

GUIDELINES

DEVELOPING SITE SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

September 2020

Association of
Arctic Expedition Cruise
Operators **AECO** 

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1. AECO Site Specific Guidelines

The Association of Arctic Expedition Tour Operators (AECO) started developing site specific guidelines in 2010 and the first nine AECO Site Specific Guidelines were launched in 2011. Along with the rest of the AECO Guidelines, they are a fundamental part of the structure of the organization and its goal to conduct responsible, environmentally friendly, and safe tourism in the Arctic. In 2012 the work began on eleven additional AECO Site Specific Guidelines which were added to the portfolio in 2013. The AECO Site Specific Guidelines were developed with financial support from Svalbard Environmental Protection Fund.

Currently AECO developed Site Specific Guidelines exist for sites in Svalbard only. The National Park Russian Arctic has published site specific guidelines for sites in Franz Joseph Land inspired by the AECO methodology and in collaboration with AECO. These guidelines have also been adapted as AECO Site Specific Guidelines by the AECO's membership.

The AECO Site Specific Guidelines are not publicly available. Fourteen sites in Svalbard require prior submission of site specific guidelines to get permission to land from the local authorities, the Governor of Svalbard. AECO Site Specific Guidelines include twelve of these sites (figure 1). Hence AECO consider these as a member resource and therefore intellectual properties. An example of an AECO Site Specific Guideline can be found in AECO Site Specific Guidelines Template, chapter 4.

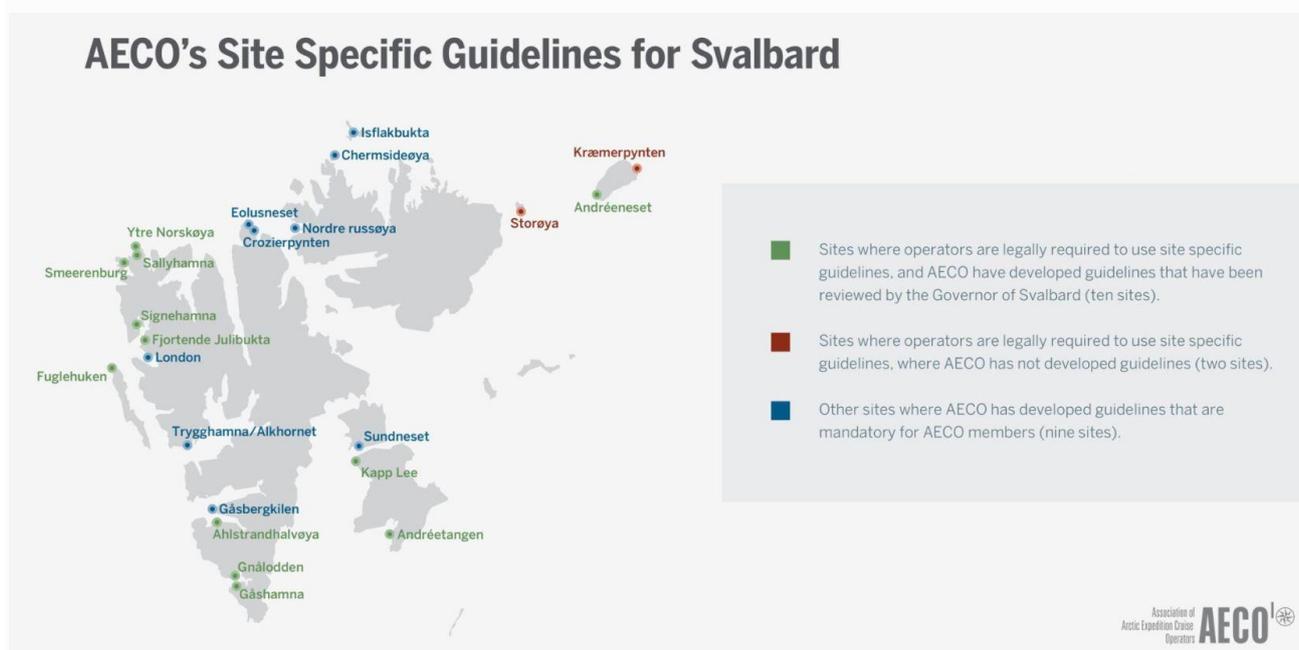


Figure 1. The Illustration shows the available AECO Site Specific Guidelines for Svalbard and have highlighted sites where it is legally required to submit Site Specific Guidelines to be permitted to land.

