindstone). Its location – between Konstantinovka (ND-GAS04) and a cemetery (ND-93173) appears to be entirely random. The object is 53 cm across and 6 cm thick, with a square central hole measuring 6 x 6 cm.	The object lies approx. 280 m southeast of the shore of Gåshamna. The terrain is sloping gently towards the coast and the ground is covered with stones and gravel. Tundra vegetation is poorly developed.	
ND-GAS02	X	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.079' E 15° 52.964'	2023-08-25	forScience_GAS_ND-GAS02_01 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS02_02		X		X		A well-preserved fox trap, partially overgrown with vegetation. A wooden frame with a few large rocks, larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity, placed on top.	The trap is located on an elevation near a seasonal stream channel, approx. 520 m southeast of the shore of Gåshamna. The elevation is an extension of the Cébyévjeillet mountain slope. The soil substrate is gravelly-stony and the vegetation is sparse.	
ND-GAS03	X	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.364' E 15° 48.356'	2023-08-26	forScience_GAS_ND-GAS03_01 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS03_02		X	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_02	X		Apparent remains of a wooden barrel, partially buried in the ground. The object is located at the edge of an elongated earthen mound, with ND-93164-1 located on the mound's opposite end. Found next to it is a fox hole and whale bone fragments.	The site is located in the western part of the valley, approx. 110 m from the shore of Gåshamna. The terrain is slightly elevated, covered with gravel and sand. Lush tundra vegetation as well as numerous active or periodically active watercourses are present in the vicinity of the site. The area is boggy in places.	
ND-GAS04	138482	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.313' E 15° 52.902'	2023-08-26	forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_01 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_02 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_03 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_04 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_05 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_06 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_07 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_08 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_09 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_10 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_11 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_12 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_13 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_14 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_15 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_16	forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_01 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_02 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_03 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_04 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_05 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_06 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_07 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_08 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_09 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_10 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_11 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_12 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_13 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_14 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_15 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS04_16	forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-GAS04_01 to forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-GAS04_18	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_01			A trapper's cabin built in mid-1960s on a platform that previously supported one of the buildings of the research complex erected by the Swedish-Russian Arc of Meridian Expedition. The platform consists of a wooden frame reinforced internally with closely spaced parallel planks. The spaces between the planks are filled with yellow brick, likely serving both load distribution and thermal insulation purposes. The surface was covered with wooden planks, which formed a solid base for heavy apparatus. Many of the planks are now missing or badly decayed. Numerous old objects are scattered between the planks. Brick columns, approx. 120 cm high, likely used to support research equipment, are visible. A small wooden platform is located on the main entrance. A small wooden platform is located on the main entrance, a vestibule and what appears to have been a storage space. The main entrance is higher than the other parts, with a mono-pitched (iron-tol) roof sloping towards the north-west. The vestibule is lower, with a mono-pitched roof sloping to the south-east. The storage space is located on the far end of the vestibule, opposite the entrance door. It is lower than the vestibule, with the roof sloping in the same direction. The cabin is in poor condition. The roof is damaged and leaking, with the main room and vestibule partially exposed, and the storage space completely roofless. The floorboards are decayed, cracked, and give way underfoot. Shelves and hooks still hold some everyday items: rusted tools, wire baskets, pots and pans, dishes, cutlery. Some shelves have collapsed. In the main room, remains of a kitchen, including a small table and a few chairs, are visible. Behind the stove is a toppled wall of firebricks and pieces of metal that once protected the wooden wall from the heat. On the outside of the walls, remains of bitumen felt and aluminum sheets are visible. The cabin no longer offers much protection and will likely collapse before long. Found around the site are numerous additional objects, most of which have been captured in the photographs of the site.	The cabin is located approx. 160 m southeast of the shore of Gåshamna and 4 m from the edge of a 2-metre-high escarpment sloping steeply towards a depression forming a periodically-filled drainage lake. The depression was formed by water flowing from the Gåshamna valley and the sea, as during high tides and high waves seawater reaches deep inland. A walrus carcass washed ashore in 2023 provided clear proof of this, as it was moved from the beach to the central part of the drainage lake. To the east, at a distance of 4 m from the cabin, the ground drops about 1.5 m towards the bed of an intermittently flowing stream. Vegetation is sparse around the cabin and the ground is covered with gravel and stones.	The site features in Reymert, Moen (2015) <i>Fangsthytter på Svalbard 1794–2015</i> , pp. 455–456, as Observatoriet. According to the authors, the cabin was built in 1965 by Anders Ophøjgaard and Asbjørn Voldset, on the foundation of the observatory, which was part of the research complex built in Gåshamna in 1899 by the Swedish-Russian Arc of Meridian Expedition (and used for one year only). The original observatory floor measures 11.84 m x 6.85 m, while the cabin erected on top of it measures 4.0 m x 2.5 m, with an extension measuring 2.0 m x 1.0 m.
ND-GAS05	138482	Gåshamna	N 76° 56.286' E 15° 52.868'	2023-09-10	forScience_GAS_ND-GAS05_02 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS05_03 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS05_04 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS05_05 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS05_06 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS05_07 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS05_08 forScience_GAS_ND-GAS05_09	forScience_GAS_ND-GAS05_01	forScience_GAS_ORTHO_01	forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-GAS04_01 to forScience_GAS_TLS_ND-GAS04_49			Remains of a large, rectangular wooden platform (much like the one supporting ND-GAS04) consisting of a wooden frame reinforced internally with closely spaced parallel planks, with stones placed beneath them. Many of the planks are now missing or badly decayed. Several pieces of red brick fragments. Found along the longer edge of the platform are several fragments of whale bone, partially covered with vegetation. Next to the large platform, there is another, much smaller one, constructed in a similar way and just as decayed. On one side of it lies a pile of red brick fragments, on the other – remains of a collapsed wooden building. Among the debris, structural elements are still visible, including a gable and a window frame.	The site is located approx. 180 m from the shore of Gåshamna, on top of a mound covered with a gravelly-stony substrate, which mostly constitutes the preserved ground surface of the time the structure was constructed. The mound slopes steeply on all sides, with the slopes likely periodically eroded by meltwater. The edge of the mound lies at a distance of approx. 6 m to the south, 16 m to the west, 2 m to the east, and 30 m to the north from the outer edge of the structure. Vegetation in the area is sparse, present mainly within the site itself.	The site features in Reymert, Moen (2015) <i>Fangsthytter på Svalbard 1794–2015</i> , pp. 375–376, as Laboratori. As stated in the book, according to a 1938 survey, it was a timber frame building with a gabled roof. It contained a living space, a storage room and an entrance vestibule. Located nearby were a doghouse and a fox enclosure. The building was part of the research complex constructed by the Swedish-Russian Arc of Meridian Expedition. In 1938 it was in good condition and used for storage. When the nearby trapper's cabin (ND-GAS04) was built, the laboratory was still standing.
ND-139632-1	139632-1	Gnålodden	N 77° 01.010' E 15° 53.171'	2023-09-12	forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_01 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_02 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_03 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_06 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_04 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_05	forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_01 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_02 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_03 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_04 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_05 forScience_GNA_ND-139632-1_06	forScience_GNA_ORTHO_01	X		Remains of a grave, allegedly from the whaling period, located on top of a rock outcrop at the tip of Fuglefjell Gravudden, near site ND-139632-1. The wooden sides of the coffin, which was approximately 2 m long and 60 cm wide, are still visible. Inside lie several large rock which were likely used to weigh down the coffin lid. A single fragment of a decayed bone shows from under the vegetation. The rest of the skeleton and the coffin lid appear to be missing. Next to the grave lie two metal tubes, possibly remnants of archaeological excavations conducted in the area by Polish researchers.	The grave is situated on top of a rock formation on the shore of the Hornsund fjord, approx. 2-3 m above the adjacent area of land. The rock is covered with lush tundra vegetation and marks the end of a short headland. The coastal zone is dotted with skerries, which protect the shore from wave energy. The site is not exposed to boulders falling from the steep slopes of Gnåloberg.	Additional information given in Krawczyk (1989) <i>Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund</i> , p. 148: "[Location] 200 m east of the hut Gnålodden A, on a seaside little rock, 20 m south of the traces of the hut Gnålodden B. [Description] Clearly visible planks of refection (a coffin), stones put on top have subsided inside. Judging by the overgrowth with the tundra and lichen, the grave is at least 100 to 200 years old." The claim about the grave's origin is repeated in Chochorowski (1989) <i>The Hornsund whaling station – exploration and conservation problems</i> , p. 25.	

New Dimensions Cultural Heritage Catalogue (Version 1.0)

<https://doi.org/10.48459/npfr-p167>

New Dimensions Identification Code	GEONORGE Identification Code	General geographical area	New Dimensions GPS coordinates	Survey completion date	Ground-based photos	UAV photos	Orthophotos (EPSG:4326)	Laser scans	Representative photo	Heritage site description	Environmental context	Additional information	
Assigned by Science Foundation	From GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research	
ND-138481	138481	Gnåloden	N 77° 01.032'	E 15° 53.212'	2023-09-12	forScience_GNA_ND-138481_01 forScience_GNA_ND-138481_02 forScience_GNA_ND-138481_03 forScience_GNA_ND-138481_04 forScience_GNA_ND-138481_07	forScience_GNA_ND-138481_05 forScience_GNA_ND-138481_06	forScience_GNA_ORTHO_01	X		poorly preserved ruins of a former Polar hunting station (excavated in the 1980s by Jan Chochorowski and his team). The elements still visible at the site include the remains of two wooden corner posts, both badly decayed, and all logs (small set in the vertical notches in the corner posts). In one of the corners, lies a small pile of rocks and several red brick fragments. The original size of the structure (floor dimensions) is difficult to determine. The interior and the vicinity of the structure is overgrown with thick vegetation. More wooden elements are likely to rest under the tundra. Located nearby is an old grave recorded as ND-139632-1.	The ruin is located on a headland at the foot of the vertical rock face of Gnålberget. The cliff is inhabited by numerous bird colonies, and its vicinity was no doubt a good place for setting fox traps. Fragment of seaweed found close to the site may suggest that it is occasionally flooded during violent storms.	According to the internet, the term used in the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue ("døpavgsbygning"), refers to a traditional Norwegian construction method, while Chochorowski, who conducted archaeological excavations at the site in the 1980s, claims these are the ruins of a Pomer station. Additional information is available in Kravczyk (1989) <i>Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund</i> , p. 149: "[Location] 200 m east of the hut Gnåloden A, on a small plain between the slopes of Gnålberget and a seacliff little rock. [Description] traces of a building in the form of the remains if [sic] the corner posts and bricks. It is likely these are the traces of a Russian (Pomer) hut." A photograph of the station during excavations was published in Kravczyk (1989) <i>Archaeological excavations in the Hornsund area, Northern Hornsund, 1980</i> , p. 149. Chochorowski, Kravczyk (2018) <i>Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen)</i> , p. 159, there is a mention of a complex of two building on Gnåloden: "One of the buildings (cabin A, 20.7 m ² in floor surface), explored by the Norwegian-Polish expedition in 1989, represents a form slightly unusual for this region. It was erected in the timber-frame construction, from planks/laths about 8 cm thick, which generally precludes the possibility of its use during the winter season. In addition, the house did not have a wooden floor and was provided with a stone stove/hearth, typical for a bath rather than a dwelling. However, the nature and richness of the inventory discovered on the occupational level (...) leaves little doubt as to the residential function of the building. It was probably used only during a polar day, as a subsidiary station. (...) The discovery of kaolinite pipes in cabin A allowed the time of the building's use to be determined as around the mid-18th century."
ND-93362	93362	Gnåloden	N 77° 00.929'	E 15° 52.608'	2023-09-12	forScience_GNA_ND-93362_01 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_02 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_03 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_04 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_05 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_06 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_07 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_08 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_09 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_10 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_11 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_12	forScience_GNA_ND-93362_13 forScience_GNA_ND-93362_14	forScience_GNA_TLS_ND-93362_01 to forScience_GNA_TLS_ND-93362_16			A trapper's cabin located at the foot of Gnålberget. The outside of the cabin is covered with bitumen felt, held in place with wooden blocks nailed to the structure. The entrance door leads to a small windowless vestibule, half of which serves as a storage space for old tools, equipment and construction materials. From the vestibule one passes to a bedroom with two raised beds, one on each side. The mattresses are damp. Under the beds, there is some storage space, currently used for storing firewood. Past the bedroom, there is the main living area with a bunk bed (with a few boards missing from the lower bunk), a stove, a table, and several shelves with basic household items. The cabin is fully functional, but rather damp. Both windows (one in the bedroom and one in the main room) are equipped with wooden shutters. The windows and doors have driftwood logs placed against them for additional protection. Behind the cabin, between the back wall and a rock outcrop lies some heavily rusted old equipment and several fragments of red brick. On a grass-covered earth mound by the entrance door, there are a few whale bones. Driftwood logs of various sizes lie around the cabin.	The cabin is located in a slight depression at the base of the bird cliff of Gnålberget, approx. 64 m to the east and 80 m to the north of the shore. It stands on a raised terrace about 2 m a.s.l., and is partially sheltered by a rock outcrop. The soils in the area are gravelly, with the vegetation getting more abundant as one approaches the bird cliff.	A description of the cabin can be found in Kravczyk (1989) <i>Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund</i> , pp. 148-149: "Trapper's hut (7 m x 3.5 m, 2 m high). It consists of a habitable room and a vestibule divided into two parts. The status of preservation is poor. The hut was built by Ole Blommoen in 1931. It was used as a shelter and a den for winter trapping. It is in place of the previous one. It often served as a hunting station (baitstation) till 1970. It was used by several (...) Used for spending the winter by Poles in 1983-1984 (Wojtek Moskal) and in 1985-86 (Tomasz Janicki)." According to Reyment, Moen (2013) <i>Fangsthytter på Svalbard 1794-2015</i> , pp. 223-24, a 1936 survey recorded a single-room timber-frame cabin with a lean-to roof. The original footprint measured 2.05 m x 2.46 m, with a ceiling height ranging from 1.70 m to 2.05 m. The outer door faced west, and a window on the south side. In 2008, the cabin was a timber-frame structure with a double sheet roof, covered with bitumen felt and a high turf wall. Current dimensions are 6.25 m x 3.0 m. Regarding the cabin's history, the information given by Kravczyk (above) differs significantly from the one given by Reyment and Moen, who claim that the cabin was constructed in 1907 or 1908 for either Claus Andersen or Bernhard Hafstad. According to Ole Blommoen, the builders were Peder Kjelmo and Harald Wallum. The vessels involved were M/S Myltingen in 1907 and M/K Sterling in 1908. The Hagerup Expedition of 1919-1920 is reported to have established a base in Burgerup, which is likely the site at Gnåloden.
ND-GRU01	X	Grunnvågsletta, Grunnvågen	N 76° 35.802'	E 16° 53.805'	2023-08-20	forScience_GRU_ND-GRU01_01	X	X		A wooden element bearing clear signs of woodworking.	The object lies approx. 20 m from the shore of the western part of Grunnvågen bay, behind a storm ridge. The beach is gravelly-stony, with numerous pieces of driftwood. Raised marine terraces are visible in the area. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-GRU02	X	Grunnvågsletta, Grunnvågen	N 76° 35.859'	E 16° 53.929'	2023-08-20	forScience_GRU_ND-GRU02_01	X	X		A wooden element bearing clear signs of woodworking.	The object lies approx. 25 m from the shore of the western part of Grunnvågen, behind a storm ridge. The beach is gravelly-stony, with numerous pieces of driftwood. Raised marine terraces are visible in the area. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-GRU03	X	Grunnvågsletta, Grunnvågen	N 76° 35.978'	E 16° 54.240'	2023-08-20	forScience_GRU_ND-GRU03_01 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU03_02	X	X		A collection of wooden logs scattered in a small depression running along the coast. One of the elements shows clear signs of woodworking.	The logs lie behind a storm ridge, in a shallow depression in a strandflat overlooking the western part of Grunnvågen, approx. 35 m from the shore. Meltwater and rainwater pooling is possible. The beach is gravelly-stony, with numerous pieces of driftwood. Raised marine terraces are visible in the area. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-GRU04	X	Grunnvågsletta, Grunnvågen	N 76° 36.230'	E 16° 55.750'	2023-08-20	forScience_GRU_ND-GRU04_01 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU04_02 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU04_03	X	X		A collection of wooden logs, possibly the remains of a collapsed wooden structure. One of the logs shows clear signs of woodworking.	The site is located on the strandflat overlooking the northern part of Grunnvågen, approx. 50 m from the shore and 45 m from a river channel. The ground is rocky, with sparse vegetation. Raised marine terraces are visible in the area. Numerous driftwood logs lie scattered along the coast.		
ND-GRU05	X	Grunnvågsletta, Grunnvågen	N 76° 36.239'	E 16° 56.089'	2023-08-20	forScience_GRU_ND-GRU05_01	forScience_GRU_ND-GRU05_02 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU05_03	X		Most likely the remains of a former camping site. Found on site is a rough circle of stones, with driftwood logs arranged along its sides. Nearby lie several additional logs of various sizes, some of them charred. The site is located near the reported location of 141365-1, where no features corresponding to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue were observed.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace overlooking the northern part of Grunnvågen, approx. 35 m from the shore. The beach is gravelly-stony, with numerous pieces of driftwood. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-GRU06	X	Grunnvågsletta, Grunnvågen	N 76° 36.258'	E 16° 56.011'	2023-08-20	forScience_GRU_ND-GRU06_01	X	X		A massive wooden log showing clear signs of woodworking, located close to ND-GRU05.	The site is located on the strandflat overlooking the northern part of Grunnvågen, approx. 70 m from the shore and 45 m east of a river channel. The ground is rocky, with sparse vegetation. Raised marine terraces are visible in the area. Numerous driftwood logs lie scattered along the coast.		

