

# **Report of the Committee for Environmental Protection**

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Report from the Committee's first meeting (CEP I)  
May 25 - 29, 1998  
Tromsø, Norway

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## **Item 1 Rules of Procedure**

(1) In accordance with paragraph 159 of the Final Report of the ATCM XXI, the draft CEP Rules of Procedure were discussed and adopted under the “Temporary Chair”, provided by Norway, Prof. Olav Orheim. The Rules of Procedure are reproduced in Decision 2 (1998). (**Annex 1**)

## **Item 2 Election of Officers**

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(2) Prof. Olav Orheim (Norway) was elected chairperson. Prof. Jorge Berguño (Chile) and Ms. Gillian Wratt (New Zealand) were elected as First and Second Vice Chairs respectively. In accordance with Rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure, Prof. Orheim was elected for a period of two years and Prof. Berguño and Ms. Wratt were elected for one-year terms.

## **Item 3 Adoption of the Agenda and Work Schedule**

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(3) A provisional agenda was submitted by Norway in accordance with paragraph 159 of the Final Report of the ATCM XXI. The agenda was adopted and is attached at **Annex 2**, together with the list of documents

(4) An open-ended contact group was set up to consider elaboration of Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure on document circulation. The issues addressed included procedures for submission of papers to the CEP, consideration of categories of documents, and the use of web-pages and e-mail. The group was chaired by France. The agreed guidelines on circulation and handling of CEP documents are attached at **Annex 3**.

## **Item 4 CEP Workplan**

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### **4 a) General Matters relating to the Protocol and operation of the CEP.**

(5) The discussion was based on three Working Papers, (XXII ATCM/WP20) submitted by Norway, (XXII ATCM/WP 23) submitted by New Zealand and the Netherlands, and (XXII ATCM/WP24) submitted by the United Kingdom. These dealt with the consequences of the establishment of the CEP, and were acknowledged as valuable contributions on this important matter. The discussion focused on seven main topics as outlined below:

*Prioritisation of work for the CEP in the immediate future*

(6) Most members considered that Environmental Impact Assessment, Protected Areas and the State of the Antarctic Environment Report should be given priority in the work of the CEP. Considerable work had already been achieved and the CEP could therefore make further substantial progress on these matters. Strong support was also given for the issues of Data and Information Exchange as well as Environmental Monitoring to be considered as further priorities. The Committee recognised that Emergency Response Action and Contingency Planning were also important subjects. The Committee saw the need to maintain a flexible approach, both in regards to emergency situations, and in regards to requests coming from the ATCM.

(7) The CEP agreed on the following priority agenda and actions for its next meeting:

- EIA. The Committee established an open-ended contact group chaired by Argentina which will present a draft guide on EIA procedures for consideration at the next CEP.
- Protected Areas. A follow-up workshop on protected areas, hosted by Peru, will be organised immediately prior to ATCM XXIII.
- Environmental Monitoring. SCAR and COMNAP were invited to submit a Working Paper, including recommendations, to the next CEP meeting based on the two SCAR/COMNAP workshops (Oslo 1995, Texas 1996).
- State of The Antarctic Environment Report (SAER). The Committee established an open-ended contact group chaired by Sweden which will report back to the next CEP.
- Emergency Response Action and Contingency Planning. COMNAP was invited to provide a paper summarising its valuable work on this issue for consideration by the CEP at its next meeting.
- Data and Information Exchange. Norway will establish a CEP Home Page prior to the next CEP meeting to facilitate information exchange. Parties were encouraged to submit Working Papers for consideration.
- Introduced alien species. A workshop on the Introduction of Diseases to Antarctic Wildlife will be organised by Australia in August 1998. Australia agreed to produce a report on the workshop for the next CEP meeting.

(8) ASOC suggested that the issue of energy management and alternative energy sources in the Antarctic be added to the CEP's agenda as a sub-item in the future. The Committee considered that, as this work has operational implications, it might be useful for this issue to be considered first by Working Group II.

### *CEP Structure*

(9) The CEP confirmed the value of using intersessional open-ended informal contact groups. These had been both cost-effective and efficient in moving matters forward. However, it was agreed that the following guidelines for intersessional open-ended informal contact groups of the CEP could assist in their operation:

- The Chair/Convener/Leader of the contact group should be agreed by the CEP during its meeting.
- The e-mail address of the Chair/Convener/Leader should be included in the Final Report of the Committee.
- The terms of reference for the contact group should be agreed by the CEP and included in the Final Report of the Committee.
- The contact group should be open-ended.
- Representatives who wish to be involved in a group should register their interest with the Chair/Convener/Leader by e-mail.
- A list of the members of the contact group, including e-mail addresses, should be produced by the Chair/Convener/Leader and circulated to all members of the group. This should be updated when a new member joins the group.
- All correspondence should be circulated to all members of the group.
- When providing comments to the Chair/Convener/Leader, members of the group should state for whom they are speaking (e.g., if they are representing the views of an organisation or a Party).
- If appropriate, an informal face-to-face meeting should be organised prior to the next meeting of the CEP, (eg on the day prior to the CEP meeting).

#### *Division of Labour between the CEP and Working Group II*

(10) The Committee noted its functions listed under Articles 12 and 14 of the Protocol in considering this issue. In view of the fact that items listed under these Articles which had previously been discussed in Working Group II, may in the future be considered by the CEP, the Committee noted there was a need for the ATCM to clarify the division of labour between the CEP and Working Group II in order to avoid duplication of work.

(11) It was understood by the Committee that issues related to environmental protection in Antarctica should generally be referred to the CEP while operational and scientific issues would continue to be referred to Working Group II. It was recognised that some issues have aspects relating to science, operations and environmental protection. The Committee further agreed that it was premature to ask the ATCM to consider transferring tasks between the two groups at this stage, particularly since the CEP is still at a formative stage and already has a full agenda for next year.

(12) The Committee considered that the priority of issues should be reviewed at future meetings, so that the CEP can gradually meet all its responsibilities under Articles 12 and 14 of the Protocol.

### *Interaction with observers and experts*

(13) The CEP agreed that information and advice provided by observers and experts will be essential to the ongoing work of the Committee. The Committee in this context expressed its appreciation for the work of CCAMLR, COMNAP and SCAR as well as other observers. The special role of the CEP in providing comprehensive advice to the ATCM on environmental issues was noted. At the same time it was recognized that the ATCM can draw upon the advice of CCAMLR, COMNAP and SCAR, as well as other organisations.

### *Information Exchange and Data Management*

(14) The report from the open-ended Contact Group referred to in para. (4) addressed the following main topics:

- categorisation of papers;
- reporting requirements of the Protocol;
- timetable for the submission and circulation of papers;
- translation requirements.

The following was agreed by the Committee:

#### *Categorisation of papers.*

(15) The Committee noted the proposal from New Zealand and the Netherlands for a unified classification of CEP papers. It was felt that this would create difficulties in determining translation requirements. Most members favoured retention of the traditional distinction between Working Papers and Information Papers. The former would be papers addressing issues of substance which would be discussed. Both categories would, however, be clearly marked as CEP papers.

(16) There was agreement that Observers under Rule 4(a) and (b) should be entitled to submit Working Papers to the CEP, and Observers under Rule 4(c) would be entitled to submit Information Papers. Experts should also be able to submit working papers if requested to do so by the Committee. Several delegations thought that Observers under Rule 4 (c) should be also entitled to submit Working Papers to the Committee.

#### *Reporting Requirements of the Protocol.*

(17) A summary of the reporting requirements and different ways of circulating information to Parties was noted by the Committee, but was not considered in detail.

(18) The Committee considered what the format of the report referred to in Article 17(2) of the Protocol should be. The Committee considered that further elaboration of a standard format for such reports could be useful. These might be divided into two sections:

- 1) legal and administrative matters to address the requirements of Article 13, and
- 2) technical issues to address the reporting requirements elsewhere in the Protocol and Annexes. The Committee was of the view that such reports should preferably be submitted as Information Papers.

(19) Australia advised that it would be prepared to make all information required under the Protocol available on its web server and suggested that this could then be linked to other web pages to allow integration of information. This work will be done by Mr. Rex Moncur, Australian Antarctic Division, Tasmania (e-mail address: rex\_mon@antdiv.gov.au)

*Timetable for submission and circulation of papers.*

(20) In view of the potential technical complexity of CEP papers, the Committee felt that the time limit for submission and circulation of CEP papers needed to be extended, and proposed that all papers should be received by Members at least 60 days prior to each meeting of the Committee. To achieve this, the deadline for submission of CEP papers to the Host Government would need to be 75 days ahead of the Committee meeting.

*Translation.*

(21) The Committee recommended that the translation requirements, as set out in the ATCM XX 1996 Guidelines, should remain unaltered.

(22) The Committee agreed on the Guidelines on Circulation and Handling of CEP Documents (**Annex 3**), and accordingly requested ATCM XXII to approve the following new text of Rule 13 of the CEP Rules of Procedure in accordance with Rule 24 of the Rules of Procedure:

*“Members of the Committee should follow the Guidelines on Circulation and Handling of CEP Documents, as set out in Annex 3 of the Report of the Committee on Environmental Protection to ATCM XXII.” (Appendix 1)*

*Other aspects of information exchange and data management.*

(23) The Committee discussed other aspects of CEP information exchange and data management procedures, in particular questions related to the address where documents are sent. The Committee agreed that all ATCM documents, including CEP papers, should be sent to the host nation of the next meeting for further handling, including translation and circulation. The Committee further agreed that copies of CEP papers should also be forwarded to the Chairperson of the CEP.

(24) The Committee also discussed ways and means to establish an efficient database and data management system. In this connection, the Committee welcomed the offer of Norway, as host country of the Chair of the CEP, to develop and establish a temporary CEP Home Page, to be ready for use in advance of the next meeting of the Committee. Furthermore, Norway would provide the CEP, at its next meeting, with a working paper discussing various aspects of the operations of a CEP Home Page that would

need to be clarified before a permanent CEP Home Page is established. Peru, as host nation for ATCM XXIII, informed the Committee that it was in the process of establishing an ATCM Home Page for the next Treaty Meeting, and it was agreed that these two home pages should be linked.

*CEP consideration of draft CEEs.*

(25) New Zealand raised some matters of principle and practice regarding recent experience with the submission of a draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation (CEE). The majority of delegations expressed the view that given the potential environmental significance of major activities the CEP should provide advice to the ATCM on all draft CEEs. The US was of the view that the CEP should take the opportunity to review draft CEEs only when a member of the Committee believed that there was a particular scientific, technical, or procedural matter requiring consideration. Chile was concerned with the need for the future practice of the CEP in this matter to conform strictly with the provisions of the Protocol and its Annex I.

(26) The Committee agreed that the Protocol gives the CEP the opportunity to consider and give advice on scientific, technical or procedural issues on draft CEEs. Furthermore, as laid down in Article 3(4) of Annex I, the Committee recognized that draft CEEs are to be forwarded to the CEP, at the same time as they are circulated to the Parties, and at least 120 days before the next ATCM for consideration as appropriate. Norway offered, as host country of the chair, to receive and make such documents available electronically on its CEP HomePage. For the time being this will have the following e-mail address: *njaastad@npolar.no*.

(27) Norway introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 22) on behalf of Finland, Norway and Sweden, informing Parties about Nordic cooperation in matters pertaining to the protection of the Antarctic environment. The paper also referred to the "Antarctic Environmental Officers Network" (AEON), which is organised through COMNAP. The Committee welcomed the paper as a good example of how to cooperate and coordinate activities in protecting the Antarctic environment.

**4 b) Matters covered by Annex I (Environmental Impact Assessment).**

(28) Argentina introduced Working Paper (XXII ATCM/WP 14) on the interpretation of the EIA procedures in Annex I of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. The Paper contained a proposal to establish a set of guidelines. Many members commended Argentina on its valuable paper. The Committee supported the proposal and decided that an open-ended intersessional contact group should be established to prepare a draft guide on EIA procedures to be presented at the next meeting of the CEP for further consideration. Such a guide should be very useful both to Parties with considerable experience in EIA procedures, and to those with little experience in such work. The COMNAP EIA Guidelines will form the basis for this work. The issue of cumulative environmental impacts considered by the 1996 IUCN workshop will also be considered. The Committee welcomed the offer made by Argentina to coordinate this intersessional work. Members interested in participating in the intersessional work should contact the Environmental Officer of the Instituto

Antartico Argentino, Mr. Jose María Acero (e-mail address: [jmacero@abaconet.com.ar](mailto:jmacero@abaconet.com.ar)).

(29) The Committee agreed that an important part of its role was to facilitate the exchange of information on EIA procedures used by different Parties. Members of the Committee were encouraged to circulate information on national procedures for EIA as called for in Article 6 of the Protocol.

(30) Australia introduced Working Paper (XXII ATCM/WP 19) which reported on the intersessional work it had coordinated to consider the usefulness of existing EIA guidelines in obtaining a better understanding of the terms “minor” and “transitory” contained in Annex I of the Protocol. The Russian Federation also introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 66) on this topic. Both reports were welcomed by the CEP as helpful efforts to move this complicated discussion forward. It was recognised, however, that it may not be possible to make precise definitions and that the concepts will evolve from practical experience.

(31) The United Kingdom commented on the EIA circulated by the US National Science Foundation on 23 January 1998 concerning the replacement of Amundsen-Scott South Pole Station. The United Kingdom had provided the USA with written comments on this proposed activity but was unsure as to whether the EIA was an IEE, draft CEE or final CEE. The USA explained that the document was a draft CEE as explained in the covering letter sent to Parties, and that comments from Treaty Parties would be taken into account in the preparation of the final CEE.

(32) Several information papers were introduced that contributed to the discussion. New Zealand presented Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 23) on the follow-up to the final CEE regarding the Antarctic Stratigraphic Drilling East project at Cape Roberts. Norway as the host nation introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 24, Rev. 2) containing a summary of EIAs, environmental audits and reviews and related documents prepared for activities in Antarctica, and Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 25, Rev. 2) containing a list of EIAs prepared by Parties since ATCM XXI as required by Resolution 6 (1995). Argentina presented an Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 49) on an Environmental Review of the Argentine Activities at Marambio Station. Several delegations congratulated Argentina on its comprehensive and valuable review. South Africa presented Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 55) which was a follow-up report on the implementation of the final CEE of the SANAE IV base building project, detailing their Environmental, Health and Safety Management System (EHSMS). The Russian Federation introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 68) on the environmental impact of the Deep Drilling Project at Vostok Station. The issue of whether to continue drilling into the large sub-glacial lake underneath Vostok Station raised a number of questions related both to science and to environmental impact assessment. The Russian Federation indicated that it intends to produce a draft Comprehensive Environmental Evaluation for the proposed drilling into the sub-glacial lake before the next CEP, as called for in Annex I, Article 3, para. 4 of the Protocol.