2. AECO Site Specific Guideline overview

2.1 AECO Site Specific Guidelines Svalbard, Norway¹

Gnålodden (Hornsund)

Gåshamna (Hornsund)

Gåsbergkilen (Bellsund)

Ahlstrandhalvøya (Bellsund)

Trygghamna/Alkhornet (Isfjorden)

Fuglehuken (Prins Karls Forland)

Signehamna (Krossfjorden)

Fjortende Julibukta (Krossfjorden)

London (Kongsfjorden)

Sallyhamna (northwest Spitsbergen)

Ytre Norskøya (northwest Spitsbergen)

Smeerenburg (northwest Spitsbergen)

Eolusneset (Sorgfjorden)

Croizerpynten (Sorgfjorden)

Nordre Russøya, (Murchinsonfjorden)

Isflakbukta (Phippsøya)

Chermsideøya (Beverlysundet)

Andréeneset (Kvitøya)

Sundneset (Barentsøya)

Kapp Lee – Dolerittneset (Edgeøya)

Andréetangen (Edgeøya)

¹ Developed by AECO



Figure 2. AECO Site Specific Guidelines for Svalbard represents sites distributed throughout the archipelago.

2.2 Site Specific Guidelines Franz Joseph Land, Russia²

Tikhaya Bay (Hooker Island)

Rubini Rock (Hooker Island)

Champ Island

Cape Norvegia (Jackson Island)

Apollonoff Island

² Developed by National Park Russian Arctic using the AECO layout template.



Figure 2. Site Specific Guidelines for Franz Joseph Land represents sites distributed throughout the archipelago.

2.3 Site specific guideline plans for Greenland

Destination Arctic Circle, The Greenland National Museum and Archive, and the Sisimiut Museum have plans to develop site specific guidelines for Nipisat Island (part of a UNESCO World Heritage Site) and Sallinnguit (Tele Island, significant cultural site near Sisimiut). This work is inspired by the AECO Guidelines Site Specific guidelines in Svalbard and on the methodology that the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA) have developed (see chapter 3).

3. How to develop Site Specific Guidelines

AECO site specific guidelines are tools to safeguard the environment, cultural remains, and other site qualities, and to manage visitors' behavior within geographically defined area. Management plans are often covering larger areas whereas possible impact from tourism may be much better defined as specific sites are visited within a given area. In addition to confirming the vulnerability of an area and conveying this

information in an easy to understand way, the site specific guidelines can be used to enhance the general knowledge of the area.

The process of completing a site specific guideline involves several steps with input from end users, professional expertise, and local authorities alike. AECO's site specific guidelines have been developed in close cooperation with the Norwegian Institute of Nature Research, who also has developed a vulnerability assessment methodology, which is part of the development process. Other experts such as archaeologists, botanists, biologists, mariners, expedition leaders and local authorities, have also been involved in the process.

3.1 Step by step process

The process that allows a thorough site specific guideline has several steps that can be undertaken. This process will help ascertain all information and establish a fundamental overview of what a site contains before designing the final Site Specific Guideline.

3.1.1 Deciding on sites needing site specific guidelines

Sites that could benefit from site specific guidelines are often determined by either the presence of cultural remains of importance, areas with particularly sensible flora and/or fauna, or sites where visitation may represent risk of negative impact. Larger area management plans may include sites within the area which correspond to this definition and can be used as reference regarding determining sites of relevance. Tourist visitor statistics can also be helpful.

3.1.2 Collection of all relevant basic information for the site

All relevant information, including relevant research on the site in question should be collected as the first step in the production phase. The project group should review the data and consider relevance for the guidelines- This preparation should be conducted prior to any field inspections. The template for site information is available in appendix 1 with an example of a completed site information form from for Ahlstrandhalvøya, Svalbard, featured in appendix 2.

3.1.3 Conduct in person site inspection where scientific data is collected

The next step should be to conduct an in-person site inspection. It is recommended to include representatives from the scientific community (flora, fauna, archeology), end users such as the tourist industry, and when relevant local authorities and other interest groups.