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Assigned by forScience Foundation	From GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
ND-GRU07	X	Grunnvägsletta, Grunnvagen	N 76° 36.282'	E 16° 56.654'	2023-08-20	forScience_GRU_ND-GRU07_02 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU07_03 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU07_04 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU07_05 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU07_06 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU07_07 forScience_GRU_ND-GRU07_08	forScience_GRU_ND-GRU07_01	forScience_GRU_ORTHO_ND-GRU07		Remains of what appears to have been a wooden building. Element found in the area include horizontal sill logs and several vertical elements. The site is likely to be site no. 141364 from the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, originally recorded under incorrect location. Approximately 50 m towards to shore, there are clear remains of a campfire, containing burnt nalls, old and new. It seems likely that wooden elements from the site were used as firewood.	The heritage site is located behind a steep storm ridge separating it from the sea. There is very little driftwood (or stranded marine litter) in the area, with the majority of it found on the coastal terrace (above the high tide line), at a distance of approximately 20-30 m from the edge of the storm terrace. Further inland, beyond the heritage site, one can see steep mountain slopes with clearly visible geological layers in their upper sections and debris cones extending half way up the slopes. A large seal colony nests on the slopes and lush vegetation grows in their vicinity. The area is flat, covered with gravel, with fresh water available (stream).	
ND-93363	93363	Hyttevika	N 77° 03.040'	E 15° 08.603'	2023-09-03	forScience_HYT_ND-93363_01 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_02 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_03 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_04 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_05 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_06 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_07 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_08 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_09 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_10 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_11 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_12	forScience_HYT_ND-93363_13 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_14 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_15 forScience_HYT_ND-93363_16	forScience_HYT_ORTHO_ND-93363		A well-preserved, large wooden cabin located near the shore of Hyttevika, at the foot of Gullfjellet. The outside of the cabin is covered with bitumen felt, held in place with wooden planks nailed to the structure at regular intervals. A low stone wall has been laid out around the entire structure. The entrance door, secured with driftwood logs, leads to a windowless vestibule. Inside the vestibule, there are several shelves (holding a supply of toilet paper), an old cabinet with various tools and a fire extinguisher. The entrance door is low (approx. 1.5 m high) and includes an opening, which is part of the door locking mechanism. A string-tied bundle of pot lids, used as a polar bear deterrent, hangs on a nail by the door. Located to the right of the vestibule, behind a wooden door, is the main living area. Found inside is a stove and boxes of firewood, a wooden cupboard with a gas stove as well as pots, pans, dishes, cutlery, etc. On the opposite wall, there is a rectangular window, with half of it made of single-pane glass and the other half - of double-layered plexiglass. The window frame is made of wood. Further beyond, there is a mountain range with peaks of Gullfjellet and Kvartsittsattane. The cabin is situated in the narrowest part of the coastal plain. Lush tundra vegetation and water springs occur in the area, with numerous streams flowing down from the nearby slopes.	A description of the cabin can be found in Krawczyk (1989) <i>Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund</i> , p. 151. "Trapper's hut (11 m x 2.4 m). It consists of room (5.5 m x 2.4 m) with two beds of boards, a stove, of a vestibule (2.7 m x 2.4 m) and a store-room (2.7 m x 2.4 m) as well as of an added extra warehouse (1.8 m x 5.4 m). The entrance door from the west and the extra door from the north, two little windows from the west and one from the south. It was built in 1907 as a hunting station (hovdestasjon) for a group of trappers financed by Claus Andersen from Tromsø (Samson Fylkene and two other people). It was then called "Claus Andersen Hytta". It often served as a main hunting station for wintering trappers up till 1971. In the years 1957-1962 it was a subbase of Polish Expedition to Svalbard. Since the 1970s it has been used by Polish scientific expeditions in the winter seasons." According to the author, the cabin was built in 1907 by Claus Andersen, a trapper from Tromsø. The cabin was rebuilt in 1936 by Maria Killengren - was rebuilt and extended several times since 1936 and is now twice the length of the original structure. In 1998, it was covered with a new layer of bitumen felt. Further maintenance work was conducted in 2004 and 2010. Photographs published in the book indicate that the stone wall surrounding the cabin used to be much higher than it is now. In early 1970s, some sections of it reached all the way up to the roof of the cabin.	
ND-169946	169946	Ibjørnhamna	N 76° 59.953'	E 15° 32.450'	2023-08-02	forScience_ISB_ND-169946_02 forScience_ISB_ND-169946_03 forScience_ISB_ND-169946_04	forScience_ISB_ND-169946_01	X		Distinct remains of a rectangular embankment made of earth and fine rock material, open on one side. Inside one can see a small stone mound and fragments of red brick. Due to the proximity of PSP Hornsund, it is unclear from which period come the rifle cartridge cases and glass fragments scattered in the area.	The site is located between the PSP Hornsund and the trapper's cabin at Wilczekodden (ND-93373).	Krawczyk (1989) <i>Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund</i> , p. 149: "Location 150 m away from the sea, on a terrace 19 m. a.s.l. [Description] The trace of a building in the form of a rectangular revetment. Debris of bricks and glass. These are probably the remains of a Russian hunting station. In 1861 and 1864 the remains of two buildings, for four people each, were seen here (Conway 1906, page 260)."
ND-93373	93373	Ibjørnhamna	N 76° 59.727'	E 15° 33.073'	2023-08-31	forScience_ISB_ND-93373_04 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_05 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_06 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_07 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_08 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_09 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_10 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_11 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_12 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_13	forScience_ISB_ND-93373_01 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_02 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_03 forScience_ISB_ND-93373_04	forScience_ISB_ORTHO_ND-93373		A small wooden cabin located at the tip of Wilczekodden. The cabin consists of two rooms of different heights, with roof sections over the rooms sloping in opposite directions. The roof is covered with bitumen felt. The entrance door, leading into a windowless vestibule, has a broken glass pane. In the main room, there is a single bunk bed, with the lower bunk removed and the upper bunk covered with stones (which may have been originally arranged in the form of a bed). The room is heavily corroded, damaged, and dirty. The wooden floor is damp and partially destroyed, with two floorboards missing. The two small windows (with glass panes) are protected with wooden shutters, which are in a rather poor condition, with the fasteners barely holding. Along the outer wall of the main room stands a wooden bench. The windows, the entrance door and the side walls have driftwood logs placed against them for additional protection against polar bears. The area around the cabin is free of litter. Next to the cabin, on top of a rock outcrop, stands a wooden cross set up in early 1982 by the team overwintering at the Polish Polar Station Hornsund, as a response to the current political situation in Poland. Next to the cross stands a wooden altar. At the foot of the rock outcrop, to the south-east of the cabin, there are faint remains of a stone wall in the shape of a horseshoe, enclosing an area of flat ground roughly paved with stones. To improve clarity, in the photographs of the site the wooden cabin and the stone wall have been tagged as ND-93373A and ND-93373B respectively.	The information provided in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue is outdated. The cabin is no longer utilized for storage by the PSP Hornsund team, and its overall condition has significantly deteriorated since the last recorded survey. Descriptions of both structures can be found in Krawczyk (1989) <i>Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund</i> , p. 150. According to the author, Wilczekodden A (ND-93373A) was built by Anders Kivé and Ture Lübs in 1919 (In the place of the former one from 1908). It served as an auxiliary station (Bastasjon) for Norwegian trappers up till 1971. The following inscriptions could be found on the interior door: "Hornet Hornsund" and "Hornet Hornsund". The cabin was built in 1919, and the entrance door in 1926". Regarding the stone wall (ND-93373B) Krawczyk writes what follows: "The outline of a stone wall from the east adhering to the rock. The inside measurements: 3 m x 2.3 m, the wall itself is 0.8-1 m thick and is preserved up to 0.3-0.4 m of height. Lack of data concerning the history and character of the object. The construction of the wall points to the fact that it may have been a stone house. The wall was higher up to not long ago, but it was partly pulled down while the cross was erected on the rock in 1982". The circumstances in which the cross was erected are described in Wiśniewska (2014) Biale, Zimna wyspa Svalbergen, pp. 106-107. The site features also in Remert, Moen (2015) Fangsthytter på Svalbard 1794-2015 as Ibjørnhamna I (pp. 279-280) and Ibjørnhamna II (pp. 281-282). According to the authors, Ibjørnhamna I (ND-93373B) was a stone cabin built in 1908 by Aldor Andreassen and Johan Erikson Småland. The stone cabin is still in good condition in a photograph from 1919. By 1936, it had been reduced to a pile of rock debris. Ibjørnhamna II (ND-93373A) was erected in 1919 by Anders Kivé Andersen and Ture Lübs on behalf of Johan Hagerup Jr. of Tromsø. The materials were transported by the vessel M/S Jan Mayen, owned by Hagerup.	
ND-LAK01	X	Läkpynten	N 77° 00.635'	E 15° 16.657'	2023-09-16	forScience_LAK_ND-LAK01_01 forScience_LAK_ND-LAK01_02	X	X		A fox trap. The object consists of an incomplete, decayed wooden frame, with a few large rocks placed on top.	The object is located on the Läkpynten headland, which is part of the Rålstranda strandflat. It lies approx. 35 m from the shore, about 4 m a.s.l. The ground in the area is rocky, with sparse vegetation.	
ND-LAK02	X	Läkpynten	N 77° 00.873'	E 15° 15.572'	2023-09-16	forScience_LAK_ND-LAK02_01 forScience_LAK_ND-LAK02_02 forScience_LAK_ND-LAK02_03	X	X		A fox trap. The object consists of an incomplete, decayed wooden frame, with a few large rocks placed on top. A small round padlock (now badly corroded) is attached to one of the wooden elements with two screws.	The object is located approx. 60 m from the shore, on the Rålstranda strandflat. Numerous rocks occur in the vicinity. The ground is rocky, covered with stones and gravel, with limited vegetation cover.	
ND-134753-1	134753-1	Lindqvistbukta	N 76° 52.111'	E 15° 31.307'	2023-09-09	forScience_LIN_ND-134753-1_01	X	X		According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, remains of a fox trap. The object is very poorly preserved. Found on site are two decayed wooden boards and a few rocks larger than those occurring naturally in the immediate vicinity of the site. The arrangement of the elements no longer indicates their former shape and function. The coordinates assigned to this object correspond with the reported location of object 134754-1.	The object lies between Lindqvistbukta and the northernmost of the three dJmmervatna lakes. The site is separated from the sea by an approximately 120-metre-wide strandflat. The substrate is gravelly, with a poorly developed layer of vegetation.	
ND-134756-1	134756-1	Lindqvistbukta	N 76° 52.293'	E 15° 31.160'	2023-09-09	forScience_LIN_ND-134756-1_01 forScience_LIN_ND-134756-1_02	X	X		No clear remains of any object or structure can be seen at the location given in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue or in the surrounding area. Found at the site are a few relatively large rocks, one with a decayed wooden element underneath. The arrangement of the elements no longer indicates their former shape and function.	The site is located between Lindqvistbukta and the northernmost of the three dJmmervatna lakes. It is separated from the sea by an approximately 30-metre-wide strandflat. The substrate is gravelly, with a poorly developed layer of vegetation.	

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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research	
ND-LIN01	X	Lindqvistbukta	N 76° 52.549'	E 15° 29.911'	2023-09-09	forScience_LIN_ND-LIN01_01 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN01_02 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN01_03 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN01_04	X	X	X		Possibly a former camping site. A small, flat area of ground, with a section paved with flat stones in front of it and three decayed wooden logs laid out parallel to each other on either side. To the back, there is a low rock outcrop with more decayed wooden elements scattered on top of it. Approx. 20 m away, at the base of the rock outcrop, lies a long wooden post, possibly the remains of a mast. A metal mounting fixture is embedded in the nearby rock and another, much smaller post is set vertically into the ground at one end of the larger one. A couple metres from the other end, there is a survey marker recorded as ND-LIN02.	The site is located at the base of Suffolkpynten, with the distance from the water being 35 m to the north and 45 m to the south. The ground is gravelly, with limited tundra vegetation. To the south, the site is sheltered by a rock outcrop up to 2 m high. The shore is steep, and the beach is narrow and stony. Numerous skerries are present along the coast.	
ND-LIN02	X	Lindqvistbukta	N 76° 52.538'	E 15° 29.922'	2023-09-09	forScience_LIN_ND-LIN02_01 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN02_02 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN02_03	X	X	X		A marker resembling a survey (geodetic) marker, located in the immediate vicinity of site ND-LIN01.	The site is located at the base of Suffolkpynten, with the distance from the water being 45 m to the north and 25 m to the south. The ground is gravelly, with limited tundra vegetation. To the south, the site is sheltered by a rock outcrop up to 2 m high. The shore is steep, and the beach is narrow and stony. Numerous skerries are present along the coast.	
ND-LIN03	X	Lindqvistbukta	N 76° 52.461'	E 15° 29.524'	2023-09-09	forScience_LIN_ND-LIN03_01 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN03_02 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN03_03 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN03_04 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN03_05 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN03_06	X	X	X		Remains of what may have been a self-shooting trap. Numerous wooden elements of various shapes and sizes (some joined with nails), along with a collection of rocks that might have been piled up around the base of the structure to keep it in place. Several metres away, there is a low stone mound with more wooden elements.	The site is located on Suffolkpynten, with the distance from the water being 55 m to the north and 50 m to the south. The ground is gravelly, with limited tundra vegetation. The shore is steep, and the beach is narrow and stony. Numerous skerries are present along the coast.	
ND-LIN04	X	Lindqvistbukta	N 76° 52.539'	E 15° 30.487'	2023-09-09	forScience_LIN_ND-LIN04_01 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN04_02 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN04_03	X	X	X		A fox trap. A decayed wooden frame measuring approx. 90 x 80 cm, with several rocks placed on top. The frame consists of two side boards and four cross boards, two of which are no longer attached to the frame. The object is located on top of a high river bank, approx. 70 cm from the edge, close to where the river flows into the sea.	The site is located at the edge of the northern bank of the river flowing out of the Suffolvatnet lake. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation cover. Due to its location, the object may soon be destroyed due to erosion.	
ND-LIN05	X	Lindqvistbukta	N 76° 52.035'	E 15° 30.876'	2025-08-18	forScience_LIN_ND-LIN05_01 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN05_02 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN05_03	X	X	X		Remains of a metal mast (aluminium or similar), located at the edge of a rocky cliff. The remaining section of the mast, approximately 25 cm long, protrudes from a cracked concrete base, further supported by rocks piled around it. The original height, function and construction date of the structure could not be determined. The structure was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located within the boundaries of Hornsundneset, on the northern edge of a small headland separating Lindqvistbukta from Vestvika. The object is situated on rocks, on the northern shore of the headland.	
ND-LIN06	X	Lindqvistbukta	N 76° 52.204'	E 15° 30.887'	2024-07-13	forScience_LIN_ND-LIN06_01 forScience_LIN_ND-LIN06_02	X	X	X		A fox trap. The object consists of a wooden frame, poorly preserved, and a few rocks larger than those found in the immediate vicinity. The wood is largely rotten, with elements missing. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located on a strandflat overlooking the southern part of Lindqvistbukta, approx. 25 m from the shore. The strandflat is gravelly, with sparse vegetation (although the area in the immediate vicinity of the site is covered with mosses). The terrain slopes gently from the Ømmervatna lake towards the sea. Raised marine terraces are visible, although indistinct. Numerous skerries line the shore.	
ND-US01	X	Lisbetdalen	N 76° 55.936'	E 15° 44.358'	2024-07-16	forScience_LIS_ND-US01_01	X	X	X		A fox trap. The object consists of a wooden frame of standard size, relatively well preserved. Close to the frame lie a few rocks which may have been used to weigh the trap down. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The trap lies approx. 70 m from the sea and 10 m a.s.l., on a strandflat sloping towards the beach. The substrate is gravelly, with a poorly developed vegetation layer.	
ND-US02	X	Lisbetdalen	N 76° 55.924'	E 15° 44.308'	2024-07-16	forScience_LIS_ND-US02_01 forScience_LIS_ND-US02_02 forScience_LIS_ND-US02_03	X	X	X		Remains of a wooden structure of unknown shape and function located in a dry river bed, at a distance of approximately 90 m from the shore. Two straight, long logs are held in place (parallel to each other) with the use of small wooden posts driven vertically into the ground. Several smaller wooden elements lie scattered in the area. No measurements were taken. The site was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The structure is located 30 m from ND-US01 and 84 m from the shore, within the eroded channel of a seasonal stream flowing across the strandflat. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation cover.	

