

**Appendix to Resolution 2 (1998)**

**GUIDE TO THE PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS  
FOR  
ANTARCTIC SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS**

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**GUIDE TO THE PREPARATION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR ANTARCTIC  
SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS.**

**1. Introduction**

Activities in Antarctica are governed by the Antarctic Treaty of 1961, which applies to the area south of 60 degrees South Latitude, including all ice shelves.

The concept of setting aside areas for special protection was introduced in 1964 when the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties (ATCPs) adopted the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna. Under these and subsequent measures five categories of protected areas were established:

- Specially Protected Areas (SPAs)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- Historic Sites and Monuments (HSMs)
- Specially Reserved Areas (SRAs)

- Multiple-use Planning Areas (MPAs)

The Recommendations addressing the last two categories have not entered into force. In 1991 the ATCPs adopted the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty to ensure comprehensive environmental protection in Antarctica. The Protocol designates the whole of Antarctica as “a natural reserve devoted to peace and science”.

Annex V to the Protocol, adopted subsequently at ATCM XVI under Recommendation XVI-10, rationalises the protected area system. It introduces two new site designations: Antarctic Specially Protected Areas (ASPAs) and Antarctic Specially Managed Areas (ASMAs). On entry into force of Annex V, all SPAs and SSSIs will become ASPAs.

Annex V of the Protocol requires Management Plans to be produced for ASPAs and ASMAs for which Management Plans were not previously adopted. Annex V also prohibits entry into ASPAs except in accordance with a permit issued by an appropriate national authority in accordance with the requirements of the Management Plan. The text of Annex V is reproduced at Appendix I to this Guide.

### **1.1 ASPA Values.**

Article 3 of Annex V of the Protocol states that any area, including any marine area, may be designated as an ASPA so as to protect outstanding environmental, scientific, historic, aesthetic or wilderness values and sets out a series of such values which ATCPs shall seek to incorporate into ASPAs.

In considering any new proposal for an ASPA, thought needs to be given as to how protected area status would address the values identified in Article 3 of Annex V, and whether such values are already adequately represented by protected areas in Antarctica.

## **2. Purpose of this Guide.**

The objectives of this Guide are:

- to assist in the preparation of Management Plans for ASPAs; to help achieve consistency of Management Plans and to expedite their review, adoption and implementation;
- to help ensure that Management Plans meet the requirements of the Protocol.

### ***Caution:***

**This guide is intended as no more than an aide-mémoire to the production of Management Plans for ASPAs; it has no legal status. Anyone intending to prepare a Management Plan should examine the provisions of Annex V to the Protocol carefully and seek advice from their national authority at an early stage.**

### 3. Format of Management Plans for ASPAs.

Annex V outlines the requirements of Management Plans and its Article 5 specifies the format that Management Plans should follow. The headings used in this Guide have been structured to follow that format, though for brevity the headings have been shortened (see Table 1).

<b>Management Plan Section</b>	<b>Article 5 Reference</b>
Introduction	
Description of Values	3 a
Aims and Objectives	3 b
Management Activities	3 c
Period of Designation	3 d
Area Description	3 e (i - iv)
Identification of Zones	3 f
Maps	3 g
Supporting Documentation	3 h
Terms and Conditions for entry Permits	3 i (i - x)

*Table 1. Headings used in this Guide are cross-referenced to Article V.*

In 1995 at Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) XIX, Resolution 9/95 was adopted. This recommended that the Moe Island (SPA number 13) Management Plan be regarded as a model for the preparation of new and revised Plans for certain ASPAs. The Moe Island Plan is provided in Appendix 2. It should be recognised that this plan will not be a useful model in all circumstances. Since the development of Management Plans for ASPAs is an evolving process, preparers of Management Plans are strongly urged to consult more recent examples agreed at subsequent ATCMs. Those preparing Plans should be aware of current best practice.

#### 3.1 Introduction.

An introduction to the Management Plan is not a stated requirement of Article 5 of Annex V, but might provide a useful opportunity for a brief overview. Information might include a summary of the important features of the site, its history, the scientific research and other activities that have been carried out there.

Reasons why special protection is deemed necessary or desirable for a site should also be stated in the Management Plan, preferably in the introduction.