3.1.4 Run models to establish vulnerability of the area for flora, fauna, and cultural remains.

Scientific modeling of the vulnerability of the site or sub-sites is required in order to establish the details that ensures that the site specific guideline is scientifically sound and that adhering to the guideline will ensure sustainable visitation in the future. The Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA) has designed a detailed procedure for on-site vulnerability assessment and the collection of data. AECO recommends this systematic vulnerability assessment approach when conducting the site inspection.

3.1.5 Edit and collate all relevant data and add in to the AECO site specific Guideline template to present an all-inclusive, fact based, easy to read but rich in detail guideline

Presentation of the results in an informative document to be used by visitors is the last step. AECO recommends presenting an all-inclusive, fact based, easy to read but rich in detail guideline.

3.2 Vulnerability evaluation of sites

Measuring the vulnerability of a site is complicated since many site specific variables need accounting for to get the full picture. The more variables the more complex is the task. Mathematical modeling can help combine variables and quantify otherwise diverse information.

In 2012 NINA completed the report *Vulnerability Evaluation and use of Localities on Svalbard (Sårbarhetsvurdering og bruk av lokaliteter på Svalbard)*³. The report suggests three models to establish the

³ Hagen, D., Eide, N.E., Fangel, K., Flyen A.C. og Vistad, O.I.2012. Sårbarhetsvurdering og bruk av lokaliteter på Svalbard. Sluttrapport fra forskningsprosjektet "Miljøeffekter av ferdsel". ISBN: 978-82-426-2380-5.

vulnerability of an area for flora, fauna, and cultural heritage, respectively. This report also resulted in a NINA Fakta publication (no. 1-2013). *Vulnerability Evaluation of Landing Sites in Svalbard*⁴ where the models presented in the report was tested on 38 localities in Svalbard.

The report and publication present the fact based risk assessment approach that AECO recommends using when developing Site Specific Guidelines. It is an attempt to use a more integrated, evidence-based management system which is less dependent on the precautionary principle. For this work, NINA produced a detailed field check list for use on site during the in person visits. This checklist ensures that all aspects of the models are considered and accounted for (appendix 3).

It is worth noting that the models are developed to be used with simple field observations. However, there are parameters of the models that may need adjustment based on geographical region or possibly even seasonality at any given site⁵.

For example, the weight used to calculate the vulnerability of fauna in this model is Svalbard specific and tied to e.g. the Svalbard CITES red list which may differ from other Arctic regions. Various species of fauna may differ in vulnerability, presence, terrain use, etc. depending on latitude, local climate, etc. and hence it is likely that the same species may carry a different weight into the vulnerability evaluation than in the Svalbard example. Indeed, additional species may be added. The models for Svalbard rely on local existing databases to assess relevant data⁶ and it is likely that local evaluation and adjustments must be carried out before applying the models directly.

Adjustments to the models concerning flora and cultural heritage may also need an evaluation of the variables included depending on region.

The work conducted by NINA is designed to target individual designated sites which are limited in area and specifically designed to be conducted by knowledgeable individuals rather than senior academic experts. AECO hence deems this current best practice to use for the development of site specific guidelines. However, as the above illustrates, it is recommended that regions intending to develop such guidelines based on the NINA models, ensure that parameters and variables within the models fit the region where they are to be applied.

⁴ NINA Fakta (nr. 1 2013) Sårbarhetsvurdering av ilandstigningslokaliteter på Svalbard.

⁵ See below regarding the efforts in Greenland to develop site specific guidelines.

⁶ Hagen, D, Vistad, O.I., Eide, N. E., Flyen, A. C., Fangel, K.: "Managing Visitors Sites in Svalbard: from a precautionary approach towards knowledge-based management". Polar Research, 2012.

The AECO Site Specific Guidelines were prepared by an experienced and independent scientific team within the fields of biology, ornithology, botany, archaeology, and with representation of the expedition cruise industry. The team visited each site in person. While on location any cultural remains, flora, fauna, or other features of interest were described as per NINA checklist. Drawings of each site was made with clear indication of areas of importance. Areas that were deemed to require landing restrictions based on the NINA risk assessment approach were also indicated on the mud map used in the final site specific guideline.