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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research		
										Probable remains of a campsite. Several dozen rocks, larger than those naturally occurring in the immediate vicinity, are arranged in a wide circle on flat, rocky ground. Along one side of the circle lie several driftwood logs, while additional logs (mostly thick and short, of roughly equal length) lie on the opposite side of the circle, approximately 4 m from its edge. The structure was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The site is located west of the Libetelva river, on the Kulumstraða coastal plain. It is approx. 65 m from the sea, at an elevation of about 10 m a.s.l. The ground is gravelly, flat, with very sparse vegetation.			
ND-US03	X	Lisbetalen	N 76° 55.170'	E 15° 39.920'	2025-08-21	forScience_US_ND-US03_01 forScience_US_ND-US03_02 forScience_US_ND-US03_03 forScience_US_ND-US03_04	forScience_US_ND-US03_05	X	X		Faint remains of a low circular earthen bank (visible only from above). A low stone mound, made of stones larger than those found in the immediate vicinity, is located just outside the embankment. The area within and around the structure is covered with vegetation.	Nordre Dunaya is one of three small, flat islands located to the north-west of the mouth of Hornsund, which is why they are usually referred to as the Hornsund Islands. According to Krawczyk (1993) Data for the history of the Dunayne, pp. 281-282, the current name Dunayne has been in use since the 1860s. The islands are surrounded by extensive shallows and numerous skerries, which makes them hard to access both from the open sea and from the mainland. However, the shallows, skerries and rich bottom fauna made the island an ideal habitat for the walrus, which, along with the bears, seals and foxes – drew Russian hunters to the area.		
ND-173327-1	173327-1	Nordre Dunaya, Dunayne	N 77° 03.740'	E 14° 55.969'	2023-09-02	X	forScience_NDU_ND-173327-1_01	X	X		A thick iron chain, one end of which lies beneath the surface in a small depression overgrown with vegetation. The chain is located near site ND-173327-1.	The object is located approx. 25 m from the shore. The area along the coast is geomorphologically diverse, covered with rich tundra vegetation. The nearby beach is covered with stones.		
ND-NDU01	X	Nordre Dunaya, Dunayne	N 77° 03.737'	E 14° 56.001'	2023-09-02	forScience_NDU_ND-NDU01_01 forScience_NDU_ND-NDU01_02	X	X	X		A low circular embankment, with a diameter of approx. 3 m, made of earth, stones and several larger rocks. On top of the embankment lie the remains of a stove (several cracked stove rings) and fragments of red brick. Within the embankment, there are clear traces of bird nests. The site is located within view of ND-NDU01, ND-173327-1 and ND-93364-1.	Nordre Dunaya is one of three small, flat islands located to the north-west of the mouth of Hornsund, which is why they are usually referred to as the Hornsund Islands. According to Krawczyk (1993) Data for the history of the Dunayne, pp. 281-282, the current name Dunayne has been in use since the 1860s. The islands are surrounded by extensive shallows and numerous skerries, which makes them hard to access both from the open sea and from the mainland. However, the shallows, skerries and rich bottom fauna made the island an ideal habitat for the walrus, which – along with the bears, seals and foxes – drew Russian hunters to the area.		
ND-NDU02	X	Nordre Dunaya, Dunayne	N 77° 03.752'	E 14° 55.969'	2023-09-02	forScience_NDU_ND-NDU02_01 forScience_NDU_ND-NDU02_02 forScience_NDU_ND-NDU02_03 forScience_NDU_ND-NDU02_04	forScience_NDU_ND-NDU02_05 forScience_NDU_ND-NDU02_06 forScience_NDU_ND-NDU02_07	X	X		A stone mound made of stones larger than those found elsewhere on the site, forming a broken oval (or perhaps two adjacent mounds of roughly circular shape). On one side, there is a decayed fragment of a wooden post set vertically into the ground. Some vegetation grows around and within the mound. It is likely an old grave or the remains of a votive cross.	The site is located on the rocky, eastern shore of Nordre Dunaya, approx. 5 m a.s.l. The ground is covered with gravel, with sparse vegetation.		
ND-NDU03	X	Nordre Dunaya, Dunayne	N 77° 03.809'	E 14° 55.997'	2023-09-02	forScience_NDU_ND-NDU03_02 forScience_NDU_ND-NDU03_03	forScience_NDU_ND-NDU03_01	X	X		Remains of the German weather station Landvik. Found on site is a low stone wall in the shape of a rectangle, open on one side. Scattered within and outside are numerous wooden elements, including fragments of window frames and shutters, as well as some everyday objects, such as a frying pan, food can, etc. The site lies at some distance from the coast, concealed behind a rocky hillock, which shields it from view from the sea.	The site is located on the Olsokflya plain, at a distance of 580 m from the shore. It is sheltered between a rocky hillock and a bird cliff which is an extension of the Hilmarefjell mountain slopes. The area is covered with lush vegetation. A channel of a seasonal stream is located approx. 30 m to the east. At the time of the survey, a significant number of dead birds could be seen in the area.	According to an account by S. Baranowski and M. Pulinik, Landvik was a tent stretched over a wooden framework, enclosed by a stone wall measuring 5 x 3 m and about 0.5 m high, with the entrance from the east. In 1973, part of the wooden frame was still standing. // According to Kublik (2012) Epizody wojny o pogoń, Niemieckie zalogowe stacje meteorologiczne w Arktyce 1941-1945, pp. 79-80, the Landvik station belonged to the German military intelligence service – the Abwehr. The station's personnel consisted of two German collaborators, delivered to the site (along with all the necessary supplies and equipment) on 15 October 1945 by U-365. The station took 48 hours to construct. Soon turned out, however, that the radio station was defective, which defeated the purpose of the station. A weather report was delivered on 9 December 1944 by U-636 and it was only then that Landvik started to send regular weather reports. The station continued its activity until 8 May 1945, and the personnel surrendered to the crew of Norwegian trawler Skandier on 6 August 1945.	
ND-132311-1	132311-1	Olsokflya, Stormbukta	N 76° 43.013'	E 16° 15.883'	2023-08-21	forScience_OLS_ND-132311-1_01 forScience_OLS_ND-132311-1_02 forScience_OLS_ND-132311-1_03 forScience_OLS_ND-132311-1_04 forScience_OLS_ND-132311-1_05	forScience_OLS_ND-132311-1_06 forScience_OLS_ND-132311-1_07	forScience_OLS_ORTHO_01	forScience_OLS_TLS_ND-132311-1_01 to forScience_OLS_TLS_ND-132311-1_13		The site is located on the Olsokflya plain, at a distance of 580 m from the shore. It is sheltered between a rocky hillock and a bird cliff which is an extension of the Hilmarefjell mountain slopes. The area is covered with lush vegetation. A channel of a seasonal stream is located approx. 30 m to the east. At the time of the survey, a significant number of dead birds could be seen in the area.			
ND-132314-1	132314-1	Olsokflya, Stormbukta	N 76° 43.000'	E 16° 15.830'	2023-08-21	forScience_OLS_ND-132314-1_01 forScience_OLS_ND-132314-1_02 forScience_OLS_ND-132314-1_03 forScience_OLS_ND-132314-1_04	forScience_OLS_ND-132314-1_05 forScience_OLS_ND-132314-1_06	forScience_OLS_ORTHO_01	X		A flat surface, covered with vegetation, with several cut pieces of driftwood and wooden planks. Some elements have been nailed together to form a wooden floor (platform) or wall, now collapsed. Scattered on site are various items, including an old food tin. The site is located on the western side of a rocky hillock. According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, it may have served as a lookout point for the former German meteorological station known as Landvik (ND-132311-1), located further around the base of the same rock formation.	The site is located on the Olsokflya plain, at a distance of 560 m from the shore, on a small flat area on the western side of a rocky hillock. Approx. 70 m to the north, there are steep rock faces, which form an extension of the Hilmarefjell mountain slopes. Lush tundra vegetation surrounds the hillock. A channel of a seasonal stream is located approx. 30 m to the east.		
ND-133212-1	133212-1	Olsokflya, Stormbukta	N 76° 42.701'	E 16° 17.748'	2023-08-22	forScience_OLS_ND-133212-1_01 forScience_OLS_ND-133212-1_02 forScience_OLS_ND-133212-1_03 forScience_OLS_ND-133212-1_04	forScience_OLS_ND-133212-1_05 forScience_OLS_ND-133212-1_06	forScience_OLS_ORTHO_02	forScience_OLS_TLS_ND-133212-1_01 to forScience_OLS_TLS_ND-133212-1_11		Remains of a wooden cabin located in a shallow depression on top of a small hill. Scattered across the site are numerous wooden elements, including a few pieces of driftwood, wooden boards, a fragment of a collapsed wall or roof (with remains of bitumen felt still showing in places) and a fragment of what may have been a gable. On top of the collapsed wall and next to it lie rusted pieces of a stove. Several additional items probably originating from the cabin, including another fragment of a wall and a door lock, lie within the radius of several dozen metres from the site.	A distinct smell of sulphur comes from nearby springs, located behind a hill marked with a cairn. The water coming out of the spring is relatively warm and highly mineralized. At the time of the survey, one of the springs was dry, with a white mineral deposit covering its bed. The nearby shoreline is varied, with a short beach and numerous small rock outcrops (kobb). The terrain is uneven, with numerous small hills, located at 1.5 m above the level of the beach. The terrain is uneven, with numerous rock outcrops. The surface of the ground is covered with coarse, angular gravel, likely volcanic in origin. In the distance, there is a mountain range, whose slopes are mostly free of scree, but with many talus cones. Numerous streams deeply incise the valley floor.	ND-133212-1 is Hilmarhytta from photographs shared by A. Krawczyk.	

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			Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
ND-171842-1	171842-1	Olsokfjøya, Stormbukta	N 76° 42.751'	E 16° 13.724'	2023-08-21	forScience_OLS_ND-171842-1_01 forScience_OLS_ND-171842-1_02	X	X	X		A stone cairn made from rocks larger than those naturally occurring in the immediate vicinity, partially collapsed on one side. Further towards the coast, there is the second of the two cairns found in the area (ND-175040). Contrary to the information given in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the two cairns are unlikely to have served as navigation (leading) marks. Numerous underwater rocks (skerries) located in the line of the cairns contradict the idea of them marking a safe approach to a suitable landing site.	The object is located on Fisneset, approx. 45 m north of the sea and 45 m west of a small river. The elevation is 10 m a.s.l. The substrate is gravelly, and the tundra vegetation is sparse.	
ND-175040-1	175040-1	Olsokfjøya, Stormbukta	N 76° 42.691'	E 16° 13.683'	2023-08-21	forScience_OLS_ND-175040-1_01 forScience_OLS_ND-175040-1_02	X	X	X		A low stone cairn made from rocks larger than those naturally occurring in the immediate vicinity, with a flat slab placed on top. It lies at the edge of a cliff that drops steeply to a rocky beach. This is the smaller of two similar structures found in the area (the other recorded as ND-171842-1).	The object is located on Fisneset, at the elevation of 10 m a.s.l. The substrate is gravelly, and the tundra vegetation is sparse.	
ND-175043-1	175043-1	Olsokfjøya, Stormbukta	N 76° 42.752'	E 16° 14.089'	2023-08-22	forScience_OLS_ND-175043-1_02 forScience_OLS_ND-175043-1_03 forScience_OLS_ND-175043-1_04	forScience_OLS_ND-175043-1_01	forScience_OLS_ORTHO_ND-175043-1			A distinct outline of a rough stone circle, laid out with rocks larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity. Adjacent to it are faint remains of what may have been another circle of similar size, no longer clearly visible. The site is located at the edge of a vegetated area, within a shallow depression on a slope above the beach. Further up slope lies a much smaller stone circle, with vegetation growing between the rocks. No signs of burning or charring are present on the rocks, and no wooden elements are to be found nearby.	The site is located on a cliff, at an elevation of approx. 6 m a.s.l., about 9 m from the cliff edge. The ground is gravelly, with sparse vegetation, and slopes gently towards the sea (to the south).	
ND-OLS01	X	Olsokfjøya, Stormbukta	N 76° 42.779'	E 16° 13.333'	2023-08-21	forScience_OLS_ND-OLS01_01 forScience_OLS_ND-OLS01_02	X	X	X		A short wooden log with two thick wooden planks laid perpendicularly to it. Several additional wooden elements, some partially charred, are scattered nearby. The site is located well inland, where a rocky plain gives way to a low grassy slope leading up to a raised terrace.	The site is located west of Fisneset, at the elevation of 10 m a.s.l., at a distance of approx. 105 m from the sea, where a rocky plain gives way to a low grassy slope leading up to a raised terrace. Elsewhere in the area vegetation is sparse.	
ND-OLS02	X	Olsokfjøya, Stormbukta	N 76° 42.673'	E 16° 17.197'	2023-08-21	forScience_OLS_ND-OLS02_01 forScience_OLS_ND-OLS02_02	X	X	X		A small deposit of what seems to be old firewood, enclosed by a low, partially collapsed stone wall. The deposit is located at the foot of a distinctive rock outcrop by the shore.	The site is located in the backshore zone, near a rock outcrop in the eastern part of the Olsokfjøya plain. The distance from the sea is approx. 40 m. The beach is covered with stones and coarse gravel and there are numerous skerries lining the coast.	
ND-OLS03	X	Olsokfjøya, Stormbukta	N 76° 42.718'	E 16° 16.290'	2023-08-21	forScience_OLS_ND-OLS03_01 forScience_OLS_ND-OLS03_02	X	X	X		A wooden log with curved sides trimmed at one end, located on a rocky beach, among driftwood and other marine debris.	The object lies in the beach zone, in the eastern part of the Olsokfjøya plain. The distance from the sea is approx. 30 m. The beach is covered with rocks and there are numerous skerries lining the coast.	
ND-OLS04	X	Olsokfjøya, Stormbukta	N 76° 42.743'	E 16° 17.541'	2023-08-22	forScience_OLS_ND-OLS04_01 forScience_OLS_ND-OLS04_02	X	forScience_OLS_ORTHO_02	X		A collection of old batteries located close to ND-133212-1. The battery casings have been burnt, only metal components remain.	The site lies on elevated ground, at the foot of a small rock formation, at a distance of approx. 190 m from the sea. The ground is gravelly, with sparse vegetation.	
ND-124944-1	124944-1	Palfjorden	N 76° 53.674'	E 15° 31.241'	2023-09-10	forScience_PAU_ND-124944-1_01 forScience_PAU_ND-124944-1_02 forScience_PAU_ND-124944-1_03	X	forScience_PAU_ORTHO_02	X		Remains of a small wooden cabin which featured a large wooden frame for drying animal skins. The cabin was destroyed by fire in the early 2000s. All that remains of it is a low gravel-and-stone embankment with signs of burning still visible in places, along several decayed wooden logs from the collapsed drying frame. Animal bones, fragments of red brick, rusted nails and numerous pieces of broken glass are scattered in the area. It is likely that the wooden elements which survived the fire were later used as firewood by the occupants of the nearby Kapp Horn Hytte (ND-134775-1).	The site is located on a raised marine terrace, 7 m a.s.l. and approx. 110 m from the sea. The substrate is gravelly-stony, with sparse vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the site.	A photograph showing the cabin and the wooden frame can be found in Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problems of the dendrochronology of Russian hunting stations at Spitsbergen</i> , p. 51. The site features in Reymert, Moen (2015) <i>Fangsthytter på Svalbard 1794-2015</i> , p. 468-469, as Palfjorden 1 aka Camp Norby. According to the authors, the exact construction date of the cabin is uncertain. Norwegian hunting expeditions operated on the southern side of Hornsund from 1905, but they seem to have been active mostly in Gåshamna. In 1919, Camp Era was constructed and it is possible that Palfjorden was used during that period. Whoever built it, it was definitely built before 1922. Judging by photographs of the site published in the book, the cabin was made smaller between mid-1960 and late 1970s and the wooden frame was probably built in 1966-67, by Norwegian trappers overwintering in Kapp Horn Hytte.