**4 c) Matters covered by Annex II (Conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora).**

(33) Several information papers were introduced regarding Antarctic fauna and flora. Peru introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 10) providing a compilation of information on the Antarctic wildlife and phytoplankton gathered during the Peruvian ANTAR Expeditions. The Russian Federation presented Information Paper 67 (XXII ATCM/IP 67) on environmental monitoring work at the Bellingshausen Station, King George Island, regarding the declining status of the southern giant petrels in the area. In respect of the Russian report, a general decline in the southern giant petrel numbers had also been noted by SCAR, which was already investigating the reasons for this.

(34) Australia presented Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 4) on a workshop regarding the "Introduction of diseases to Antarctic Wildlife" to be held in Hobart 25-28 August 1998. IUCN submitted Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 53) on the "Introduction of Non-native Species in the Antarctic Area". The Committee considered that such critical aspects as the introduction of micro-organisms into the Antarctic environment and their effects on the Antarctic eco-systems were little studied. The pathways for the introduction and transport of non-native species can be both through the atmosphere, by migratory species, and by human activities. IMO informed the meeting about its work regarding proposed international restrictions on the discharge of ballast water at sea to prevent the accidental introduction of non-native species. Several delegations commented on the importance of the Australian workshop to further knowledge of this issue. The Committee asked Australia that the results of the workshop be tabled at the next meeting of the CEP. Some members suggested that, following the workshop, the Committee might consider development of a contingency plan to respond to unusual die-offs of flora and fauna in Antarctica.

**4d) Matters covered by Annex III (Waste disposal and waste management).**

(35) USA introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 29) describing the pollution prevention measures and investment in pollution abatement carried out by the US National Science Foundation since 1987 at McMurdo Station. Italy submitted Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 35) about waste management at Terra Nova Bay Station. Japan discussed waste management at Syowa Station. China introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 69), concerning the Chinese Antarctic Environment Report for the 1997/98 season. The report of China was acknowledged. Several members complimented the countries for the important work being done on waste management at the large Antarctic research stations.

**4 e) Matters covered by Annex IV (Prevention of marine pollution)**

(36) Peru introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 14) on the handling of solid waste and waste water on board the "Humboldt" scientific research vessel. Italy also described its experience with waste disposal onboard its research vessels.

(37) Chile introduced Information Papers (XXII ATCM/IP 42 and 44) which respectively summarised the results from monitoring activities carried out by Chile in the SSSI No. 32 “Cape Shirreff and San Telmo Islets”, Livingston Island and surveillance of baseline pollution levels in the waters of Fildes Bay in order to adopt timely preventive environmental measures. These reports indicated that marine debris pollution in the Southern Ocean is an increasing problem.

(38) COMNAP introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 62) on the COMNAP Guidelines for Reporting Oil Spill Incidents which occur in Antarctica.

(39) The Committee welcomed the efforts being made by Treaty Parties to minimise marine pollution in Antarctica.

#### **4 f) Matters covered by Annex V (Area protection and management) including the Report from the Antarctic Protected Areas Workshop**

(40) New Zealand introduced Working Paper (XXII ATCM /WP 10 Rev. 1) on draft Management Plans for Specially Protected Areas, for Historic Sites and Monuments No. 15, 18 and 22.

(41) The Committee recommended that the Management Plans for Historic Sites and Monuments No. 15, 18 and 22 be adopted by the ATCM, under the designation of SPAs, by means of the attached Measure (**Appendix 2**). The Committee recognised that, under the criteria set out in the Agreed Measures of 1964, Historic Sites and Monuments might not be eligible for SPA designation. The Committee noted however that the only means at present to provide the necessary mandatory protection, with control over access, was through SPA designation. Given the vulnerability of these particular sites to visitor pressure, the Committee advised the ATCM to consider some mechanism to extend the designation criteria of SPAs to certain specified Historic Sites and Monuments pending the entry into force of Annex V.

(42) The United Kingdom introduced Working Paper (XXII ATCM/WP 21) containing a proposal for adding the wreck of a wooden sailing vessel located on the South-West Coast of Elephant Island to the “List of Historic Sites and Monuments Identified and Described by the Proposing Government or Governments”. The CEP recommended that Measure 2 (1998) be adopted by the ATCM. (**Appendix 3**)

(43) The United Kingdom introduced Working Paper (XXII ATCM/WP 3) on the Antarctic protected area system. This recommended that Consultative Parties which have not yet approved Annex V of the Environmental Protocol should be encouraged to do so. Recognising the SCAR attribution list for protected areas, the paper also suggested that Consultative Parties should prepare a timetable for the preparation and updating of Management Plans for SPAs and SSSIs for those sites for which they have principal responsibility. The Committee recommended that Resolution 1 (1998) be adopted by the ATCM. (**Appendix 4**)

(44) The United Kingdom introduced Working Paper 5 (XXII ATCM/WP 5), produced by the Secretariat, which contained a draft guide to the preparation of Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas. Many delegations expressed strong support for the guide, although it was recognised that it would need periodic review. The guide was further revised by a small open-ended contact group. The Committee recommended that Resolution 2 to which the Guide is appended be approved by the ATCM. (**Appendix 5**)

(45) Stemming from paragraph 59 of the Final Report of ATCM XXI, a workshop on Antarctic Specially Protected Areas involving both Treaty Parties and non-governmental organisations was held on 23 May 1998 in Tromsø. A summary report of the workshop containing ten recommendations for further action to develop the Antarctic protected area system was presented by Norway and the UK (XXII ATCM/WP 26).

(46) The Committee welcomed the workshop report on this important issue and expressed support for the substance of several of the recommendations contained therein.

(47) SCAR presented Working Paper (XXII ATCM/WP 27) suggesting that the CEP should work towards developing a coherent overall protected areas strategy for Antarctica by convening a second international scientific workshop prior to the next CEP meeting. Several members noted that a strategy for the protection of the Antarctic environment should take into account that the Protocol and its four Annexes in force provide protection to the whole Antarctic area. Protected area categories used in more polluted parts of the globe could thus be inapplicable. Nevertheless, it was concluded that the use of Annex V is necessary.

(48) The Committee acknowledged that Antarctic protected areas should be examined in the wider context of the protection given to Antarctica by the Environmental Protocol and Annexes I - IV, as well as the protection provided by Annex V. Particular attention needs to be given to protecting areas where there are fauna, flora or other values at high risk of being damaged by human activities. There are also gaps in the system with some protected area categories as set out in Article 3(2) of Annex V being very poorly represented or not represented at all.

(49) The Committee recommended that a second workshop should be convened to address Antarctic Protected Areas with the following Terms of Reference:

- i) Examine how the overall Antarctic protected areas framework envisioned in Article 3(2) of the Protocol Annex V could be developed. This framework should:
  - a) identify and take into account threats to the different categories and special features of protected areas listed in Article 3(2) of Annex V and thus provide priorities for protection;
  - b) provide guidelines to identify areas needing special protection;

- c) propose criteria to evaluate proposals for establishing new protected areas keeping in mind that all of Antarctica has been designated as a natural reserve devoted to peace and science.
  - ii) Develop better systems for categorising protected areas in Antarctica making good use of existing knowledge and methods;
  - iii) Undertake a gap analysis based on the values for site protection identified in Article 3 of Annex V, in order to make recommendations for new protected areas, with particular attention given to identifying:
    - a) areas kept inviolate from human interference so that future comparisons may be possible with localities that have been affected by human activities;
    - b) representative examples of major terrestrial, including glacial and aquatic, ecosystems and marine ecosystems.
  - iv) Suggest how the CEP could best review draft management plans for ASPAs and assist proposers in developing plans.
- (50) The CEP recommended that participants in the workshop should have appropriate scientific, technical or environmental expertise and include representatives from Treaty Parties, and from interested Observers and Experts, including SCAR, CCAMLR and IUCN.
- (51) The CEP recommended that the workshop be organised by a small Steering Committee chaired by Chile working during the intersessional period via e-mail. This would be led by Dr. Jose Valencia, Antarctic Institute of Chile (e-mail address: JVALENCI@Abello.dic.uchile.cl). The CEP further recommended that representatives from Norway, Peru, UK, SCAR and IUCN be invited to serve on the Steering Committee.
- (52) The CEP recommended that the workshop should last one and a half days so that the Terms of Reference of the workshop could be sufficiently addressed.
- (53) Peru offered to host the workshop on the Saturday and Sunday immediately preceding ATCM XXIII. The CEP recommended that the ATCM should accept the offer.
- (54) The CEP requested that the summary report of the second ATCM Antarctic Protected Areas Workshop be tabled as a Working Paper for consideration at ATCM XXIII in Lima, Peru in 1999.
- (55) United Kingdom presented Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 2) on wilderness and aesthetic values in Antarctica. Peru introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 9) on Peruvian activities bearing on compliance with the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty. Norway introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 41), informing the Parties on the status of Historic Site No. 25. This site no longer exists. IUCN presented Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 30) on cumulative environmental impacts in Antarctica and Information Paper (XXII

ATCM/IP 51) on marine protection in the Southern Ocean. Brazil presented Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 37) containing a progress report on aspects of the utilisation of the Management Plan for the ASMA of Admiralty Bay. The CEP expressed its gratitude for these papers.

#### **4g) Data and Information Exchange**

(56) The United States presented Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 28) on improving the annual exchange of Antarctic information. The paper noted that overlap and duplication exists in the requirements for exchange of information required by the ATCM and by SCAR. It was also noted that the Protocol introduces extensive additional requirements for exchange of information. During the discussion it was noted that COMNAP has also established requirements for exchange of information and that these also overlap with other information exchange requirements. It was agreed that there is a need to simplify the means for information exchange and that the use of electronic mail would be valuable. It was agreed that this is an important issue for the CEP and should be considered again at the next meeting of the Committee. It was also agreed that this would be an important issue for the ATCM to discuss. The CEP recommended that this issue be considered further at ATCM XXIII.

#### **4h) Environmental Monitoring**

(57) The United States introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP34) informing the Parties about the work in progress on a US environmental monitoring programme to measure the impacts of science and logistical operations at its research stations in Antarctica. The monitoring programme is being developed by The United States Antarctic Program (USAP) and is based on the recommendations of the SCAR/COMNAP workshop reports (*Monitoring of Environmental Impacts from Science and Operations in Antarctica, SCAR, 1996*). The programme seeks to implement these recommendations in a cost effective and scientifically sound manner. COMNAP introduced Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP54) presenting an updated version of a draft summary of environmental monitoring activities carried out in Antarctica. The Committee expressed appreciation of the work carried out by USAP, which might be a valuable model for others to follow. It further expressed gratitude to COMNAP on their extensive work on monitoring and the plans COMNAP have to develop a monitoring handbook in collaboration with SCAR, which would be of use to all Parties. COMNAP was invited to submit an updated paper on this topic at the next CEP meeting which will be an occasion to discuss environmental monitoring more fully.

#### **4 i) State of the Antarctic Environment Report.**

(58) New Zealand introduced Working Paper (XXII ATCM/WP 11) reporting on its intersessional work on the State of the Antarctic Environment Report (SAER), and Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 46) describing ongoing efforts to develop a Ross Sea Region State of the Environment Report. Norway presented Information Paper (XXII ATCM/IP 40) on the Development of "State of the Environment" Reports in the Arctic. Several members thanked New Zealand for its intersessional work, but

some remained concerned that key questions had not been adequately answered. These included: who the target audience should be, the nature of the report (i.e. summary or comprehensive) and the resource implications. Some members indicated their preference for a summary document as this was likely to be the easiest to achieve and yet still provide a useful scientific baseline report. SCAR noted that it had established an ad hoc group to maintain a watching brief on this issue and remained prepared to provide advice and assistance if required. One member noted, however, that higher priority might be given to implementing the advice provided in the SCAR/COMNAP report on “Monitoring of Environmental Impact from Science Operations in Antarctica.”

(59) Most members felt that the conclusions and the recommendations for further action given in the New Zealand Working Paper should be strengthened in order to give guidance for further work on the SAER. Some members, however, were particularly concerned about resource implications despite New Zealand’s offer to contribute towards the cost. It was therefore agreed that further work was required to demonstrate adequately the case for a SAER.

(60) The Committee decided to establish an open-ended intersessional contact group which should:

- i) further clarify the Report framework conditions as identified in the report from XXI ATCM, paras. 143-150, and in Working Paper XXII ATCM/WP11 as further elaborated during the debate of the CEP;
- ii) consider questions of financial and human resource implications and commitments;
- iii) consider the possible role of SCAR and experts; and
- iv) report back to the CEP.

(61) The meeting gratefully accepted the offer of Sweden to chair the open-ended intersessional contact group. All interested members, observers and experts were invited to notify Mr. Anders Modig, Swedish Polar Research Secretariat (e-mail:[andersm@polar.kva.se](mailto:andersm@polar.kva.se)) of their interest in participating in the intersessional work to be carried out by the group

## **Annex 1**

### **DECISION 2 (1998)**

#### **Rules of Procedure for the Committee for Environmental Protection**

##### **The Representatives**

*Decide:*

To approve the following Rules of Procedure for the Committee for Environmental Protection:

##### **Rule 1**

Where not otherwise specified the Rules of Procedure for the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting shall be applicable.

##### **Rule 2**

For the purposes of these Rules of Procedure:

- a) the expression “Protocol” means the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, signed in Madrid on 4 October, 1991;
- b) the expression “the Parties” means the Parties to the Protocol;
- c) the expression “Committee” means the Committee for Environmental Protection as defined in Article 11 of the Protocol.

## **Part I Representatives and Experts**

### **Rule 3**

Each Party to the Protocol is entitled to be a member of the Committee and to appoint a representative who may be accompanied by experts and advisers with suitable scientific, environmental or technical competence.

Before each meeting of the Committee each member of the Committee shall, as early as possible, notify the Host Government of that meeting of the name and designation of each representative, and before or at the beginning of the meeting, the name and designation of each expert and adviser.

## **Part II Observers and Consultation**

### **Rule 4**

Observer status in the Committee shall be open to:

- a) any Contracting Party to the Antarctic Treaty which is not a Party to the Protocol;
- b) the President of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, the Chairman of the Scientific Committee for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources and the Chairman of the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes, or their nominated Representatives;
- c) subject to the specific approval of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, other relevant scientific, environmental and technical organisations which can contribute to the work of the Committee.