4. AECO Site Specific Guidelines Template

This report highlights the process of which AECO considers current best practice to develop site specific guidelines. Based on these deliberations an AECO Site Specific Guideline Template has been developed which highlights challenges and demands required to produce a contemporary site specific guideline. The template is available below.



Site Specific Guidelines



Photo: Troels Jacobsen, AECO

Guidelines for Developing of Site Specific Guidelines

Site Specific Guidelines is a tool safeguard the environment, cultural remains, and other site qualities, and to manage visitors' behavior within geographically defined area.

As tourism grows in remote areas of the Arctic the need for management of these areas is also increasing to safeguard the natural environment and cultural heritage. Management plans are often covering larger areas whereas possible impact from tourism may be much better defined as specific sites are visited within a given area. The process of completing a site specific guideline and involves several steps with input from end users, professional expertise, and local authorities alike. Developing Site specific guidelines requires funding to cover various cost including conducting vulnerability analysis and site inspections.

In addition to confirming the vulnerability of an area and conveying this information in an easy to understand way, the site specific guidelines can be used to enhance the general knowledge of the area. This should include the history of the place name, the historic context of the site along with any specific historical or archaeological details. Fauna and flora inhabiting the area generate valuable information for guides and naturalists who convey knowledge to their guests. The better information can be conveyed the greater ambassadors to the Arctic are generated among the visitors.

The Association of Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators (AECO) is an international association for expedition cruise operators operating in the Arctic and others with interests in this industry. AECO promotes best practices among the expedition cruise operators who provide tourism to the North Atlantic and High Arctic regions. AECO's objectives are designed to ensure environmentally friendly, safe and considerate tourism. The association and its members strive to set the highest possible operational standards.

Who to involve

When developing site specific guidelines, different entities need to be involved with different expertise and responsibilities in the process. It is recommended to involve scientific expertise to conduct vulnerability analysis on flora, fauna, historical remains and other natural conditions or qualities that may be found in the area. Other significant stakeholders such as the end users in the tourism industry and local authorities should, whenever possible, be a part of the process

Associated cost

Site specific guidelines involve several steps in the development phase and will in most cases be associated with costs. This may include involvement of experts both in the preparation phase and in in situ site inspections. Site inspections should preferably take place on more than one occasion should a site be specifically dynamic between seasons. Cost of transportations and accommodations may need to be regarded.

Work Process

The process that allows a thorough site specific guideline has several steps that can be undertaken. This process will help ascertain all information and establish a fundamental overview of what a site contains before designing the final Site Specific Guideline.

1) Deciding on sites needing site specific guidelines

Sites that could benefit from site specific guidelines are often determined by either the presence of cultural remains of importance, areas with particularly sensible flora and/or fauna, or sites where visitation may represent risk of negative impact. Larger area management plans may include sites within the area which correspond to this definition and can be used as reference regarding determining sites of relevance. Tourist visitor statistics can also be helpful.

2) Collection of all relevant basic information for the site

All relevant information, including relevant research on the site in question should be collected as the first step in the production phase. The project group should review the data and consider relevance for the guidelines- This preparation should be conducted prior to any field inspections.

3) Collection of scientific data on site for vulnerability analysis

The next step should be to conduct an in-person site inspection. It is recommended to include representatives from the scientific community (flora, fauna, archeology), end users such as the tourist industry, and when relevant local authorities and other interest groups.

4) Run models to establish vulnerability of the area for flora, fauna, and cultural remains

Scientific modeling of the vulnerability of the site or sub-sites is required in order to establish the details that ensures that the site specific guideline is scientifically sound and that adhering to the guideline will ensure sustainable visitation in the future. The Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA) has designed a detailed procedure for on-site vulnerability assessment and the collection of data. AECO recommends this systematic vulnerability assessment approach when conducting the site inspection.

5) Edit and collate all relevant data and add final guideline layout

AECO recommends presenting an all-inclusive, fact based, easy to read but rich in detail guideline.

Example:

The next two pages feature an example of the final product.

77°33.1'N 014°58.8'E

Ahlstrandhalvøya

Sør-Spitsbergen National Park – Ahlstrandhalvøya is named after the Swedish librarian, Johan August Ahlstrand (1822-96) who was interested in polar exploration.