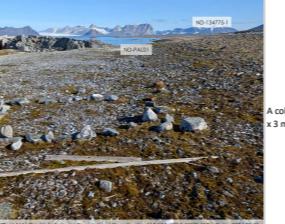
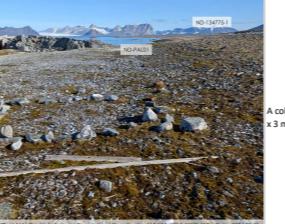
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			Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research		
ND-134757-1	134757-1	Palfydden	N 76° 52.791'	E 15° 30.662'	2023-09-09	forScience_PA1_ND-134757-1_01 forScience_PA1_ND-134757-1_02 forScience_PA1_ND-134757-1_03	X	X	X		According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the remains of a fox trap. The object is very poorly preserved. Found at the site are several decayed pieces of wood and a few rocks larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity of the site. The arrangement of the elements no longer indicates their former shape and function.	The site is located on the Hornsundset strandflat, at a distance of approx. 120 m from the sea. The ground is slopes gently to the west, towards the beach. The substrate is gravelly-stony, with sparse vegetation.			
ND-134758-1	134758-1	Palfydden	N 76° 52.819'	E 15° 30.655'	2023-09-09	forScience_PA1_ND-134758-1_01 forScience_PA1_ND-134758-1_02	X	X	X		A small collection of rocks, larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity, with a few decayed wooden elements visible among them. Next to the rocks lies a fragment of a decayed wooden log. The original shape and function of the object are difficult to determine.	The site is located on the Hornsundset strandflat, at a distance of approx. 120 m from the sea. The ground is slopes gently to the west, towards the beach. The substrate is gravelly-stony, with sparse vegetation.			
ND-134760-1	134760-1	Palfydden	N 76° 53.018'	E 15° 30.376'	2023-09-09	forScience_PA1_ND-134760-1_01 forScience_PA1_ND-134760-1_02 forScience_PA1_ND-134760-1_03	X	X	X		Possible remains of a small wooden structure. Several decayed wooden elements (logs and boards) lie in two scattered heaps a few metres from each other. Next to the wooden elements lies a collection of rocks, larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity, that might have held the structure in place. A few small bones are visible among the rocks.	The site is located on the Hornsundset strandflat, at a distance of approx. 80 m from the sea. The ground is slopes gently to the west, towards the beach. The substrate is gravelly-stony, with sparse vegetation.			
ND-134767-1	134767-1	Palfydden	N 76° 53.360'	E 15° 30.152'	2023-09-09	forScience_PA1_ND-134767-1_01 forScience_PA1_ND-134767-1_02 forScience_PA1_ND-134767-1_03 forScience_PA1_ND-134767-1_04 forScience_PA1_ND-134767-1_05	X	X	X		According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the remains of a self-shooting trap. Found at the site are several badly decayed wooden elements (logs and boards) in two scattered heaps, located approx. 4 metres from each other. Both groups of wooden elements are concentrated around low stone mounds, made of rocks larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity, that might have held the structure (or structures) in place.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace, on a ridge separating the Snipevata lake from the backshore, at an elevation of approx. 6 m a.s.l., at a distance of about 180 from the sea. The lake lies approx. 40 m to the west. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation. Distinct raised marine terraces are visible.			
ND-134770-1	134770-1	Palfydden	N 76° 53.386'	E 15° 30.052'	2024-08-01	forScience_PA1_ND-134770-1_01 forScience_PA1_ND-134770-1_02 forScience_PA1_ND-134770-1_03 forScience_PA1_ND-134770-1_04 forScience_PA1_ND-134770-1_05 forScience_PA1_ND-134770-1_06 forScience_PA1_ND-134770-1_07	forScience_PA1_ORTHO_01	X				A small burial site, excavated in the early 1980s by Polish researchers. Today the site consists of two stone mounds – one flat and elongated, the other higher and oval-shaped. Found on the flat mound are the remains of a small (Catholic) cross, likely modern. It may have been erected by the archaeologists after the excavations concluded.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace, on a ridge separating the Snipevata lake from the backshore, at an elevation of approx. 6 m a.s.l., at a distance of about 80 m from the sea. The lake lies approx. 40 m to the west. Vegetation is sparse.		Chochorowski, Parczewski (1982) Palfydden-Serkappland, Spitsbergen Zachodni, pp. 322-323, translated from Polish. The cemetery is located in the most exposed part of a storm ridge. The graves were positioned adjacent to one another and covered with rectangular stone pavements, which together formed a continuous stone mantle. Five bodies were uncovered, three of which were placed in burial pits (approx. 50 cm deep), while the remaining two were situated at ground level. Grave 3 lay above burials 4 and 5. Items found in the graves included metal crosses, two spherical (possibly) metal pendants, leather buttons, remnants of leather footwear, and traces of burial shrouds. According to Krawczyk (1985) Remains of seasonal settlement in Serkappland (Spitsbergen), p. 116, the site, which is located on a raised marine terrace, appears in a map from 1880. The site contains several graves, possibly from the 18th century. The site was explored by the Jagiellonian University Expedition in 1882 and 1883. In (1991) Russian Hunters on Svalbard and the Polar Winter, p. 161, the following information is included: "At Palfydden five [graves] were found and analysed. Four of them contained men's skeletons, both adult and juvenile. Interestingly, one of them was the grave of an adult woman". In Chochorowski (1999) Problems of the dendrochronology of Russian hunting stations on Spitsbergen, p. 51, there is a photograph from the excavations, while Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Serkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen), pp. 152-153, contains a sketch showing the distribution of burials within the cemetery in Palfydden and another photograph of an excavated grave.
ND-134772-1	134772-1	Palfydden	N 76° 53.428'	E 15° 30.194'	2024-08-01	forScience_PA1_ND-134772-1_01 forScience_PA1_ND-134772-1_02 forScience_PA1_ND-134772-1_03 forScience_PA1_ND-134772-1_04 forScience_PA1_ND-134772-1_05 forScience_PA1_ND-134772-1_06 forScience_PA1_ND-134772-1_07 forScience_PA1_ND-134772-1_08	forScience_PA1_ORTHO_01				Remains of one of the cabin of the Pomor complex in Palfydden, excavated (and discussed in numerous publications) by Jan Chochorowski and his team. The ruin, located on top of a ridge stretching between the coast and the lake Snipevata, consists of remains of a wooden floor, lined with severely decayed sill logs. In one corner, there are likely remains of a hearth, with remains of wooden posts set vertically into the ground and numerous fragments of red brick. More brick fragments lie outside the perimeter of the cabin, possibly as a result of excavation work carried out on site. Available publications include photographs and sketches from before the excavation, as well as descriptions of research findings. The two remaining cabins of the Pomor complex in Palfydden have been recorded as ND-PAL01 and ND-PA03.		As stated in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2016) Dating of Russian hunting stations in southern Spitsbergen using dendrochronological and radiocarbon analyses, p. 529, "Pomor sailors and hunters penetrating the inshore fisheries of southern Spitsbergen chose the Palfydden promontory at the southern mouth of the Hornsund Ford, protruding into the sea and easily distinguishable by the conical shape of Hohenhöfjellet (614 m a.s.l.), as the base for their operations, dotted with skerries, rocky islands, and promontories, but also providing sheltered bays in small bays, the Palfydden region most likely abundant in walrus. It was also the place crossed by the polar bear paths, although it did not provide safe anchorage."	Based on the information provided by Chochorowski, site ND-134772-1 is Cabin A of the Pomor complex in Palfydden described in many of his publications. In Chochorowski, Krapiec (2016) Dating of Russian hunting stations in southern Spitsbergen using dendrochronological and radiocarbon analyses, p. 520, one finds the following description: "The ground beams of hut A were carefully worked, prefabricated beams. The floor was made from planks undoubtably originating from a shipwreck. A fragment of a kauliine pipe stem found in the ruins suggests the hut was used around 1720. Photographs of the cabin prior to and during excavations, as well as a sketch of the site can be found in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Serkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen), pp. 154-155.	
ND-134775-1	134775-1	Palfydden	N 76° 53.677'	E 15° 31.197'	2023-09-10	forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_01 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_02 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_03 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_04 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_05 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_06 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_07 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_08 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_09 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_10 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_11 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_12 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_13 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_14 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_15 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_16 forScience_PA1_ND-134775-1_17	forScience_PA1_ORTHO_02				An old trapper's cabin by the name of Kapp Horn Hytte, built in September 1900 by Tage Uven from Søndre Sørkapp. The cabin is made of wooden logs, covered on the outside with planks and, in sections, with bitumen felt. Over the years, the cabin underwent numerous repairs and modifications. A log structure protecting the main entrance was added and one of the bedroom windows was plank-lined in the 1980s, when the cabin was used as a field base by researchers from the Jagiellonian University, Poland. In the early 2000s, a significant portion of the cabin regularly as the field base for the excavations of the following project, Serkapp Maritime Cabin Clean-up (RIS ID: 11229). New floorboards were laid and the cabin was used as a field base for the excavations of the following project, Serkapp Maritime Cabin Clean-up (RIS ID: 11230). The cabin is in a poor condition and is currently used as a shelter for walrus. The cabin is the last surviving son of one of the cabin's original owners, born of whom had passed away). The renovation work carried out by the forScience team within the period included: sealing the walls, windows and roof; reinforcing the entrance door; covering large sections of the cabin with a new layer of bitumen felt; replacing the large window and a severely decayed parts of the wall in the main room; installing new polar bear break-in prevention measures; replacing rotten floor boards in the vestibule and the main room; reinforcing the ceiling, replacing the stoves and securing chimney holes; fixing or replacing broken furniture, etc. The cabin was equipped with the necessary household items and extensive clean-up work was carried out inside and around it. As of 2025, the cabin is sufficiently weather-proof to prevent rain and snow from entering, which has largely resolved the problem of excessive humidity and mould. However, the numerous repairs conducted since the 1980s (many of which are described in the cabin's logbook), mean that – apart from the overall shape – little remains of the original Kapp Horn Hytte of 1900. The forScience Foundation has numerous photographs documenting the condition of the cabin.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace, 7 m a.s.l. and approx. 90 m south of the sea. The substrate is gravelly-stony. Vegetation is sparse in the immediate vicinity of the site.			
ND-PAL01	X	Palfydden	N 76° 53.453'	E 15° 30.181'	2024-08-01	forScience_PA1_ND-PAL01_01 forScience_PA1_ND-PAL01_02 forScience_PA1_ND-PAL01_03 forScience_PA1_ND-PAL01_04 forScience_PA1_ND-PAL01_05	forScience_PA1_ND-PAL01_06 forScience_PA1_ND-PAL01_07	forScience_PA1_ORTHO_01	X		Remains of one of the cabin of the Pomor complex in Palfydden, excavated (and discussed in numerous publications) by Jan Chochorowski and his team. An outline of a floor, measuring approx. 3.5 x 4.0 m. Rocks laid out neatly along three sides (south, west and north). The ground within the outline is elevated about 30 cm above the surrounding terrain. Between the stone border and the raised interior, there is a shallow ditch, 30-40 cm wide, covered with vegetation. In one corner (north-east), inside the shallow ditch, lies a collection of red brick fragments (possibly the remains of a stove) and several small pieces of wood. The structure is located a short distance from the shore, next to a rock outcrop. To the west of it lies ND-PA02, ND-PA03, ND-134770-1 and ND-134772-1.	As stated in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2016) Dating of Russian hunting stations in southern Spitsbergen using dendrochronological and radiocarbon analyses, p. 528, "Pomor sailors and hunters penetrating the inshore fisheries of southern Spitsbergen chose the Palfydden promontory at the southern mouth of the Hornsund Ford, protruding into the sea and easily distinguishable by the conical shape of Hohenhöfjellet (614 m a.s.l.), as the base for their operations, dotted with skerries, rocky islands, and promontories, but also providing sheltered bays in small bays, the Palfydden region most likely abundant in walrus. It was also the place crossed by the polar bear paths, although it did not provide safe anchorage."	Based on the information provided by Chochorowski, site ND-PAL01 is Cabin C of the Pomor complex in Palfydden described in many of his publications. In Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen), pp. 151-152, one finds the following description: "Little can be said about the construction of Cabin C, also partly sheltered from the north by a monadnock. All that survived is the cabin's outline (which allowed the floor surface to be determined) and the few stone fragments (possibly the remains of a stove) and fragments of bricks from the stove/hearth. The finds of kauliine pipe fragments date the time when the structure was used to around mid-18th century. The thickness of cultural deposits indicates that Cabin C was used for the longest time."		

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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research		
										A collection of rocks (larger than those occurring naturally in the immediate vicinity) arranged in a rectangle measuring approximately 3 x 3 m. A couple of wooden planks lie just outside the rectangle. Located nearby are objects ND-134772-1, ND-PAL01 and ND-PAL03.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace, on a ridge separating the Snipevatna lake from the backshore, at an elevation of approx. 4 m a.s.l., at a distance of about 50 m from the sea. The lake lies approx. 50 m to the west. Vegetation is sparse.			
ND-PAL02	X	Palffydden	N 76° 53.435'	E 15° 30.153'	2024-08-01	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL02_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL02_02 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL02_03	X	forScience_PAL_ORTHO_01	X		A collection of rocks (larger than those occurring naturally in the immediate vicinity) arranged in a rectangle measuring approximately 3 x 3 m. A couple of wooden planks lie just outside the rectangle. Located nearby are objects ND-134772-1, ND-PAL01 and ND-PAL03.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace, on a ridge separating the Snipevatna lake from the backshore, at an elevation of approx. 4 m a.s.l., at a distance of about 50 m from the sea. The lake lies approx. 50 m to the west. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-PAL03	X	Palffydden	N 76° 53.420'	E 15° 30.067'	2024-08-01	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL03_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL03_02 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL03_03 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL03_04 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL03_05 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL03_06		forScience_PAL_TLS_ND-PAL03_01 forScience_PAL_TLS_ND-PAL03_02 forScience_PAL_TLS_ND-PAL03_03 forScience_PAL_TLS_ND-PAL03_04 forScience_PAL_TLS_ND-PAL03_05 forScience_PAL_TLS_ND-PAL03_06	forScience_PAL_ORTHO_01		Remains of one of the cabins of the Pomor complex in Palffydden, excavated (and discussed in numerous publications) by Jan Chochorowski and his team. The ruin is relatively well preserved, compared to the other structures in the complex. The stilts, although decayed, still form clear outlines of two rooms: an anteroom and the main room. The smaller of the two (anteroom) is open from the side where the entrance door must have been. The cut in the sill log between the two rooms shows where the interior door (leading to the main room) was located. The remaining wall sections stand two logs high. Along one of the walls, set against the bottom log are flat stones, laid out in a neat row. Inside, part of a thick wooden floor can still be seen, laid over a brick foundation. Wooden elements of various shapes and sizes, all badly decayed, are scattered within several metres from the ruin. Several metres away, towards the shore, there is a low round earth mound, covered with vegetation. Located nearby are sites ND-PAL01, ND-PAL02, ND-134770-1 and ND-134772-1.	The cabin was erected so that a curved rock outcrop and an old storm ridge sheltered it from the east and south. At the same time, the location provided unobstructed view towards the mouth of Hornsund fjord. As stated in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2016) <i>Dating of Russian hunting stations in southern Spitsbergen using dendrochronological and radiocarbon analyses</i> , p. 528, "Pomor sailors and whalers used the Hornsund fjord for hunting seals. Some of the Pomor structures in Palffydden probably at the southern mouth of the Hornsund fjord, protruding into the sea and easily distinguishable by the conical shape of Hohenhefjet (614 m a.s.l.), as the base for their operations. Dotted with skerries, rocky islands, and promontories, but also providing sheltered beaches in small bays, the Bjørnbeinbyne hut (ND-175036-1). However, the material used (in particular its diversity) suggests it was a kind of makeshift construction, probably erected from the locally available drift material".		
ND-PAL04	X	Palffydden	N 76° 53.145'	E 15° 30.642'	2023-09-09	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL04_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL04_02	X	X	X		A fox trap. A wooden frame consisting of two side boards and four cross boards, fastened with nails. Dimensions: approx. 90 x 90 cm. Several rocks, larger than those occurring naturally in the immediate vicinity, are placed on top and next to the frame.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace, on a ridge separating the Snipevatna lake from the backshore, at a distance of about 100 m from the sea. The lake lies approx. 40 m to the west. The substrate is gravelly, with sparse vegetation.		
ND-PAL05	X	Palffydden	N 76° 53.204'	E 15° 28.956'	2024-07-11	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL05_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL05_02 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL05_03	X	X	X		A stump of a thick cylindrical wooden post, located in a flat area at the center of Pomorsteinane. Possibly remains of a mast or a cross. The stump protrudes from a low mound of dirt and large rocks. No measurements were taken. The site can be reached on foot only during low tide.	The site is located in the central part of the largest islet within the Pomorsteinane group, which constitutes an extension of the Palffydden coast. The substrate is gravelly. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-PAL06	X	Palffydden	N 76° 53.108'	E 15° 30.468'	2024-07-11	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL06_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL06_02	X	X	X		A fox trap. A decayed wooden frame, with a few large rocks placed on top. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located in the backshore zone, approx. 25 m west of the sea. The substrate is sandy-gravelly. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-PAL07	X	Palffydden	N 76° 52.826'	E 15° 30.342'	2024-07-11	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL07_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL07_02	X	X	X		A fox trap situated close to the edge of a rock cliff, right on the coast. The trap consists of a decayed wooden frame, with a few large rocks placed on top. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2024, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located on rock surface, in the backshore zone, approx. 15 m from the sea. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-PAL09	X	Palffydden	N 76° 53.666	E 15° 31.308'	2023-09-10	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL09_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL09_02 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL09_03 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL09_04	X	forScience_PAL_ORTHO_02	forScience_PAL_TLS_ND-124944-1_01 to forScience_PAL_TLS_ND-124944-1_12		Two objects located in front of ND-134775-1 (Kapp Horn Hyte), a few metres apart: (1) The remains of a wooden post, with driftwood laid out at its base in the form of a rough triangle and attached to the post with iron staples. Additional logs and rocks are piled up at the base of the post, within the outline of the triangle. Next to the object lies a decayed fragment of a whale rib. (2) Another triangle made of wooden logs, joined at the ends with iron staples and filled with rocks. The original shape and function of the objects remain unclear.	The site is located on flat, rocky ground, covered with relatively rich vegetation. A rock outcrop raises from the ground 17 m to the south.		
ND-PAL10	X	Palffydden	N 76° 54.476'	E 15° 33.054'	2025-08-16	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL10_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL10_02	X	X	X		A structural element from the hull of a wooden vessel, measuring approximately 2 m in length. The element has a gentle curve and is notched at regular intervals along its outer edge. Three round holes are visible along its length, two of which still contain wooden pegs (treenails). The element lies on a rocky beach, within the reach of storm waves, partially sheltered by driftwood. It was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies on a narrow, rocky beach (about 20 m wide), strewn with driftwood and flanked from the south by a cliff. To the north, the beach opens onto the Hornsund fjord. Vegetation is absent. The coast is lined with skerries.		

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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research	
ND-PAL11	X	Palbydden	N 76° 54.651'	E 15° 33.692'	2025-08-16	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL11_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL11_02 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL11_03	X	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap, located on rocky ground with sparse vegetation. A complete wooden frame of standard size, consisting of two double side boards and four cross boards joined together with nails. Several rocks are placed on top of the frame. The object was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located on a narrow, rocky beach, sloping upward from the sea to approx. 6 m a.s.l. To the north, the beach opens onto the Hornsund fjord. Vegetation is absent. The coast is lined with numerous skerries.	
ND-PAL12	X	Palbydden	N 76° 54.801'	E 15° 34.718'	2025-08-16	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL12_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL12_02	X	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap, located at the edge of a cliff. A complete wooden frame of standard size, consisting of two side boards and four cross boards firmly joined together with nails. A few rocks are placed on top of the frame. The object was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located 6 m above a rocky beach, on a strandflat, close to the cliff edge. To the north, the beach opens to the Hornsund fjord. Vegetation is absent. The coast is lined with numerous skerries.	
ND-PAL13	X	Palbydden	N 76° 52.828'	E 15° 30.339'	2025-08-19	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL13_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL13_02 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL13_03	X	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap, located at the edge of a rocky cliff. A wooden frame of standard size, consisting of two side boards and three cross boards (the middle one cracked) joined together with nails. Several rocks are placed on top of the frame. Next to the rocks lies a straight wooden post, approximately 5 cm in diameter, which may have been used to support the frame while in use. The object was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located on rocky surface, in a backshore zone, approx. 15 m from the sea. The substrate is sandy-gravelly. Vegetation is sparse.	
ND-PAL14	X	Palbydden	N 76° 53.107'	E 15° 30.471'	2025-08-19	forScience_PAL_ND-PAL14_01 forScience_PAL_ND-PAL14_02	X	X	X		Remains of a fox trap. A wooden frame, consisting of two side boards and four cross boards, decayed and only partially attached to the frame. A few rocks are placed on top.	The site is located in a backshore zone, approx. 15 m from the sea. The substrate is sandy-gravelly, covered with rocks. Vegetation is sparse.	
ND-RET01	X	Rettvalbogen, Rettvalneset	N 76° 59.927'	E 15° 30.510'	2023-09-01	forScience_RET_ND-RET01_01 forScience_RET_ND-RET01_02 forScience_RET_ND-RET01_03	forScience_RET_ND-RET01_04	forScience_RET_ORTHO_ND-RET01	X		A stone structure in the form of a horseshoe, measuring approx. 2.0 x 1.0 m and open towards the mouth of Hornsund fjord. It consists of several large rocks laid out neatly in two parallel rows, closed on one side with rock debris, with more rocks piled up along the outer outline. Numerous fragments of whale bone lie scattered in the vicinity. Located nearby are objects: ND-RET02 and ND-RET03.	The structure is located on the Fuglebergsletta coastal plain, approx. 50 m north of the shore. The substrate is rocky-gravelly. Sparse tundra vegetation surrounds the site. The bay of Rettvalbogen is shallow and lined with skerries.	The object does not feature in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, but the location was mentioned in publications by Jan Chochowski.
ND-RET02	X	Rettvalbogen, Rettvalneset	N 76° 59.892'	E 15° 29.711'	2023-09-01	forScience_RET_ND-RET02_01 forScience_RET_ND-RET02_02 forScience_RET_ND-RET02_03	X	X	X		A low stone cairn of irregular shape, made from rocks larger than those naturally occurring in the immediate vicinity. Several decayed wooden elements lie scattered around.	The structure is located on the Fuglebergsletta coastal plain, approx. 90 m north of the shore and 50 m south of the tundra lake on Rettvalneset. The substrate is rocky-gravelly. Sparse tundra vegetation surrounds the site. The bay of Rettvalbogen is shallow and lined with skerries.	
ND-RET03	X	Rettvalbogen, Rettvalneset	N 76° 59.868'	E 15° 29.611'	2023-09-01	forScience_RET_ND-RET03_01 forScience_RET_ND-RET03_02 forScience_RET_ND-RET03_03 forScience_RET_ND-RET03_04 forScience_RET_ND-RET03_05	X	X	X		A stone structure in the form of a horseshoe, measuring approx. 1.5 x 1.5 m, open towards the mouth of Hornsund fjord. Despite the apparent regularity of the arrangement, the structure might possibly be of natural origin.	The structure is located on the Fuglebergsletta coastal plain, within Rettvalneset, approx. 50 m north of the shore. The substrate is rocky-gravelly. Sparse tundra vegetation surrounds the site. The bay of Rettvalbogen is shallow and lined with skerries.	
ND-RET04	X	Rettvalbogen, Rettvalneset	N 76° 59.986'	E 15° 29.075'	2023-09-01	forScience_RET_ND-RET04_01 forScience_RET_ND-RET04_02	X	X	X		Remains of a fox trap. A broken wooden frame, with individual elements joined with nails, and several rocks placed on top.	The object lies on the Fuglebergsletta coastal plain, approx. 40 m east of the shore. The substrate is rocky-gravelly. Sparse tundra vegetation surrounds the site. The bay of Rettvalbogen is shallow and lined with skerries.	

