European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards (2025)
819-Research 2. Research

Glacier Archaeology Program, Secrets of the Ice

gnLamoVn

Entry details

General information

Main country of application	Norway

Author(s) of the research project

> Lars Pilø, Espen Finstad, Julian Post-Melbye, Brit Solli, James Barrett
>
> See full publication list for all authors

Type	Other

Brief description of the project

> Melting ice in the high mountains has revealed remarkable archaeological finds. Since 2006, the Glacier Archaeology program in Innlandet County, Norway, has collected 4,500 artefacts from melting glaciers, over half the global finds. These include arrows, bows, skis, sleds, clothing, and other remains from high-altitude reindeer hunting and travel, dating back 6,000 years. Fifteen scientific papers report on the program's findings, and public exhibits showcase the finds. A collaboration between the government, museums, and research institutions, the program's mission is to safeguard and disseminate the archaeological history preserved within melting ice, ensuring this invaluable heritage remains accessible for future generations.

Start date of the project	2006-09-28
Completion date of the project	2024-10-31
Website(s) of the project/nominee	https://secretsoftheice.com/
Facebook page of the project, if any	https://www.facebook.com/secretsoftheice
Twitter page of the project, if any	https://x.com/brearkeologi
Instagram page of the project, if any	https://www.instagram.com/secretsoftheice/

Any other relevant social media	https://www.youtube.com/@secretsoftheice2798
Does the site or heritage in question have national/regional/local cultural heritage designation or protection status in its country?	Yes

If yes, please specify:

> In Norway, all archaeological sites older than 1537 CE are automatically protected by law.

Is the site or heritage in question included on the UNESCO World Heritage List, either as a single World Heritage Site or as part of one larger site?	No
If relevant, is the site/heritage accessible to the public?	Yes

If relevant, is the site/heritage accessible to people with disabilities?

> The site Juvfonne was developed for public outreach (Climate Park 2469), winning an award for good practice (Design for All Foundation) in 2017. The Mountain Museum's is also universally accessible.

Contact details

Name of the entrant	Espen Finstad
Entrant's position	Archaeologist, co-director of the Glacier Archaeology Program
Organisation of the entrant	Innlandet County Municipality
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Telephone of the entrant (mobile number)	+4790179443
Website of the entrant	https://secretsoftheice.com/

Name of the owner	Lars Pilø (principal author)
Owner's position	Archaeologist, co-director of the Glacier Archaeology Program
Organisation of the owner	Innlandet County Municipality
Email address of the owner	larpil@innlandetfylke.no
Name of the project leader	Espen Finstad
Project leader's position	Archaeologist, co-director of the Glacier Archaeology Program
Organisation of the project leader	Innlandet County Municipality
Email of the project leader	espfin@innlandetfylke.no
Telephone of the project leader	+4790179443

Other relevant participants

> Projectpartners:
> Head of Department of Archaeology, Marianne Moen, Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, curator of finds.
> Director Mai Bakken, Norwegian Mountain Museum and Climate Park 2469, exhibitions and outreach

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Concise summary

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> Mountain ice is melting worldwide due to climate change. This phenomenon has revealed exceptionally well-preserved artefacts, transforming climate impacts into valuable archaeological discoveries, with remarkably well preserved artefacts emerging from the retreating ice in North America, the Alps, Scandinavia, and Mongolia. Innlandet County, Norway is the epicentre for this new field in archaeology due to the many finds there.
>
> The Glacier Archaeology Program/ Secrets of the Ice has led pioneering work in glacial archaeology since 2006. With permanent funding since 2011, the team has documented 4,500 finds from 70 sites—over half of the world's glacial archaeological discoveries—offering insights into Norway and Europe's shared heritage and the impacts of climate change.
>
> Most ice finds come from stationary "cold" ice patches, small ice bodies frozen to the ground, unlike moving glaciers. Innlandet County's high mountains host many such patches, with some preserving ice and artifacts over 6,000 years old. This, combined with historic high-altitude reindeer hunting and travel, explains the abundance of ice finds.
>
> The artefacts span a long timeframe, with the earliest finds dating back 6,000 years to the Stone Age. The artefacts include hunting tools (bows, arrows and scaring sticks) and transport items (clothing, household items, remains of sleds and dead packhorses). Among the discoveries are the world's best preserved pair of prehistoric skis (1,300 years old), the oldest piece of clothing in Norway (a 1,700-year-old tunic) and a Bronze Age shoe (3,300 years old).
>
> The Glacier Archaeology Program cooperates with glaciologists, permafrost scientists and palaeobiologists, adopting a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the glacial archaeological sites. The team has published fifteen scientific papers, addressing historical significance, artefacts, site formation processes, methodology, palaeobiology, and paleoclimate. The results are of global importance.

Public outreach is a significant focus of the program. It features an outdoor arena at the Climate Park at Juvfonne Ice Patch and a permanent exhibition at the Norwegian Mountain Museum in Lom. The program has a large online presence called “Secrets of the Ice” with an extensive program website and active social media engagement. The well preserved finds and their link to climate change have attracted substantial public interest, and coverage by major international news media.

As the glacial ice in Innlandet continues to melt, the Glacier Archaeology Program remains dedicated to discovering, documenting and disseminating the archaeological remains before they are lost.

Total cost until 2024 is 5,513 million EUROS, paid by public and private institutions.

Objectives, methodology and context

Aims and objectives of the research project.

The Glacier Archaeology Program aims to document, preserve, research, and promote public awareness of archaeological finds emerging from retreating mountain ice in Innlandet County, Norway, due to climate change.

The 4,500 artefacts are curated at the Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, where they are conserved, catalogued, and stored. Artefacts from the glacial archaeological sites in Innlandet are currently on display in the Norwegian Mountain Museum in Lom in the exhibition ‘Frozen in Time’ (opened 2023) and will also go on display in the new Viking Museum in Oslo (opens 2027).

The archaeological record is studied to shed new light on past human activities in the high mountains. The individual finds yield vital new information on ancient material culture and technologies, especially concerning artefacts in organic materials that are rarely preserved elsewhere.

The finds are very concrete examples of climate change. The program emphasises the vital link between archaeology and climate change, integrating this into both scientific studies and public engagement to highlight global environmental impacts.

Since its beginning, the Glacier Archaeology Program has cooperated with glaciologists, climate scientists and palaeobiologists in a multidisciplinary approach to enhance the understanding of the archaeological record and its broader implications.

Surrounding context in which the project was undertaken, both locally and nationally, and in terms of the state of the field at the time of conducting the research.

Glacial archaeology is a developing field in archaeology brought on by climate change. Ötzi, the Tyrolean iceman, who melted out of the ice in 1991, was the starting gun for glacial archaeology, even though some finds had melted out earlier. Ice patches with artefacts were discovered in Yukon, Canada, in 1997. Since then, archaeological finds from glacial ice have melted out in other parts of Western Canada, Alaska, the Rocky Mountains, the Alps, Norway, and Mongolia. In Norway, finds are concentrated in the high-alpine mountains of south-central Norway, with the vast majority of finds in Innlandet County.

The earliest finds from the glacial ice in Innlandet County were discovered in the 1930s, during a short period with very warm summers. There were only a few finds from the Innlandet ice in the second part of the 20th century. In 2006, Innlandet was hit by the first big melt associated with anthropogenic climate change and hundreds of finds melted out. The work in Innlandet has been ongoing since then.

Innlandet County and Yukon are the only two places worldwide which have permanently funded programs for finding glacial archaeological sites and documenting the finds.

Approach and methodology used for the project as well as reproducibility of the approach.

The Glacier Archaeology Program has developed a comprehensive methodology for finding and documenting glacial archaeological sites.

Digital terrain models are used to find non-moving ice masses, which are potential sites. Information about possible sites is also provided by local people.

There is only a short time window for surveys, typically from August to September. Advanced satellite imaging, coupled with local knowledge, enables the team to identify and prioritise high-melt sites effectively, maximising resource allocation.

Exploratory surveys assess potential sites for archaeological finds, followed by larger surveys if artefacts are found. A nearby basecamp is set up for several days. All finds are documented, collected, and mapped using high-precision GPS and drones. Fully surveyed sites are revisited only when further ice retreat occurs.

The methodology developed by the Glacier Archaeology Program is applicable in most other glacial archaeological contexts. It is published in: Pilø et al., 2022 (see publication list).

The archaeological finds from the ice will be preserved for the future in the scientific collections of the Museum of Cultural History, at the University of Oslo, where they are organised, conserved, and made accessible for researchers and the public.

Stages of implementation of the project

The archaeological rescue work at the ice began in 2006 after a significant melt in Innlandet County. Initial fieldwork led to the first systematic survey at Juvfonne in 2009, and permanent funding in 2011 enabled continuing and consistent documentation. Since 2008, program archaeologists and scientists have published fifteen scientific papers.

From the beginning, great emphasis has been placed on public outreach. The first exhibition of ice finds opened at the Museum of Cultural History in 2011. The Climate Park at Juvfonne, an outreach arena about glacial archaeology and climate change opened in 2010. The Norwegian Mountain Museum in Lom has hosted temporary exhibitions of the archaeological finds since 2011. In 2023, the Mountain Museum opened a large new exhibition dedicated to the finds from the Glacier Archaeology Program and developed VR-based technology for remote visiting. In 2016, the program website and social media (Secrets of the Ice) went online.

Problems encountered and justification for the decisions taken to overcome these problems, both before and during the project.

The first challenge faced by glacial archaeologists in Innlandet in 2006 was gaining an overview of the number of sites and finds. Initially, only about ten sites were known and the scale of the problem was not clear. At the same time, funding was very limited. A report analysing Innlandet's glacial archaeological sites and finds and discussing the way forward was produced. Together with public outreach targeting the great public interest in the finds, the groundwork was laid for permanent funding from 2011 onwards.

With the available funding, work in the following years concentrated on a few sites with massive melt-outs of archaeological finds. Remote sensing revealed many other potential sites, which it was not possible to target due to limited funding.

As the number of finds rose and climate change became an increasingly topical issue, the media interest in the ice finds from Innlandet grew. The launch of the Secrets of the Ice website and social media in 2016 created an online buzz. The importance of the program has become gradually more visible, both nationally and internationally. In 2023, the program received additional funding from the County Administration, allowing for the expansion of the surveys and more public outreach.

Results and impact

Summary of the main results achieved and knowledge that has been gained. List the ways that the project/initiative contributes to the preservation and/or enhancement of the historical, cultural, environmental, educational and/or social values of the heritage in question. Mention the project's impact on conservation policy and practice, if any.

> By the end of the 2024 field season, the Glacier Archaeology Program has documented 4,500 finds from 70 ice sites, a result of nearly two decades of dedicated effort. Most of these artefacts were discovered in remote mountain areas, and without systematic recovery efforts, they would likely have been lost. Additionally, contributions from mountain hikers and local knowledge about reindeer and ecology have aided in the recovery process.
>
> The recovered artefacts are conserved, catalogued, and preserved for the future by the Museum of Cultural History in Oslo. Many of the most important archaeological finds of the program are exhibited locally at the Norwegian Mountain Museum in Lom, where they can be viewed by both locals and visitors to the region. The exhibition of the ice finds, in combination with the Climate Park, has been a boost for the Mountain Museum, in addition to providing the program with an arena for vital public outreach.
>
> Archaeologists associated with the program have published fifteen scientific papers based on the archaeological evidence from the Innlandet ice. The findings show that there was a lot more human activity in the high mountains than previously believed, even during the wintertime. Individual finds in organic materials rarely preserved elsewhere have shed new light on hunting technologies, mountain transport and daily life in the past.
>
> The finds from the ice are a direct and very visible consequence of climate change. The outreach of the program places emphasis on highlighting the threat that climate change poses, not only to the glacial archaeological finds but also to frozen cultural heritage in general. The work of the program and the published methodologies can serve as a model for similar initiatives in other regions affected by melting glaciers and contribute to the development of best practices in this new field in archaeology.

Aspects of the project that can be considered innovative within its area or field.

> At the program's inception, there were no established methods for locating and documenting ice sites. The Glacier Archaeology Program has since adapted traditional archaeological survey techniques to the periglacial environment and developed new methods that utilise satellite imagery and digital terrain data for site discovery, alongside practical solutions for field documentation.
>
> The Glacier Archaeology Program prioritises public outreach and has a significant online presence, launching its ‘Secrets of the Ice’ initiative in 2016. The combination of remarkable archaeological finds, climate change, and the thrill of exploring melting ice generated immediate interest (now 111,000 followers on Facebook). During the field season, the program actively posts on social media, leading to widespread sharing by followers and attracting attention from national and international media.
>
> The Climate Park was the first outdoor arena for the dissemination of glacial archaeology, and the impact of climate change on mountain landscapes and ecology

Measures to ensure the sustainability/future viability of the project (in terms of future plans and funding).

> The available permanent funding from the state and regional governments was barely enough to sustain the program in years with average ice melt. There was not enough funding to extend the surveys to cover other mountain regions in Innlandet with a lot of potential sites. In years with large melts, funding did not cover the combined costs of doing fieldwork and curating the many finds. In such cases, the program has applied for and received extra funding from the Directorate for Cultural Heritage.
>
> Through talks with the County administration and politicians, the program has recently received extra funding, at least until the end of 2027. This will cover the costs of exploratory surveys of potential new sites. It will expand outreach efforts targeting children and youth. It has increased the funding for scientific analysis of the finds. Efforts to increase the state funding for curating the finds are on-going.

Environmental sustainability of the project and contribution to climate action (in terms of results, techniques, materials employed, methodologies etc.), if relevant.

> The program highlights the need for climate action by showing the direct effect of climate change on glaciers. Program leaders strive to act in a climate- and environment-friendly way, to avoid contributing to the problem. During fieldwork, the program places emphasis on a 'leave no trace' practice. From 2019 onwards, the use of helicopters to transport crews and equipment up to the sites was stopped to reduce the carbon footprint of the program. Instead, the program relies on human carriers and packhorses. The program is dedicated to environmental stewardship in high-altitude archaeology.
>
> The outreach arena Climate Park 2469 was opened in 2010. Park guides in the climate park at Juvfonne ice patch at 1850 metres disseminate information about archaeological finds, cultural and natural heritage, and climate. Great emphasis is placed on environmentally friendly construction, and all measures are reversible.

Dissemination of the project's results and knowledge gained and any outreach or educational activities.

> The main channel for the public outreach is the Secrets of the Ice website and social media. Our social media are very active during fieldwork in August and September each year. Finds are posted as they happen, allowing the public to feel that they are participating in our work.
>
> When scientific papers from the program are published, the news is shared on the program's platforms, with 'packages' prepared for the media that include factsheets, images, and videos for download. This has led to a continuous flow of media inquiries, resulting in articles about our work in outlets such as the New York Times, CNN, BBC, Der Spiegel, Science, and National Geographic.
>
> There are two local arenas for dissemination of the results – the permanent exhibition in the Norwegian Mountain Museum and the Climate Park, at our Juvfonne site. Remote visiting using virtual reality technology has been developed for schools ('Melting Mountain').

Involvement of youth, community, non-traditional audiences and/or people with disabilities.

> Glacial archaeology in Innlandet County began with the discovery of a Bronze Age shoe in 2006 by local hobby archaeologist Reidar Marstein from Lom, who has since contributed to fieldwork and site scouting. Per Dagsgard from Skjåk has also made significant finds and supported the program. They were awarded the National Cultural Heritage Prize in 2024. Each year, mountain hikers report potential finds and sites to us.
>
> Local high school students have helped the project carry equipment up to the sites. School children visit the Climate Park each year. The Norwegian Mountain Museum has a regional outreach program, where they visit youth schools. Using virtual reality, the schoolchildren can visit the ice tunnel in the Climate Park, learn about archaeological finds from the ice, climate history, and what the future landscape may look like. The dissemination effort reaches around 4,000 pupils in 2024.

Transferability of the initiative to other contexts and its scalability potential.

> The methods used by the Glacier Archaeology Program to find and document the glacial archaeological sites in Innlandet are applicable to other regions with retreating glacial ice. The published methodology presents a ready-to-use toolbox for getting started in new mountain ranges. As always, the severity of the ice melt and the availability of funding will decide the scale of the efforts.
>
> From its inception, the program has had a multi-disciplinary approach, cooperating with glaciologists, climate scientists and biologists, and this has been an integral part of the success of the program.
>
> The Glacier Archaeology Program has placed great emphasis on public outreach since the beginning. That has no doubt helped in getting first permanent and now increased funding. The resources needed for such outreach, especially for following up questions and comments on social media, should not be underestimated.

European and international dimension

European significance of the project/initiative/nominee.

> The archaeological finds from the ice in Innlandet County represent a shared European and global heritage, showcasing how past communities lived in the mountains and adapted to climate change. The Glacier Archaeology program is part of the international science network 'Frozen Pasts.'
>
> The discoveries highlight connections to long-distance trade routes, revealing significant interactions with the outside world. Notable artefacts include a Roman-inspired shoe from around AD 200 and reindeer antler combs from the 8th-century trading site in Ribe, Denmark, underscoring Norway's deep historical ties to broader trade networks.
>
> These finds have attracted considerable media interest, drawing European tourists to exhibitions at the Norwegian Mountain Museum and Climate Park. Through the Secrets of the Ice website and social media, the program conveys the urgent need to address the exciting yet troubling changes in Europe's mountains, as inaction may lead to the permanent loss of important European heritage.

Costs of the project/initiative

Costs of the project (in euro), financial and management arrangements, funding partners and/or the type of funding.

> Funding for the Glacier Archaeology Program began in 2008 and comes from four main sources: The Innlandet County Municipality (1,45 million euro), the Norwegian government (560 000 euro), the Museum of Cultural History (250 000 euro) and the Directorate of Cultural Heritage (110 000 euro) – a total of 2 370 000 euro, from 2008 to 2024.
>
> The Climate Park is funded by the Innlandet County Municipality (700 000 euro), Sparebankstiftelsen (a private foundation) (263 000 euro) and the Norwegian government (900 000 euro) – a total of 1 863 000 euro.
>
> Glacial archaeological exhibitions and outreach at the Norwegian Mountain Museum in Lom is funded by the Sparebankstiftelsen foundation (700 000 euro), Innlandet County Municipality (180 000 euro) and Norwegian Mountain Museum (400 000 euro) - a total cost of 1 280 000 euro
>
> Totalt cost is 5 513 000 euro from 2008 to 2024

Funding provided by the European Union or the EEA/Norway Grants (including programme, year and amount of the Grant), if any.

> No

Short CV of research author(s)

Short CVs of the author(s)

> The research publications are multi-authored and 23 authors from the fields of archaeology, glaciology, permafrost science, climate science and zoology have participated in the ten scientific papers. We have included the CVs of twelve authors, who have participated in two or more papers.
>
> Lars Pilø
> Lars Pilø (Ph.D. 2003, University of Oslo) is an archaeologist at the Department of Cultural Heritage, Innlandet County Council, Norway. Pilø is the co-director of the Glacier Archaeology Program and the editor of the Secrets of the Ice

website and social media. His current research interests, besides glacial archaeology, are lidar and metal detector archaeology. He has a long interest in complex and challenging archaeological fieldwork.

Espen Finstad
Espen Finstad (M.A. 1998, University of Oslo) is an archaeologist at the Department of Cultural Heritage, Innlandet County Council, Norway. Finstad has a keen interest in the cultural heritage of the mountains. He has climbed most of Norway's peaks over 2000m and completed expeditions in Canada and Siberia. He has published on glacial archaeology, Viking Age and Medieval farm buildings, and the cultural heritage of the Jotunheimen Mountains. Finstad is the co-director of the Glacier Archaeology Program.

Brit Solli
Brit Solli (Ph.D. 1994, University of Oslo). Solli has been a professor at the University of Tromsø – The Arctic University of Norway, and NTNU – The Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim. Since 2005, she has been professor at The University of Oslo, Museum of Cultural History. Solli has also been Director of CAS – Centre for Advanced Study at the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters. She has been MCH/UiOs project-leader for the glacial archaeology-program since 2009. Solli has published widely on Iron -Age and Medieval archaeology, research history, archaeology theory and method.

Marianne Vedeler
Marianne Vedeler (Ph.D 2007, University of Oslo) holds a position as Professor in Archaeology at the Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo. Her primary area of research is the Viking Age and late medieval periods in Scandinavia, with a special focus on textiles, clothing, and food culture.

Vivian Wangen
Vivian Wangen (Mag.art. 1999, University of Oslo) is an archaeologist and works as researcher at the Department of Archaeology, Museum of Cultural History at the University of Oslo. Wangen has a wide background in managing the museum collection, archaeological fieldwork, and has research interest in Iron Age exploitation of alpine and high-alpine areas and resources, e.g. hunting strategies, land use and regulation, surplus production, and socio-economical organisation.

Julian R. Post-Melbye
Julian R. Post-Melbye (M.A. 2012, Norwegian University of Science and Technology) has worked as an archaeologist and excavation manager at the Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo, since 2014. His work centers around high alpine artifacts and other outfield resources.

James H. Barrett
James H. Barrett (Ph.D. 1996, University of Glasgow) is a Professor in the Department of Archaeology and Cultural History, NTNU University Museum, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim. He specializes in medieval and environmental archaeology, with particular interests in ecological globalization and historical ecology. He has been Deputy Director of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in Cambridge and a Leverhulme Trust Major Research Fellow. Currently, he is a Principal Investigator of the ERC Synergy project 4-OCEANS.

Liss M. Andreassen
Liss M. Andreassen (Ph.D. 2008, University of Oslo) is glaciologist and Research professor at Section for Glaciers, Ice and Snow, Hydrology department, Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate, Oslo, Norway. Andreassen is the current president of the International Association of Cryospheric Sciences (IACS) and member of the advisory board for the International Year of Glacier's Preservation. She is principal investigator of Juvfonne ice patch in Jotunheimen since 2010 and three other glaciers in Jotunheimen since 2000. She has made two detailed inventories of glaciers and ice patches in Norway. Her current research interest is monitoring glaciers, glacier survey and change detection, and the response of glaciers to climate change.

Kjetil Isaksen
Ketil Isaksen, (Ph.D. 2001) is a senior researcher at the Norwegian Meteorological Institute. He has managed numerous climate-related projects. Ketil has published 74 peer-reviewed publications, and authored or co-authored 26 scientific reports, including authorship in some major assessment reports. His research primarily focuses on permafrost and

climate changes in the European mountains and the Arctic region. He has been actively involved in developing long-term climate related monitoring programs in the high mountains of Norway and in Svalbard.

Atle Nesje
Atle Nesje (Dr. scient 1990, University of Bergen) is Professor emeritus in Quaternary geology at Department of Earth Science and the Bjerknes Centre for Climate Research, University of Bergen. His research interests are reconstruction of the deglaciation of the last Scandinavian ice sheet, Holocene climate and glacier variations, in particular during the Little Ice Age, sea-level fluctuations, and past variations in avalanche activity. Nesje's research on Holocene glacier variations has led to extensive collaboration with Norwegian glacier archaeologists. Nesje has published 164 scientific articles in international, peer-review, journals, 2 books, and 34 book chapters.

Jørgen Rosvold
Jørgen Rosvold (Ph.D. 2012, NTNU) is a Research Director at the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research. Rosvold is a biologist, with training in Archaeology, and has focussed much of his resent research on the ecology and natural history of inland ice. His work has included the large range of ancient faunal material that has melted out of the ice, including the material collected through Glacier Archaeology Program in Innlandet, Norway.

Rune Strand Ødegård
Rune Strand Ødegård (Ph.D. 1993, University of Oslo) works as associate professor at the Department of Manufacturing and Civil Engineering at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). Ødegård has a wide background in research on geomorphological processes in alpine and arctic areas. Since 2010 he has been engaged in research and dissemination related to ice patches with archaeological finds in Innlandet county.

Additional information

How would winning the European Heritage Award / Europa Nostra Award benefit you, your project and/or your organisation?

> Winning the Europa Nostra Award will put a spotlight on the plight of frozen heritage threatened by climate change. It will be a strong support for our continued effort to save the history of a frozen world as it will increase the staus of the program significantly.

In case this submission is the winner of the Grand Prix, what will the monetary award be used for?

> A monetary award will be used to increase our outreach to children and youth at the Norwagian Mountain Museum and Climate Park 2469. This could be a dedicated event focusing on cultural heritage and climate change from a European perspective.

In case this submission is the winner of the Grand Prix, who will be the recipient of the monetary award?

> Innlandet County Municipality (program owner)

How did you find out about the European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards?	Word of mouth
Is this the first time that this entry has been submitted to the European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards?	Yes

On a scale of 1-10, how satisfied are you with this online submission form?	✓ 8
By submitting your data, photographs and other material to the European Heritage Awards / Europa Nostra Awards you agree to the processing and sharing of your data in accordance with Europa Nostra's Privacy Policy. Please check the box to indicate you agree with the Privacy Policy.	✓

Log in to european-heritage.awardsplatform.com to see complete entry attachments.



1. A 1500-year-... 3.9 MiB



2. The front of a... 3.7 MiB



3. A 1300-year-... 4.0 MiB



4. A Viking Age ... 4.3 MiB



5. A 3600-year-... 4.1 MiB



6. Arrow with a ... 3.7 MiB



7. Cache of scar... 3.9 MiB



8. A 3300-year-... 2.2 MiB



9. An 1800-year... 1.3 MiB



10. A 1300-year... 3.0 MiB



11. The best-pr... 4.7 MiB



12. A 300-year-... 4.6 MiB



13. An 1800-yea... 4.0 MiB



14. A 1200-year... 523 KiB



15. A 500-year-... 3.6 MiB



16. A 1200-year... 3.8 MiB



17. A 1700-year... 2.1 MiB



18. An 1100-yea... 3.8 MiB



19. Glacial arch... 4.2 MiB



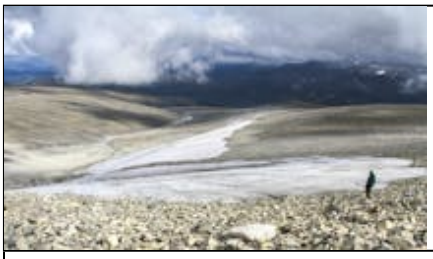
20. Glacial arch... 3.1 MiB



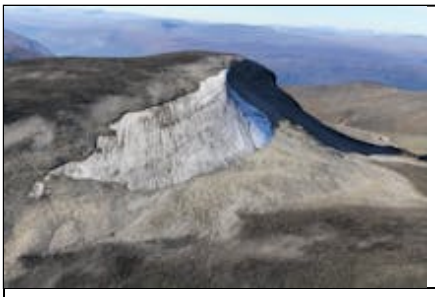
21. Ancient dun... 1.6 MiB



22. The baseca... 4.7 MiB



23. Langfonne a... 3.5 MiB



24. Storfonne ic... 3.8 MiB



25. Reindeer on... 3.6 MiB



26. The Norweg... 1.5 MiB



27. The exhibiti... 3.7 MiB



28. The exhibiti... 4.1 MiB



29. Climate Par... 4.6 MiB



30. Climate Par... 4.0 MiB

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Captions and Cr... 23 KiB

Finstad et al 20... 3.9 MiB

Pilø et al 2018.p... 769 KiB

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Pilø et al 2020.p... 5.8 MiB

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Pilø et al 2021a.... 4.8 MiB

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Pilø et al 2021b.... 6.7 MiB

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Secrets of the Ic... 4.2 MiB

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Glacier Archaeo... 151 KiB

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All scientific pa... 132 KiB

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Geographic ma... 357 KiB



Climate Park 24... 817 KiB

PDF

Entrant Declara... 142 KiB

Attachment name
Secrets of the Ice: savin...

https://www.youtube.co...

Attachment name
Glacier Archaeology Pro...

https://www.youtube.co...

Attachment name
Melting ice reveals hidd...

https://www.youtube.co...