80°N



Photo: Ole Magnus Rapp

When belugas were big business

Large piles of beluga whale bones adorn the beach, the result of hectic and valuable summer-hunting during the interwar years. The beluga blubber as well as the skin was sought after. The beluga whales swam in large groups into the fjords where trappers were waiting with large seine nets to close the mouth of the fjord, trapping and slaughtering the whales.

This slaughtering place is a unique cultural remain in Svalbard.

VEGETATION

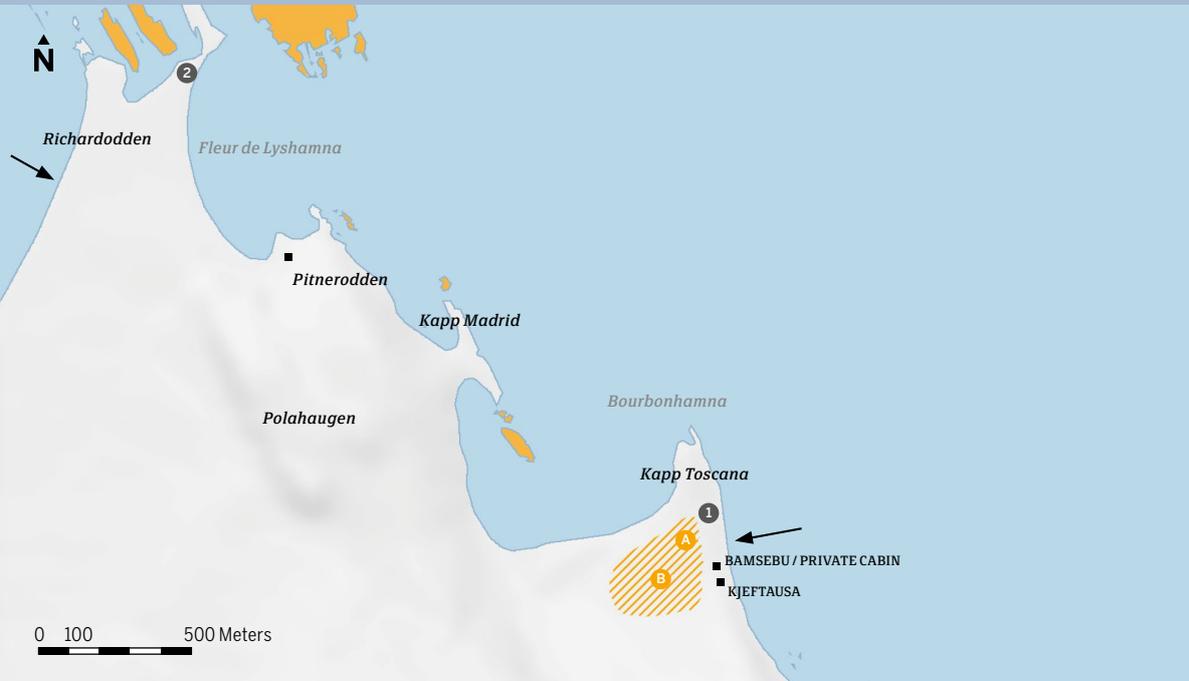
This is one of the most favorable and productive climatic regions for plants at Svalbard. Within the range of a short walk, several of the most typical of Svalbard vegetation types can be observed, including saxifrage heath, wetland, grassland, moss heath, along with exposed ridges of vegetation.

FAUNA

The birdlife on this peninsula is relatively rich and varied and Ahlstrandhalvøya is an important feeding area for family groups of barnacle geese and female common eider. Several species of waders, including ruddy turnstone, purple sandpiper, sanderling and grey phalarope are also present in the area. Reindeer are commonly seen grazing on the rich vegetation.

CULTURAL REMAINS

The cabin, Bamsebu, in Ingebrigtsenbukta, was built as a beluga whaling station and is the only excellent example of a beluga whaling station remaining in Svalbard. Next to the cabin is the small storage place, Kjeftausa, where a turned boat forms the roof. Three of the seine boats lie on the beach in Fleur de Lyshamna. The names of the bays, beaches and headlands of Ahlstrandhalvøya originated from the cultural heritage environment connected with the hunting of beluga.



- MAP SYMBOLS**
- ← Landing area
 - Cabin
 - ① Slaughtering place for beluga
 - ② Seine boats
 - ▨ Vulnerable for trampling
 - Ⓐ Wet area
 - Ⓑ Scattered vegetation on fine substrate
 - Important nesting area

GUIDELINES

The slaughtering place and the remains of the belugas are protected cultural remains. Please do not touch.