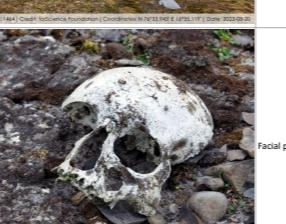
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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research	
										A fox trap. An incomplete wooden frame, partially embedded in the ground, with individual elements joined with nails, and several rocks placed on top.	The object is located on a raised marine terrace of the Fuglebergsetta coastal plain, approx. 300 m north of the shore of Rettvalbogen. The substrate is rocky and stony-gravelly. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-RET05	X	Rettvalbogen, Rettvalneset	N 77° 00.058'	E 15° 30.570'	2023-09-13	forScience_RET_ND-RET05_01 forScience_RET_ND-RET05_02	X	X		A fox trap. An incomplete wooden frame, partially embedded in the ground, with individual elements joined with nails, and several rocks placed on top.	The object is located on a raised marine terrace of the Fuglebergsetta coastal plain, approx. 300 m north of the shore of Rettvalbogen. The substrate is rocky and stony-gravelly. Vegetation is sparse.		
ND-131159-1	131159-1	Russepynten	N 77° 01.382'	E 15° 11.024'	2023-09-16	forScience_RUS_ND-131159-1_01 forScience_RUS_ND-131159-1_02 forScience_RUS_ND-131159-1_03 forScience_RUS_ND-131159-1_04 forScience_RUS_ND-131159-1_05	forScience_RUS_ND-131159-1_06	forScience_RUS_ORTHO_01	X		Remains of a wooden cabin. Visible elements include fragments of vertical corner posts and a single sill log, still joined with two of the posts. Numerous fragments of red brick are scattered across the site. In some places, thick wooden planks – possibly remains of the floor – are partially visible from under the vegetation. Approx. 5 m from the ruin, there is a small earthen mound covered with dense moss, where red brick fragments are also present. Several additional objects are located in the vicinity: ND-RUS01 (boat fragment), ND-RUS02 (self-shooting trap), ND-RUS03 (fox trap), ND-RUS04 (grave) and ND-RUS05 (unidentified wooden structure).	The ruin is located on Russepynten, approx. 50 m from the shoreline and 14 m from the beach backshore. A line of rocks is situated to the east. The ground surface consists of gravelly-stony to rocky-gravelly material, and vegetation is well developed.	Krawczyk (1989) Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund, p. 151: "On the promontory itself [Description] Until 1984 there were remains of a wooden hut with a stone underpinning and fragments of a brick stove. From the south an outline of two more rooms was visible. (...) According to Russian archaeologists who conducted excavations here in 1984, it was a Russian hut from the second half of the 18th century." The text also mentions that the excavation work reduced the site to a "heap of rubble". A sketch of the site before excavations can be found on p. 153.
ND-RUS01	X	Russepynten	N 77° 01.419'	E 15° 11.715'	2023-09-16	forScience_RUS_ND-RUS01_01 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS01_02 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS01_03 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS01_04 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS01_05 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS01_06 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS01_07 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS01_08	forScience_RUS_ORTHO_01	X		A large wooden structure, likely remains of a boat dating from the 19th or 20th century (according to Adam Krawczyk). The structure consists of thick wooden planks and posts, now badly decayed, joined with forged nails and other metal elements, all of which have corroded over time. It rests in a bed of a small river, near its mouth, behind a modern storm ridge. Additional wooden elements, possibly parts of the same structure, are scattered within a radius of a few dozen metres and mixed with driftwood found on the shore.	The structure is located within the channel of the Gangpassbekken river, approx. 70 m from the sea. In this section, the river does not flow in a single, well-defined channel but forms braided channels. The object is partially submerged during thaws or heavy rainfall. The river channel lies approx. 2 m below the level of the surrounding Rålstranda strandflat, and the river discharges into the sea through a narrow channel.	The structure is recorded as Russepynten C in Krawczyk (1989) Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund, p. 158. According to the author, the object may come from the 19th or 20th century.	
ND-RUS02	X	Russepynten	N 77° 01.379'	E 15° 11.103'	2023-09-16	forScience_RUS_ND-RUS02_01 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS02_02 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS02_03 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS02_04 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS02_05 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS02_06	X	forScience_RUS_ORTHO_01	X		Remains of a rectangular, wooden box, most likely a self-shooting trap for polar bears. The box is made of wooden planks and open at both ends. Inside, there are wooden partitions, one featuring a round hole, the other (damaged) with a few nails hammered into it, perhaps to hold a rifle in place. Next to the box lie several large bones and two plastic buoys. The box rests on the side of a small mound, dotted with fox holes.	The object is located on Russepynten, approx. 100 m from the shore. The ground surface consists of gravelly-stony to rocky material, and vegetation is well developed.	
ND-RUS03	X	Russepynten	N 77° 01.409'	E 15° 11.030'	2023-09-16	forScience_RUS_ND-RUS03_01 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS03_02	X	forScience_RUS_ORTHO_01	X		A fox trap, consisting of an incomplete, badly decayed wooden frame. No rocks to weigh it down were found in the area. The object is located near ND-131159-1 (remains of a wooden cabin).	The object is located on Russepynten, approx. 60 m from the shore. The ground surface consists of gravelly-stony to rocky material, and vegetation is poorly developed.	
ND-RUS04	X	Russepynten	N 77° 01.377'	E 15° 11.133'	2023-09-16	forScience_RUS_ND-RUS04_01 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS04_02 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS04_03 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS04_04	X	forScience_RUS_ORTHO_01	X		A grave. Large rocks are laid out at the foot of a small rocky outcrop, approximately 8 m from ND-RUS02 (self-shooting trap). Visible from under the rocks are wooden elements, possibly remains of a coffin. In the immediate vicinity of the site, metal pins are set into the ground, suggesting that the grave may have been excavated by archaeologists.	The site is located on Russepynten, approx. 90 m from the shore. The ground surface consists of gravelly-stony to rocky material, with vegetation growing among the rocks.	
ND-RUS05	X	Russepynten	N 77° 01.380'	E 15° 11.079'	2023-09-16	forScience_RUS_ND-RUS05_01 forScience_RUS_ND-RUS05_02	X	forScience_RUS_ORTHO_01	X		Remains of a wooden structure, much like an incomplete ladder, located near ND-131159-1 (remains of a wooden cabin). One long and several short wooden planks are scattered at the site.	The site is located on Russepynten, approx. 100 m from the shore. The ground surface consists of gravelly-stony to rocky material, with well developed vegetation.	
ND-132294-1	132294-1	Skjemmeneset	N 76° 33.930'	E 16° 35.011'	2023-08-20	forScience_SKI_ND-132294-1_01	X	X		A small patch of flat ground covered with fine rock material (unlike the surrounding area, which is covered predominantly with vegetation). A similar leveled area can be found beneath the nearby lighthouse. Located in the immediate vicinity of the site are ND-134780-1 and ND-134421-1 (i.e. the modern cabin of the Governor of Svalbard).	The site is located approx. 15 m north of the shore of Sommerfeldbukta. Vegetation is limited and becomes increasingly sparse near the shore. The beach is stony-gravelly, short, and steep.	According to the information provided in Reymert, Moen (2015) Fangsthytter på Svalbard 1794–2015, p. 593, the flat patch of ground is all that remains of a cabin known as Sørkapp Johan Hagerup, which was a cabin with a rectangular floor plan measuring 5.0 x 3.0 m. It was built of wooden planks, probably in 1919, under the supervision of Anders Kvive Andersen for Hagerup. In 1965, the cabin was already in very poor condition, completely unfit for use. The book contains an archival photo of the site (from 1920) and the coordinates it gives are N 76°33.93, E 16°35.09'.	

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			Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
ND-134421-1	134421-1	Skjemmeneset	N 76° 33.940'	E 16° 35.110'	2023-08-20	forScience_SKU_ND-134421-1_01 forScience_SKU_ND-134421-1_02	X	X	X		The modern cabin of the Governor of Svalbard. The cabin is located in the immediate vicinity of two cultural heritage sites, well within the 100 m protection zone surrounding each of them. Near the cabin – and thus also within the above mentioned protection zones – are the remains of two burn piles, containing numerous glass fragments and metal objects, both new and old, incl. metal fittings, forged nails, etc.	The area surrounding the cabin is flat and covered with vegetation, with numerous streams (some seasonal) flowing nearby. The nearby beach is narrow and free of marine debris, including marine litter. The marine terrace where the cabin is located lies at the elevation of approximately 1.5 m a.s.l. The tidal flat along the coast is approx. 500 m wide.	
ND-134779-1	134779-1	Skjemmeneset	N 76° 33.963'	E 16° 35.607'	2023-08-20	forScience_SKU_ND-134779-1_01 forScience_SKU_ND-134779-1_02 forScience_SKU_ND-134779-1_04 forScience_SKU_ND-134779-1_03	X	X			A tall round cairn located at the edge of a rock outcrop, within sight of the modern service hut of the Governor of Svalbard (ND-134421).	The cairn is located on an exposed rock outcrop, approx. 85 m north of the shore of Sommerfeldbukta. Tundra vegetation is relatively limited.	
ND-134780-1	134780-1	Skjemmeneset	N 76° 33.936'	E 16° 35.046'	2023-08-20	forScience_SKU_ND-134780-1_01 forScience_SKU_ND-134780-1_02	X	X	X		Based on the original site description ("turf mound") and coordinates in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the site which the identifier refers to may be a low-vegetation-covered earth mound located between the automatic lighthouse and the shore.	The site is located on the Sørly coastal plain, approx. 30 m north of the shore of Sommerfeldbukta. The beach is stony-gravelly, short, and steep. Vegetation is limited and becomes increasingly sparse near the shore.	
ND-93154-1	93154-1	Skjemmeneset	N 76° 33.943'	E 16° 35.119'	2023-08-20	forScience_SKU_ND-93154-1_01 forScience_SKU_ND-93154-1_02 forScience_SKU_ND-93154-1_03 forScience_SKU_ND-93154-1_04	X	X			A roughly rectangular outline of a floor, laid out with stones, located right next to the modern cabin of the Governor of Svalbard (ND-134421-1).	The site is located on the Sørly coastal plain, approx. 40 m north of the shore of Sommerfeldbukta. The beach is stony-gravelly, short, and steep. Vegetation is limited and becomes increasingly sparse near the shore.	The site features in Reymert, Moen (2015) Fangshytter på Svalbard 1794–2015 , p.591, as Camp Claus Andersen. According to the authors it was a cabin built in 1908, measuring 3.6 x 3.6 m, with a small vestibule. It was constructed by Peter Trossden, Kristoffer Bolstad, Hadley Aleksandersen, and Kristian Jakobsen, with support from Claus Andersen and Peter Glaevel. No photographs of the cabin are included in the book. The photos from 1998 and 2009 show only the stone-marked outline of the floor and show a close similarity to site's state in 2023. The coordinates provided by the authors (76°33.94 N, 16°35.12 E) are the same as in the present report, but the site ID is different.
ND-132290-1	132290-1	Serkappaya	N 76° 30.534'	E 16° 31.583'	2023-08-22	forScience_SOR_ND-132290-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-132290-1_02	X	forScience_SOR_ORTHO_01	X		Facial part of a human skull lying on a gentle slope between the beach and a raised marine terrace.	The object is located in the northeastern part of Serkappaya, approx. 20 m from the shore. The ground is stony-gravelly, with sparse tundra vegetation. The beach is short and steep.	
ND-134783-1	134783-1	Serkappaya	N 76° 28.087'	E 16° 35.143'	2023-09-24	forScience_SOR_ND-134783-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-134783-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-134783-1_04 forScience_SOR_ND-134783-1_05 forScience_SOR_ND-134783-1_06	X	X			Remains of a small cabin located on a slight elevation. Found on site is a square area of ground, covered with vegetation, surrounded on three sides by remains of a turf wall. At the base of each wall section there is a shallow pit, also covered with vegetation, containing pieces of decayed wood and fragments of a broken stove.	The site is located in the southwestern part of Serkappaya, approx. 60 m west of the sea and 60 m east of Serkappvatnet Lake. It is sheltered from the sea by rocks. The ground is gravelly-stony, with sparse vegetation.	
ND-134788-1	134788-1	Serkappaya	N 76° 28.096'	E 16° 35.177'	2023-09-19	forScience_SOR_ND-134788-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134788-1_02	X	X	X		Several rocks arranged on the ground into the shape of the letter H. According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the structure represents the foundation of a former self-shooting trap. However, no self-shooting box, its fragments, or any other wooden elements were found on site to support this interpretation.	The site is located in the southwestern part of Serkappaya, approx. 50 m west of the sea and 80 m east of Serkappvatnet Lake. It is sheltered from the sea by rocks. The ground is gravelly-stony, with sparse vegetation.	
ND-134810-1	134810-1	Serkappaya	N 76° 28.040'	E 16° 35.230'	2023-09-24	forScience_SOR_ND-134810-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-134810-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-134810-1_04	X	forScience_SOR_ND-134810-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134810-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-134810-1_04	X		Remains of a thick wooden post, held upright by a pile of rocks placed around its base. The structure is located on the crest of a natural rocky mound. Scattered around the post are several additional wooden elements, now heavily decayed.	The site is located on the crest of a small rocky elevation in the southwestern part of Serkappaya, approx. 50 m west of the sea. The surrounding area is flat, consisting of gravel and stone material with sparse tundra vegetation.	According to the information provided in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Svalbard) , p.142, the post is likely to be a remnant of a monumental votive cross, as the Serkappvatnet station is said to have included five of them.

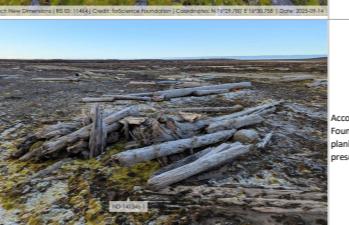
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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
										Remains of a thick wooden post set vertically into the ground. Approximately 30 cm above the ground, the post bears a clear horizontal cut mark, suggesting it may have been sawn off. Found at its base are additional wooden elements, including two logs of roughly equal length, placed parallel to each other on opposite sides of the post. One of the logs is notched at the centre, while the other is too heavily decayed to allow any assessment of its former shape. The post is located directly beside object ND-134884-1.	The site is located in the southwestern part of Sørkappøya, approx. 60 m north of the sea. The surrounding area is flat, composed of gravel and stone material with sparse tundra vegetation.	Photographs of the structure, taken in the 1980s, can be found in Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problemy dendrochronologii rosyjskich stacji towieckich na Spitsbergenie</i> , p. 25, and in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) <i>Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen)</i> , p. 143. In both texts it is said to represent the remains of a monumental votive cross, associated with the Pomor station at Sørkappvatnet.
ND-134831-1	134831-1	Sørkappøya	N 76° 27.987' E 16° 35.143'	2025-09-19	forScience_SOR_ND-134831-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134831-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-134831-1_03	X	X	X		A large driftwood log, now inclined, supported by a pile of rocks placed around its base. Located directly beside is object ND-134831-1.	The site is located in the southwestern part of Sørkappøya, approx. 60 m north of the sea. The surrounding area is flat, composed of gravel and stone material with sparse tundra vegetation.	Photographs of the structure, taken in the 1980s, can be found in Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problemy dendrochronologii rosyjskich stacji towieckich na Spitsbergenie</i> , p. 25, where it is said to represent the remains of a votive cross, and in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) <i>Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen)</i> , p. 143, where it is interpreted as a navigational mark, erected later than the adjacent monumental cross (object ND-134831-1).
ND-134884-1	134884-1	Sørkappøya	N 76° 27.985' E 16° 35.140'	2025-09-24	forScience_SOR_ND-134884-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134884-1_02	forScience_SOR_ND-134884-1_03	X	X		A relatively large accumulation of rocks, located directly beside object ND-134887-1. According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the structure represents part of a former self-shooting trap. However, no self-shooting box, its fragments, or any other wooden elements were found on site to support this interpretation.	The site is located in the southwestern part of Sørkappøya, approx. 40 m north of the sea. The surrounding area is flat, consisting of gravel and stone material with sparse tundra vegetation. The beach is narrow, composed of rock and stone material, with some driftwood present.	
ND-134885-1	134885-1	Sørkappøya	N 76° 27.941' E 16° 34.921'	2025-09-24	forScience_SOR_ND-134885-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134885-1_02	forScience_SOR_ND-134885-1_03	X	X		A badly decayed remains of a wooden cabin, measuring approximately 3.3 m x 3.5 m, located directly beside object ND-134887-1. The logs which once formed the basis of the walls are still preserved, with several notches visible along their length. Inside the outline of the cabin lie numerous rocks (possibly the remains of a hearth) and fragments of wood, now overgrown with vegetation.	The site is located in the southwestern part of Sørkappøya, approx. 40 m north of the sea. The surrounding area is flat, consisting of gravel and stone material with sparse tundra vegetation. The beach is narrow, composed of rock and stone material, with some driftwood present.	According to Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problemy dendrochronologii rosyjskich stacji towieckich na Spitsbergenie</i> , pp. 46-48, the cabin was part of what he refers to as "the Sørkappvatnet station" and was intensively used since 1784. "In 1816 the station was seen by Scoresby" and other references make it reasonable to suggest that it survived until 1858, i.e. 74 years. It is unclear, however, what its condition was at the end of this period. Chochorowski goes on to assert that "the hut existed in a condition allowing it to be used from 1784 to 1818/1819, that is for 34/35 years". The cabin is mentioned briefly also in Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) <i>Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund coasts (Spitsbergen)</i> , p. 142, where we read that the site at Sørkappvatnet housed, among others, the ruins of a cabin, most likely with a small entrance hall. The cabin measured approximately 8m2 in floor surface and was made of driftwood.
ND-134887-1	134887-1	Sørkappøya	N 76° 27.935' E 16° 34.902'	2025-09-24	forScience_SOR_ND-134887-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134887-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-134887-1_03	forScience_SOR_ND-134887-1_04 forScience_SOR_ND-134887-1_05	X	X		A low pile of rocks and driftwood, interpreted in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue as a possible self-shooting trap. No remains of a self-shooting box, however, were found on site. The structure lies within sight of object ND-134892-2 and may have been a similar, although smaller, stone wall (possibly a former whalers' lookout). Further along the beach lie several additional objects, each recorded under a separate ID code.	The site is located in the southernmost part of Sørkappøya, in the centre of a small headland, approx. 35 m west of the sea. The surrounding area is flat, consisting of gravel and stone material with sparse tundra vegetation. The beach is narrow, composed of gravel and stone material, with some driftwood present.	
ND-134891-1	134891-1	Sørkappøya	N 76° 27.889' E 16° 34.809'	2025-09-24	forScience_SOR_ND-134891-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134891-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-134891-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-134891-1_04 forScience_SOR_ND-134891-1_05 forScience_SOR_ND-134891-1_06	X	X		A fragment of a partially collapsed stone wall, approximately 80 cm high. Judging by the remains, the wall was set up in the form of a semicircle, open toward the sea. The structure is located at the upper edge of a polluted rocky beach. Scattered in the immediate vicinity of the wall are several pieces of decayed wood, including a thick driftwood log lying partially within the wall's perimeter. All are likely to have been deposited in the area by wave action.	The site is located in the southernmost part of Sørkappøya, approx. 25 m north of the shore. The surrounding area is flat, consisting of gravel, stone and rock material, with sparse tundra vegetation. The beach is narrow, strewn with rocks and driftwood.	Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problems of the dendrochronology of Russian hunting stations of Spitsbergen</i> , pp. 15-18. According to Chochorowski the stone structure was most probably a whaling observation point, referred to by the whalers as a "look-out". A photograph of the structure, taken in the 1980s, can be found on p. 25. It no doubt depicts the same structure as the one documented by the forScience team and the comparison indicates no significant alterations or damage occurring over the years.	
ND-134892-1	134892-1	Sørkappøya	N 76° 27.858' E 16° 34.820'	2025-09-19	forScience_SOR_ND-134892-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134892-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-134892-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-134892-1_04	X	X	X		A complete wooden box from a former self-shooting trap resting on the tundra beside a small pile of short, badly decayed driftwood fragments. On the opposite side of the pile lies a single whale vertebrae. The site is located beyond the upper edge of a heavily polluted rocky beach.	The object is located on a coastal plain, at roughly the same distance from the beach (to the west) and the Sørkappøya lake (to the east). The ground is gravelly, covered with vegetation. The beach is narrow, composed of gravel and stone material, with a large quantity of driftwood.	
ND-134893-1	134893-1	Sørkappøya	N 76° 28.118' E 16° 33.975'	2025-09-19	forScience_SOR_ND-134893-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134893-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-134893-1_03	X	X	X		According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the structure represents the remains of a self-shooting trap constructed from stone and wood. On site, several flat stones form a low semi-circular wall, with some heavily decayed driftwood logs lying beside it. Within the outline of the wall lie the remains of a wooden box typical of self-shooting traps. Caught between the rocks and wooden logs were a few pieces of marine litter, including plastic bottles.	The structure is located in the western part of Sørkappøya, within the coastal zone, at a distance of 55 m from the shore. The ground is gravelly-stony. Vegetation is sparse.	
ND-134895-1	134895-1	Sørkappøya	N 76° 29.085' E 16° 31.251'	2025-09-14	forScience_SOR_ND-134895-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-134895-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-134895-1_03	X	X	X				