### **Rule 5**

Before each meeting of the Committee each observer shall, as early as possible, notify the Host Government of that meeting of the name and designation of its representative attending the meeting.

### **Rule 6**

Observers may submit documents to the Host Government of the meeting for distribution to members of the Committee.

Observers may participate in the discussions, but shall not participate in the taking of decisions.

### **Rule 7**

In carrying out its functions the Committee shall, as appropriate, consult with the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research, the Scientific Committee for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the Council of Managers of National Antarctic Programmes and other relevant scientific, environmental and technical organisations.

### **Rule 8**

The Committee may seek the advice of experts as required on an ad hoc basis.

## **Part III Meetings**

### **Rule 9**

The Committee shall meet once a year, in conjunction with the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, and at the same location. With the agreement of the ATCM, and in order to fulfill its functions, the Committee may also meet between annual meetings.

The Committee may establish informal open-ended contact groups to examine specific issues and report back to the Committee.

### **Rule 10**

The Committee may establish, with the approval of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, subsidiary bodies, as appropriate.

Such subsidiary bodies shall operate on the basis of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee as applicable.

### **Rule 11**

When the Committee meets in conjunction with the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, the Rules of Procedure for the preparation of the Agenda of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting shall apply.

In other cases the Chairperson shall prepare a preliminary annotated Agenda for each such meeting of the Committee. The Host Government of the meeting shall distribute the preliminary annotated Agenda to all Members of the Committee no later than 100 days prior to the beginning of the meeting. In the event of emergencies or unforeseen developments it shall be distributed as early as possible.

The Host Government of a meeting of any subsidiary body, in consultation with the Chairperson of both the Committee and of the subsidiary body, shall prepare and distribute a preliminary annotated Agenda before each meeting of the subsidiary body.

### **Rule 12**

Members of the Committee proposing supplementary items for the Agenda shall inform the Host Government of the meeting thereof no later than 30 days before the beginning of the meeting and accompany their proposal with an explanatory memorandum.

## **Part IV Submission of Documents**

### **Rule 13**

Members of the Committee should follow the Guidelines on Circulation and Handling of CEP Documents, as set out in Annex 3 to the Report of the Committee on Environment Protection to ATCM XXII.

## **Part V Advice and Recommendations**

### **Rule 14**

The Committee shall try to reach consensus on the recommendations and advice to be provided by it pursuant to the Protocol.

Where consensus cannot be achieved the Committee shall set out in its report all views advanced on the matter in question.

## **Part VI Decisions**

### **Rule 15**

Where decisions are necessary, decisions on matters of substance shall be taken by a consensus of the members of the Committee participating in the meeting. Decisions on matters of procedure shall be taken by a simple majority of the members of the Committee present and voting. Each member of the Committee shall have one vote. Any question as to whether an issue is a procedural one shall be decided by consensus.

## **Part VII Chairperson and Vice-chairs**

### **Rule 16**

The Committee shall elect a Chairperson and first and second Vice-chairs from among the Consultative Parties. The Chairperson and the Vice-chairs shall be elected for a period of two years.

The Chairperson and the Vice-chairs shall not be re-elected to their post for more than one additional two-year term. The Chairperson and Vice-chairs shall not be representatives from the same Party.

The Vice-chairs to be elected at the first meeting of the Committee shall be elected for a one-year term to ensure that the terms of office of the Chairperson and Vice-chairs shall be staggered.

### **Rule 17**

Amongst other duties the Chairperson shall have the following powers and responsibilities:

- a) convene, open, preside at and close each meeting of the Committee;
- b) make rulings on points of order raised at each meeting of the Committee provided that each representative retains the right to request that any such decision be submitted to the Committee for approval;
- c) approve a provisional agenda for the meeting after consultation with Representatives and the Host Government;
- d) sign, on behalf of the Committee, the report of each meeting, and
- e) present the report on each meeting of the Committee to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

### **Rule 18**

Whenever the Chairperson is unable to act, the first Vice-chair shall assume the powers and responsibilities of the Chairperson.

### **Rule 19**

In the event of the office of the Chairperson falling vacant between meetings, the first Vice-chair shall exercise the powers and responsibilities of the Chairperson until a new Chairperson is elected.

## **Rule 20**

The Chairperson and Vice-chairs shall begin to carry out their functions on the conclusion of the meeting of the Committee at which they have been elected, with the exception of the Chairperson and the Vice-chairs of the first meeting of the Committee who shall take office immediately upon their election.

## **Part VIII Administrative Facilities**

### **Rule 21**

As a general rule the Committee, and any subsidiary bodies, shall make use of the administrative facilities of the Government which agrees to host its meetings.

## **Part IX Languages**

### **Rule 22**

English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the Committee, and the subsidiary bodies referred to in Rule 10.

## **Part X Records and Reports**

### **Rule 23**

The Committee shall present a report on each of its meetings to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting. The report shall cover all matters considered at the meeting of the Committee, including at its intersessional meetings and by its subsidiary bodies as appropriate, and shall reflect the views expressed. The report shall be circulated to the Parties, and to observers attending the meeting, and shall thereupon be made publicly available.

## **Part XI Amendments**

### **Rule 24**

The Committee may adopt amendments to these rules of procedure, which shall be subject to approval by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

## Annex 2

### Committee for Environmental Protection Agenda and Documents

**Item 1: Rules of Procedure**

**Item 2: Election of Officers**

**Item 3: Adoption of the Agenda and Work Schedule**

**Item 4: CEP Workplan**

#### 4 a) General matters relating to the Protocol

ATCM XXII	Paper No.	Title	Submitted by
7a + WG I	WP 20	Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP) - Consequences of Establishment	Norway
7a + WG I	WP 23	Committee for Environmental Protection: Establishment Issues	New Zealand/ NL
7a + WG I	WP 24	Committee for Environmental Protection: A discussion paper	United Kingdom
7a	IP 22	Nordic Co-operation in Matters pertaining to the Protection of the Antarctic Environment	Norway
<b>4 b) Matters covered by Annex I (Environmental Impact Assessment)</b>			
7b	WP 14	Los Procedimientos de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental del Anexo I del Protocolo de Madrid	Argentina
7b	WP 19	Environmental Impact Assessment - The Role of EIA Guidelines in Understanding "Minor" and "Transitory"	Australia
7b	IP 23	Follow-up final CEE - Antarctic Stratigraphic Drilling East of Cape Roberts	New Zealand
7b	IP 24	A Summary of EIAs, Audits/reviews and related documents prepared for activities in Antarctica	Secr.
7b	IP 25	Environmental Impact Assessments - Circulation of Information according to Resolution 6 (1995)	Secr.
7b	IP 49	Environmental Review of the Argentine Activities of Marambio Station	Argentina
7b	IP 55	Environmental, Health and Safety Management System (EHSMS)	South Africa

7b	IP 66	Application of the “minor or transitory impact” criterion for EIA in different regions of Antarctica	Russia
7b,15	IP 68	Project of Deep Drilling at Vostok Station and its Environmental Impact	Russia
<b>4 c) Matters covered by Annex II (Conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora)</b>			
7c	IP 04	Introduction of diseases to Antarctic Wildlife: Proposed Workshop	Australia
7c	IP 10	Compilation of information on the Antarctic Wildlife and Phytoplankton gathered during the Peruvian ANTAR Expeditions	Peru
7	IP 53	Introduction of Non-native Species in the Antarctic Area: An Increasing Problem	IUCN
7	IP 67	Environmental Monitoring Works at the Bellinghausen Station (King George Island)	Russia

**4 d) Matters covered by Annex III (Waste disposal and waste management)**

7d	IP 29	Pollution Abatement at McMurdo Station, Antarctica	USA
7d	IP 35	Waste Management at the Italian Terra Nova Bay Station	Italy
7a	IP 69	Chinese Antarctic Environmental Report 1997/1998 Season	China

**4 e) Matters covered by Annex IV (Prevention of Marine Pollution)**

7e	IP 14	Manejo de Despedicios y Aguas Residuales a bordo del Buque de Investigación Científica “Humboldt”	Peru
7e	IP 42	Progress Report to ATCM on Marine Debris Pollution: A Matter of Present Concern and Suggestion for Future Actions to Attempt to Minimize the Problem	Chile
7e	IP 44	Vigilancia y Control de la Contaminación del Ecosistema Marino en el Area de Bahía Fildes y Zona Adyacente	Chile
7e	IP 62	Guidelines for Reporting Oil Spill Incidents which Occur in Antarctica	COMNAP

**4 f) Matters covered by Annex V (Area protection and management) including Report from the Antarctic Protected Areas Workshop**

7f	WP 03	Antarctic Protected Area System	UK
7f	WP 05	Guide to the Preparation of Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas	Secr.
7f	WP 10	Historic Site Management Plans	New Zealand
7f	WP 21	Antarctic Protected Area System. Historic Sites and Monuments. South-west Coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica	UK

7f	WP 26	Report of the Antarctic Protected Areas Workshop	Norway/UK
7f	WP 27	Developing The Protected Areas System in Antarctica	SCAR
7f	IP 02	Wilderness and Aesthetic Values in Antarctica	UK
7f	IP 09	Actividades Peruanas relacionadas al cumplimiento del Protocolo al tratado antartico sobre protection del medio ambiente	Peru
7f	IP 30	Cumulative Environmental Impacts in Antarctica: Minimisation and Management	IUCN
7f	IP 37	Progress Report on Aspects of the Implementation of the Management Plan for the ASMA of Admiralty Bay	Brazil
7f	IP 41	Status of Historic Site No. 25: Framnesodden, Peter I Øy	Norway
7f	IP 51	Marine Protection in the Southern Ocean	IUCN

#### 4 g) Data and Information Exchange

7	IP 28	Imporving Annual Exchange of Antarctic Information - Facilitating Information Exchange	USA
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#### 4 h) Environmental Monitoring

7	IP 34	Developing an Environmental Monitoring Program - a Work in Progress	USA
7	IP 54	Summary of Environmental Monitoring Activities in Antarctica. COMNAP Information Paper	COMNAP

#### 4 i) State of the Antarctic Environmental Report

7	WP 11	State of the Antarctic Environment Report (SAER)	New Zealand
7	IP 40	Development of "State of the Environment" Reports in the North - Experiences with the EEA and AMAP Processes	Norway
7	IP 46	Ross Sea Region of the Environment Report	New Zealand

### Item 5: Operation of the CEP

### Item 6: Adoption of the Report

## **Annex 3**

### **GUIDELINES**

#### **CIRCULATION AND HANDLING OF CEP DOCUMENTS**

1. All Working Papers prepared by Parties and Observers referred to in Rule 4-a and -b of the CEP Rules of Procedure and Information Papers which a Representative of a Party requests be translated, should be received by the Host Government no later than 75 days before the meeting. The Host Government should circulate these papers in translation no later than 60 days before the meeting. It is suggested that Information Papers for which translation has been requested by a Party be limited to 30 pages. Those Information Papers for which translation has not been requested should also be submitted to the Host Government no later than 45 days before the meeting for pre-sessional circulation by the Host Government. Observers referred to in Rule 4-c may submit documents for distribution to the meeting as Information Papers.
2. Working Papers received before the Meeting but after the 75 days deadline will, where practicable, be circulated pre-sessionally in the language in which they are submitted and, if possible, in translation by the Host Government. If pre-sessional circulation and translation have not been possible, such Papers will be available in translation during the Meeting.
3. When a revised version of a Paper made after its initial submission is resubmitted to the Host Government for translation, the revised text should indicate clearly the amendments that have been incorporated.
4. When Working Papers and Information Papers are generated during the course of the CEP meeting, Working Papers will be translated and circulated and Information Papers will be circulated at that meeting.
5. Parties may request translation of any Information Paper either pre-sessionally or during the CEP meeting.
6. The Report referred to in Rule 23 should be presented to the ATCM in the official languages with a comprehensive list of that CEP Meeting's officially circulated Working and Information Papers.
7. The submission and circulation of all documents should be done by electronic means whenever feasible.

## **Appendix 1**

### **COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.**

#### **RULES OF PROCEDURE.**

#### **PROPOSED NEW TEXT OF RULE 13.**

In accordance with Rule 24 of the CEP Rules of Procedure, the Committee requests ATCM XXII to approve the following new text of Rule 13 of the CEP Rules of Procedure:

“Members of the Committee should follow the Guidelines on Circulation and Handling of CEP Documents, as set out in Annex 3 of the Report of the Committee on Environmental Protection to the ATCM XXII”.

(The former Rule 13 reads as follows:

“Pending the adoption of rules relating to the submission of documents, Members of the Committee should follow the Guideline on Pre-sessional Document Circulation and Handling, as set out in Annex D of the Final Report of ATCM XX”).

## Appendix 2

### MEASURE 1 (1998)

#### **Antarctic Protected Areas System: Management Plans for Specially Protected Areas**

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**Number 27: Cape Royds Historic Site and its environs (Appendix A)**

**Number 28: Hut Point Historic Site (Appendix B)**

**Number 29: Cape Adare Historic Site and its environs (Appendix C)**

#### **The Representatives,**

*Recalling* Recommendations XV-8 and XV-9;

*Noting* that Management Plans for the above Areas have been endorsed by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

*Noting* also that the format of the Management Plans accord with Article 5 of Annex V of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty adopted under Recommendation XVI-10;

*Recognising* that these Areas have outstanding historic significance which require long-term protection to ensure that their values are maintained, and to avoid undue human disturbance;

*Agreeing* that pending entry into force of Annex V, proposals to designate and adopt management plans for the protection of particular historic values should be viewed as proposals for the designation of Specially Protected Areas (SPAs) in accordance with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna;

*Recommend* to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty:

That the Management Plans for the Cape Royds Historic Site and its environs (SPA No 27), the Hut Point Historic Site (SPA No 28) and the Cape Adare Historic Site and its environs (SPA No 29) annexed to this Measure be adopted.

**Management Plan for Specially Protected Area (SPA No 27)  
for Historic Site No. 15**  
(containing the historic hut of Sir Ernest Shackleton and its precincts)

**BACKDOOR BAY, CAPE ROYDS, ROSS ISLAND**  
(*Lat. 77° 33' 10.7" S, Long. 166° 8' 6.5" E*)

## 1 Description of Values to be Protected

This site was originally listed as Historic Site 15 in ATCM Recommendation VII-9 proposed by New Zealand.

The hut on which this Area is centred was built in February 1908 by the British Antarctic (*Nimrod*) Expedition of 1907-1909 which was led by Sir Ernest Shackleton. It was also periodically used by the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914-1917.