The small patches of wetland next to the cabin Bamsebu have low trampling tolerance, so please walk outside them.

Avoid landings and traffic in areas with large numbers of eiders and geese.

Approach areas with family groups of eiders and geese carefully. Keep the group of visitors together and walk slowly. Disturbance during breeding and moulting season may cause chicks being separated from the adults, making them easy prey for glaucous gull and Arctic fox.

From late May through July avoid traffic on and around the islets off Fleur de Lyshamna as birds are breeding there.

Please respect the private cabin Bamsebu.

TIP

A four kilometer hike will take you from Ingebrigtsenbukta to Fleur de Lyshamna. If you walk the first part along the beach you will avoid the wet tundra. During the trip you will cross the spectacular tilted folded strata of the Ullaberget series.



Photo: Yan-Ali Tabarnd

The spectacular tilted folded strata are part of the Ullaberget series.



Photo: Trond Haugskott

The charming grey phalarope is relatively common in the area.



Photo: Ole Magnus Rapp

Quite well kept seine boats lie on the beach in Fleur de Lyshamna.

5. Conclusion

This report explains a model of how to develop site specific guidelines, guidelines that can be used as a management tool to ensure sustainable tourism in the Arctic.

The document also explains how multiple entities can work together, and how authorities, science, local communities, and end users (tourist industry) can all benefit from the results. Site Specific Guidelines and Community Specific Guidelines are good examples of joint efforts to achieve common goals. Another example is the INTAERACT project where research stations collaborate with the tourist industry to enable the development of Research Station Specific Guidelines.

AECO and AECO members supports fact based initiatives and use of various management tools, guidelines included, to ensure sustainable development in the Arctic, safeguarding the environment and ensuring mutual benefits.

Appendix 1 – AECO site information template



AECO’s site guidelines – site information template

Site name:

Position	
Origin of place name	
Key words	
Number of visitors allowed	
Archeology/cultural remains By “Expert name”	
Birds By “Expert name” (...) = not nesting or probably not nesting	
Vegetation By “Expert name”	
General information from other sources.	
Regulations	
Vulnerability	
Landing	
Other	

Appendix 2 – AECO site information template – example Ahlstrandhalvøya



AECO's site guidelines – site-information

Ahlstrandhalvøya, Van Keulenfjorden

Position	77°33.1'N 14°58.8'E
Origin of place name. (from « <i>Place Names of Svalbard</i> »)	After Johan August Ahlstrand, 1822-96, Swedish librarian, interested in polar exploration
Key words	Interesting and appropriate landing-site with various cultural remains such as a whaling station, Russian cabin and whale slaughter place. Various vegetation.
Number of visitors allowed	50 – 700 cruise-passengers, private yachts
Archeology/cultural remains (Expert review)	<p>Ingebrigtsenbukta Hunting grounds for beluga with large piles of bones. Mouring poles for boats, boat shelter Hut build app. 1930 as beluga hunting station. Now privately owned.</p> <p>Pinterodden Russian prospecting hut for mining developments from the 1960'ies. Service hut for the Governor of Svalbard.</p> <p>Ahlstrandodden Three boats from the beluga hunting period.</p> <p>Description of locality. The cultural heritage sites at Ingebrigtsenbukta are located at the beach. The others near the beach app. 2 meters above sea level. There are good landing conditions at Ingebrigtsenbukta. Distance between Ingebrigtsenbukta and Ahlstrandodden is app. 2 km.</p>
Birds (Expert review, species database, national environmental institute, personal observations) (...) = not nesting or probably not nesting	<p>Barnacle geese Pink-footed geese Common eider Long tailed duck Rock ptarmigan Red knot Purple sandpiper Grey phalarope Great skua (Ivory gull) Arctic tern Snow bunting</p>
Vegetation (Expert review)	The area is known for multi-fold and varied vegetation.