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			Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
ND-134896-1	134896-1	Serkappya	N 76° 29.160'	E 16° 31.120'	2025-09-14	forScience_SOR_ND-134896-1_01	X	X	X		An old boat hook consisting of a heavily corroded metal hook partially attached to a decayed wooden pole. The object lies between two logs of driftwood, which help protect it from accidental damage.	The object is located in the western part of Serkappya, 40 m from the shore, within the backshore zone. The beach is protected from wave action by a belt of skerries. It consists of gravelly-stony to rocky material, with sparse vegetation growing in places. Numerous driftwood logs are present.	
ND-134897-1	134897-1	Serkappya	N 76° 29.780'	E 16° 30.758'	2025-09-14	forScience_SOR_ND-134897-1_01	X	X	X		According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the object is a fragment of a boat. Found on site are three planks, now badly decayed, riveted together at regular intervals and attached to a wooden frame. The planks are approximately 20 cm wide, but differ in length.	The object lies in the western part of Serkappya, 40 m from the shore, within the backshore zone, with limited vegetation cover. The beach consists of gravelly-stony to rocky material and is protected from wave action by a belt of rocks and skerries. The entrance to Serkappaguna is located approx. 160 m away.	
ND-141346-1	141346-1	Serkappya	N 76° 28.476'	E 16° 34.969'	2025-09-23	forScience_SOR_ND-141346-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141346-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-141346-1_03	X	X	X		According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the object constitutes the remains of a self-shooting trap. Found on site is a collection of driftwood with a few wooden elements that might have formed a self-shooting box at its centre. A boat plank mentioned in the original description is still set vertically into the ground within the structure. Due to the object's poor state of preservation, the form and dimensions noted in the original description could no longer be verified.	The structure is located in the southern part of Serkappya, approx. 60 m from a heavily polluted rocky beach, in a area strewn with driftwood and other wooden elements. Vegetation cover in the area is limited.	
ND-141347-1	141347-1	Serkappya	N 76° 28.498'	E 16° 35.007'	2025-09-23	forScience_SOR_ND-141347-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141347-1_02	X	X	X		Badly decayed remains of wooden posts set vertically into the ground, forming what appears to have been a rough semicircle. The original shape and function of the structure are difficult to determine.	The structure is located in the southern part of Serkappya, approximately 4 m from a river channel and 80 m from a heavily polluted rocky beach, in a area strewn with driftwood and other wooden elements. Vegetation cover in the area is limited.	
ND-141348-1	141348-1	Serkappya	N 76° 28.695'	E 16° 36.103'	2025-09-15	forScience_SOR_ND-141348-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141348-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-141348-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-141348-1_04 forScience_SOR_ND-141348-1_05	X	X	X		Likely remains of a self-shooting trap. A collapsed wooden structure located at the upper edge of a heavily polluted sandy beach. At its base, the structure forms a rectangle made of decayed driftwood logs. Within this outline lie several additional pieces of driftwood of various sizes, some notched. A few plank fragments are also visible among the driftwood. Located within sight of the self-shooting trap.	The structure is located in the southern part of Serkappya, approximately 53 m west of the sea, in the backshore zone of a sandy-gravelly beach cleaned in 2025 by the forScience Foundation as part of the Serkappya Marine Litter Cleanup project (RIS ID: 12510). Numerous driftwood logs lie in the area. Vegetation is sparse.	
ND-141349-1	141349-1	Serkappya	N 76° 28.865'	E 16° 36.196'	2025-09-23	forScience_SOR_ND-141349-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141349-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-141349-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-141349-1_04 forScience_SOR_ND-141349-1_05 forScience_SOR_ND-141349-1_06	X	X	X		Remains of a self-shooting trap. A collapsed wooden structure composed of driftwood logs. Among the logs lie the remains of a self-shooting box, now broken to pieces. Due to the object's poor state of preservation, its form and dimensions, noted in the original description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, could no longer be verified.	The structure is located in the southern part of Serkappya, approximately 55 m west of the sea, in the backshore zone of a sandy-gravelly beach cleaned in 2025 by the forScience Foundation as part of the Serkappya Marine Litter Cleanup project (RIS ID: 12510). Numerous driftwood logs lie in the area. Vegetation is sparse.	
ND-141351-1	141351-1	Serkappya	N 76° 29.765'	E 16° 34.757'	2025-09-23	forScience_SOR_ND-141351-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141351-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-141351-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-141351-1_04 forScience_SOR_ND-141351-1_05	X	X	X		According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the object constitutes the remains of a self-shooting trap. Found on site is a collection of driftwood with fragments of a wooden box typical of self-shooting traps at its centre. The object lies beyond the upper edge of a short, rocky beach, lined with skerries. Its immediate vicinity is covered with vegetation. Due to the object's poor state of preservation, its form and dimensions, noted in the original description, could no longer be verified. Within sight of the trap lies object ND-SOR14.	The structure is located in the eastern part of Serkappya, on a raised marine terrace behind the storm ridge of a sandy-gravelly beach, approx. 30 m west of the shore. Vegetation is sparse. Numerous driftwood logs are present on the beach and in the vicinity of the site.	
ND-141352-1	141352-1	Serkappya	N 76° 29.905'	E 16° 33.901'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-141352-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141352-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-141352-1_03	X	X	X		Collapsed structure made of driftwood and whale bones, covering an area of approx. 1.5 x 2.5 m. According to the description provided in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, remains of an old bear trap with a self-shooting device placed at the centre.	The structure is located in the eastern part of Serkappya, on a raised marine terrace behind the storm ridge of a sandy-gravelly beach, approx. 30 m west of the shore. Vegetation is sparse. Numerous whale bones and driftwood logs are scattered in the surrounding area. The beach is heavily polluted with stranded marine litter.	

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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research		
ND-141353-1	141353-1	Serkappya	N 76° 30.597'	E 16° 31.434'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-141353-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141353-1_02	forScience_SOR_ND-141353-1_03	forScience_SOR_ORTHO_01	X		The structure is located in the northeastern part of Serkappya, on a rocky headland, approx. 4 m a.s.l. and 20 m from the shore. The ground is covered with stony-gravelly to rocky-gravelly material. Sparse tundra vegetation is present. The beach is short and steep, with scattered boulders.			
ND-141354-1	141354-1	Serkappya	N 76° 30.576'	E 16° 31.503'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-141354-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141354-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-141354-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-141354-1_04	X	forScience_SOR_ORTHO_01	forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93155-1_01 to forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93155-1_11		The site is located in the eastern part of Serkappya, approx. 10 m west of the shore. In the immediate vicinity of the boat lie numerous large bones, possibly from one or more polar bears. Their presence has contributed to the growth of vegetation in the surrounding area. Downslope, near the shoreline, there is a substantial accumulation of driftwood and other marine debris, including marine litter. The boat may be beaten by the waves during exceptionally high tides and extreme weather events.			
ND-141357-1	141357-1	Serkappya	N 76° 31.268'	E 16° 29.721'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-141357-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141357-1_02	X	forScience_SOR_ORTHO_02	forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_01 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_02 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_03 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_04 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_05 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_06 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_07 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_08		The structure is located on a raised marine terrace in the northeastern part of Serkappya, at a distance of approx. 80 m from the shore. The ground is composed of gravelly-stony material and covered with vegetation.			
ND-141358-1	141358-1	Serkappya	N 76° 31.293'	E 16° 29.671'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-141358-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-141358-1_02	X	forScience_SOR_ORTHO_02	X		The object is located within Skolteneset (which translates as Scull Cape), in the northern part of Serkappya, approx. 100 m from the sea. The ground is composed of gravelly material and covered with tundra vegetation.			
ND-93155-1	93155-1	Serkappya	N 76° 30.563'	E 16° 31.442'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_04 forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_05 forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_06 forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_07 forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_08 forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_09 forScience_SOR_ND-93155-1_10	forScience_SOR_ORTHO_01	forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93155-1_01 to forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93155-1_11		The ruin is situated on a sparsely vegetated raised marine terrace, approx. 3 m a.s.l. and 50 m from the shore. The terrace slopes gently down towards the sea. In the intertidal zone, it is covered with sand and gravel, and lined with driftwood.	Additional information from Reymert, Moen (2015) <i>Fangsthytter på Svalbard 1794–2015</i> : Function: main station. Condition: ruin. Name: Trondsenhuset / Camp Perry. The cabin was identified on the basis of its ID number, as there was another Trondsenhuset on Kapp Berg. Dimensions: 3.63 x 3.59 m. Extra information: The cabin was built in 1908 by trappers Petter Trondsen and Kristoffer Bolstad, equipped by Vilus Andersen and Petter Gjæver. The cabin was repaired and upgraded by subsequent overwintering parties, including Andersen's 1913-1914 expedition. By the 1930s, it was in a very poor state. In the 1960s, it was renovated by the Norwegian Polar Institute.			
ND-93157-1	93157-1	Serkappya	N 76° 31.270'	E 16° 29.744'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-93157-1_01 forScience_SOR_ND-93157-1_02 forScience_SOR_ND-93157-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-93157-1_04	forScience_SOR_ND-93157-1_05	forScience_SOR_ORTHO_02	forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_01 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_02 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_03 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_04 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_05 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_06 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_07 forScience_SOR_TLS_ND-93157-1_08		According to Chochorowski, Krapiec (2018) <i>Structure and chronology of Russian hunting stations on the Sørkappland and Hornsund Coasts (Spitsbergen)</i> , p. 144, all Pomer stations on the island of Sørkappland were built in the 19th century. The station on the island of Hornsund, however, was built in the 18th century. The object seems to have been used for a short period of time and the relatively large number of finds registered in it is a result of some unexplained circumstances which made the hunters leave all their hunting equipment behind. In the hut there were also scattered human bones coming from two skeletons, many of them with signs of animal bites. 10 human skulls were found buried under the cross. It is obvious that the historically attested efficiency of walrus hunting in the region and the huge amount of bone remains which can be found there today (e.g. on Sjørøya). Today, walrus colonies are rare in the area. The nearby beach is strewn with large quantities of driftwood and other marine debris, including marine litter. Found among the debris are numerous wooden construction elements and nests of the Arctic tern. The site lies beyond the high water point and at the time of the survey did not seem to be at risk of damage by flooding or coastal erosion.	According to Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problemy dendrochronologii rojów leśnych na Spitsbergenie</i> , p. 17, the site includes the remains of a Pomer cabin, a votive cross and approximately 10 graves. The cabin was built of typical "prefabricated" elements. Then, on pp. 38-29, we read: "Not far from the hut there are remnants of a huge cross (36 cm in diameter) (...). The object seems to have been used for a short period of time and the relatively large number of finds registered in it is a result of some unexplained circumstances which made the hunters leave all their hunting equipment behind. In the hut there were also scattered human bones coming from two skeletons, many of them with signs of animal bites. 10 human skulls were found buried under the cross. It is obvious that the historically attested efficiency of walrus hunting in the region and the huge amount of bone remains which can be found there today (e.g. on Sjørøya). Today, walrus colonies are rare in the area. The nearby beach is strewn with large quantities of driftwood and other marine debris, including marine litter. Found among the debris are numerous wooden construction elements and nests of the Arctic tern. The site lies beyond the high water point and at the time of the survey did not seem to be at risk of damage by flooding or coastal erosion."	According to Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problemy dendrochronologii rojów leśnych na Spitsbergenie</i> , p. 144, along with the following description: "The complex consists of a large cabin (about 40 m² in floor surface) and the shaft of a monumental cross, beneath which a deposit of nine human skulls has been found, possibly a secondary burial." No trace of the above-mentioned cross or human remains was found during the survey of 2023.	
ND-93158-1	93158-1	Serkappya	N 76° 29.413'	E 16° 35.955'	2023-09-22	forScience_SOR_ND-93158-1_03 forScience_SOR_ND-93158-1_04 forScience_SOR_ND-93158-1_05 forScience_SOR_ND-93158-1_06 forScience_SOR_ND-93158-1_07	X	X	X		The site is located on a raised marine terrace, in a small depression behind the storm ridge of a sandy-gravelly beach, in the eastern part of Serkappya, approx. 70 m west of the shore. The site consists of three house sites, but only one of them (house 2) is excavated. It is evident from house 2 that it was built with a combination of log cabin and frame construction. The living room was made with logs and adjoining walls overlapping one another in the corners (lathing) and the floor was made of old ship planks. ... A bathhouse was erected in connection with house 2 and it is reported that it was made in a log cabin construction." Further details are to be found in the text. A photograph of the site, taken in the 1980s, can be found in Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problemy dendrochronologii rojów leśnych na Spitsbergenie</i> , p. 26. Another is available in Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problemy dendrochronologii rojów leśnych na Spitsbergenie</i> , p. 141, along with a brief description of the site. While both photographs do not depict the same site as the one documented by the Science team, a comparison indicates quite clearly that the structure has degraded over the years. As a result, structural details mentioned in the above description can no longer be verified.	According to Krawczyk (1985) <i>Remains of seasonal settlement in Sørkappland</i> , p. 118, the site was excavated by Starkov and his team in 1978. The site is located on a raised marine terrace, in a small depression behind the storm ridge of a sandy-gravelly beach, in the eastern part of Serkappya, approx. 70 m west of the shore. The site consists of three house sites, but only one of them (house 2) is excavated. It is evident from house 2 that it was built with a combination of log cabin and frame construction. The living room was made with logs and adjoining walls overlapping one another in the corners (lathing) and the floor was made of old ship planks. ... A bathhouse was erected in connection with house 2 and it is reported that it was made in a log cabin construction." Further details are to be found in the text. A photograph of the site, taken in the 1980s, can be found in Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problemy dendrochronologii rojów leśnych na Spitsbergenie</i> , p. 26. Another is available in Chochorowski (1999) <i>Problemy dendrochronologii rojów leśnych na Spitsbergenie</i> , p. 141, along with a brief description of the site. While both photographs do not depict the same site as the one documented by the Science team, a comparison indicates quite clearly that the structure has degraded over the years. As a result, structural details mentioned in the above description can no longer be verified.		
ND-SOR01	X	Serkappya	N 76° 29.909'	E 16° 33.546'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR01_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR01_02	X	X		The site is located on a raised marine terrace, in the eastern part of Serkappya, approx. 170 m west of the shore. The ground is composed of gravelly-stony material, with poorly developed vegetation cover.				