Structures associated with the hut include stables, kennels, a latrine and a garage created for the first motor vehicle in Antarctica. Other significant relics in the Area include an instrument shelter, supply depots, and a rubbish site. Numerous additional artefacts are distributed around the Area.

Cape Royds is one of the principal areas of early human activity in Antarctica. It is an important symbol of the Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration and, as such, has considerable historical and cultural significance. Some of the earliest advances in the study of earth sciences, meteorology, flora and fauna in Antarctica are associated with the *Nimrod* Expedition which was based at this site. The history of these activities and the contribution they have made to the understanding and awareness of Antarctica give this Area significant scientific, technical, architectural, aesthetic and social values.

## 2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the management plan is to provide protection for the Area and its features so that its values can be preserved. The objectives of the Plan are to:

- avoid degradation of, or substantial risk to, the values of the Area;
- maintain the historic values of the Area through planned restoration and conservation work which may include;
  - a. an annual 'on-site' maintenance programme
  - b. a programme of monitoring the condition of artefacts and structures, and the factors which affect them
  - c. a programme of conservation of artefacts conducted on and off site;
- allow management activities which support the protection of the values and features of the Area including;
  - a. mapping and otherwise recording the disposition of historic items in the hut environs
  - b. recording other relevant historic data
- prevent unnecessary human disturbance to the Area, its features and artefacts through managed access to the *Nimrod* hut.

### 3 Management Activities

- A regular programme of restoration and preservation work shall be undertaken on the *Nimrod* hut and associated artefacts in the Area.
- Visits shall be made as necessary for management purposes.
- Control of the number of visitors.
- National Antarctic Programmes operating in, or those with an interest in, the region shall consult together with a view to ensuring the above provisions are implemented

### 4 Period of designation

Designated under Measure 1 (1998) for an indefinite period.

### 5 Maps

Map A: Cape Royds regional map. This map shows the location of the Area in relation to the existing SSSI No. 1 and significant topographic features in the vicinity. Inset: shows the position of the site in relation to other protected sites on Ross Island.

Map B: Cape Royds Area map. This map shows the boundaries of the Area and the adjacent SSSI No. 1. Also shown are the approaches, field camp and helicopter landing sites.

### 6 Description of the Area

#### 6(i) *Geographical coordinates, boundary markers and natural features*

Cape Royds is an ice free area at the western extremity of Ross Island, approximately 40 kilometres to the south of Cape Bird and 35 kilometres to the north of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island. The ice free area is composed of till covered basalt bedrock. The designated Area is located to the north east of Cape Royds adjacent to Backdoor Bay. It is immediately to the east of the existing SSSI No. 1, an Adélie penguin rookery. The Area is centred on Shackleton's *Nimrod* expedition hut.

The boundaries of the proposed Area are:

- South and East, by the shoreline of the eastern coast of Cape Royds including Arrival and Backdoor Bays.
- West, by a line following the boundary of SSSI No. 1, from the coastline to Pony Lake and then by a line following the eastern shore of Pony lake to its northern extremity.

- North / west, by a line extending from the northern extremity of Pony Lake along a gully leading to a point at 77° 33' 7.5" S, 166° 10' 13" E.
- North, by a line extended due east from a point at 77° 33' 7.5" S, 166° 10' 13" E to the coastline of Backdoor Bay.

A major feature of the Area is Shackleton's *Nimrod* expedition hut located in a sheltered basin. The hut is surrounded by many other historic relics including an instrument shelter, supply depots, and a dump site. Numerous additional artefacts are distributed around the site.

Adélie penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) from the adjacent rookery at Cape Royds often transit the Area. Skuas (*Catharacta maccormicki*) nest in the vicinity.

6(ii) *Restricted zones within the Area*

None.

6(iii) *Structures within the Area*

Apart from a Treaty plaque all structures within the Area are of historic origin.

6(iv) *Location of other Protected Areas within close proximity*

SSSI No 1 Cape Royds is immediately adjacent to this Area. SSSI No 2 Arrival Heights, Hut Peninsula is 32 kilometres south of Cape Royds; and SSSI No 11 Tramway Ridge is 20 kilometres east of Cape Royds. SSSI No 10, New College Valley, and SPA No 20, Caughtley Beach are located 35 kilometres north in the vicinity of Cape Bird. SPA No. 25, Cape Evans is 12 kilometres south, and SPA No. 26, Lewis Bay is 36 kilometres to the north east. All sites are located on Ross Island.

## 7 **Permit Conditions**

Entry to the Area is prohibited except in accordance with a permit.

Permits shall be issued only by appropriate national authorities and may contain both general and specific conditions. A permit may be issued by a national authority to cover a number of visits in a season. Parties operating in the Ross Sea Area shall consult together and with groups and organisations interested in visiting the Area to ensure that visitor numbers are not exceeded.

General conditions for issuing a permit may include:

- activities related to preservation, maintenance, research and/or monitoring purposes;
- management activities in support of the objectives of this plan;
- activities related to tourism, educational or recreational activities providing they do not conflict with the objectives of this plan;

- the permit should be valid for stated period;
- a copy of the permit must be carried within the Area.

*7 (i) Access to and movement within the Area*

*Control of movement within the Area* is necessary to prevent damage caused by crowding around the many vulnerable features within the Area. The maximum number in the Area at any time (including those within the hut) is: **40 people**

*Control of numbers within the hut* is necessary to prevent damage caused by crowding around the many vulnerable features within the hut. The maximum number within the hut at any time (including guides) is: **8 people**

Avoidance of cumulative impacts on the interior of the hut require an annual limit on visitor numbers. The effects of current visitor levels (approximately 1,000 per calendar year) suggest that an increase of more than 100% could cause significant adverse impacts. The annual maximum number of visitors is: **2000 people**

These limits have been based on current visitor levels and on the best advice available from conservation advisory agencies (which include conservators, archaeologists, historians, museologists and other heritage protection professionals). The limits are based on the proposition that any significant increase in the current level of visitors would be detrimental to the values to be protected. An ongoing monitoring programme of the effect of visitors is in place. This will provide the basis for future review of the management plan, in particular whether the current annual maximum number of visitors to the area is appropriate. This could result in the annual maximum number either increasing or decreasing.

Helicopter landings are prohibited within the Area as they have the potential to damage the site by blowing scoria and ice particles and to accelerate the abrasion of the hut and surrounding artefacts. Landings may be made at the designated landing sites (see Map B.). One site is approximately 50 metres to the north of the New Zealand shelter, outside the Area. A further designated site is located 100 metres further north east.

Vehicles are prohibited within the Area. Landings from the sea by boat, or vehicle travelling on the sea ice, may be made by approaching from Backdoor Bay.

*7(ii) Activities which may be conducted within the Area*

Activities which may be conducted within the Area includes:

- visits for restoration, preservation and/or protection;
- educational and/or recreational visits including tourism;
- scientific activity which does not detract from the values of the Area.

*7(iii) Installation, modification and removal of structures*

No new structures are to be erected in the Area, or scientific equipment installed, except for conservation or scientific activities that do not detract from the values of the Area as specified in 1. No historic structure relic or artefact shall be removed from the Area, except for the purposes of restoration and/or preservation and then only in accordance with a permit.

*7(iv) Location of field camps*

Use of the historic hut for living purposes is not permitted. Camping is prohibited within the Area. An existing field camp site and a New Zealand shelter is located at the north western boundary of the Area (see Map B).

*7(v) Restrictions on materials and organisms which may be brought into the Area*

No living animals or plant material shall be introduced to the Area.

No food products shall be taken into the Area.

Chemicals which may be introduced for management purposes shall be removed at or before the conclusion of the activity for which they are required.

Fuel or other materials are not to be left in depots in the Area, unless required for essential purposes connected with the preservation and conservation of the historic structures or the associated relics. All such materials are to be removed when no longer required.

Use of combustion type lanterns is not permitted in the hut under any circumstances.

Smoking in the Area is not permitted.

*7(vi) Taking or harmful interference with native flora and fauna*

This activity is prohibited except in accordance with a separate permit issued by the appropriate national authority specifically for that purpose.

*7(vii) Collection of anything not introduced by a visitor*

Material may be collected and removed from the Area only for restoration, preservation or protection purposes, or scientific reasons consistent with the objectives of this plan, and only in accordance with a separate permit issued by the appropriate national authority specifically for that purpose.

Visitors must remove objects, substances and waste introduced by them during their time in the Area.

*7(viii) Disposal of waste*

All waste generated by work parties or visitors shall be removed from the Area.

*7(ix) Measures that may be necessary to ensure that the aims and objectives of the plan continue to be met*

The provision of information for visitors.

The development of skills and resources, particularly those related to conservation and preservation techniques, to assist with the protection of the Area's values.

*7(x) Requirements for reports*

Parties should ensure that the principal holder for each Permit issued submits to the appropriate authority a report describing the activities undertaken. Such reports should include, as appropriate, the information identified in the Visit Report Form suggested by SCAR. Parties should maintain a record of such activities and, in the Annual Exchange of Information, should provide summary descriptions of activities conducted by persons subject to their jurisdiction, in sufficient detail to allow evaluation of the effectiveness of the Management Plan. Parties should wherever possible deposit originals or copies of such reports in a publicly accessible archive to maintain a record of usage, to be used both for review of the Management Plan and in organising the use of the site.





**Management Plan for Specially Protected Area (SPA No 28)  
for Historic Site No. 18**  
(containing the historic "*Discovery*" hut of Captain R F Scott)

**HUT POINT, ROSS ISLAND**  
(*Lat. 77° 50'50"S, Long 166° 38'E*).

## 1 Description of Values to be Protected

This hut was originally listed as historic site No.18 in ATCM recommendation VII-9 proposed by New Zealand.

The hut was built in February 1902 during the National Antarctic (*Discovery*) Expedition of 1901 - 1904, led by Captain Robert Falcon Scott who later found it a valuable advance staging point for journeys on the "Barrier" during his 1910-1913 expedition. It was also used by Sir Ernest Shackleton during the 1907-1909 British Antarctic Expedition and later by his stranded Ross Sea Party during the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914- 1917. This building was prefabricated in Australia to an 'outback' design with verandahs on three sides.

The Hut Point site is one of the principal sites of early human activity in Antarctica. It is an important symbol of the Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration and, as such, has considerable historical and cultural significance. Some of the earliest advances in the study of earth sciences, meteorology, flora and fauna in Antarctica are associated with the Discovery Expedition based at this site. The history of these activities and the contribution they have made to the understanding and awareness of Antarctica give this Area significant scientific, technical, architectural, aesthetic and social values.

## 2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the management plan is to provide protection for the Area and its features so that its values can be preserved. The objectives of the Plan are to:

- avoid degradation of, or substantial risk to, the values of the Area;
- maintain the historic values of the Area through planned restoration and conservation work which may include:
  - a. an annual 'on-site' maintenance programme,
  - b. a programme of monitoring the condition of artefacts and structures, and the factors which affect them,
  - c. a programme of conservation of artefacts conducted on and off site;
- allow management activities which support the protection of the values and features of the Area including recording of any relevant historic data;
- prevent unnecessary human disturbance to the Area, its features and artefacts through managed access to the *Discovery* hut.

### **3 Management Activities**

- A regular programme of restoration and preservation work shall be undertaken on the *Discovery* hut and associated artefacts in the Area;
- Visits shall be made as necessary for management purposes;
- Control of the number of visitors.
- National Antarctic Programmes operating in, or those with an interest in, the region shall consult together with a view to ensuring the above provisions are implemented;

### **4 Period of Designation**

Designated under Measure 1 (1998) for an indefinite period.

### **5 Maps**

Map A: Hut Point regional map. This map shows the wider environs of the Area with significant topographic features and the adjacent US McMurdo Station. Inset: shows the position of the site in relation to other protected sites on Ross Island.

Map B: Hut Point site map. This map shows the location of the historic hut, Vince's cross and other detail of the immediate environs.

### **6 Description of the Area**

*6(i) Geographical coordinates, boundary markers and natural features*

Hut Point is small ice free area protruding south west from the Hut Point Peninsula and situated to the west of the United States McMurdo Station.

The designated Area consists solely of the structure of the hut which is situated near the south western extremity of Hut Point.

*6(ii) Restricted zones within the Area*

None.

*6(iii) Structures within the Area*

The designated Area consists solely of the structure of the historic Discovery hut.

*6(iv) Location of other Protected Areas within close proximity*

SSSI No 1 Cape Royds, is 32 kilometres north of Hut Point. SSSI No 2 Arrival Heights, is 2 kilometres north of Hut Point on Hut Point Peninsula. SPA No 25 Cape Evans, is 22 kilometres to the north of Hut Point. All sites are located on Ross Island.

## 7 Permit Conditions

Entry to the Area is prohibited except in accordance with a permit.

Permits shall be issued only by appropriate national authorities and may contain both general and specific conditions. A Permit may be issued by a national authority to cover a number of visits in a season. Parties operating in the Ross Sea area shall consult together and with groups and organisations interested in visiting the Area to ensure that visitor numbers are not exceeded.

General conditions for issuing a permit may include:

- activities related to preservation, maintenance, research and/or monitoring purposes;
- management activities in support of the objectives of this plan;
- activities related to tourism, educational or recreational activities providing they do not conflict with the objectives of this plan;
- the Permit should be valid for a stated period;
- a copy of the permit must be carried within the Area.

### *7(i) Access to and movement within the hut*

*Control of numbers within the hut is necessary to prevent damage caused by crowding around the many vulnerable features within the hut. The maximum number within the hut at any time (including guides) is:*

**8 people**

Avoidance of cumulative impacts on the interior of the hut require an annual limit on visitor numbers. The effects of current visitor levels (approximately 1,000 per calendar year) suggest that an increase of more than 100% could cause significant adverse impacts. The annual maximum number of visitors is:

**2000 people**

These limits have been based on current visitor levels and on the best advice available from conservation advisory agencies (which include conservators, archaeologists, historians, museologists and other heritage protection professionals). The limits are based on the proposition that any significant increase in the current level of visitors could be detrimental to the values to be protected. An ongoing monitoring programme of the effect of visitors is in place. This will provide the basis for future reviews of the management plan, in particular whether the current annual maximum number of visitors to the area is appropriate. This could result in the annual maximum number either increasing or decreasing.

There are no designated helicopter landings sites in the vicinity of the hut as helicopters have the potential to damage the hut by blowing scoria and ice particles and to accelerate the abrasion of the hut and surrounding artefacts. Landings from the sea by boat may be made to the north of the hut. Vehicles may approach the hut along the road leading from the United States McMurdo Station.

*7(ii) Activities which may be conducted within the Area*

Activities which may be conducted within the Area include:

- visits for restoration, preservation and/or protection;
- educational and/or recreational visits including tourism;
- scientific activity which does not detract from the values of the Area.

*7(iii) Installation, modification and removal of structures*

No alteration to the structure shall be made except for conservation purposes or scientific activities that do not detract from the values of the Area as specified in 1. No historic relic or artefact shall be removed from the Area, except for the purposes of restoration and/or preservation and then only in accordance with a Permit.

*7(iv) Location of field camps*

Use of the historic hut for living purposes is not permitted.

*7(v)*

*Restrictions on materials and organisms which may be brought into the Area*

No living animals or plant material shall be introduced to the Area.

No food products shall be taken into the Area.

Chemicals which may be introduced for management purposes shall be removed at or before the conclusion of the activity for which they are required.

Fuel or other materials are not to be left in depots in the Area, unless required for essential purposes connected with the preservation and conservation of the historic structure or the associated relics. All such materials are to be removed when no longer required.

Use of combustion type lanterns is not permitted in the hut under any circumstances.

Smoking in the Area is not permitted.

*7(vi) Taking or harmful interference with native flora and fauna*

There are no native flora or fauna within the designated Area.

*7(vii) Collection of anything not introduced by a visitor*

Material may be collected and removed from the Area only for restoration, preservation or protection purposes, or scientific reasons consistent with the objectives of this plan, and only in accordance with a separate permit issued by the appropriate national authority specifically for that purpose.

Visitors must remove objects, substances and waste introduced by them during their time in the Area.

*7(viii) Disposal of waste*

All waste generated by work parties or visitors shall be removed from the Area.

*7(ix) Measures that may be necessary to ensure that the aims and objectives of the plan continue to be met*

The provision of information for visitors.

The development of skills and resources, particularly those related to conservation and preservation techniques, to assist with the protection of the Area's values.

*7(x) Requirements for reports* Parties should ensure that the principal holder for each Permit issued submits to the appropriate authority a report describing the activities undertaken. Such reports should include, as appropriate, the information identified in the Visit Report Form suggested by SCAR. Parties should maintain a record of such activities and, in the Annual Exchange of Information, should provide summary descriptions of activities conducted by persons subject to their jurisdiction, in sufficient detail to allow evaluation of the effectiveness of the Management Plan. Parties should wherever possible deposit originals or copies of such reports in a publicly accessible archive to maintain a record of usage, to be used both for review of the Management Plan and in organising the use of the site.





**Management Plan for Specially Protected Area (SPA) No. 29  
for Historic Site No. 22**

(containing the historic huts of Carsten Borchgrevink and  
Scott's Northern Party and their precincts)

**CAPE ADARE**

(Lat. 71°18'S, Long 170° 09'E).

## **1 Description of Values to be Protected**

This Area was originally listed as Historic site 22 in ATCM Recommendation VII-9 proposed by New Zealand.

There are three main structures in the Area. Two were built in February 1899 during the British Antarctic (*Southern Cross*) Expedition led by C.E. Borchgrevink (1898-1900). One hut served as a living hut and the other as a store. They were used for the first winter spent on the Antarctic continent.

Scott's Northern Party hut is situated 30 metres to the north of Borchgrevink's hut. It consists of the collapsing remains of a third hut built in February 1911 for the Northern Party led by V.L.A. Campbell of R.F. Scott's British Antarctic (*Terra Nova*) Expedition (1910-1913), which wintered there in 1911.

In addition to these features there are numerous other historic relics located in the Area. These include stores depots, a latrine structure, two anchors from the ship "*Southern Cross*", an ice anchor from the ship "*Terra Nova*", and supplies of coal briquettes. Other historic items within the Area are buried in guano.

Cape Adare is one of the principal sites of early human activity in Antarctica. It is an important symbol of the Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration and, as such, has considerable historical and cultural significance. Some of the earliest advances in the study of earth sciences, meteorology, flora and fauna in Antarctica are associated with the two earliest expeditions based at this site. The history of these activities and the contribution they have made to the understanding and awareness of Antarctica give this Area significant technical, architectural, aesthetic and social values.

## **2 Aims and Objectives**

The aim of the management plan is to provide protection for the Area and its features so that its values can be preserved. The objectives of the Plan are to:

- avoid degradation of, or substantial risk to, the values of the Area;
- maintain the historic values of the Area through planned restoration and conservation work which may include:
  - a. 'on-site' maintenance

- b. monitoring the condition of artefacts and structures, and the factors which affect them
- c. conservation of artefacts to be conducted on and off site;
- allow management activities which support the protection of the values and features of the Area including;
  - a. mapping and otherwise recording the disposition of historic items in the hut environs
  - b. recording other relevant historic data;
- prevent unnecessary human disturbance to the Area, its features and artefacts through managed access to Borchgrevink's hut.

### **3 Management Activities**

- A programme of restoration and preservation work shall be undertaken on the *Southern Cross* hut and associated structures and artefacts in the Area.
- Visits shall be made as necessary for management purposes.
- Control of the number of visitors.
- National Antarctic Programmes operating in, or those with an interest in, the region shall consult together with a view to ensuring the above provisions are implemented.

### **4 Period of Designation**

Designated under Measure 1 (1998) for an indefinite period.

### **5 Maps**

Map A: Cape Adare regional map. This map shows the Cape Adare region along with the boundaries of the Area with significant topographic features. It also shows the approximate location of significant historical items within the Area.

Map B: Cape Adare site map. This map shows the approximate location of specific historic relics and structures within the Area.

### **6 Description of the Area**

#### *6(i) Geographical coordinates, boundary markers and natural features*

Cape Adare is a generally ice free, prominent volcanic headland, at the northern extremity of Victoria Land, which marks the western approaches to the Ross Sea. The Area is located to the south west of the Cape on the southern shore of Ridley Beach, which encloses a large, flat, triangular area of shingle. The whole of the flat area and the lower western slopes of the Adare Peninsula are occupied by one of the largest Adélie penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) rookeries in

Antarctica. Penguins have almost completely occupied the Area and the need to avoid disturbance often restricts access to the huts.

The boundaries of the proposed ASPA are:

- North, an east-west line drawn 50 metres north of the Northern Party Hut.
- East, a north-south line drawn 50 metres to the west of Borchgrevink's stores hut.
- West, a north-south line drawn 50 metres to the east of Borchgrevink's living hut.
- South, the shoreline of Ridley Beach.

Major features of the Area include Borchgrevink's Southern Cross expedition living hut and the unroofed stores hut. Scott's Northern Party hut is situated 30 metres to the north of Borchgrevink's living hut and is in a state of collapse.

In addition to these structures there are many other historic relics distributed around the Area. These include stores depots, a latrine structure, two anchors from the ship "*Southern Cross*", an ice anchor from the ship "*Terra Nova*", and supplies of coal. Many of these items are either partly or completely covered in the guano of the Adélie penguins which also occupy the Area.

Skuas (*Catharacta maccormicki*) nest in the vicinity and Weddell seals also haul up along the beach.

6(ii) *Restricted zones within the Area*  
None

6(iii) *Structures within the Area*  
Apart from a Treaty plaque all structures within the Area are of historic origin.

6(iv) *Location of other Protected Areas within close proximity*  
There are no other Protected Areas in the vicinity.

## **7 Permit Conditions**

Entry to the Area is prohibited except in accordance with a permit.

Permits shall be issued only by appropriate national authorities and may contain both general and specific conditions. A permit may be issued by a national authority to cover a number of visits in a season. Parties operating in the Ross Sea area shall consult together and with groups and organisations interested in visiting the Area to ensure that visitor numbers are not exceeded.

General conditions for issuing a permit may include:

- activities related to preservation, maintenance, research and/or monitoring purposes;
- management activities in support of the objectives of this plan;

- activities related to tourism, educational or recreational activities providing they do not conflict with the objectives of this plan;
- the Permit should be valid for a stated period;
- a copy of the permit must be carried within the Area.

*7(i) Access to and movement within the Area*

*Control of movement within the Area* is necessary to prevent disturbance to wildlife and damage caused by crowding around the many vulnerable historic features within the Area. The maximum number in the Area at any time (including those within the hut) is: **40 people**

*Control of numbers within Borchgrevink's hut* is necessary to prevent damage caused by crowding around the many vulnerable features within the hut. The maximum number within the hut at any time (including guides) is: **4 people**

Avoidance of cumulative impacts on the interior of Borchgrevink's hut requires an annual limit on visitor numbers. The number of visitors to the hut varies considerably from year to year but the effect of visitors to other Ross Sea area historic huts suggests that similar limits should apply. The annual maximum number of visitors is: **2000 people**

These limits have been based on current visitor levels and on the best advice available from conservation advisory agencies (which include conservators, archaeologists, historians, museologists and other heritage protection professionals). The limits are based on the proposition that any significant increase in the current level of visitors would be detrimental to the values to be protected. An ongoing monitoring programme of the effect of visitors is in place. This will provide the basis for future reviews of the management plan, in particular whether the current annual maximum number of visitors to the area is appropriate. This could result in the annual maximum number either increasing or decreasing.

Helicopter landings are prohibited within the Area. There are no designated helicopter pads in the vicinity of the Area. For most of the access season it is unlikely that helicopters could be operated without causing harmful interference to wildlife.

Vehicles are prohibited within the Area. Landings from the sea by boat, or vehicles travelling on the sea ice, may be made directly onto the beach at several locations.

Movement on foot around the Area may need to be restricted to avoid harmful interference to penguins nesting around and on the structures and artefacts in the Area.

*7(ii) Activities which may be conducted within the Area*

Activities which may be conducted within the Area include:

- visits for restoration, preservation and/or protection;
- educational and/or recreational visits including tourism;
- scientific activity which does not detract from the values of the Area.

*7(iii) Installation, modification and removal of structures*

No new structures are to be erected in the Area, or scientific equipment installed, except for conservation or scientific activities that do not detract from the values of the Area as specified in 1. No historic structure relic or artefact shall be removed from the Area, except for the purposes of restoration and/or preservation and then only in accordance with a permit.

*7(iv) Location of field camps*

Use of the historic hut, or other structures in the Area, for living purposes is not permitted.

Camping is prohibited within the Area.

*7(v) Restrictions on materials and organisms which may be brought into the Area*

No living animals or plant material shall be introduced to the Area.

No food products shall be taken into the Area.

Chemicals which may be introduced for management purposes shall be removed at or before the conclusion of the activity for which they are required.

Fuel or other materials are not to be left in depots in the Area, unless required for essential purposes connected with the preservation and conservation of the historic structures or the associated relics. All such materials are to be removed when no longer required.

Use of combustion type lanterns, is not permitted in the hut under any circumstances.

Smoking in the Area is not permitted.

*7(vi) Taking or harmful interference with native flora and fauna*

This activity is prohibited except in accordance with a separate permit issued by the appropriate national authority specifically for that purpose.

*7(vii) Collection of anything not introduced by a visitor*

Material may be collected and removed from the Area only for restoration, preservation or protection purposes, or scientific reasons consistent with the objectives of this plan, and only in accordance with a separate permit issued by the appropriate national authority specifically for that purpose.

Visitors must remove objects, substances and waste introduced by them during their time in the Area.

*7(viii) Disposal of waste*

All waste generated by work parties shall be removed from the Area.

*7(ix) Measures that may be necessary to ensure that the aims and objectives of the plan continue to be met*

The provision of information for visitors.

The development of skills and resources, particularly those related to conservation and preservation techniques, to assist with the protection of the Area's values.

*7(x) Requirements for reports*

Parties should ensure that the principal holder for each Permit issued submits to the appropriate authority a report describing the activities undertaken. Such reports should include, as appropriate, the information identified in the Visit Report Form suggested by SCAR. Parties should maintain a record of such activities and, in the Annual Exchange of Information, should provide summary descriptions of activities conducted by persons subject to their jurisdiction, in sufficient detail to allow evaluation of the effectiveness of the Management Plan. Parties should wherever possible deposit originals or copies of such reports in a publicly accessible archive to maintain a record of usage, to be used both for review of the Management Plan and in organising the use of the site.





## Appendix 3

### MEASURE 2 (1998)

#### **Antarctic Protected Areas System: Historic Sites and Monuments. South-West Coast of Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands**

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##### **The Representatives,**

*Recalling* Recommendations I-IX, VI-14, VII-9, XII-7, XIII-16 and XIV-8;

*Noting* the urgent need to protect the site containing wreckage from a large wooden sailing ship on the south-west coast of Elephant Island;

*Aware* that the identity of this wreckage is still not known and that further investigation at the site may be necessary to determine the historical significance of the wreckage;

*Considering* that Historic Site status should be conferred on the site;

*Recommend* to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty:

The following site be added to the “List of Historic Monuments Identified and Described by the Proposing Government or Governments” annexed to Recommendation VII-9 and that thereafter it be accorded the respect and protection required by the Recommendations recalled above:

The south-west coast of Elephant Island between the southern side of Mensa Bay (61°10’S, 55°24’W) and Cape Lookout (61°17’S, 55°13’W), including all of the foreshore and intertidal areas, in which the wreckage of a large wooden sailing ship has been found.

## Appendix 4

## **RESOLUTION 1 (1998)**

### **Annex V. Protected Areas**

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#### **The Representatives,**

*Welcoming* the entry into force of the Environmental Protocol, including its Annexes I-IV;

*Conscious* that this situation does not extend to Annex V on Area Protection and Management which was adopted under Recommendation XVI-10;

*Aware* that, to become effective, that Recommendation requires approval under the procedures of Article IX (4) of the Treaty;

*Recommend* that:

Those Consultative Parties which have yet to approve Recommendation XVI-10 under the procedures of Article IX(4), take steps to do so as soon as possible.

The Consultative Parties identified in the Appendix to this Resolution have responsibility for the preparation or revision of Management Plans for those sites listed.

Those Consultative Parties identified in the Annex should prepare a timetable for the preparation or revision of Management Plans for those sites for which they have principal responsibility, and should submit the timetable for information to ATCM XXIII.

## Appendix to Resolution 1 (1998)

### **NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR REVISING MANAGEMENT PLANS OF ANTARCTIC PROTECTED AREAS**

#### **Australia**

*Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

16. North-eastern Bailey Peninsula
17. Clark Peninsula
25. Marine Plain, Vestfold Hills

#### **Chile**

*Specially Protected Areas*

16. Coppermine Peninsula

*Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

5. Fildes Peninsula
6. Byers Peninsula (joint with UK)
26. Chile Bay, Greenwich Island
27. Port Foster, Deception Island
28. South Bay, Doumer Island
32. Cape Shirreff (joint with USA)
34. Ardley Island

#### **New Zealand**

*Specially Protected Areas*

4. Sabrina Island
22. Cryptogam Ridge

*Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

10. Caughley Beach
24. Summit of Mount Melbourne

#### **Norway**

*Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

23. Svarthamaren

#### **Russia**

*Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

7. Haswell Island

#### **Poland**

*Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

8. Western Shore, Admiralty Bay
34. Lions Rump, King George Island

#### **Japan**

*Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

22. Yukidori Valley

#### **United Kingdom**

*Specially Protected Areas*

8. Dion Island
9. Green Island
14. Lynch Island
18. North Coronation Island
19. Lagotellerie Island
21. Avian Island

*Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

6. Byers Peninsula (joint with Chile)
21. Parts of Deception Island
29. Ablation Point
31. Mount Flora

## USA

### *Specially Protected Areas*

7. Cape Hallett
17. Litchfield Island
23. Forlidas Ponds

### *Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

1. Cape Royds

2. Arrival Heights
3. Barwick Valley
4. Cape Crozier
18. North-western White Island
20. Biscoe Point
32. Cape Shirreff (joint with Chile)
35. Western Bransfield Strait
36. East Dallman Bay

## **Appendix 5**

### **RESOLUTION 2 (1998)**

#### **Guide to the Preparation of Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**

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##### **The Representatives,**

*Noting* the requirement under Recommendation XVI-10 to prepare or revise Management Plans for existing Specially Protected Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

*Recognising* that all such Management Plans need to conform to the requirements of Article 5 of Annex V of the Protocol;

*Conscious* of the need to have in place Management Plans that provide for the adequate protection of designated sites;

*Recommend* that:

The Guide to the Preparation of Management Plans for Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, appended to this Resolution, be used by those engaged in the preparation or revision of Management Plans.

**Appendix to Resolution 2 (1998)**

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

**CONTENTS**

Introduction

Purpose of this Guide

Format of Management Plans for ASPAs

Approval Process for Management Plans

**APPENDICES**

1. Text of Annex V to the Environmental Protocol (on Area Protection and Management).
2. Moe Island Management Plan.
3. Guidelines for the production of maps.
4. Reporting forms for visits to ASPAs.
5. Select bibliography
6. National Contact list.

## **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 1 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).

Management Plan Section	Article 5 Reference
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 appraised 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 checklist 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.

### *3.10.6 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(1) 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.

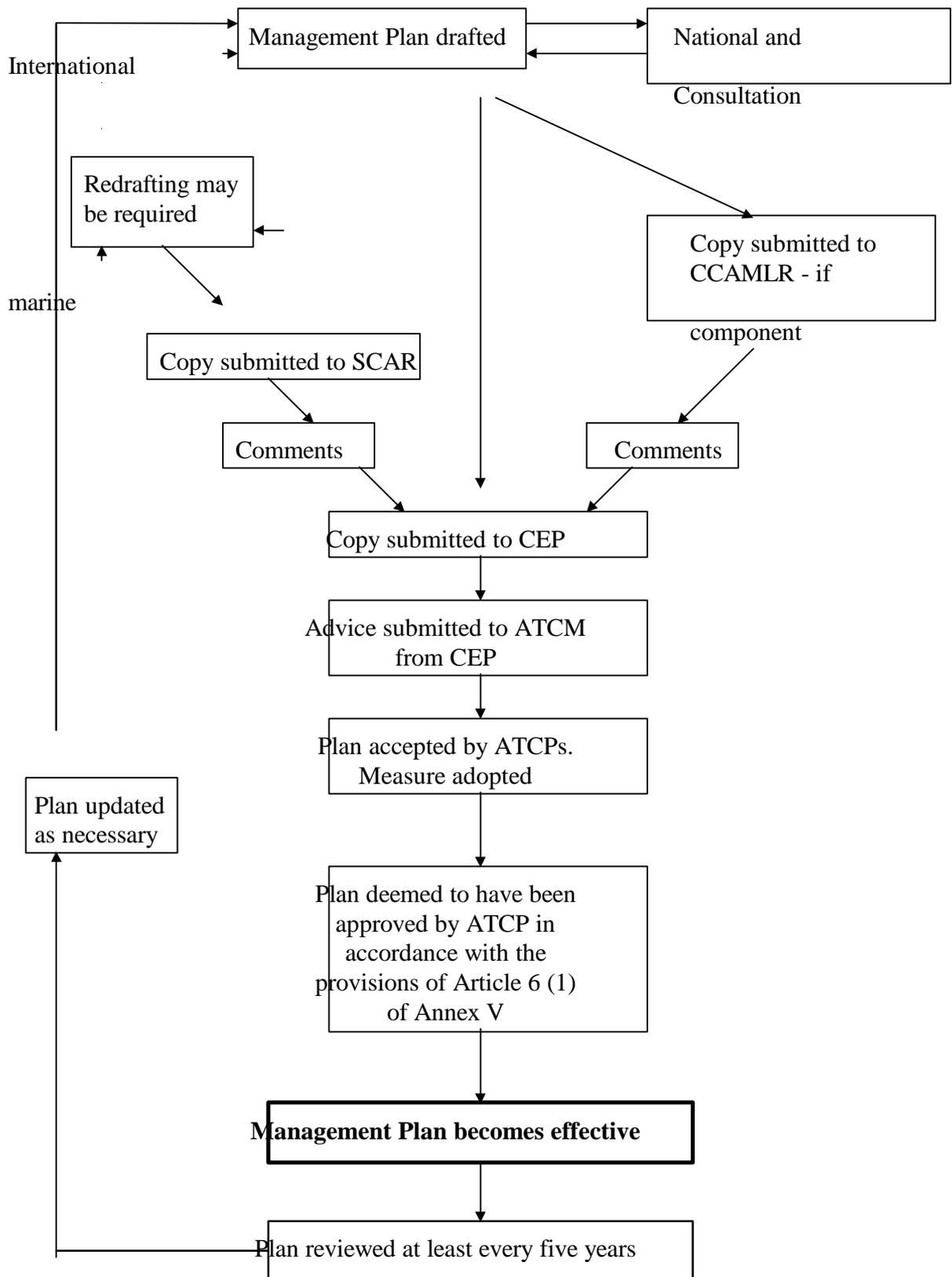


Figure 1. Flow chart showing the approval process for ASPA Management Plans

**ANNEX V**  
**TO THE PROTOCOL ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO THE**  
**ANTARCTIC TREATY**  
**AREA PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT**

**Article 1**  
**Definitions**

For the purposes of this Annex:

- (a) "appropriate authority" means any person or agency authorised by a Party to issue permits under this Annex;
- (b) "permit" means a formal permission in writing issued by an appropriate authority;
- (c) "Management Plan" means a plan to manage the activities and protect the special value or values in an Antarctic Specially Protected Area or an Antarctic Specially Managed Area.

**Article 2**  
**Objectives**

For the purposes set out in this Annex, any area, including any marine area, may be designated as an Antarctic Specially Protected Area or an Antarctic Specially Managed Area. Activities in those Areas shall be prohibited, restricted or managed in accordance with Management Plans adopted under the provisions of this Annex.

**Article 3**

**Antarctic Specially Protected Areas**

1. Any area, including any marine area, may be designated as an Antarctic Specially Protected Area to protect outstanding environmental, scientific, historic, aesthetic or wilderness values, any combination of those values, or ongoing or planned scientific research.
2. Parties shall seek to identify, within a systematic environmental-geographical framework, and to include in the series of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas:
  - (a) areas kept inviolate from human interference so that future comparisons may be possible with localities that have been affected by human activities;
  - (b) representative examples of major terrestrial, including glacial and aquatic, ecosystems and marine ecosystems;
  - (c) areas with important or unusual assemblages of species, including major colonies of breeding native birds or mammals;
  - (d) the type locality or only known habitat of any species;
  - (e) areas of particular interest to on-going or planned scientific research;
  - (f) examples of outstanding geological, glaciological or geomorphological features;
  - (g) areas of outstanding aesthetic and wilderness value;

- (h) sites or monuments or recognised historic value; and
  - (i) such other areas as may be appropriate to protect the values set out in paragraph 1 above.
3. Specially Protected Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated as such by past Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings are hereby designated as Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and shall be renamed and renumbered accordingly.
  4. Entry into an Antarctic Specially Protected Area shall be prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued under Article 7.

**Article 4**

**Antarctic Specially Managed Areas**

1. Any area, including any marine area, where activities are being conducted or may in the future be conducted, may be designated as an Antarctic Specially Managed Area to assist in the planning and co-ordination of activities, avoid possible conflicts, improve co-operation between Parties or minimise environmental impacts.
2. Antarctic Specially Managed Areas may include:
  - (a) areas where activities pose risks of mutual interference or cumulative environmental impacts; and
  - (b) sites or monuments of recognised historic value.
3. Entry into an Antarctic Specially Managed Area shall not require a permit.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3 above, an Antarctic Specially Managed Area may contain one or more Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, entry into which shall be prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued under Article 7.

**Article 5**

**Management Plans**

1. Any Party, the Committee, the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research or the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources may propose an area for designation as an Antarctic Specially Protected Area or an Antarctic Specially Managed Area by submitting a proposed Management Plan to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.
2. The area proposed for designation shall be of sufficient size to protect the values for which

- the special protection or management is required.
3. Proposed Management Plans shall include, as appropriate:
- (a) a description of the value or values for which special protection or management is required;
  - (b) a statement of the aims and objectives of the Management Plan for the protection or management of those values;
  - (c) management activities which are to be undertaken to protect the values for which special protection or management is required;
  - (d) a period of designation, if any;
  - (e) a description of the area, including:
    - (i) the geographical co-ordinates, boundary markers and natural features that delineate the area;
    - (ii) access to the area by land, sea or air including marine approaches and anchorages, pedestrian and vehicular routes within the area, and aircraft routes and landing areas;
    - (iii) the location of structures, including scientific stations, research or refuge facilities, both within the area and near to it; and
    - (iv) the location in or near the area of other Antarctic Specially Protected Areas or Antarctic Specially Managed Areas designated under this Annex, or other protected areas designated in accordance with measures adopted under other components of the Antarctic Treaty System;
  - (f) the identification of zones within the area, in which activities are to be prohibited, restricted or managed for the purpose of achieving the aims and objectives referred to in subparagraph b. above;
  - (g) maps and photographs that show clearly the boundary of the area in relation to surrounding features and key features within the area;
  - (h) supporting documentation;
  - (i) in respect of an area proposed for designation as an Antarctic Specially Protected Area, a clear description of the conditions under which permits may be granted by the appropriate authority regarding:
    - (i) access to and movement within or over the area;
    - (ii) activities which are or may be conducted within the area, including restrictions on time and place;
    - (iii) the installation, modification, or removal of structures;
    - (iv) the location of field camps;
    - (v) restrictions on materials and organisms which may be brought into the area;
    - (vi) the taking of or harmful interference with native flora and fauna;
  - (vii) the collection or removal of anything not brought into the area by the permit holder;
  - (viii) the disposal of waste;
  - (ix) measures that may be necessary to ensure that the aims and objectives of the Management Plan can continue to be met; and
  - (x) requirements for reports to be made to the appropriate authority regarding visits to the area;
  - (j) in respect of an area proposed for designation as an Antarctic Specially Managed Area, a code of conduct regarding:
    - (i) access to and movement within or over the area;
    - (ii) activities which are or may be conducted within the area, including restrictions on time and place;
    - (iii) the installation, modification, or removal of structures;
    - (iv) the location of field camps;
    - (v) the taking of or harmful interference with native flora and fauna;
    - (vi) the collection or removal of anything not brought into the area by the visitor;
    - (vii) the disposal of waste; and
    - (viii) any requirements for reports to be made to the appropriate authority regarding visits to the area; and
  - (k) provisions relating to the circumstances in which Parties should seek to exchange information in advance of activities which they propose to conduct.

## Article 6

### Designation Procedures

1. Proposed Management Plans shall be forwarded to the Committee, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research and, as appropriate, to the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. In formulating its advice to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, the Committee shall take into account any comments provided by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research and, as appropriate, by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. Thereafter, Management Plans may be approved by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties by a measure adopted at an Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in accordance with Article IX(1) of the Antarctic Treaty. Unless the measure specifies otherwise, the Plan shall be deemed to have been approved 90 days after the close of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at which it was adopted, unless one or more of the Consultative Parties notifies the Depositary, within that time period, that it wishes an

- extension of that period or is unable to approve the measure.
2. Having regard to the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of the Protocol, no marine area shall be designated as an Antarctic Specially Protected Area or an Antarctic Specially Managed Area without the prior approval of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.
  3. Designation of an Antarctic Specially Protected Area or an Antarctic Specially Managed Area shall be for an indefinite period unless the Management Plan provides otherwise. A review of a Management Plan shall be initiated at least every five years. The Plan shall be updated as necessary.
  4. Management Plans may be amended or revoked in accordance with paragraph 1 above.
  5. Upon approval Management Plans shall be circulated promptly by the Depositary to all Parties. The Depositary shall maintain a record of all currently approved Management Plans.

#### **Article 7 Permits**

1. Each Party shall appoint an appropriate authority to issue permits to enter and engage in activities within an Antarctic Specially Protected Area in accordance with the requirements of the Management Plan relating to that Area. The permit shall be accompanied by the relevant sections of the Management Plan and shall specify the extent and location of the Area, the authorised activities and when, where and by whom the activities are authorised and any other conditions imposed by the Management Plan.
2. In the case of a Specially Protected Area designated as such by past Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting which does not have a Management Plan, the appropriate authority may issue a permit for a compelling scientific purpose which cannot be served elsewhere and which will not jeopardise the natural ecological system in that Area.
3. Each Party shall require a permit-holder to carry a copy of the permit while in the Antarctic Specially Protected Area concerned.

#### **Article 8 Historic Sites and Monuments**

1. Sites or monuments of recognised historic value which have been designated as Antarctic Specially Protected Areas or Antarctic Specially Managed Areas, or which are located within such Areas, shall be listed as Historic Sites and Monuments.
2. Any Party may propose a site or monument of recognised historic value which has not been designated as an Antarctic Specially Protected Area or an Antarctic Specially Managed Area, or which is not located within such an Area, for listing as a Historic Site or Monument. The

- proposal for listing may be approved by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties by a measure adopted at an Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in accordance with Article IX(1) of the Antarctic Treaty. Unless the measure specifies otherwise, the proposal shall be deemed to have been approved 90 days after the close of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at which it was adopted, unless one or more of the Consultative Parties notifies the Depositary, within that time period, that it wishes an extension of that period or is unable to approve the measure.
3. Existing Historic Sites and Monuments which have been listed as such by previous Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings shall be included in the list of Historic Sites and Monuments under this Article.
  4. Listed Historic Sites and Monuments shall not be damaged, removed or destroyed.
  5. The list of Historic Sites and Monuments may be amended in accordance with paragraph 2 above. The Depositary shall maintain a list of current Historic Sites and Monuments.

#### **Article 9 Information and Publicity**

1. With a view to ensuring that all persons visiting or proposing to visit Antarctica understand and observe the provisions of this Annex, each Party shall make available information setting forth, in particular:
  - (a) the location of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and Antarctic Specially Managed Areas;
  - (b) listing and maps of those Areas;
  - (c) the Management Plans, including listings of prohibitions relevant to each Area;
  - (d) the location of Historic Sites and Monuments and any relevant prohibition or restriction.
2. Each Party shall ensure that the location and, if possible, the limits of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, Antarctic Specially Managed Areas and Historic Sites and Monuments are shown on its topographic maps, hydrographic charts and in other relevant publications.
3. Parties shall co-operate to ensure that, where appropriate, the boundaries of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas, Antarctic Specially Managed Areas and Historic Sites and Monuments are suitably marked on the site.

#### **Article 10 Exchange of Information**

1. The Parties shall make arrangements for:
  - (a) collecting and exchanging records, including records of permits and reports of visits, including inspection visits, to Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and reports of inspection visits to Antarctic Specially Managed Areas;

- (b) obtaining and exchanging information on any significant change or damage to any Antarctic Specially Managed Area, Antarctic Specially Protected Area or Historic Site or Monument; and
  - (c) establishing common forms in which records and information shall be submitted by Parties in accordance with paragraph 2 below.
2. Each Party shall inform the other Parties and the Committee before the end of November of each year of the number and nature of permits issued under this Annex in the preceding period of 1st July to 30th June.
  3. Each Party conducting, funding or authorising research or other activities in Antarctic Specially Protected Areas or Antarctic Specially Managed Areas shall maintain a record of such activities and in the annual exchange of information in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty shall provide summary descriptions of the activities conducted by persons subject to its jurisdiction in such areas in the preceding year.
  4. Each Party shall inform the other Parties and the Committee before the end of November each year of measures it has taken to implement this Annex, including any site inspections and any steps it has taken to address instances of activities in contravention of the provisions of the approved Management Plan for an Antarctic Specially Protected Area or Antarctic Specially Managed Area.

**Article 11**  
**Cases of Emergency**

1. The restrictions laid down and authorised by this Annex shall not apply in cases of emergency involving safety of human life or of ships, aircraft, or equipment and facilities of high value or the protection of the environment.
2. Notice of activities undertaken in cases of emergency shall be circulated immediately to all Parties and to the Committee.

**Article 12**  
**Amendment or Modification**

1. This Annex may be amended or modified by a measure adopted in accordance with Article IX(1) of the Antarctic Treaty. Unless the measure specifies otherwise, the amendment or modification shall be deemed to have been approved, and shall become effective, one year after the close of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at which it was adopted, unless one or more of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties notifies the Depositary, within that time period, that it wishes an extension of that period or that it is unable to approve the measure.
2. Any amendment or modification of this Annex which becomes effective in accordance with paragraph 1 above shall thereafter become effective as to any other Party when notice of approval by it has been received by the Depositary.

**MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA (SPA)****No. 13 MOE ISLAND, SOUTH ORKNEY ISLANDS****1. Description of Values to be Protected**

The Area was originally designated in Recommendation IV-13 (1966, SPA No. 13) after a proposal by the United Kingdom on the grounds that Moe Island provided a representative sample of the maritime Antarctic ecosystem, that intensive experimental research on the neighbouring Signy Island might alter its ecosystem and that Moe Island should be specially protected as a control area for future comparison.

These grounds are still relevant. Whilst there is no evidence that research activities at Signy Island have significantly altered the ecosystems there, a major change has occurred in the low altitude terrestrial system as a result of the rapidly expanding Antarctic fur seal (*Arctocephalus gazella*) population. Plant communities on nearby Signy Island have been physically disrupted by trampling by fur seals and nitrogen enrichment from the seals' excreta has resulted in replacement of bryophytes and lichens by the macro-alga *Prasiola crispa*. Low-lying lakes have been significantly affected by enriched run-off from the surrounding land. So far Moe Island has not been invaded by fur seals to any great extent and its topography makes it less likely that seals will penetrate to the more sensitive areas.

The values to be protected are those associated with the biological composition and diversity of a near-pristine example of the maritime Antarctic terrestrial and littoral marine ecosystems. In particular, Moe Island contains the greatest continuous expanses of *Chorisodontium-Polytrichum* moss turf found in the Antarctic. Moe Island has been visited on few occasions and has never been the site of occupation for periods of more than a few hours.

**2. Aims and Objectives**

Management of Moe Island aims to:

- avoid major changes to the structure and composition of the terrestrial vegetation, in particular the moss turf banks;
- prevent unnecessary human disturbance to the Area;
- permit research of a compelling scientific nature which cannot be served elsewhere, particularly research related to determining the differences between the ecology of an undisturbed island and that of an adjacent occupied and fur seal perturbed island.

**3. Management Activities**

Ensure that the biological condition of Moe Island is adequately monitored, preferably by non invasive methods, and that the sign-boards are serviced.

If fur seals were to gain access to the interior of Moe Island it would be necessary to take action to prevent damage to the vulnerable moss banks. This action would most likely consist of the erection of a seal-proof fence at the head of the gully at the northeast of Landing Cove. Any direct management activities in the Area would be subject to an environmental impact assessment before any decision to proceed is taken.

**4. Period of Designation**

Designated for an indefinite period.

## 5. Maps

Map 1 shows the location of Moe Island in relation to the South Orkney Islands. Map 2 shows Moe Island in greater detail.

## 6. Description of the Area

### 6(i) *Geographical co-ordinates, boundary markers and natural features*

Moe Island, South Orkney Islands, is a small irregularly-shaped island lying 300m off the southwestern extremity of Signy Island, from which it is separated by Fyr Channel. It is about 1.3km from the northeast to southwest and 1km from northwest to southeast. Its position on Admiralty Chart No. 1775, latitude 60°44'S, longitude 45°45'W, does not agree closely with that in Map 2 (lat. 60°44'S, long. 45°41'W).

The island rises precipitously on the northeastern and southeastern sides to Snipe Peak (226m altitude). There is a subsidiary summit above South Point (102m altitude) and lower hills on each of three promontories on the western side above Corral Point (92m), Conroy Point (39m) and Spaull Point (56m). Small areas of permanent ice remain on the east- and south-facing slopes with late snow lying on the steeply dipping western slopes. There are no permanent streams or pools.

The rocks are metamorphic quartz mica schists, with occasional biotite and quartz-rich beds. There is a thin bed of undifferentiated amphibolite on the northeastern coast. Much of the island is overlain with glacial drift and scree. Soils are predominantly immature deposits of fine to coarse clays and sands intermixed with gravels, stones and boulders. They are frequently sorted by freeze-thaw action in high or exposed locations into small-scale circles, polygons, stripes and lobes. There are deep accumulations of peat (up to 2m thick on western slopes), considerable expanses of the surface of which are bare and eroded.

The dominant plant communities are *Andreaea-Usnea* fellfield and banks of *Chorisodontium-Polytrichum* moss turf (the largest known example of this community type in the Antarctic). These moss banks constitute a major biological value and the reason for the designation of the Area. The cryptogamic flora is diverse.

The mites *Gamasellus racovitzai* and *Stereotydeus villosus* and the springtail *Cryptopygus antarcticus* are common under stones.

There were five colonies of chinstrap penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) totalling about 11,000 pairs in 1978-79. A more recent visit (February 1994) noted fewer than 100 pairs on the northern side of Landing Cove and more than a thousand on the southern side. Numerous other birds breed on the island, notably about 2,000 pairs of cape petrels (*Daption capensis*) in 14 colonies (1966) and large numbers of Antarctic prions (*Pachyptila desolata*).

Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddellii*) and leopard seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) are found in the bays on the west side of the island. Increasing numbers of fur seals (*Arctocephalus gazella*), mostly juvenile males, come ashore on the north side of Landing Cove and have caused some damage to vegetation in that area. However, it is possible that the nature of the terrain will restrict these animals to this small headland where damage may intensify.

### 6(ii) *Restricted zones within the Area*

None.

### 6(iii) *Location of structures within the Area*

A marker board is located at the back of the small shingle beach in the northeast corner of Landing Cove, beyond the splash zone on top of a flat rock, to which it is bolted. The board was erected on 2 February 1994.

There is a cairn and the remains of a survey mast, erected in 1965-66, on Spaul Point. This mast is of interest for lichenometric studies and should not be removed. There are no other structures on Moe Island.

*6(iv) Location of other Protected Areas within close proximity*

SPA No. 14, Lynch Island, lies about 10km north-north-east of Moe Island. SPA No. 18, North Coronation Island, lies about 19km away on the northern side of Coronation Island. SPA No. 15, Southern Powell Island, is about 35km to the east.

## **7. Permit Conditions**

Entry into the Area is prohibited except in accordance with a Permit issued by appropriate national authorities.

Conditions for issuing a permit to enter the Area are that:

- it is issued only for a compelling scientific purpose which cannot be served elsewhere;
- the actions permitted will not jeopardize the natural ecological system in the Area;
- any management activities are in support of the objectives of the Management Plan;
- the actions permitted are in accordance with this Management Plan;
- the Permit, or an authorised copy, must be carried within the Specially Protected Area;
- a report or reports are supplied to the authority or authorities named in the Permit.

*7(i) Access to and movement within the Area*

There are no restrictions on landing from the sea, which is the preferred method. No special access points are specified, but landings are usually most safely made at the northeast corner of Landing Cove.

Helicopter landings should be avoided where practicable. Helicopters may land only on the col between hill 89m and the western slope of Snipe Peak. To avoid overflying bird colonies approach should preferably be from the south, though an approach from the north is permissible.

It is forbidden to overfly the Area below 250m altitude above the highest point except for access to the landing point specified above.

No pedestrian routes are designated but persons on foot should at all times avoid disturbances to birds or damage to vegetation and periglacial features. Vehicles are prohibited on Moe Island.

*7(ii) Activities which are or may be conducted within the Area, including restrictions on time and place*

- Compelling scientific research which cannot be undertaken elsewhere and which will not jeopardize the ecosystem of the Area
- Essential management activities, including monitoring

*7(iii) Installation, modification or removal of structures*

No structures are to be erected in the Area, or scientific equipment installed, except for essential scientific or management activities, as specified in the Permit.

*7(iv) Location of field camps*

Parties should not normally camp in the Area. If this is essential for reasons of safety, tents should be erected having regard to causing the least damage to vegetation or disturbance to fauna.

*7(v) Restrictions on materials and organisms which may be brought into the Area*

No living animals or plant material shall be deliberately introduced into the Area.

No poultry products, including food products containing uncooked dried eggs, shall be taken into the Area.

No herbicides or pesticides shall be brought into the Area. Any other chemicals, which may be introduced for a compelling scientific purpose specified in the Permit, shall be removed from the Area at or before the conclusion of the activity for which the Permit was granted.

Fuel, food and other materials are not to be deposited in the Area, unless required for essential purposes connected with the activity for which the Permit has been granted. All such materials introduced are to be removed when no longer required. Permanent depots are not permitted.

*7(vi) Taking or harmful interference with native flora and fauna*

This is prohibited, except in accordance with a Permit. Where animal taking or harmful interference is involved this should be in accordance with the SCAR Code of Conduct for Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes in Antarctica, as a minimum standard.

*7(vii) Collection and removal of anything not brought into the Area by the Permit holder*

Material may be collected or removed from the Area only in accordance with a Permit, except that debris of man-made origin may be removed from the beaches of the Area and dead or pathological specimens of fauna or flora may be removed for laboratory examination.

*7(viii) Disposal of waste*

All non-human wastes shall be removed from the Area. Human waste may be deposited in the sea.

*7(ix) Measures that may be necessary to ensure that the aims and objectives of the Management Plan continue to be met*

Permits may be granted to enter the Area to carry out biological monitoring and site inspection activities, which may involve the collection of small amounts of plant material or small numbers of animals for analysis or audit, to erect or maintain notice boards, or protective measures.

*7(x) Requirements for reports*

The Principal Permit Holder for each issued Permit shall submit a report of activities conducted in the Area using the accepted Visit Report form suggested by SCAR. This report shall be submitted to the authority named in the Permit as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the visit has taken place. Such reports should be stored indefinitely and made accessible to interested Parties, SCAR, CCAMLR and COMNAP if requested, to provide the documentation of human activities within the Area necessary for good management.





## 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 ratic 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 have already used 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 the 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
- 1.3. Scale bar with numerical scale
- 1.4. Comprehensive legend
- 1.5. Adequate and approved placenames
- 1.6. Map projection and spheroid modification
- 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, screes, 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 features overlap.
- 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 area
- 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. Descriptions and locations 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:	

<p>15. Any departures from the provisions of the Management Plan during this visit, noting dates, magnitudes and locations:</p>
<p>16. Measures taken during this visit to ensure compliance with the Management Plan:</p>
<p>17. Observations of human effects on the Area, distinguishing between those resulting from the visit and those due to previous visitors:</p>
<p>18. Evaluation of whether the values for which the Area was designated are being adequately protected:</p>
<p>19. Note any features of special significance that have not been previously recorded for the Area:</p>
<p>20. Recommendations on further management measures needed to protect the values of the Area, including location and appraisal of condition of structures, markers, etc.:</p>
<p>21. Summary of scientific research undertaken in the Area:</p>
<p>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:</p>
<p>23. Any other comment or information:</p>

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Zumberge, J H (ed) 1979. *Possible Environmental Effects of Mineral Exploration and Exploitation in Antarctica*. [Cambridge, SCAR] 59 pp

## NATIONAL CONTACT POINTS

### Consultative Parties

---

#### Argentina

Dirección de Antártia  
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores  
Comercio Internacional y Culto  
Reconquista 1088 - Piso 10  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tel: (+54) 1311 1801  
Fax.: (+54) 1311 1660

Dirección Nacional del Antartico  
Instituto Antartico Argentino  
Cerrito 1248  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tel: (+54) 1813 7807  
Tel: (+54) 1812 1689  
Fax: (+54) 1 1812 2039  
E-mail: [iaa@ant.org.ar](mailto:iaa@ant.org.ar)

#### Australia

The Assistant Secretary, Legal Branch  
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
The Rg Casey Building  
John McEwen Crescent  
Barton ACT 0221

Tel: (+61) 2 6261 9111  
Fax: (+61) 2 6261 2144

The Director  
Australian Antarctic Division  
Channel Highway  
Kingston  
Tasmania  
Australia 7050

Tel: (+61) 3 6232 3200  
Fax: (+61) 3 6232 3215

## **Belgium**

Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres  
Service Environnement et Développement Durable  
Rue des Petits Carmes 15  
Bruxelles, Belgium

Tel: (+32) 2501 3712/06

Fax: (+32) 2501 3703

Mr S Caschetto  
Federal Office for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs (OSTC)  
Rue de la Science 8  
Brussels, Belgium

Tel: (+32) 2238 3609

Tel: (+32) 2238 3411

Fax: (+32) 2230 5912

Telex: 24501 PROSCI B

E-mail: casc@belspo.be

## **Brazil**

Divisao do Mar, da Antartica e do Espaco (DMAE)  
Ministerio dos Relacoes Exteriores  
Palacio Itamaraty, Sala 737, Brasilia-D.F. CEP:70.000

Tel: (+55 61) 211 6282 / 211 6367

Fax: (+55 61) 223 7362 / 224 1079

Programa Antartico Brasileiro (PROANTAR)  
Secretaria de Comissao Interministerial Para os Recursos do Mar  
Ministerio da Marinha, Esplanada os Ministerios,  
Bloco N, Anexo B, 3° Andar  
Brasilia-D.F. CEP:70.055-900, BRASIL

Tel: (+55 61) 226 3937 / 312 1308 / 312 1309

Fax: (+55 61) 312 1336

Telex: (+55 61) MMAR BR

## **Bulgaria**

Department of International Law  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2AL Zhendov St  
Sofia, Bulgaria

Tel: (+359) 2 737805

Fax: (+359) 2 731216

Bulgarian Antarctic Institute  
Tzar Osvoboditel Bul  
Sofia University St. Kl. Ochriski  
Sofia, Bulgaria

Tel: (+359) 2 858330  
Fax: (+359) 2 446487  
E-mail: polar@gea.uni.sofia.bg

### **Chile**

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores  
Dirección de Medio Ambiente  
Departamento Antartica  
Catedral # 1158  
Santiago, Chile

Tel: (+56) 2 679 4379  
Fax: (+56) 2 672 5071

Embajador Oscar Pinochet de la Barra  
Instituto Antartico Chileno  
Luis Thayer Ojeda 814 Providencia  
Santiago, Chile

Tel: (+56) 2 231 0105  
Fax: (+56) 2 232 0440

### **China**

Mr. Chengjun Wang  
Department of Treaty & Law  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Beijing 100701, China

Tel: (+86) 10 6596 3258  
Fax: (+86) 10 6596 3209

Mr Chen Liqi  
Chinese Arctic and Antarctic Administration  
Beijing 100860, China

Tel: (+86) 10 6803 0812  
Fax: (+86) 10 6801 2776  
E-mail: chinare@public.bta.net.cn

### **Ecuador**

Director General de Intereses Maritimos  
Av. Amazonas y Cordero - Edif. Flopec 7° Piso  
Quito, Ecuador S.A.

Tel (+593) 250 8909 / 250 5187  
Fax. (+593) 256 3075  
E-mail: digeim@impsat.net.ec.

Secretario Ejecutivo del Programa Antartico Ecuatoriano  
Instituto Oceanografico de la Armada  
Av. 25 Julio Base Naval Sur  
P O Box 5940  
Guayaquil, Ecuador S. A.

Tel: (+593) 448 1847 / 448 0033  
Fax: (+593) 448 5166  
E-mail: director@inocar.mil.ec.

## **Finland**

Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
Political Department  
P O Box 176  
FIN-00160 Helsinki, Finland

Tel: (+358) 913 4151  
Fax: (+358) 913 4156 50  
Telex: 124636 UMINSF

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture  
P O Box 293  
FIN-00171 Helsinki, Finland

Tel: (+358) 9 1341 7479  
Fax: (+358) 9 6567 65

## **France**

Administration des Terres Australes et Antarctiques  
Françaises (T.A.A.F.)  
Rue des Renaudes  
Paris, France

Tel: (+33) 4053 4677  
Fax: (+33) 4766 9123

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères  
Direction des Affaires Juridiques  
Sous Direction de droit de la mer, des Pêches et de l'Antarctique  
Quai d'Orsay 75007 Paris, France

Tel: (+33) 4753 5331 ext. 4386 / 5331 / 5325  
Fax: (+33) 4753 9495

For Scientific Purposes:  
Institut Français pour la Recherche et la Technologie Polaires (IFRTP)  
Technopôle Brest - Iroise  
BP 75 29280 Plouzané  
France

Tel: (33) 9805 6500  
Fax: (33) 9805 6555  
Telex: 941003 IFRTP

## **Germany**

Auswärtiges Amt  
Referat 504  
Postfach 1148  
Bonn, Germany

Tel: (+49) 228-172997  
Fax: (+49) 228-173784

Prof . Dr. J Thiede  
Dr. H Gernandt  
Alfred-Wegener-Institut  
Columbusstrasse  
Bremerhaven, Germany

Tel: (+49) 471-4831-0  
Fax: (+49) 471-4831-149  
Telex: 238695 POLAR D

## **India**

Dr A E Muthunayagam  
Secretary, Government of India  
Department of Ocean Development  
Mahasagar Bhawan, Block 12  
CGO Complex, Lodi Road  
New Delhi  
India

Tel: (+91) 11 4360 874 / 3387 624  
Fax: (+91) 11 4362 644 / 4360 336  
Telex: 31-61984 DOD IN / 31-61535 DOD IN  
E-mail: aem@dod12.ernet.in  
dodsec@alpha.nic.in

## **Italy**

Mr Paolo Scartozzoni  
Ministero Degli Affari Esteri  
Direzione Generale Delle Relazioni Culturali (DGRC)  
Ufficio VII  
Ple Delle Farnesina 1 - 00194 Roma, Italy

Tel: (+39) 6 3691 4057 / 3691 4061  
Fax: (+39) 6 323 6239

Dr. M Zucchelli  
Energy and Environment Agency  
Progetto Antartide  
S P Anguillarese, 301  
Roma A.D, Italy

Tel: (+39) 6 3048 4939  
Fax: (+39) 6 3048 4893

## **Japan**

The Director  
Global Issues Division  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Kasumigaseki,  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Tel: (+81) 3 3581 3882  
Fax: (+81) 3 3592 0364

## **Korea, Republic of**

Director  
International Legal Affairs Division  
Treaties Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Sejongro, Chongro-ku  
Seoul, Republic of Korea

Tel: (+82) 2 720 4045 / 2 737 3150  
Fax: (+82) 2 733 6737

Director  
Polar Research Center  
Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute  
Ansan P O Box 29  
Seoul, 425-600, Republic of Korea

Tel: (+82) 345 400 6400  
Fax: (+82) 345 408 5825  
E-mail: iahn@sari.kordi.re.kr

## **Netherlands, The**

DES-ET  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
P O Box 20061  
EB The Hague, The Netherlands

Tel: (+31) 70 348 4971  
Fax: (+31) 70 348 4412  
Telex: 31326 BUZANL  
E-mail: des-et@99.des.minbuza.nl

Director  
Netherlands Geoscience Foundation  
Laan van Nieuw Oost Indië 131  
NL 2509 AC The Hague, the Netherlands

Tel: (+31) 7 0344 0780  
Fax: (+31) 7 0383 2173

## **New Zealand**

The Head  
Antarctic Policy Unit  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Private Bay 18-901  
Wellington, New Zealand

Tel: (+64) 04 472 8877  
Fax: (+64) 04 472 8039  
E-mail: apu@mft.govt.nz

## **Norway**

Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Section for Marine Resources and Polar Affairs  
Post Office box 8114 DEP  
OSLO, Norway

Tel: (+47) 2224 3614 / 10  
Fax: (+47) 2224 2782 / 9580

Norwegian Polar Institute  
Storgata 25  
Tromsø, Norway

Tel: (+47) 7760 6700  
Fax: (+47) 7760 6701  
E-mail: orheim@npolar.no

## **Peru**

Sr. Embajador Nicolas Roncagliolo H.  
Presidente de la Comision  
Nacional de Asuntos Antarticos (CONAAN)  
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores  
"Palacio Torre Tagle" - UCAYALI 363  
Lima 01, Peru

Tel: (+51) 1 427 3860 / 431 7170 / 427 0995 / 427 0555  
Fax: (+51) 1 431 7170  
E-mail: daa@ree.gob.pe

## **Poland**

Dr Andrzej Makarewicz  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Al. Jana Christiana Szucha 23  
Warsaw, Poland

Tel: (+48) 22 629 2851  
Fax: (+48) 22 621 82 23

Prof Krzysztof Birkenmajer  
Polish Academy of Sciences  
Senacka 3, 31-002 Krakow, Poland

Tel: (+48) 12 422 1609  
Fax: (+48) 12 422 1609  
E-mail: ndbirken@cyf-kr.edu.pl

### **Russian Federation**

Mr P Dzioubenko  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation,  
Legal Department  
Russian Federation, Moscow  
Arbat str, 54, Russian Federation

Tel: (+7) 095-241-28-25  
Fax: (+7) 095-241-11-66

Dr S Khodkin  
Federal Service of Russia for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring  
Novovagan'kovsky str, 12  
Moscow, Russian Federation

Tel: (+7) 095 252 0313  
Fax: (+7) 095 255 2269  
Telex: 411117 RUMS RF

### **South Africa**

Director  
Environmental, Marine and Antarctic Matters  
Dept. of Foreign Affairs  
Route DEAM/MA77  
Private Bag X 152  
Pretoria 0001, South Africa

Tel: (+27) 12 351 1531  
Fax: (+27) 12 351 1651

Dr F Hanekom - Deputy Director General  
Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism  
Directorate Antarctic and Islands  
Private Bag X 447  
Pretoria 0001, South Africa

Tel: (+27) 12 310 3666  
Fax: (027) 12 322 2682  
E-mail: ant\_dvs@ozone.pwv.gov.za.

## **Spain**

Sr D Arturo Spiegelberg de Ortueta  
Subdirector General de Cooperación Científico-Técnica  
Dirección General de Relaciones Culturales y Científicas  
Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores  
Atocha, 3. 28012 Madrid, Spain

Tel: (+34) 91 379 9559

Fax: (+34) 91 531 9366

## **Sweden**

Ambassador Wanja Thornberg  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
P O Box 16121  
Stockholm, Sweden

Tel: (+046) 8 405 1000

Fax: (+46) 8 723 1176

E-mail: wanja.thornberg@foreign.ministry.se

Prof. Anders Karlquist  
Swedish Polar Research Institute  
Box 50005 S-10405 Stockholm, Sweden

Tel: (+46) 8 673 9500

Fax: (+46) 8 152 057

## **United Kingdom**

Dr M G Richardson  
Head, Polar Regions Section  
South Atlantic and Antarctic Department  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
King Charles Street  
London SW1A 2AH, England

Tel (+44) 171 270 2616

Fax: (+44) 171 270 2086

E-mail: saad.fco@gt.net.gov.uk

Director, British Antarctic Survey  
High Cross  
Madingley Road  
Cambridge CB3 0ET, England  
E-mail: jsr@pcmail.nerc-bas.uk

Tel: (+44) 122 322 1400

fax: (+44) 122 336 2616

### **United States of America**

The Director  
Office of Oceans Affairs  
OES/OA, Room 5805  
Department of State  
Washington, DC 20520-7818, USA

Tel: (+1) 202 647 3262  
Fax: (+1) 202 647 1106  
E-mail via: hcohen@state.gov

### **Uruguay**

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores  
Dirección de Asuntos Políticos Especiales  
Colonia esq Cuareim  
Montevideo, Uruguay

Tel: (+598) 2 902 1010, ext 2214  
Fax: (+598) 2 901 7122/ 4295  
E-mail: carlosb@mrree.gub.uy

Mr. Aldo Felici  
Instituto Antártico Uruguayo  
de Octubre 2985  
Montevideo, Uruguay

Tel: (+598) 2 487 8341/43  
Fax: (+598) 2 487 6004  
E-mail: antartic@iau.gub.uy

### **Non-Consultative Parties**

---

#### **Austria**

Mr Christian Zeileissen  
Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
Vienna, Balhausplatz 2, Austria

Tel: (+43) 1 531 15 ex. 3404

#### **Canada**

Ambassador for Circumpolar Affairs ACX  
Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade  
Ottawa, Ontario KIA OG2, Canada

Tel: (+1) 613 992 6700  
Fax: (+1) 613 994 1852

Dr E F Roots  
Department of the Environment  
Ottawa, Ontario KIA OH3, Canada

Tel: (+1) 613 997 2393  
Fax: (+1) 613 997 5813

### **Czech Republic**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
International Law Department  
Loretanske Namesti'5 12510 Praha 1, Hradcany, Czech Republic

Tel: (+422) 2418 1111  
Fax: (+422) 2431 0017 / 2418 2048  
Telex: 121866 122096

### **Denmark**

Secretariat for Law of the Sea and Antarctic Affairs (JT.2)  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Asiatisk Plads 2, DK-1448 Copenhagen K  
Denmark

Tel: (+45) 3392 0000  
Fax: (+45) 3154 0533 / 3392 0303

### **Greece**

Dr Emmanuel Gounaris  
Minister Plenipotentiary - Expert  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
B1 Direction  
Academias 3  
Athens 10745  
Greece

Tel: (+301) 363 4721 - 361 2325  
Fax: (+301) 362 5725

Dr Christos Anagnoston  
Director  
National Center of Marine Research  
Agios Kosmas  
Greece

Tel: (+301) 965 3304 - 982 0214  
Fax (+301) 983 3095

**Slovak Republic**

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
International Law Department  
Stromova 1, 83336 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Tel: (+427) 37 0411  
Fax: (+427) 73 16934

**Switzerland**

Mrs Evelyne Gerber  
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs  
Directorate of Public International Law  
Bundesgasse 18 CH-3003 Bern, Switzerland

Tel: (+41) 31 322 3169  
Fax: (+41) 31 322 3779

Swiss Committee for Polar Research  
Swiss Academy for Natural Science  
Baerenplatz 2 3011 Bern, Switzerland

Tel: (+41) 31 312 3375  
Fax: (+41) 31 312 3291