<p>General information from other sources</p>	<p>This area stretches from Malbukta and east to Ingebrigtsenbukta along the southern shore of Van Keulenfjorden. Within this area are several good landing sites and options for longer hikes in exciting and varied terrain. Be prepared for impressive geology and a rich plantlife. The place names in the area bear witness to human activity for centuries and refer to different historical events.</p> <p>On the south side of Bellsund, where the beautiful Recherchefjorden turns east and enters Van Keulenfjorden, Ahlstrandodden is located. The headland is also called Kvitfiskneset, a name recalling white whales and the hunting of this species in the area. Along headlands, beaches and bays, all the way to Bamsebu in Ingebrigtsenbukta, are remains from the hunting of white whales in the 1930s.</p> <p>The white whale is a small whale species. They travel in large groups (or pods), almost like schooling fish. In summer the white whales follow their prey into the fjords. Around Svalbard, polar cod is the main prey. The white whales were hunted for their blubber and skin. Like the earlier whaling of larger species, the meat was not used.</p> <p>The hunt for white whales was summer-bound. To catch the whales, they used large seine nets that were tied to land. These were transported out in the fjord with rowboats. When whales swam into the seine, the whalers closed the seine and rowed it back to shore, where the whales were shot or lanced. The boats were long, tall, wide and heavy and must have been strenuous to handle, especially with a seine full of belugas. Three pairs of oars were used to handle the boats and a roller for the seine was placed at the stern.</p> <p>East of Ahlstrandodden there is a bay called Fleur de Lyshamna. The name is derived from the vessel of Prince Henry of Bourbon that mapped the area in the late 1800s. On the beach there are three old, grey seine boats that once belonged to Ingvald Svendsen from Tromsø, who was active in the white whale hunt in the interwar years. The boats are in relatively good condition. The boats are connected to Bamsebu – the whaling station that Svendsen built (see the next section about Bamsebu).</p> <p>There are two cabins in Fleur de Lyshamna. One belongs to the Governor of Svalbard; it was moved there from Kapp Borthen in 2006. The other is of unknown origin and has been used by Russian archaeologists.</p> <p>Kjeftausa/Bamsebu and the white whale hunt in Svalbard</p> <p>The most striking thing when you approach Bamsebu by boat is the long white stripe of white whale bones on the beach. The bones tell the story of what happened on this beach: large-scale slaughtering. The amount of bones found here today indicate that about 550 whales were slaughtered here. The hunt must have been successful.</p> <p>Around 1930 Ingvald Svendsen established a station in Ingebrigtsenbukta, which is now referred to as Bamsebu. The station was built solely for the purpose of white whale hunting and is the only remaining example of such a station in Svalbard. The building could have originally been one of the Northern Exploration Company's buildings, relocated from the eastern side of Recherchefjorden. In any case, Svendsen erected the building just above the beach in Ingebrigtsenbukta and turned it into a whaling station. The station consists of the main building that served as living quarters, two small shacks,</p>
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	<p>three boats on the beach and some equipment and hunting equipment, not to mention all the bones. Apart from the bones, the building called Kjeftausa is the most striking part of the station. It is an upturned rowboat with a peat embankment just south-east of Bamsebu. It was probably used as food storage, but today the building is a monument to resourcefulness and re-use.</p> <p>The white whale station at Ingebrigtsenbukta is unique in Svalbard and a vulnerable part of the islands' cultural heritage. It has a significant archaeological value even if the hunt never turned into a large-scale industry. The bones and the boats on the beach tell of optimism and belief in the future through the exploitation of Svalbard's natural resources.</p>
Regulations	National Park
Vulnerability	<p>Tempting to lift the bones</p> <p>Trample bone piles.</p>
Landing	<p>In Ingebrigtsenbukta the best landing is on the beach between the bones and the cabin. Larger vessels can find good anchorage east of Kapp Toscana, smaller boats can enter Bourbonhamna and anchor and land there. Further west, in Malbukta there are also possible anchorages. From there you can land in Malbukta and hike across to Fleur de Lyshamna.</p>
Other	<p>It is easy to combine a visit to Bamsebu/Ingebrigtsenbukta and Fleur de Lyshamna, by hiking across the tundra. Make sure you have enough time – there is lots of interesting flora and geology along the 4 km route. You can choose if you want to hike along the beach or further in, on the strand terrace. Be aware that the tundra is wetter closer to the mountains. If you follow the coastline all the way, the distance is more than 4 km.</p>

Appendix 3 - NINA field checklist

See next page

SÅRBARHETSVURDERING FOR FERDSEL

- ilandstigningslokaliteter

LOKALITETSNAVN: _____

Registreringsdatoer:

Firma: _____

e-post: _____

Mobil: _____

Utfylt av: _____

MOSJ id: _____

År: _____

FERDSEL

Landgangspunkter for besøkende; merk alle kjente med nummer på kartskissa nedenfor.