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			Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research	
ND-SOR02	X	Serkappya	N 76° 30.053'	E 16° 33.573'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR02_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR02_02	X	X	X		A massive wooden log, measuring approx. 60 cm in diameter and 620 cm in length, with three large notches cut along its length. The log lies on a sandy beach on the east side of the island, well within the intertidal zone. Given its location, it may have been washed ashore by the waves.	The object is located in the intertidal zone of a sandy-gravelly beach in the eastern part of Serkappya. The beach is protected from wave action by a line of skerries stretching approx. 200 m from the shore.		
ND-SOR03	X	Serkappya	N 76° 30.289'	E 16° 32.484'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR03_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR03_02	X	X	X		A weathered wooden post, partially damaged, with evenly spaced notches carved along its entire length. Rusted metal fittings protrude from a few points. The object's original shape and function are unclear. It is located in the intertidal zone of the beach, amid driftwood and other marine debris.	The site is located in the backshore zone of a narrow sandy-gravelly beach in the eastern part of Serkappya, approximately 15 m west of the shore. The beach is strewn with numerous pieces of driftwood and other marine debris.		
ND-SOR04	X	Serkappya	N 76° 30.395'	E 16° 32.029'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR04_01	X	X	X		A fishing gaff hook with a wooden handle and rusted iron hook attached to it on one end, typically used to pull large fish out of water. The object lies on the beach, below the high tide line, amid driftwood and other marine debris.	The object lies in the backshore zone of a narrow gravelly-stony beach in the eastern part of Serkappya, approx. 12 m west of the shore. The beach is strewn with numerous pieces of driftwood and other marine debris.		
ND-SOR05	X	Serkappya	N 76° 31.240'	E 16° 29.445'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR05_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR05_02	X	X	X		A decayed wooden structure in the shape of a rectangle, consisting of two side boards and several cross boards joined with nails. A single diagonal board is attached to the frame, likely for reinforcement. Additional wooden elements lie scattered nearby. The structure is partially covered with gravel and vegetation. It might be the remains of a larger structure of unclear shape and function.	The structure in the backshore zone, is the northwestern part of Serkappya, approx. 40 m from the shore. The ground is composed of gravelly-stony material, with poorly developed vegetation cover.		
ND-SOR06	X	Serkappya	N 76° 31.097'	E 16° 29.610'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR06_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR06_02	X	X	X		A cairn built of rocks larger than those naturally occurring in the immediate vicinity, supporting a vertically set, rusted metal pipe 3 cm in diameter. On the ground around the cairn are several wooden logs, planks and posts, forming a rough rectangle. They may be the remains of a collapsed wooden structure or elements once used to secure the lower edge of a tent or a similar temporary installation.	The structure is located in the north of Serkappya, at a distance of 160 m and 200 m from the shore (to the west and east, respectively). The area around the structure is flat, overgrown with vegetation.		
ND-SOR07	X	Serkappya	N 76° 30.239'	E 16° 32.139'	2023-08-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR07_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR07_02	X	X	X		Several heavily decayed wooden planks lying on the ground parallel to each other, at regular intervals. The arrangement may be unintentional.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace in the eastern part of Serkappya, east of Serkappaglava, approx. 23 m from the shore. The ground is composed of gravelly-stony material, with poorly developed vegetation cover.		
ND-SOR08	X	Serkappya	N 76° 28.533'	E 16° 35.344'	2025-09-22	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR08_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR08_02	X	X	X		A small hand-carved wooden buoy, measuring approximately 40 cm in length. The object lies at the upper edge of a heavily littered beach, above the high-tide line, sheltered by driftwood. It was discovered in 2025 by the forScience team, during Serkappya Marine Litter Cleanup (RIS ID: 12510).	The object lies in the southern part of the Serkappya, near a heavily polluted rocky beach, approx. 25 m from the shore. The area is strewn with driftwood and other wooden elements, with poorly developed vegetation cover.		
ND-SOR09	X	Serkappya	N 76° 29.045'	E 16° 31.343'	2025-09-14	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR09_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR09_02 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR09_03 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR09_04 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR09_05	X	X	X		Likely remains of a self-shooting trap, constructed from flat stones and wooden logs, now heavily decayed. The stone and wooden elements are arranged in the shape of a horseshoe, open towards the coast. Found within the horseshoe are broken fragments of what may have been a wooden box typical of self-shooting traps. The object was discovered in 2025 by the forScience team, during Serkappya Marine Litter Cleanup (RIS ID: 12510).	The structure is located in the western part of Serkappya, 65 m from the shore. The ground is composed of gravelly-stony material, with poorly developed vegetation cover.		

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Assigned by forScience Foundation	From GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research		
ND-SOR10	X	Särkappaya	N 76° 29.197'	E 16° 31.123'	2025-09-14	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR10_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR10_02 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR10_03	X	X		Likely fragment of a wooden boat hull. It consists of heavily decayed planks fastened to a notched vertical element. The individual components are joined with nails and screws, now rusted. The object was discovered in 2025 by the forScience team, during Särkappaya Marine Litter Cleanup (RIS ID: 12510).	The object is located in the backshore zone of a narrow beach, in the western part of Särkappaya, 8 m from the shore. The beach is stony, narrow and steep, protected from wave action by a belt of skerries. Vegetation in the area is sparse.			
ND-SOR11	X	Särkappaya	N 76° 29.088'	E 16° 31.232'	2025-09-14	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR11_01	X	X		The inner part of an old lifebuoy made of natural cork, measuring approximately 50 cm in diameter. It is composed of four layers of cork joined together with wooden pegs. The individual layers are cracked in places and partially separated. The outer canvas covering has not been preserved. The object lies at the upper edge of a heavily littered beach, above the high-tide line, sheltered by driftwood. It was discovered in 2025 by the forScience team, during Särkappaya Marine Litter Cleanup (RIS ID: 12510).	The structure is located in the western part of Särkappaya, 50 m from the shore. The ground is composed of gravelly-stony material, with poorly developed vegetation cover.			
ND-SOR12	X	Särkappaya	N 76° 28.699'	E 16° 36.116'	2025-09-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR12_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR12_02	X	X		A small hand-carved wooden buoy, measuring approximately 40 cm in length and featuring a central perforation. The object is situated near the upper edge of a sandy beach, close to object ND-141348-1. It was discovered in 2025 by the forScience team, during Särkappaya Marine Litter Cleanup (RIS ID: 12510).	The object is located in the backshore zone of a driftwood-strewn sandy-gravelly beach in the southern part of Särkappaya, approx. 50 m west of the shoreline. The beach was cleaned up in 2025 by the forScience Foundation as part of the Särkappaya Marine Litter Cleanup project (RIS ID: 12510).			
ND-SOR13	X	Särkappaya	N 76° 28.550'	E 16° 34.958'	2025-09-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR13_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR13_02	X	X		A structural element from the hull of a wooden vessel, shaped in a gentle S-curve and measuring approximately 3.5 m in length and 35 cm in width. Round holes are visible at both ends and near the middle, likely used for wooden pegs (treenails) that joined the element to adjacent timbers. The object was discovered in 2025 by the forScience team, during Särkappaya Marine Litter Cleanup (RIS ID: 12510).	The object is located in the southern part of Särkappaya, 5 m from a river channel and approx. 160 m from a heavily polluted beach. The area is strewn with driftwood and other wooden elements.			
ND-SOR14	X	Särkappaya	N 76° 29.758'	E 16° 34.842'	2025-09-23	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR14_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR14_02 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR14_03	X	X		A large wooden buoy, approximately 1 m in length. The buoy is oval in shape, with a central perforation. It is located at the upper edge of a short, rocky beach, within sight of object ND-141351-1. The buoy was discovered in 2025 by the forScience team, during Särkappaya Marine Litter Cleanup (RIS ID: 12510).	The object is located in the eastern part of Särkappaya, on a raised marine terrace behind the storm ridge of a sandy-gravelly beach, approx. 15 m west of the shore. Vegetation is sparse. Numerous driftwood logs are present on the beach and in the vicinity of the site.			
ND-SOR15	X	Särkappaya	N 76° 28.755'	E 16° 36.156'	2025-09-25	forScience_SOR_ND-SOR15_01 forScience_SOR_ND-SOR15_02	X	X		Remains of a large cork buoy, with individual layers still partially joined with wooden pegs. The object lies at the top edge of a sandy beach that was cleaned by the forScience Foundation as part of the Särkappaya Marine Litter Cleanup project (RIS ID: 12510).	The object is located in the backshore zone of a driftwood-strewn sandy-gravelly beach in the southern part of Särkappaya, approx. 35 m west of the shore. The beach was cleaned in 2025 by the forScience Foundation as part of the Särkappaya Marine Litter Cleanup project (RIS ID: 12510).			
ND-93364-1	93364-1	Store Dunya, Dunyane	N 77° 03.658'	E 14° 56.352	2023-09-02	forScience_SDU_ND-93364-1_01 forScience_SDU_ND-93364-1_02 forScience_SDU_ND-93364-1_03 forScience_SDU_ND-93364-1_04 forScience_SDU_ND-93364-1_05 forScience_SDU_ND-93364-1_06 forScience_SDU_ND-93364-1_07	X	X		The remains of a grave located on a low rise at the edge of the island. Found on site is a collection of rocks laid out around remains of a wooden coffin. The wooden sideboards, still clearly visible, form a rectangle measuring approx. 2 x 0.4 m. The lid is missing. At one end, within the outline of the coffin, lies a large rock. The rocks may have originally rested on top of the coffin but appear to have been moved, possibly during excavations. No human remains are visible. There are clear signs of birds' nesting in the sediment filling the coffin. Next to the grave lies a metal marker with the code AMV49. On the other side of the grave, closer to the edge of the escarpment, stands a round stone mound.	The site lies at the edge of a cliff approx. 6 m high and eroded by wave action. At the very edge of the cliff lie fragments of a polar bear skeleton, including an incomplete skull. Below the site, on a tundra-covered-slope descending toward the intertidal terrace lies an old wooden board (approx. 2 m long), possibly a fragment of the coffin's lid.	Chochorowski, Jasinski (1995) Relics of Russian hunting stations on Dunyane (West Spitsbergen), pp. 277: "A grave was also identified on the side of the cliff tip of Dunyane, a distance of approx. 10 m from the ruins of the hut, at the edge of the body was buried in the wooden lining and covered with stones. The debris and the stone covering of the grave lay largely on the surface, though its orientation (W-S) and the wooden coffin are not typical of Pomor burials in the area. Burials in wooden boxes (coffins) are more frequent in graveyards of Spitsbergen whalers („.). A rectangular stone casing (grave?) was also found at the end of the north-west tip of Store Dunya". A second grave and a coffin made of stone slabs are also mentioned in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, but were not found at the site. They are likely to have been destroyed due to coastal erosion.		
ND-SDU01	X	Store Dunya, Dunyane	N 77° 03.103'	E 14° 57.865'	2023-09-02	forScience_SDU_ND-SDU01_01 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU01_02 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU01_03 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU01_04	X	forScience_SDU_ORTHO_01	X		A large concentration of bones, possibly human. The bones are scattered along the edge of a raised beach terrace, covering an area of approx. 6 m2. Some are partially buried in the ground. The site is located near ND-SDU03, closer to the coast.	The site is located near a small rocky cliff sloping steeply towards the sea in the southwestern part of Store Dunya, at a distance of approx. 10 m from the shore. It is exposed to destructive activity of storm waves. The ground is composed of gravelly-stony to gravelly-rocky material, with poorly developed vegetation cover. The nearby rocky beach is strewn with stranded marine litter and other marine debris.	The site features in photographs included in Chochorowski, Jasinski (1995) Relics of Russian hunting stations on Dunyane (West Spitsbergen), p. 282, and is also briefly described in the text: "Some 10 m to the south-south-west of the ruins of the hut, at the edge of a cliff seriously damaged by abrasion, one can see a group of human bones lying 20-30 cm under surface of the ground. These are the remnants of several (2, 3) burials preserved in situ. (..) Human remains found in the cliff are mostly bones of the lower limbs, which proves that a large part of burial ground has been destroyed by abrasion." Further details are available in the article.	

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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research		
ND-SDU02	X	Store Dunya, Dunyane	N 77° 03.113	E 14° 57.997'	2023-09-02	forScience_SDU_ND-SDU02_01	X	forScience_SDU_ORTHO_01	X		The object is located in the backshore zone in the southern part of Store Dunya, at a distance of approx. 23 m from the shore. Vegetation in the area is quite lush, with numerous pieces of old driftwood scattered around. The nearby rocky beach is strewn with stranded marine litter and other marine debris.			
ND-SDU03	132315-1 or 132316-1 or 132317-1	Store Dunya, Dunyane	N 77° 03.118'	E 14° 57.862'	2023-09-02	forScience_SDU_ND-SDU03_01 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU03_02 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU03_03	X	forScience_SDU_ORTHO_01	X		The structure is located in the southern part of Store Dunya. The area is flat, overgrown with thick tundra vegetation and strewn with bird droppings.	Chochorowski, Jasinski (1995) Relics of Russian hunting stations on Dunyane (West Spitsbergen), pp. 269 (map), 270-271: According to the authors, the area was occupied by a Pomor station and can be linked to the tragic episode of 1819, when a group of 13 Russian hunters were murdered on the island. ND-SDU03 is likely to be the place of the secondary burial of human remains" (p. 282). Further information about the event can be found in Krawczyk (1995) Data for the history of the Dunyane.		
ND-SDU04	132315-1 or 132316-1 or 132317-1	Store Dunya, Dunyane	N 77° 03.116'	E 14° 57.842'	2023-09-02	forScience_SDU_ND-SDU04_01 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU04_02 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU04_03 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU04_04	X	forScience_SDU_ORTHO_01	X		The structure is located in the southern part of Store Dunya. The area is flat, overgrown with thick tundra vegetation and strewn with bird droppings. In the immediate vicinity of the site lies an incomplete polar bear skull.	Chochorowski, Jasinski (1995) Relics of Russian hunting stations on Dunyane (West Spitsbergen), pp. 268-271: "Remains of a wooden structure thickly overgrown with tundra (...) are the relics of a hut (5 x 3.5 m) of a north-south orientation. A mound of crumbled brick found in its north-east corner can be identified as remains of a brick stove. The presence of a stove suggests that the hut is a dwelling-house (...) The technique of wall construction is difficult to determine as all that remains above ground level are two posts facing the north-east corner, the remains of the stove and the remains of a post in the south-east corner of the hut." Further details are available in the article. The ruin is so poorly preserved that it bears little resemblance to the sketch included in the article. Photographs from 1985 provided by Adam Krawczyk suggest that the site may have been excavated by Chochorowski and his team.		
ND-SDU05	132315-1 or 132316-1 or 132317-1	Store Dunya, Dunyane	N 77° 03.124'	E 14° 57.853'	2023-09-02	forScience_SDU_ND-SDU05_01 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU05_02 forScience_SDU_ND-SDU05_03	X	forScience_SDU_ND-SDU05_04	forScience_SDU_ORTHO_01	X		The structure is located in the southern part of Store Dunya. The area is flat, overgrown with thick tundra vegetation and strewn with bird droppings.	Chochorowski, Jasinski (1995) Relics of Russian hunting stations on Dunyane (West Spitsbergen), pp. 270-271: "Some 10 m north of the hut [see: ND-SDU04] there are remains of another structure, 4 x 3.5 m large, it has a similar orientation approximating the north-south direction. A concentration of stones with a frame timber construction shutting on one side can be seen in the south-west corner of the object. These are most probably the relics of a stone stove-freepiece often found in Pomor bathrooms." Further details can be found in the article. The ruin is so poorly preserved that it bears little resemblance to the sketch included in the article. Photographs from 1985 provided by Adam Krawczyk suggest that the site may have been excavated by Chochorowski and his team.	
ND-131157-1	131157-1	Treskelen	N 77° 01.302'	E 16° 10.827'	2023-08-28	forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_02 forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_03 forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_04 forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_05 forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_06 forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_07 forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_08 forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_09 forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_10 forScience_TRE_ND-131157-1_11	X	forScience_TRE_TLS_ND-131157-1_01 to forScience_TRE_TLS_ND-131157-1_17		The cabin stands on a slope of an old talus cone, approx. 9 m a.s.l., 50 m from the shore, and 60 m from the slopes of the Hymnefjellet mountain. A small stream flows 8 m east of the cabin. The ground is composed of stones and gravel, with lush vegetation cover.	Background information on the cabin given in Baranowski (1977) Polskie wyprawy naukowe na Spitsbergen w latach 1970-1974, p. 43 and 50 (translated from Polish): Over a few days during the expedition of 1974, the paleontological group erected a small wooden cabin (with the floor area of 10 m ²) at the base of Treskelen. The cabin, which was designed by M. Kuczyński and prefabricated in Poland, significantly facilitated the research group's work in the area. Before departure, the group covered the cabin with bitumen felt, which was expected to greatly improve its durability. // Later update given in Krawczyk (1989) Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land, Part I: Northern Hornsund, p. 148: "Under the name of Horridona, the cabin was built in 1997 at the foot of Hymnefjellet, about 10 m from the sea. The cabin is a simple wooden structure (4 x 3 m), with stone walls. The door from the south, two windows from the south. General condition good, but due to poor construction often devastated by bears. It was built by the paleontological group of the Polish Expedition to Spitsbergen in 1974." Of the two windows mentioned in the above description only one remains. // The first entry in the cabin's logbook includes a detailed description of the scope of renovation conducted at the site by four members of the 20th Polar Expedition of the Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, between 11 and 28 August 1997. According to the authors, due to serious damage caused by polar bears, the cabin and much of the furniture was virtually built anew.			
ND-138480-1	138480-1	Treskelen	N 76° 59.766'	E 16° 13.340'	2023-08-28	forScience_TRE_ND-138480-1_01 forScience_TRE_ND-138480-1_02 forScience_TRE_ND-138480-1_03 forScience_TRE_ND-138480-1_04 forScience_TRE_ND-138480-1_05 forScience_TRE_ND-138480-1_06 forScience_TRE_ND-138480-1_07 forScience_TRE_ND-138480-1_08	X	forScience_TRE_ND-138480-1_09 forScience_TRE_ORTHO_ND-138480-1		The ruin is located near Treskelen, approx. 50 m from the shore of a deep inlet, in a natural depression between two prominent moraine ridges. The depression likely formed as a result of glacio-water activity. Its floor is covered with rock debris and tundra vegetation. The location provided shelter from easterly and westerly winds, but significantly limited visibility.	Krawczyk (1989) Remains of seasonal settlement in Wedel Jarlsberg Land Part I: Northern Hornsund, p. 148: "Location: On the west coast [of] Treskelen, about 300 m north of Treskelen, near an inlet, 60 m away from the sea. [Description:] Ruins of a small wooden building (2.1 m, 1.8 m, 1.8 m high). The door from the south. Construction of posts, partly coated with planks, the roof collapsed. Steel pipes lying around. The building may have been erected in connection with the research activity conducted in the area by Norsk Polar Navigasjon in 1966." The description makes it clear that the technical condition of the structure has seriously deteriorated over the last three decades.			
ND-TRE01	X	Treskelen	N 77° 00.254'	E 16° 12.755'	2023-08-28	forScience_TRE_ND-TRE01_01 forScience_TRE_ND-TRE01_02	X	X	X		The object is located in the southwestern part of Treskelen, approx. 9 m a.s.l. and 75 m from the sea. The ground is rocky, covered with gravel and stones. Vegetation is sparse.			
ND-TRE02	X	Treskelen	N 77° 00.052'	E 16° 12.559'	2023-08-28	forScience_TRE_ND-TRE02_01 forScience_TRE_ND-TRE02_02	X	X	X		The object is located in the southwestern part of Treskelen, approx. 20 m from the shore. The beach is rocky-gravelly, terminating in a rock wall.			

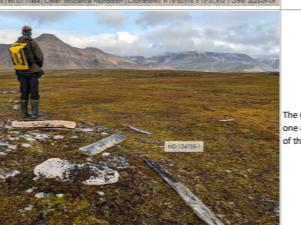
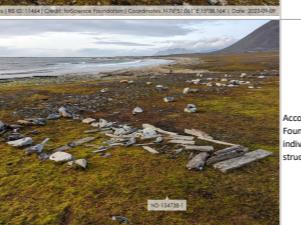
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			Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research	
ND-TRE03	X	Treskelen	N 77° 00.331'	E 16° 12.545'	2023-08-28	forScience_TRE_ND-TRE03_01 forScience_TRE_ND-TRE03_02 forScience_TRE_ND-TRE03_03	X	X	X		A wooden element of irregular shape, with several round wooden dowels inserted at different angles, along with additional empty dowel holes drilled along its length. The object lies on the beach, amid driftwood and other marine debris. Its original form and function remain unclear.	The object is located on a rocky-gravelly beach in the western part of Treskelen, approx. 40 m from the shore.		
ND-VEK01	X	Vektaren	N 76° 47.929'	E 15° 49.013'	2025-06-18	forScience_VEK_ND-VEK01_01 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK01_02 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK01_03 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK01_04	X	X	X		Remains of a self-shooting trap located beside a long wooden log. On the opposite side of the log lie additional wooden elements that may have belonged to the same structure. No measurements were taken. The object was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located in the backshore zone, approx. 40 m from the shore. The area is rocky with sparse tundra vegetation. The nearby beach is strewn with numerous pieces of driftwood.		
ND-VEK02	X	Vektaren	N 76° 47.322'	E 15° 51.670'	2025-06-18	forScience_VEK_ND-VEK02_01 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK02_02 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK02_03	X	X	X		A fox trap. A broken wooden frame consisting of two side boards and four cross boards. A few cross boards appear to be missing. Several relatively small rocks lie within and outside the frame, with five of them laid out in a neat row. The trap is located on a patch of rocky ground, close to a stream. It was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object lies on the bank of a small stream, at a distance of approx. 85 m from the shore. The area is rocky, with sparse tundra vegetation.		
ND-VEK03	X	Vektaren	N 76° 47.111'	E 15° 52.292'	2025-06-20	forScience_VEK_ND-VEK03_01 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK03_02	X	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap. A complete wooden frame of standard size, consisting of two side boards and four cross boards joined together with nails. Several rocks are placed on top of the frame. The object was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403). On the opposite side of the stream lie the remains of what seems to have been another fox trap (recorded as ND-VEK04).	The object is located on a raised marine terrace, at a distance of approx. 85 m from the shore. The area is rocky, with sparse tundra vegetation.		
ND-VEK04	X	Vektaren	N 76° 47.122'	E 15° 52.256'	2025-06-20	forScience_VEK_ND-VEK04_01 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK04_02	X	X	X		An incomplete, decayed wooden frame of what may have been a fox trap. The object was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403). Another, much better preserved fox trap (recorded as ND-VEK03) lies on the opposite side of the stream.	The object is located on a raised marine terrace, at a distance of approx. 85 m from the shore and 6 m from a stream. The area is rocky, with sparse tundra vegetation.		
ND-VEK05	X	Vektaren	N 76° 46.933'	E 15° 52.964'	2025-06-20	forScience_VEK_ND-VEK05_01 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK05_02 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK05_03 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK05_04	X	X	X		Two partially preserved wooden objects located a few metres apart at the edge of a raised terrace: (1) Remains of a fox trap. An incomplete wooden frame with individual elements joined with nails and several large rocks placed on top. (2) Another wooden frame, possibly another fox trap, consisting of two side boards and five cross boards. The side boards, visibly longer than the cross boards, are both sharpened at one end. The site was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located on a raised marine terrace, at a distance of approx. 65 m from the shore and 10 m from a stream. The area is rocky with sparse tundra vegetation.		
ND-VEK06	X	Vektaren	N 76° 46.802'	E 15° 53.452'	2025-06-20	forScience_VEK_ND-VEK06_01 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK06_02	X	X	X		A decayed wooden frame. Based on the length of the side boards, the absence of cross boards, and the lack of rocks that are typically found near old fox traps, the object is unlikely to have been a fox trap. It was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located on a raised marine terrace, approx. 5 m a.s.l. and 40 m from the shore. The area is rocky-gravelly with sparse tundra vegetation.		
ND-VEK07	X	Vektaren	N 76° 46.807'	E 15° 53.511'	2025-06-20	forScience_VEK_ND-VEK07_01 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK07_02 forScience_VEK_ND-VEK07_03	X	X	X		A fox trap. A decayed wooden frame, with a few rocks (larger than those occurring naturally in the immediate vicinity) placed on top. The frame consists of two side boards and four cross boards, with one of the perimeter boards missing and one of the cross boards no longer attached to the frame. The ground beneath the trap is covered with vegetation. The object was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located on a raised marine terrace, approx. 8 m a.s.l. and 60 m from the shore. The area is rocky-gravelly with sparse tundra vegetation.		

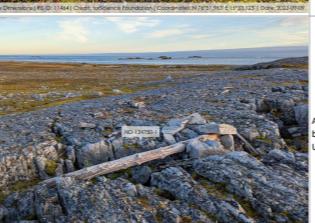
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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
ND-124952-1	124952-1	Vestvika	N 76° 50.976'	E 15° 37.912'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_02 forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_03 forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_04 forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_05 forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_06 forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_07 forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_08 forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_09 forScience_VES_ND-124952-1_10	X	X		<p>Remains of Camp Erna. Found on site is a collapsed wooden structure, with wall sections and window frames still discernible among the debris. Numerous wooden elements, mainly planks and logs, are scattered several metres from the main ruin. Among these are broken fragments of everyday household items, including metal barrels, pipes, pots, stove parts and a bucket, as well as whale bones. Due to the condition of the ruin, it is no longer possible to determine the cabin's original shape and size. Next to the ruin, there are three rough stone circles – likely the remains of a camping site.</p>	<p>The site is located on a raised marine terrace, approx. 55 m from the shore. It is sheltered from the west by a rock outcrop. The ground is rocky, with well developed tundra vegetation. The nearby cobble beach is narrow, sloping steeply towards the sea.</p>	<p>The site features in Reymert, Moen (2015) Fangsthytter på Svalbard 1794–2015, pp. 101–102, as Camp Erna / Camp Lindquist. According to the authors, the cabin was built in 1919 by Gustav Lindquist, Ole Blomli, Alfred Johansen, and Oswald Lind for the Northern Exploration Company (NEC). The cabin collapsed some time between 2007, when the frame and parts of the wall were still standing, and 2019, when it was already reduced to a disorderly heap of wooden elements and household items.</p>
ND-134735-1	134735-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.061'	E 15° 38.164'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134735-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134735-1_02	X	X		<p>The GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue provides no description of the object. Found on site are several decayed wooden boards, one of which is held down with a large flat rock. It might be a poorly preserved fox trap, but the boards are longer than in other objects of the sort.</p>	<p>The site lies about 7 m a.s.l., on a rock outcrop covered with gravelly-stony to gravelly-rocky material and overgrown with vegetation.</p>	
ND-134738-1	134738-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.178'	E 15° 38.313'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134738-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134738-1_02 forScience_VES_ND-134738-1_03 forScience_VES_ND-134738-1_04 forScience_VES_ND-134738-1_05	X	X		<p>According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the structure represents the remains of a camping site. Found on site are three stone outlines, roughly square in shape, measuring approx. 2.0-2.5 m by 2.0-2.5 m. Within and between individual outlines lie whale bones and numerous scattered wooden elements (logs and boards), possibly the remains of a small wooden structure or structures. The site is located on a raised terrace, beyond the hide tide line.</p>	<p>The site is located on a raised marine terrace, at a distance of 70 m from the shore and 65 m from the Nordre Dellebukten. The ground is rocky-gravelly with well developed vegetation cover.</p>	
ND-134739-1	134739-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.411'	E 15° 38.043'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134739-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134739-1_02	X	X		<p>A poorly preserved fox trap consisting of an incomplete wooden frame, measuring 87 x 92 cm. Three decayed wooden boards are held together with nails. Next to the frame, lie a few rocks larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity.</p>	<p>The object is located on a raised marine terrace, at a distance of 90 m from the shore and 40 m from a small tundra pond. The ground is rocky-gravelly with well developed vegetation cover.</p>	
ND-134741-1	134741-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.567'	E 15° 37.427'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134741-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134741-1_02	X	X		<p>A poorly preserved fox trap consisting of an incomplete wooden frame, measuring 90 x 93 cm. The two side boards and two cross boards were originally held together with nails. The remaining wooden elements are missing. Next to the frame lie a few rocks larger than those occurring in the immediate vicinity. The object is located at the edge of a raised terrace.</p>	<p>The object is located on a rock outcrop that connects with a raised marine terrace. The ground is rocky-gravelly with poorly developed vegetation cover.</p>	
ND-134742-1	134742-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.637'	E 15° 37.137'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134742-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134742-1_02 forScience_VES_ND-134742-1_03 forScience_VES_ND-134742-1_04 forScience_VES_ND-134742-1_05	X	X		<p>According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the structure represents the remains of a fox trap and possibly a self-shooting trap. On site, there is a collection of badly decayed wooden elements (one large log and several boards), some leaning against the face of a rock outcrop. Additional wooden fragments are scattered within a radius of several meters. The remaining nails seem hand-forged. No traces of a typical fox trap can be found. On top of the rock outcrop (location recorded as ND-VES02), more wooden elements are present. This may have been the original location of the self-shooting device, parts of which appear to have been thrown down or fallen from the rock.</p>	<p>The object is located on a raised marine terrace, at the base of a low rock outcrop, 110 m from the shore and approx. 100 m south of the Vestviktjørn lake. The ground is gravelly-stony, covered with rich vegetation.</p>	
ND-134743-1	134743-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.805'	E 15° 36.077'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134743-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134743-1_02	X	X		<p>Remains of a fox trap consisting of an incomplete wooden frame, measuring 82 x 83 cm. The two side boards and two cross boards are held together with nails, with two additional cross boards no longer attached to the frame. All wooden elements are badly decayed. Next to the frame lie four large rocks, larger than those occurring elsewhere at the site.</p>	<p>The object is located on a raised marine terrace overlooking the northern part of Vestvika, at a distance of 100 m from the shore. The ground is rocky-gravelly with poorly developed vegetation cover.</p>	
ND-134744-1	134744-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.871'	E 15° 35.502'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134744-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134744-1_02 forScience_VES_ND-134744-1_03 forScience_VES_ND-134744-1_04	X	X		<p>According to the description in the GEONORGE Cultural Heritage Catalogue, the site represents remains of a camping site. Found at the location is a stone circle measuring approx. 6 x 4 m. Within and around the circle lie several decayed wooden boards and other wooden elements. At a distance of approx. 6 m from the circle, there is an accumulation of black coal lumps.</p>	<p>The site is located on a raised marine terrace overlooking the northern part of Vestvika, at a distance of 120 m from the shore and 30 m from the southernmost Bømmervatna lake. The ground is rocky-gravelly with poorly developed vegetation cover.</p>	

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Assigned by Science Foundation	Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
										A well-preserved fox trap. A complete wooden frame measuring 92 x 95 cm, consisting of two side boards and four cross boards nailed to them. Several rocks are placed on top. The spaces between the boards and underneath the rocks are covered with mosses.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace overlooking the northern part of Vestvika, at a distance of 170 m from the shore and 60 m from the southernmost Ømmervatna lake. The ground is rocky-gravelly with poorly developed vegetation cover.	
ND-134745-1	134745-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.912'	E 15° 34.860'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134745-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134745-1_02	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap. A complete wooden frame measuring 92 x 95 cm, consisting of two side boards and four cross boards nailed to them. Several rocks are placed on top. The spaces between the boards and underneath the rocks are covered with mosses.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace overlooking the northern part of Vestvika, at a distance of 170 m from the shore and 60 m from the southernmost Ømmervatna lake. The ground is rocky-gravelly with poorly developed vegetation cover.	
ND-134746-1	134746-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.926'	E 15° 34.452'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134746-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134746-1_02	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap. A complete wooden frame measuring 92 x 95 cm, consisting of two side boards and four cross boards nailed to them. Several rocks are placed on top. The spaces between the boards and underneath the rocks are covered with mosses.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace overlooking the northern part of Vestvika, at a distance of 190 m from the shore and 60 m from the southernmost Ømmervatna lake. The ground is rocky-gravelly with poorly developed vegetation cover.	
ND-134749-1	134749-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.963'	E 15° 33.123'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134749-1_01	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap. A complete wooden frame measuring 92 x 95 cm, consisting of two side boards and four cross boards nailed to them. Several rocks are placed on top. The spaces between the boards and underneath the rocks are covered with mosses.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace overlooking the northern part of Vestvika, at a distance of 210 m from the shore and 90 m from the middle Ømmervatna lake. The ground is rocky-gravelly with poorly developed vegetation cover.	
ND-134750-1	134750-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.977'	E 15° 32.145'	2025-08-28	forScience_VES_ND-134750-1_01 forScience_VES_ND-134750-1_02 forScience_VES_ND-134750-1_03 forScience_VES_ND-134750-1_04 forScience_VES_ND-134750-1_05	X	X		A leaning wooden post, approx. 3 m tall, set in a crack in the rock and held in place with rock debris. Another post and several small boards, all badly decayed, are scattered around its base. The original shape and function of the object are difficult to determine. 2025 UPDATE: Since the previous survey, the leaning post has fallen over. The rest of the site remains unchanged.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace overlooking the northern part of Vestvika, 140 m from the shore and 30 m south of a small tundra pond. The ground is rocky with sparse tundra vegetation.	
ND-134751-1	134751-1	Vestvika	N 76° 51.951'	E 15° 32.037'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-134751-1_01	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap. A complete wooden frame measuring 92 x 95 cm, consisting of two side boards and four cross boards nailed to them. Several rocks are placed on top. The spaces between the boards and underneath the rocks are covered with mosses.	The site is located in the northern part of Vestvika, 80 m west of the shore. The ground is rocky with relatively well developed vegetation cover.	
ND-VES01	X	Vestvika	N 76° 51.933'	E 15° 32.024'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-VES01_01 forScience_VES_ND-VES01_02	X	X		A well-preserved fox trap, located on top a slight elevation near the coast. The trap consists of a complete wooden frame, with individual elements joined with nails, and several rocks placed on top. Approximate dimensions: 90 x 90 cm.	The object is located on a raised marine terrace overlooking the northern part of Vestvika, approx. 50 m from the shore. The ground is rocky with sparse tundra vegetation.	
ND-VES02	X	Vestvika	N 76° 51.636'	E 15° 37.151'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-VES02_01 forScience_VES_ND-VES02_02 forScience_VES_ND-VES02_03	X	X		A collection of badly decayed wooden elements (mostly small wooden boards) located at the edge of a rock outcrop, over ND-134742-1. Possibly the remains of a self-shooting trap, a fox trap, or both.	The site is located on a raised marine terrace, on a low rock outcrop, 110 m from the shore and approx. 105 m south of the Vestviktjerna lake. The ground is composed of gravelly-rocky material, with poorly developed vegetation cover.	
ND-VES03	X	Vestvika	N 76° 51.327'	E 15° 38.113'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-VES03_01 forScience_VES_ND-VES03_02 forScience_VES_ND-VES03_03	X	X		A thick wooden plank (2.2 m long, 22 cm wide, 7 cm thick) with an attached metal element (now heavily corroded) and letter "A" carved into the surface. Parallel to the plank lie three wooden logs of different thickness and length, one in an advanced state of decay. All elements are partially embedded in the ground, with mosses growing around their lower sections.	The object is located on a raised marine terrace, at a distance of 50 m from the shore. The ground is rocky-gravelly, with well developed vegetation cover.	

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			Geographical name	Latitude	Longitude	YYYY-MM-DD	File names	File names	File names	forScience_XXX_MonID_01	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations. More details visible in photographs.	Based on New Dimensions fieldwork observations and extra research	Based on extra research
ND-VES04	X	Vestvika	N 76° 51.217'	E 15° 38.239'	2023-09-09	forScience_VES_ND-VES04_01 forScience_VES_ND-VES04_02 forScience_VES_ND-VES04_03	X	X	X		A large wooden trunk (approximately 30 cm in diameter and 7 m in length) bearing clear signs of woodworking. A smaller wooden element is found nearby.	The object is located 55 m from the sea, behind a storm ridge. The riverbed of the Nordre Delibekken is located 8 m to the south. The ground is rocky with poorly developed vegetation cover.	
ND-VES05	X	Vestvika	N 76° 51.795'	E 15° 33.952'	2025-08-18	forScience_VES_ND-VES05_01 forScience_VES_ND-VES05_02 forScience_VES_ND-VES05_03 forScience_VES_ND-VES05_04	X	X	X		Poorly-preserved remains of a fox trap. An incomplete wooden frame, consisting of two side boards and two end boards, one cracked. The internal crossboards are broken and decayed, with fragments scattered within the outline of the trap. A few rocks larger than those occurring naturally in the immediate vicinity are placed on top. The area inside and around the trap is covered with moss. Several metres towards the coast, additional wooden elements lie scattered. These include four planks of different sizes and two short logs, all badly decayed. The object was discovered in 2025, during fieldwork conducted as part of the ICEBERG project (RIS ID: 12403).	The object is located on a small rocky headland, at an elevation of 4 m a.s.l. The ground is rocky-gravelly with sparse vegetation cover.	