### **3.2 Description of values.**

Justification for the site's designation should be given. The description of the value or values of the site should state, clearly and in detail, why it is that the site deserves special protection and how site designation will strengthen protection measures.

For example, if the designation of the site is intended to prevent interference with ongoing or planned scientific investigations this section should describe the nature and value of this research.

In cases where the intent is to protect the value of sites as reference areas or controls for long-term environmental monitoring programmes, the particular characteristics of the area relevant to long-term monitoring should be described. In cases where site designation is being conferred to protect historic, geological, aesthetic, wilderness or other values, those values should be described in this section.

In all cases the description should provide sufficient detail to enable readers to understand precisely what the site designation is intended to protect and how the Management Plan will achieve that aim.

### **3.3 Aims and Objectives.**

This section should establish what is intended to be achieved by the Management Plan and how the Plan will address protection of the values described above. For example the aims of the Plan might be to:

- avoid certain specified changes to the site;
- prevent any human interference with specified features or activities in the area;
- allow only certain types of research that would not interfere with the reason for the site's designation.

It is important to note that the description of values and the objectives will be used by the national permitting authority to help decide activities they can, and cannot, be authorised to be conducted in the area. Consequently the values to be protected and the objectives of the plan must be described specifically not generally.

If the site contains a marine area the following objective might be included if appropriate:

- ensure protection to specified features or research which contributes to the objectives of the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).

A marine area requiring approval of the CCAMLR Commission has been defined by ATCPs and CCAMLR as an area in which:

- there is actual harvesting or potential capability for harvesting of marine living resources which might be affected by site designation; or there are provisions specified in a draft management plan that might prohibit or restrict CCAMLR-related activities.

### **3.4 Management Activities.**

Management activities outlined in this section should relate to the aims of the Management Plan and to the objectives for which the site was designated.

There should be a clear indication of what is prohibited, what should be avoided or prevented as well as what is allowed. The Plan should make it clear when permitted activities can take place. For example some activities may only be allowed outside the breeding season of sensitive species.

This section should describe such actions as will be taken to protect the particular values of the site (e.g. installation and maintenance of scientific instruments, or signs indicating that the site is an ASPA and that entry is prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by an appropriate national authority). If the management activities require cooperative action by two or more Parties conducting or supporting research in the area, the arrangements for carrying out the required activities should be jointly developed, and described in the Management Plan.

It is important to remember, and to note, in the Management Plan that active management may require an environmental impact assessment to be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of Annex 1 of the Protocol.

If no special management activities are required, this section of the Plan should state, "None required".

### **3.5 Period of Designation.**

Designation of an ASPA is for an indefinite period unless the Management Plan provides otherwise. It is a requirement under Article VI (3) of Annex V that the Management Plan is reviewed at least every five years, and updated as necessary.

If the intent is to provide protection for a finite period, while a particular study or other activity is conducted, an expiry date should be included in this section.

### **3.6 Description of the Area.**

This section requires an accurate description of the site and its surrounding area to ensure that individuals planning to visit the site and national authorities responsible for issuing permits are sufficiently apprised of the special features of the area.

It is important that this section describes adequately those features of the site that are being protected, thus alerting users of the Management Plan to features of particular sensitivity.

The section is divided into four subsections:

### 3.6.1 Geographical co-ordinates, boundary markers and natural features.

The boundaries of the site should be delineated unambiguously and the important features of the site clearly described, as the boundary delineation will form the basis of legal enforcement.

The geographical co-ordinates should be as accurate as possible. They should be given as latitude and longitude and should be accurate to within minutes, or seconds for small sites. If possible, reference should be made to published maps or charts to allow the site boundaries to be delineated on the map. The survey and mapping methods employed at the site should be stated if possible along with the name of the agency producing the maps or charts referred to.

The boundary of the site should be carefully selected and described. It is preferable to describe a boundary that is identifiable at all times of the year. This is often difficult due to snow cover in winter, but at least in summer it should be possible for any visitor to determine the limits of the site. For sites near to areas frequented by tourists this is especially important. It is best to choose static boundary markers such as exposed rock features for the site. Features such as the edges of snow fields or glaciers are not always suitable. In some instances it may be advisable to install boundary markers where natural features are not sufficient.

When describing the physical features of the site, only place names formally approved by a Consultative Party should be used. All names referred to in the text of the Plan should be shown on the maps. Unofficial place names should not be used and the gazetteers published by several of the Consultative Parties should be used to determine the acceptable name(s) for particular features. Where additional names are known to apply they might usefully be included in bracketed subtext. If a new place name is needed, approval will be required by the appropriate national committee before using the new name on any maps and before submitting the plan.

The natural features of the site should include descriptions of, the local topography such as permanent snow/ice fields, the presence of any water bodies (lakes, streams, pools) and a brief summary of the local geology and geomorphology. An accurate, brief description of the biological features of the site is also useful including notes on major plant communities; bird and seal colonies and numbers of individuals or breeding pairs of birds. The locations of colonies or nesting areas and the presence of any seal haul-out sites, should be shown on attached maps.

### 3.6.2 Access to the area.

This subsection should include descriptions of preferred access routes to the site by land, sea or air. These should be clearly defined to prevent confusion and suitable alternatives provided if the preferred route is unavailable.

All access routes as well as marine anchorages and helicopter landing areas should be described and clearly marked on the accompanying map of the site. Helicopter landing areas should usually be located well outside the site's boundaries to ensure minimum interference with the integrity of the site.

The subsection should also describe preferred walking and, when permitted, vehicle routes within the area.

### 3.6.3 Location of structures within and adjacent to the site.

It is necessary to describe and accurately locate all structures within or adjacent to a designated site. These include, for example, boundary markers, sign boards, cairns, field huts, depots and research facilities. Where possible the date the structures were erected and the country to whom they belong should be recorded, as well as the details of any HSMs in the area.

### 3.6.4 Location of other protected areas in the vicinity.

There is no guidance as to the radius to be used when describing other sites "in the vicinity", but a distance of up to 50km has been used in plans adopted so far. All such protected areas (ie ASPAs, ASMAs, HSMs, CCAS Seal Reserves, CCAMLR CEMP sites etc.) in the vicinity should be given by name and, where appropriate, number together with the approximate distance and direction from the site in question.

## 3.7 Special Zones with the Area.

Special zones within the site might be established in which activities are prohibited, restricted or managed so as to achieve the aims and objectives of the Management Plan. For example, special zones might include bird colonies to which access is restricted during the breeding season or sections of the site where access is prohibited for specified scientific reasons. The reasons for the establishment of the zones should be stated in the Management Plan together with clear descriptions of the zones and their boundaries. The zones should also be clearly identified on the accompanying maps.

If there are no prohibited, restricted or specially managed zones within the site, the Management Plan should state this.

## 3.8 Maps.

Maps are a critical component of any Management Plan and should be clear and sufficiently detailed. Maps should be capable of retaining all detail if reduced or photocopied. Several maps may be necessary for a given Plan, but the minimum is likely to be two: one showing the general area in which the site is situated, as well as the position of all nearby protected areas; and a second map illustrating the details of the site itself.

It is essential that the maps clearly indicate the boundary of the Protected Area as described under section 3.6.1 above.

The recommended criteria for maps are set out in Appendix 3 together with a check-list of features to be included.

### **3.9 Supporting Documentation**

This section should refer to any additional documents that may be relevant. These may include any scientific reports or papers describing the values of the site in greater detail, although as a general rule the various components of the site and the intended management activities should be explained in the various sections of the Management Plan itself. Any such papers or supporting documents should either be fully cited or appended as annexes to the Management Plan.

### **3.10 Terms and Conditions for Entry Permits.**

Article 3 (4) of Annex V of the Protocol specifies that entry into ASPAs is prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by a National Authority.

The Management Plan should set out the conditions under which a permit might be issued. When drafting Management Plans, authors should note that the authorities appointed to issue permits for entry into ASPAs will use the contents of this section to determine whether, and under what conditions, permits may be issued.

Article 7(3) of Annex V of the Protocol directs that each Party must require the permit holder to carry a copy of the permit whilst in the ASPA. This section of the Management Plan should note that all permits should contain a condition requiring the permit holder to carry a copy of the permit whilst in the ASPA.

Article 5 of Annex V sets out 10 separate issues that need to be addressed when considering the terms and conditions that might be attached to permits. These are set out below:

#### **3.10.1 Access to, and movement within or over, the Area.**

This section of the Management Plan should set out restrictions on the means of transport, points of access, routes and movement within the site. It should also address the direction of approach for aircraft and the minimum height for overflying the site. Such information should state the type of aircraft (e.g. fixed or rotary wing) on which the restrictions are based, that should be included as conditions of permits that are issued.

#### **3.10.2 Activities which may be conducted in the Area.**

This should detail what may be undertaken within the protected area and the conditions under which such activities are allowed. For example, to avoid interference with wildlife, only certain types of activity might be permitted.

If the Management Plan proposes that active management within the site may be necessary in the future, this should also be listed here.

### 3.10.3 Installation, modification or Removal of Structures.

It is useful to record what structures are permitted within the site. For example, certain scientific research equipment might be allowed to be installed within the Area.

If any existing structures are present (eg refuges) the Management Plan should also indicate action which might be authorised to modify or remove the structures.

Alternatively, if no structures are to be permitted within the site the Management Plan should make this clear.

### 3.10.4 Location of Field Camps.

It is likely that field camps would not usually be permitted within the boundaries of the site. However, it may be permissible under certain conditions such as overriding reasons of safety. If so the conditions under which field camps may be permitted should be stated. It is possible that field camps would only be acceptable in certain parts of the site. Such campsites should be identified and recorded on the supporting maps.

### 3.10.5 Restrictions on materials and organisms which may be brought into the site.

This section should set out prohibitions and give guidance on the management of any materials that are to be used or stored in the site. There is a complete prohibition on the introduction of non-native species, parasites and diseases under Article 4 of Annex II of The Protocol, except in accordance with a separate permit issued under the Authority provided for in Annex II.

It may be necessary, for example, to bring some chemicals into the site for research or management purposes. If so guidance should be provided as to how they must be stored, handled and removed. It may also be necessary to bring food and fuel into the site, and guidance about the use, storage and removal of such materials should be given.

In some instances special precautions may need to be taken to prevent the introduction of non-native species. If for example the site has been designated for its special microbial flora, it may be necessary to require all boots to be cleaned before entering the site or that sterile clothing should be worn within the site.

### 3.10.6 Taking of, or harmful interference with, native flora and fauna.

This is prohibited under Article 3 of Annex II of the Protocol except in accordance with a permit issued under the provisions of Annex II; this should be stated in all permits authorising activity in the area. The requirements under Article 3 of Annex II must be used as the minimum standard.

3.10.7 The collection, or removal, of materials not imported by the permit holder.

It may be permissible to remove from the site, materials such as beach litter, dead or pathological fauna or flora or abandoned relics and artefacts from previous activities. What items or samples can be removed by the permit holder should be clearly stated.

3.10.8 Disposal of waste.

Annex III of the Protocol deals with the management of wastes in Antarctica. This section of the plan should specify requirements for the disposal of wastes that should be included as conditions of permits. The requirements set out in Annex III must be used as the minimum standards for waste disposal in an ASPA.

All wastes should be removed from the site. Exceptions, which are in accordance with the provisions of The Protocol, should be identified as appropriate in the Management Plan.

3.10.9 Measures that may be necessary to continue to meet the aims of the Management Plan.

When appropriate this section should establish the conditions under which the issue of a permit may be necessary so as to ensure continued protection of the site. For example it may be necessary to issue permits to allow for monitoring of the site; to allow for repair or replacement of boundary markers and signs; or to allow for some active management as set out in section 3.4 above.

3.10.10 Requirements for Reports.

This section should describe the requirement for reports that should be included as a condition in permits issued by National Permitting Authorities. It should, as appropriate, specify the information that should be included in reports.

The Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) has developed a visit report form that could be useful in this regard. National permitting authorities may wish to make use of the SCAR form a condition of permits that they issue.

The SCAR visit Report Form is reproduced in Appendix 4 of this guide.

It may be useful to give a deadline by which time reports of a visit to the site must be made (eg within six months).

#### **4. Approval Process for ASPA Management Plans.**

Most draft Management Plans are put forward by Parties for adoption by the ATCM. However, a draft Management Plan can also be submitted by the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), SCAR or CCAMLR under Article 5 of Annex V of The Protocol.

The process by which Management Plans are handled from drafting through to acceptance is summarised by the flow chart in Figure 1. This is based on the requirements of Article 6 of Annex V.

In the initial stages of drafting the Management Plan, it is recommended that widespread consultation, both nationally and internationally, is undertaken on the scientific, environmental and logistical elements of the Plan as appropriate. This will aid the passage of the Plan through the more formal process at the ATCM.

The draft plan should be submitted to the CEP and SCAR, as well as CCAMLR if there is a significant marine component to the Plan (see Section 3.3 for definition).

The CEP will then consider the Management Plan along with any comments made by SCAR and, if appropriate, CCAMLR. If necessary the CEP may recommend modification of the Plan.

The CEP then formulates and submits its advice to the ATCM. The ATCPs will thereafter give consideration to the plan. It is still possible for the ATCM to suggest further redrafting.

If the ATCPs agree on the Plan a Measure is adopted at an ATCM in accordance with Article IX(I) of the Antarctic Treaty. Unless the Measure specifies otherwise, the Plan is deemed to have been approved 90 days after the close of the ATCM at which it was adopted, unless one or more of the Consultative Parties notifies the Depository, within that time period, that it wishes an extension of that period or is unable to approve the Measure.

The Management Plan shall be reviewed every five years in accordance with Article 6(3) of Annex V of the Protocol and updated as required. Updated Management Plans then follow the same course of agreement as before.

The approval process for an ASPA Management Plan has many critical stages, which can take a long time to complete. However, these stages are necessary as an ASPA Management Plan requires the agreement of all ATCPs at an ATCM.

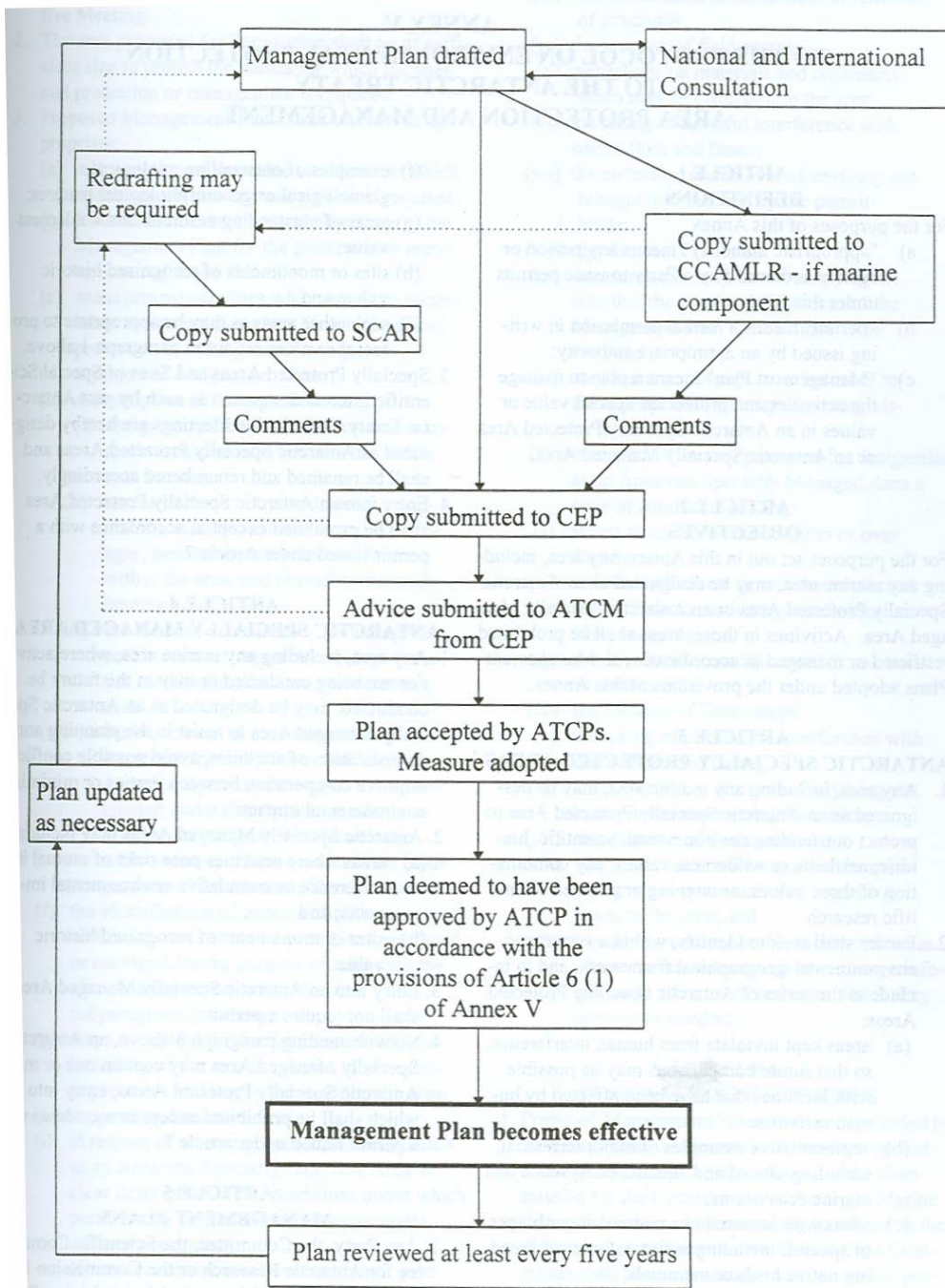


Figure 1. Flow chart showing the approval process for ASPA Management Plans

**Appendix 1:** Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty Area Protection and Management . [not reproduced here]

**Appendix 2:** Management Plan for Specially Protected Area (SPA) No. 13 Moe Island, South Orkney Islands. [not reproduced here]

### Appendix 3

#### GUIDANCE NOTES FOR PRODUCING MAPS FOR INCLUSION IN MANAGEMENT PLANS

Management Plans should include a general location map to show the position of the site and the location of any other protected areas in the vicinity, and at least one detailed map of the site showing those features essential for meeting the Management plan objectives.

1. All maps should include latitude and longitude as well as having scale bars. Avoid ratio scales – enlargement/reduction renders them useless. The spheroid (eg WGS 84) or reference framework used should be indicated as text beneath these scale bar.
2. The importance of GPS for fixing positions cannot be overstated. Over past years it has become clear that the original positioning of some protected sites is highly suspect. The opportunity to revise the plan for each site is an opportunity to use GPS, to provide clear locational information on boundaries. It is strongly recommended that plans are not submitted without such information.
3. It is important to use up-to-date coastline and glacier front data. Ice recession and advance continues to affect many areas with consequent changes to site boundaries. If an ice front is used as a boundary the date of the survey should be shown.
4. A map should show the following features: any specified routes; any restricted zones; boat and/or helicopter landing sites and access points; cam-sites; installations and huts; major animal concentrations and breeding sites; any extensive areas of vegetation and should clearly delineate between ice/snow and ice-free ground. In many instances it is useful to include a geological map of the Area. It is suggested that, in most cases, it is helpful to have contouring at an appropriate interval on all maps of the Area. But contouring should not be too close as to mark other features or symbols on the map.
5. Be aware when preparing the map that it will be reduced to about 150 x 200 mm size to fit into the ATCM official report. This is of importance in selecting the size of symbols, the closeness of contouring and the use of shading. Reproduction is always monochrome so do not use colours to distinguish features in the original. There may well be other versions of an Area map available but as far as the legal status of the management plan is concerned it is the version published on the Final Report of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting that is the definitive version which will be included in national legislation.

6. Photographs can be a valuable aid to using the plan in the field. Remember that good contrast prints are essential for adequate reproduction. Screening or digitising of photograph will improve reproduction when the plan is photocopied.
7. Some plans already use 3-dimensional terrain models which again can provide important locational information when approaching a site, especially by helicopter. Such drawings need careful design if they are not to become confusing when reduced.
8. If the Area will require evaluation by CCAMLR the location of nearby CEMP sites should be indicated. CCAMLR has requested that the location of bird and seal colonies (for penguins and seals); and access routes from the sea should be indicated on the map wherever possible.

## **A CHECKLIST OF FEATURES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR INCLUSION ON MAPS**

### **1. Essential features**

- 1.1 Title
- 1.2 Latitude and longitude co-ordinates
- 1.3 Scale bar with numerical scale
- 1.4 Comprehensive legend
- 1.5 Adequate and approved placenames
- 1.6 Map projection and spheroid
- 1.7 North arrow
- 1.8 Contour interval
- 1.9 If image data are included, date of image collection

### **2. Essential topographical features**

- 2.1 Coastline, rock and ice
- 2.2 Peaks and ridge lines
- 2.3 Ice margins and other glacial features
- 2.4 Contours (labelled as necessary) survey points and spot heights

### **3. Natural Features**

- 3.1 Lakes, ponds, streams
- 3.2 Moraines, screens, cliffs, beaches
- 3.3 Beach areas
- 3.4 Vegetation
- 3.5 Bird and seal colonies

#### **4. Anthropogenic Features**

- 4.1 Station
- 4.2 Field huts, refuges
- 4.3 Campsites
- 4.4 Roads and vehicle tracks, footpaths
- 4.5 Landing areas for fixed wing aeroplanes and helicopters
- 4.6 Wharf, jetties
- 4.7 Power supplies, cables
- 4.8 Aerials, antennae
- 4.9 Fuel storage areas
- 4.10 Water reservoirs and pipes
- 4.11 Emergency caches
- 4.12 Markers, signs
- 4.13 Historic sites or artefacts, archaeological sites
- 4.14 Scientific installations or sampling areas
- 4.15 Site contamination or modification

#### **5. Boundaries**

- 5.1 Boundary of Area
- 5.2 Boundaries of subsidiary zones areas. Boundaries of contained protected areas.
- 5.3 Boundary signs and markers (including cairns)
- 5.4 Boat/aircraft approach routes
- 5.5 Navigation markers or beacons
- 5.6 Survey points and markers

**The same approach is obviously required of any inset maps.**

**At the conclusion of drafting a check should be made on cartographic quality to ensure:**

- Balance between the elements.
- Appropriate shading to enhance features but which will not be confusing when photocopied and where degree should reflect importance.
- Correct and appropriate text with no features overlap.
- An appropriate legend using SCAR approved map symbols wherever possible.
- White text appropriately shadowed on all image data.

**Antarctic Specially Protected Area  
VISIT REPORT**

1. Protected Area name and number:	
2. Name and address of Authority issuing permit:	3. Date Report filed:
4. Name and address of Authority to whom Report is made:	5. Person completing Report:
6. Name and address of Principal Permit Holder:  International telephone: + International fax: + E-mail address:	7. List of all persons who entered the Area under the current Permit:
8. Objectives of the visit to the Area under the current Permit:	
9. Date(s) and duration of visit(s) under the current Permit:	
10. Mode of transport to/from the Area:	
11. Activities conducted in the Area:	
12. Descriptions and locations of samples collected (type, quantity, and details of any Permits for sample collection):	
13. Description and location of markers, instrumentation or equipment installed, or any material released into the environment (noting how long these are intended to remain in the Area):	
14. Descriptions and locations of markers, instrumentation or equipment removed:	

15. Any departures from the provisions of the Management Plan during this visit, noting dates, magnitudes and locations:

16. Measures taken during this visit to ensure compliance with the Management Plan:

17. Observations of human effects on the Area, distinguishing between those resulting from the visit and those due to previous visitors:

18. Evaluation of whether the values for which the Area was designated are being adequately protected:

19. Note any features of special significance that have not been previously recorded for the Area:

20. Recommendations on further management measures needed to protect the values of the Area, including location and appraisal of condition of structures, markers, etc.:

21. Summary of scientific research undertaken in the Area:

22. On an attached photocopy of the map of the Area, please show (as applicable) camp site location(s), land/sea/air movements or routes, sampling sites, installations, deliberate release of materials, any impacts, and features of special significance not previously recorded:

23. Any other comments or information:

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**Appendix 6:** National Contact Points. [not reproduced here]