Antall trygge landgangspunkt?

 Ett 2 3-4 Hvor som helst

Synlige spor av ferdse/bruk/påvirkning, i form av påvirkning av et **punkt/objekt P**, langs **linje L** eller utover et **areal A**?

Kryss av for P, L eller A, gi nummer, skriv nr på kartskissa, beskriv det synlige sporet:

P	L	A	Nr	Hva slags spor/påvirkning?

Sannsynlige brukergrupper på lokaliteten (kryss av alle aktuelle nummer)?

Organiserte:

1 Kystcruiseskip

2 Fast leir

3 Store cruiseskip

Uorganiserte:

4 Småbåter

5 Lokalbefolkning

Andre:

6 nemlig: _____

Hovedbruken er sannsynligvis (velg **EN** av nummerkategoriene ovenfor). Nr _____

Adferdsmønster i land, basert på (kryss etter behov) Observert, eller Sannsynlig?

Gruppebevegelse:

Fram og tilbake

Rundtur

Fri arealbruk

Gruppeformasjon:

Linje, fast rute

Linjer, ulike ruter

Spredd ferdsel

Geografisk utstrekning av bruk, som NB: **definerer selve lokaliteten og hvor stort område som skal tegnes inn på kartskissa nedenfor:**

Avstand fra landgangspunkt til der "normalgruppa" snur: _____ meter

Spesiell turrute utover lokaliteten (tegn på kart med pil og nr): Turrute nr _____

Spesiell turrute utover lokaliteten (tegn på kart med pil og nr): Turrute nr _____

GPS-posisjon: _____

Kommentar:

Kartskisse

tegn kartskisse

KULTURMINNER

Fra skisse ¹	Sårbar enhet/enkeltminne	Tilgjengelighet ²			Lesbarhet ³			Fysisk tilstand ⁴			Gjenstander ⁵			Andel av lokalitet ⁶			
		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	Tuft etter spekkovn																
	Hustuft																
	Gravfelt																
	Enkeltgrav																
	Russerkors/fundament etter russerkors																
	Gjenstander/bygninger																
	Ruin																
	Stående bygning																
	Stående konstruksjon																
	Båt																
	Båtvrak																
	Jernbanetrase																
	Sti/vei																
	Slakteplass																
	Nødstopp Δ																

1 FRA SKISSE: Henvis fra kartskisse, for eksempel med nummer.

2 TILGJENGELIGHET: Angi hvor lett eller vanskelig det er å komme bort til enkeltminnet, rangert etter stigende sårbarhet:

- 1 Vanskelig tilgjengeli
- 2 Middels tilgjengelig
- 3 Lett tilgjengelig

3 LESBARHET: Angi hvor enkelt eller vanskelig det er å forstå at det du ser er et kulturminne, etter stigende sårbarhet:

- 1 Lett å forstå
- 2 Middels lett å forstå
- 3 Vanskelig å forstå

4 FYSISK TILSTAND: Beskriv hvor robust enkeltminne er med hensyn til tråkk, etter stigende sårbarhet:

- 1 God
- 2 Middels
- 3 Dårlig

5 GJENSTANDER: Løse enheter, kan f.eks. være hodeskalle, flasker, skosåle, redskaper, treverk. Gi en kort beskrivelse og anslå antall:

- 1 Lite
- 2 Noe
- 3 Mye

6 ANDEL AV LOKALITET: Hvor stor del av lokaliteten den sårbare enheten utgjør

- 1 En liten del
- 2 En større del eller flere små, men tydelig avgrenset
- 3 En større del eller flere små, men utydelig avgrenset
- 4 Mesteparten av lokaliteten

Δ Nødstop En viktig del av en lokalitet som er spesielt sårbar. Den kan være fysisk liten, for eksempel en hodeskalle (fristende suvenir), eller stor, for eksempel en sti som holder på å rase ut i en skråning.

Kommentar: