

Annex

Proposed Renumbering of Antarctic Protected Areas

Existing SPA's	Existing Site No.	Proposed New Site No.	Year Annex V Management Plan Adopted
'Taylor Rookery	1	101	1992
Rookery Islands	2	102	1992
Ardery Island and Odber Island	3	103	1992
Sabrina Island	4	104	
Beaufort Island	5	105	
Cape Crozier [<i>redesignated as SSSI no.4</i>]	-	-	
Cape Hallet	7	106	
Dion Islands	8	107	
Green Island	9	108	
Byers Peninsula [<i>redesignated as SSSI no. 6</i>]	-	-	
Cape Shireff [<i>redesignated as SSSI no. 32</i>]	-	-	
Fildes Peninsula [<i>redesignated as SSSI no.5</i>]	-	-	
Moe Island	13	109	1995
Lynch Island	14	110	
Southern Powell Island	15	111	1995
Coppermine Peninsula	16	112	
Litchfield Island	17	113	
North Coronation Island	18	114	
Lagotellerie Island	19	115	
New College Valley	20	116	1992
Avian Island (was SSSI no. 30)	21	117	
'Cryptogram Ridge'	22	118	
Forlidas and Davis Valley Ponds	23	119	
Pointe-Geologic Archipelago	24	120	1995
Cape Royds	1	121	
Arrival Heights	2	122	
Barwick Valley	3	123	
Cape Crozier (was SPA no. 6)	4	124	
Fildes Peninsula (was SPA no. 12)	5	125	
Byers Peninsula (was SPA no. 10)	6	126	
Haswell Island	7	127	
Western Shore of Admiralty Bay	8	128	
Rothera Point	9	129	
Caughley Beach	10	116	1995
'Tramway Ridge'	11	130	
Canada Glacier	12	131	
Potter Peninsula	13	132	

Existing SPA's	Existing Site No.	Proposed New Site No.	Year Annex V Management Plan Adopted
Harmony Point	14	133	
Cierva Point	15	134	
North-east Bailey Peninsula	16	135	
Clark Peninsula	17	136	
North-west White Island	18	137	
Linnaeus Terrace	19	138	
Biscoe Point	20	139	
Parts of Deception Island	21	140	
'Yukidori Valley'	22	141	
Svarthmaren	23	142	
Summit of Mount Melbourne	24	118	
'Marine Plain'	25	143	
Chile Bay	26	144	
Port Foster	27	145	
South Bay	28	146	
Ablation Point	29	147	
Avian Island [<i>redesignated as SPA no. 21</i>]	-	-	
Mount Flora	31	148	
Cape Shireff (was SPA no. 11)	32	149	
Ardley Island	33	150	
Lions Rump	34	151	
Western Branfield Strait	35	152	
Dallmann Bay	36	153	

XIX: Measure 1 (1995)

Revised Descriptions and Management Plans for Specially Protected Areas

The Representatives of the Consultative Parties,

Recalling Recommendations XV-8 and XV-9 / VIII-3;

Noting that revised Area Descriptions and proposed Management Plans have been approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

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

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty:
For the Specially Protected Areas listed below:

(i) the Descriptions inserted in Annex B. Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora shall be deleted:

(ii) the Descriptions and Management Plans of Specially Protected Areas, annexed to this measure shall be inserted in Annex B. Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.

The Specially Protected Areas concerned are:

Area No. 13 Moe Island, South Orkney Islands (Annex A);

Area No. 15 Southern Powell Island and adjacent islands, South Orkney Islands (Annex B)

XIX: Measure 2 (1995)

Revised Description and Management Plan for Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives of the Consultative Parties.

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

For the Site of Special Scientific Interest mentioned below:

- i) the Management Plan inserted in the Annex to Recommendation XIII-8 Facilitation of scientific research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest, be deleted;
- ii) the Management Plan of the Site of Special Scientific Interest, annexed to this Recommendation, be inserted in the Annex to Recommendation XIII-8 Facilitation of scientific research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

The Site of Special Scientific Interest concerned is:

SSSI No. 11 Tramway Ridge, Mt. Erebus, Ross Island.

XIX: Measure 3 (1995)

Antarctic Protected Area System: Specially Protected Areas

Specially Protected Area No. 24: Pointe-Geologie Archipelago (Jean Rostand, Alexis Carrel, Lamarck and Claude Bernard Islands, Bon Docteur Nunatak)

The Representatives of the Consultative Parties,

Recalling Recommendations XV-8 and XV-9;

Noting that a Management Plan for the above Area has been approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

Considering that the Point Geologic Archipelago is important as a representative area of considerable biological, geological and aesthetic value; contains a high diversity of animals and plants and is an important area for scientific research; and that long-term research and

monitoring programmes on bird colonies and geology have been conducted in the area since 1952.

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

That the following Area shall be inserted in Annex B. Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, together with the annexed Management Plan:

Specially Protected Area No. 24

Jean Rostand, Alexis Carrel, Lamarck and Claude Bernard Islands, Bon Docteur Nunatak and Breeding Marine Emperor Penguin Colony (140 to 140°02'E; 66°39'30" to 66°40'33"S) in the heart of Pointe-Geologie Archipelago, coastal area of Adelie Land in the vicinity of Astrolabe Glacier.

XIX: Measure 4 (1995)

Antarctic Protected Area System: New Historic Sites And Monuments

The Representatives of the Consultative Parties,

Recalling the Measures adopted in Recommendations I-IX, V-4, VI-14, VII-9, XII-7, XIII-16, and XIV-8;

Recommend to their Governments the following Measure for approval in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty; that the following historic monuments be added to the "List of Historic Monuments Identified and Described by the Proposing Government or Governments" annexed to Recommendation VII-9.

- Port Lockroy, Base A, on Goudier Island, off Wiencke Island, Antarctic Peninsula (Lat 64°49' S. Long 63°31' W). Of historic importance as an Operation Tabarin base and for scientific research.
- Argentine Islands, Base F (Wordie House), South-west corner of Winter Island, one of the group known as the Argentine Islands (Lat 65°15' S. Long 64°16' W). Of historic interest as an example of an early British scientific base.
- Horseshoe Island, Base Y. Marguerite Bay, West Graham Land (Lat 67°49' S. Long 67°18' W). Noteworthy as a relatively unaltered and completely equipped base of a later period. Blaiklock, the refuge hut nearby, is taken to be an integral part of the base.
- Stonington Island, Base E, Northern end of Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, West Graham Land (Long 68°11' S. 67°00' W). Of historical importance in the early period of exploration and later British Antarctic Survey (BAS) history of the 1960s and 70s.
- Message Post, Svend Foyn Island. A pole with a box attached was placed on 16 January 1895 during the whaling expedition of Henryk Bull and Captain Leonard Kristensen of the ship "Antarctica." It was examined and found intact by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1898-1900 and then sighted from the beach by the

- USS Edisto in 1956 and USCGS Glacier in 1965 (latitude approximately 71°52'S, longitude 171°10'E).
- Prestrud's Cairn, at the foot of main bluff Scott Nunataks, Queen Alexandra Mountains. A small rock cairn at the foot of the main bluff on the north side of the Aunataks by Lieutenant K. Prestrud on 3 December 1911 during the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition of 1910- 1912 (latitude 77°12' S. longitude 154°30' W).
 - Rock Shelter "Granite House", Cape Geology, Granite Harbour. This shelter was constructed in December 1911 for use as a field kitchen by Taylor's second geological excursion during the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1913. It was enclosed on three sides with granite boulder walls and used as a sledge to form a roof tree which supported seal skins anchored by heavy rocks (latitude 77°00'E, longitude 162°32'E). A 1981 inspection of the "house" found it in good condition although the sledge had begun to disintegrate. The most recent visit to the site in 1990 reported that this deterioration was accelerating.
 - Depot, Hells Gate Moraine, Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay. An emergency depot, consisting of a sledge loaded with supplies and equipment, was placed on 25 January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition at the close of the 1910-1913 expedition. The depot was established by the crew of the Terra Nova to provide security in the event the ship was unable to return and pick them up (latitude 74°56'S, longitude 163°48'E). In 1994, the sledge and supplies were removed in order to stabilise their condition as wind and scoria particles had started to cause rapid deterioration.
 - Message Post, Cape Crozier. Erected on 22 January 1902 by Captain Robert F Scott's Discovery Expedition (the National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-1904) and consists of a post to which a metal cylinder was attached containing an account of the Expedition's movements. It was intended to provide information for the expedition relief ships (latitude 77°27'S, longitude 169°16'E). The message post, although weathered, still stands, its grain blasted into high relief by countless storms. The record cylinder no longer exists.
 - Message Post, Cape Wadsworth Coulman Island. A metal cylinder nailed to a red pole 8 meters above sea level placed by Captain R. F. Scott on 15 January 1902. He also painted the rocks behind the post red and white to make it more conspicuous (latitude 73°19'S, longitude 169°47'E).
 - Whalers Bay Whaling Station, Whalers Bay, Deception Island. Established in 1906 by Captain Adolfo Andresen. Of historical importance as an example of an Antarctic whaling station.

XIX: Measure 5 (1995)

Historic Sites And Monuments: Amendment

The Representatives of the Consultative Parties,

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

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

That the description of Historic Site Number 14, which is contained in the "List of Historic Monuments Identified and Described by the proposing Government or Governments" annexed to Recommendation VII-9, be amended to read:

Site Number 14: Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay, Scott Coast

"Site of ice cave at Inexpressible Bay, Terra Nova Bay, constructed in March 1912 by Victor Campbell's Northern Party, British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13 (Lat 70°54'S, Long 163°43'E). The Party spent the winter of 1912 in this ice cave.

XIX: Resolution 7(1995)

Extension of the Expiry Dates for Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives of the Consultative Parties,

Recalling Recommendations VIII-3 and XII-5

Noting *that*:

- i) experience of the practical effect of the Management Plans for these sites has shown them to be an effective means of reducing the risks of harmful interference in areas of special interest;

Recommend that:

1. The date of the expiry of Site Numbers 1, 3, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21 be extended from 31 December 1995 to 31 December 2000.
2. The Governments of the Consultative Parties should use their best endeavours to ensure, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Recommendation VII-3, that the Management Plans for these sites are complied with.

XIX: Resolution 8 (1995)

New Historic Sites and Monuments:

Suggested Guidelines for the Designation of Historic Sites

Recalling Recommendations I-IX V-4, VI-14, VII-9, XII-7, XIII-16 and XIV-8;

Recommend that the following Guidelines for the Designation of Historic Sites and/or Monuments should be used by the Governments of the Consultative Parties in proposing sites for the "List of Historic Monuments Identified and Described by the proposing Government or Governments."

Guidelines

Proposals for Historic Sites and/or Monuments should address one or more of the following:

- A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place;

- A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica;
- A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement;
- Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development of knowledge of Antarctica;
- Particular technical or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction;
- The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;
- Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.

XIX: Resolution 9 (1995)

Uniform Model for Management Plans

The Representatives of the Consultative Parties,

Recalling the requests made by ATCM XVII and ATCM XVIII that SCAR should assist Parties in reviewing and revising Management Plans to conform with the provisions of Annex V of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, and consider how a model could be developed to facilitate the preparation of new and revised Management Plans;

Recognizing that a uniform model for such plans would eliminate repetition and would make them easier to use;

Recommend that:

The structure of the Management Plan for Specially Protected Area No. 13, adopted under Measure 1, be regarded as a model of all new and revised Management Plans for protected areas for the purposes of Annex V.

XVII-2: Revised Descriptions and Proposed Management Plans for Specially Protected Areas

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations XV-8 and XV-9;

Noting that revised Area Descriptions and proposed Management Plans have been approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

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

Recommend to their Governments that for the Specially Protected Areas listed below:

- i) the Descriptions inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora be deleted;

- ii) the Descriptions and Management Plans of Specially Protected Areas, annexed to this Recommendation, be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.

The Specially Protected Areas involved are:

Area No. 1 Taylor Rookery, Mac Robertson Land;

Area No. 2 Rookery Islands, Holme Bay, Mac Robertson Land;

Area No. 3 Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast;

Area No. 20 'New College Valley', Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island.

XVII-3: Antarctic Protected Areas: New Historic Sites and Monuments

Wooden Plaque and Rock Cairn at Penguins Bay

Recalling Recommendations I-IX, V-4, VI-14, VII-9 XII-7, XIII-16 and XIV-8;

Recommend to their Governments that the following historic monuments 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 they be accorded the respect and protection required by the Recommendation recalled above:

Wooden plaque and rock cairn located at Penguins Bay, southern coast of Seymour Island (Marambio), James Ross Archipelago (64°16'00"S, 56°39'10"W). This plaque was placed on 10 November 1903 by the crew of a rescue mission of the Argentinian Corvette 'Uruguay' in the site where they met members of the Swedish expedition led by Dr Otto Nordenskjöld. The text of the wooden plaque reads as follows:

"10.XI.1903 'Uruguay' (Argentine Navy) in its journey to give assistance to the Swedish Antarctic expedition."

In January 1990, a rock cairn was erected by Argentina in memory of this event in the place where the plaque is located.

Extract from Report of XVII ATCM

The Antarctic Protected Area System: Review and implementation of the system

(96) The Meeting considered measures that could be taken to improve the Antarctic Protected Area System and to begin to give effect to provisions of Annex V of the Protocol. The Meeting was assisted in this regard by a paper (XVII ATCM/WP 4) summarising the results of a Workshop on Antarctic Protected Areas held jointly by SCAR and IUCN, 29 June--2 July 1992. The Meeting noted that some aspects of this paper related to issues beyond the Protected Area System and that these were not addressed explicitly.

(97) The Meeting noted that, when Annex V of the Protocol enters into force, all SPAs and SSSIs designated as such by past ATCMs will be designated as Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and be renamed and renumbered accordingly. The Meeting recognized

that the management plans for many SSSIs and SPAs may need to be revised at that time to ensure they conform with the provisions of the Protocol. The Meeting also recognized that the Committee for Environmental Protection, which will be established when the Protocol enters into force, will be required to provide advice. To assist in this regard, it was agreed that the Parties which originally proposed the existing SSSIs and SPAs should review their management plans and be prepared to submit proposed revisions for consideration when the Protocol enters into force. It was also agreed that SCAR could be asked to provide assistance to Parties in reviewing and revising management plans to conform with the provisions of the Protocol.

(98) With regard to the previous point, the Meeting was advised that SCAR was preparing a handbook to assist in the preparation of management plans. The Meeting welcomed this information, recognizing that the handbook could be useful to the Parties and the CEP, as well as SCAR. It urged SCAR to complete and make available the handbook as soon as possible.

(99) The Meeting was also advised that the joint SCAR/IUCN Workshop on Protected Areas had begun revision of the ecosystem classification system developed by SCAR to assist in identifying areas that might usefully be included in the Antarctic Protected Area System. The Meeting noted that the classification system might be useful to the Parties for deciding, and to the CEP for providing advice on, measures necessary to meet the requirements of Article 3(2) of Annex V of the Protocol which specifies that the Parties shall seek to include certain types of areas in the series of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas. The Meeting urged SCAR and IUCN to complete the revision and make it available as soon as possible.

(100) The Meeting noted that Annex V of the Protocol will prohibit entry into Antarctic Specially Protected Areas except in accordance with a permit issued under Article 7 of the Annex. The Meeting urged Parties that have not already done so to institute a permit system to begin to give effect to the permitting provisions.

(101) With respect to the preceding point, the Meeting recognized that effective implementation of Annex V will require, where appropriate, that ASPAs and ASMAs are marked and posted with signs, and that all persons visiting Antarctic are aware of the locations and purposes of ASPAs and ASMAs, and the prohibitions or restrictions on entry and activities that can be conducted in these Areas. Towards this end, the Meeting urged that all Parties take such steps as possible to begin to give effect to Article 9 of Annex V. The Meeting also urged that the need to make such information available be considered in the development of the Data Information System referenced in paragraphs 82 and 83 of this Report.

(102) The Meeting noted that ASPAs, ASMAs, and Historic Sites and Monuments may need to be visited periodically to ensure that the objectives of their management plans are being met. The Meeting further noted that a suggested list of information that should be collected and included in reports of site visits was developed at, and was appended to the Report of, the XIVth ATCM. The Meeting agreed that Parties, through their National Committees, would ask SCAR to review this list and provide advice on:

- i) how it should be revised to reflect the provisions of the Protocol

- ii) how site visits should be carried out
- iii) how the results of such visits should be reported to be most useful in implementing the Protocol.

(103) Attention was called to the fact that, under Annex V of the Protocol, it would be appropriate in some cases to adopt management plans specifying conditions for visiting and activities that can be carried out in the vicinity of Historic Sites and Monuments. Attention was also drawn to the fact that a number of abandoned work sites may have scientific and historic values and that programme operators should consider such possibilities before initiating clean-up operations to give effect to Article 1(5) of Annex III of the Protocol.

XVI-2: Antarctic Protected Area System: New Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VIII-3 and VIII-4;

Noting that Management Plans have been prepared and approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) for certain Sites of Special Scientific Interest additional to those already designated;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of the Management Plans prepared for these sites;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the Management Plans, annexed to this Recommendation, for the following sites;

Site No. 33: Ardley Island, Maxwell Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands. (Location: 62°13'S, 58°54'W).

Site No. 34: Lions Rump, King George Island, South Shetland Islands. (Location: 62°8'S, 58°08'W).

XVI-3: Antarctic Protected Area System: New Marine Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives,

Recalling Article II of the Antarctic Treaty, Recommendations VII-3, VIII-3 and XIV-6;

Noting that Management Plans have been prepared and approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) for two Marine Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of the Management Plans prepared for these Sites;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the Management Plans, annexed to this Recommendation, for the following Sites:

No. 35 Western Bransfield Strait, off Low Island, South Shetland Islands;
No. 36 East Dallmann Bay, off Brabant Island.

**XVI-4: Antarctic Protected Area System: Specially Protected Areas:
Re-designation of Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 30, Avian Island, Marguerite
Bay, Antarctic Peninsula as Specially Protected Area No. 21**

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation XV-8 and XV-9;

Noting that a Management Plan has been approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

Considering that Avian Island, together with its littoral zone is unique in the Antarctic Peninsula region for its abundance and diversity of breeding seabirds, including Adélie Penguins, Blue-eyed Shags, Giant Petrels, Dominican Gulls, South Polar Skuas and Wilson's Petrels, and that the colony of Adélie Penguins is the largest on the Antarctic Peninsula, and that other species are at or near the southern limits of their breeding range, and that the island is vulnerable to visits by tourists, and uncontrolled personnel;

Recommend to their Governments that:

- i) the designation of Avian Island as Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 30 under Recommendations VIII-3 and VIII-4 be terminated;
- ii) the number 30 should not be used for another Site of Special Scientific Interest;
- iii) the following area of outstanding ornithological interest be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora (1964), along with the Management Plan accompanying the description of the said Specially Protected Area: Specially Protected Area No. 21, Avian Island, Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula (67°46'S, 68°54'W).

**XVI-5: Antarctic Protected Area System: Sites of Special Scientific Interest:
Interim Guidelines: Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 6: Byers Peninsula,
Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands**

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation VIII-4 and the Management Plan for Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands, annexed thereto;

Noting that at its Twenty-First Meeting the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), held at Sao Paulo, Brazil (24-27 July 1990), reviewed the Management Plan and scientific interest of SSSI No. 6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands;

Recommend to their governments that:

- i) the Management Plan for Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands, annexed to Recommendation VIII-4 be terminated;
- ii) they voluntarily take account of the Management Plan, annexed to this Recommendation, for Site No. 6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands.

XVI-6: Antarctic Protected Area System: Specially Protected Areas:

Revised descriptions and proposed management plans for Specially Protected Areas

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation XV-8 and XV-9;

Noting that revised Area Descriptions and proposed Management Plans have been approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

Recommend to their Governments that for the Specially Protected Sites listed below:

- i) the Descriptions inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora be deleted;
- ii) that the Descriptions and Management Plans of Specially Protected Areas, annexed to this Recommendation, be inserted in Annex B, specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora.

The Specially Protected Areas involved are:

Site No. 8: Dion Islands, Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula

Site No. 9: Green Island, Berthelot Islands, Antarctic Peninsula

Site No. 13: Moe Island, South Orkney Islands

Site No. 14: Lynch Island, South Orkney Islands

Site No. 15: Southern Powell Island, and adjacent islands, South Orkney Islands

Site No. 16: Coppermine Peninsula, Robert Island, South Shetland Islands

Site No. 18: North Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands

Site No. 19: Lagotellerie Island, Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula

XVI-7: Antarctic Protected Area System:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Extension of Designation

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation VIII-3, VIII-4, XII-5 and XIII-7;

Noting that:

1. in accordance with paragraph 2 of Recommendation VIII-3, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), at its Twenty-first Meeting at Sao Paulo, Brazil (24-27 July 1990) had reviewed the eight Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated in Recommendations VIII-4, XIII-8 and XIV-5;
2. experience of the practical effect of the Management Plans for these sites has shown them to be an effective means of reducing the risks of harmful interference in areas of special scientific interest;
3. no changes to the Management Plans of these sites had been proposed by SCAR.

Recommend to their Governments that:

- i) The date of expiry of designation of Sites:
 - No. 4 - Cape Crozier, Ross Island;
 - No. 5 - Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands;
 - No. 7 - Haswell Island;
 - No. 10 - Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island;
 - No. 11 - Tramway Ridge, Mt Erebus, Ross Island;
 - No. 12 - Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land;
 - No. 18 - North-West White Island, McMurdo Sound be extended to 31 December 2001; and that,
- ii) The date of expiry of designation of Site No. 22 - Yukidori Valley, Langhovde, Lutzow-Holm Bay be extended to 31 December 2003.
- iii) They use their best endeavours to ensure, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Recommendation VIII-3, that the Management Plans of these Sites are observed.

XVI-8: Antarctic Protected Area System:

Specially Protected Area No. 22: Cryptogram Ridge; Mount Melbourne, Victoria Land

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations XV-8 and XV-9;

Noting that a Management Plan has been prepared and approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR):

Considering that Cryptogram Ridge on the southern rim of the main summit crater of Mount Melbourne includes areas of geothermal activity which are ice-free and surrounded by numerous ice hummocks and scattered ice towers, and that the geothermal ground supports a unique community of bryophytes, algae and microbiota including very rare species, and that this fragile habitat is of exceptional biological interest and, to maintain its unique pristine state, should be afforded maximum protection from human influence;

Recommend to their Governments that the following area of outstanding scientific interest be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, together with the annexed Management Plan:

Specially Protected Area No. 22

Cryptogram Ridge, Mount Melbourne, Victoria Land. Mount Melbourne (74°21'S, 164°42'E) lies between Wood Bay and Campbell Glacier, northern Victoria Land, on the western side of the Ross Sea.

XVI-9: Antarctic Protected Area System:

Specially Protected Area No. 23: Forlidas Pond and Davis Valley Ponds

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations XV-8 and XV-9;

Noting that a Management Plan has been prepared and approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

Considering that the Area contains some of the most southerly freshwater ponds known in Antarctica containing plant life, and that these ponds and their immediate catchments should be protected as examples of unique near-pristine ecosystems which should be afforded maximum protection from human influence;

Recommend to their Governments that the following Area of outstanding scientific interest be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, together with the annexed Management Plan:

Specially Protected Area No. 23

Forlidas Pond and Davis Valley Ponds, situated near the east end of the Dufek Massif at position 82°27'15'S, 51°21'W. The Area includes smaller ponds that occur along the ice margin at the northern edge of Davis Valley, a short distance east of Forlidas Pond.

XVI-10: Antarctic Protected Area System: Review of the System

The Representatives,

Recalling Article VIII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora and Recommendations V-4, VI-14, VII-2, VII-9, VIII-3, XV-10, XV-11;

Recalling the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty done at Madrid on 4th October 1991;

Recommend to their Governments that:

- i) The Annex attached to this Recommendation form Annex V on Area Protection and Management to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty;

- ii) The Annex become effective upon the date on which both the Protocol on Environmental Protection shall have entered into force and this Recommendation shall have been approved by all Consultative Parties entitled to attend the XVIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

[Note: The Annex contains the text of Annex V to the Protocol on Environmental Protection.]

XVI-11: Antarctic Protected Area System

New Historic Sites and Monuments

Recalling Recommendations I-IX, V-4, VI-14, VII-9, XII-7, XIII-16 and XIV-8;

Recommend to their Governments that the following historic sites (monuments) 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 they be accorded the respect and protection required by the Recommendation recalled above:

56. Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula (64°49'S, 62°52'W). The remains and immediate environs of the Waterboat Point hut, situated close to the unoccupied Chilean station, 'President Gabriel González Videla'. The Waterboat Point hut, of which only the base of the boat, roots of door posts and an outline of the hut and extension still exist, was occupied by the UK two-man expedition of Bagshawe and Lester in 1921–22. This was, and indeed remains, the smallest expedition ever to overwinter in Antarctica.

57. Commemorative plaque at Yankee Bay, MacFarlane Strait, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands, near the Chilean refuge located at latitude 62°32'S, and longitude 59°45'W, to the Memory of Captain Robert MacFarlane, who in 1820 explored the Antarctic Peninsula area in the brigantine *Dragón*.

58. Cairn with memorial plaque erected at Whalers' Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands, in the vicinity of the whalers' cemetery (Historic Monument No. 31) 62°59'S, 60°34'W, to honour Captain Adolfus Amandus Andresen, Antarctic pioneer who was first to establish a whaling operation at Deception Island in 1906.

59. A cairn on Half Moon beach, Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands, commemorating the officers, soldiers and seamen on board the San Telmo, which sank in September 1819; possibly the first people to live and die in the wastes of Antarctica.

XV-6: Antarctic Protected Area System: New Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VIII-3 and VIII-4;

Noting that management plans have been prepared and approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) for certain Sites of Special Scientific Interest additional to these already designated;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of the management plans prepared for these sites;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the management plans, annexed to this Recommendation, for the following sites:

Site No 29 : Ablation Point-Ganymede Heights, Alexander Island.

Site No 30 : Avian Island, North-West Marguerite Bay.

Site No 31 : Mount Flora, Hope Bay, Antarctic Peninsula.

XV-7: Antarctic Protected Area System: Redesignation of Specially Protected Area No 11, Cape Shirreff, as Site of Special Scientific Interest No 32

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations III-VIII, VIII-3 and VIII-4;

Conscious of the need to facilitate research into important aspects of the Antarctic marine ecosystem;

Noting that there are certain long-term research programmes involving support activities which may not be appropriately provided in a Specially Protected Area, but which need not endanger the Antarctic ecosystem or its components;

Noting further that the degree of environmental protection specified in the management plan of a Site of Special Scientific Interest need not be less than that provided in a Specially Protected Area;

Aware that a management plan for a Site of Special Scientific Interest at Cape Shirreff has been prepared and approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR);

Recommend to their Governments that :

1. The inclusion in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora of Recommendation IV-11 (Specially Protected Areas : Cape Shirreff) be terminated.
2. The number 11 in Annex B of the Agreed Measures should not be used for another Specially Protected Area.
3. They voluntarily take account of the management plan, annexed to this Recommendation, for Site of Special Scientific Interest No 32, Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands.

**XV-8: Antarctic Protected Area System: Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora: Amendment to Article VIII
(Management plans for Specially Protected Areas)**

The Representatives,

Noting that under Article VIII of the Agreed Measures:

- i) paragraph 1 provides for designation as Specially Protected Areas, ‘areas of outstanding scientific interest ... in order to preserve their unique natural ecological system’;
- ii) paragraph 2(c) provides that entry into a Specially Protected Area is prohibited except in accordance with a permit;
- iii) paragraph 4 provides that ‘such a permit shall have effect within a Specially Protected Area provided that:
 - a) it was issued for a compelling scientific purpose which cannot be served elsewhere; and
 - b) the actions permitted thereunder will not jeopardize the natural ecological system existing in that Area’;

Noting further that Recommendation VII-2 urges that representative examples of the major Antarctic land and freshwater ecological systems shall be included in the series of Specially Protected Areas;

Desiring to provide for greater certainty in the interpretation of paragraph 4 by means of the application of management plans relevant to each Specially Protected Area;

Recognizing that to be fully effective such Management Plans must be accorded the same status as the conditions in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 4;

Recommend to their Governments that the following sub-paragraph be added to paragraph 4 of Article VIII:

‘and (c) the actions permitted thereunder are in accordance with any Management Plan accompanying the description of a Specially Protected Area’;

and that sub-paragraph (a) be amended to remove the word ‘and’, and that the full stop at the end of sub-paragraph (b) be changed to a semicolon.

XV-9: Antarctic Protected Area System: Development of Improved Descriptions and Management Plans for Specially Protected Areas

The Representatives,

Recalling that:

- a) the purpose of Specially Protected Areas is to preserve both unique and representative examples of the natural ecological systems of areas which are of outstanding scientific interest; and

- b) the appropriate national authority of Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties may issue permits authorizing its nationals to enter Specially Protected Areas for compelling scientific purposes which cannot be served elsewhere;

Noting that the descriptions of Specially Protected Areas in Annex B of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna do not provide detailed descriptions of the natural ecological systems and components thereof that the Protected Areas are intended to preserve;

Noting also that the descriptions of Specially Protected Areas do not indicate the types of activities that could or could not be carried out in the designated Specially Protected Areas without harming or damaging any of the components of the natural ecological systems that the areas are intended to preserve;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They review the descriptions of Specially Protected Areas in Annex B of the Agreed Measures and, for those Areas which they or their nationals had proposed to be listed in the Annex, they provide a more detailed description of the natural ecological system that the Area is intended to preserve and a provisional Area management plan for consideration at the XVIth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting;
2. Future proposals for designating Specially Protected Areas include:
 - a) a clear description of the location and the key physical and biological features of the area to be protected, including a description of the markers and/or natural features that delineate the area;
 - b) a map and/or photographs showing the boundaries and key features of the proposed Specially Protected Area;
 - c) a detailed description of the key components of the unique natural ecological system intended to be preserved by designating the Area as a Specially Protected area;
 - d) descriptions of the types of activities (including activities outside the Area) that could jeopardize any of the components of the unique ecological system intended to be preserved; and
 - e) descriptions of steps that should be taken to avoid or minimize damage in cases where access to the area may be authorized for a compelling scientific purpose which cannot be served elsewhere;
 - f) descriptions of measures necessary to ensure preservation of the area's unique or representative natural ecological systems.
3. They invite SCAR, through their national committees, to have regard to the preceding when considering proposals for Specially Protected Areas; and
4. They annually advise SCAR and the Antarctic Treaty Parties of any activities that they authorized to be conducted in Specially Protected Areas during the preceding year and that they expect to authorize in the next year.

XV-10: The Antarctic Protected Area System: Establishment of Specially Reserved Areas (SRAs)

The Representatives,

Recognizing that the increasing number and scope of activities in the Antarctic Treaty area may reduce the unique scientific and other values of Antarctica;

Noting that the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna established a mechanism to designate Specially Protected Areas to preserve the unique natural ecological systems of areas of outstanding scientific interest;

Noting also that neither the Agreed Measures nor other Recommendations adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties provide a specified mechanism for identifying and protecting areas of outstanding geological, glaciological, geomorphological, aesthetic, scenic, or wilderness value;

Recalling that Recommendation VII-2 calls upon the Antarctic Treaty Parties to include in the series of Specially Protected Areas listed in Annex B of the Agreed Measures:

- a) representative examples of the major Antarctic land and fresh water ecological systems
- b) areas with unique complexes of species;
- c) areas which are the type locality or only known habitat of any plant or invertebrate species;
- d) areas which contain specially interesting breeding colonies of birds or mammals; and
- e) areas which should be kept inviolate so that in the future they may be used for purposes of comparison with localities that have been disturbed by man;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They undertake a continuing review of the geographical features and uses of Antarctica and, as appropriate propose designating areas of outstanding geological, glaciological, geomorphological, aesthetic, scenic, or wilderness value as Specially Reserved Areas (SRAs).

2. Proposals for designation of Specially Reserved Areas shall be accompanied by a proposed management plan which shall include:

- a) a clear description of the location and the key features of the proposed SRA, including a description of the markers and/or natural features that delineate the area;
- b) a map and/or photographs showing the boundaries and key features of the proposed SRA;
- c) the rationale for the proposed visiting;
- d) descriptions of the types of activities that could be conducted in or near the proposed SRA without jeopardizing the special values intended to be protected;

- e) descriptions of the types of activities (including activities outside the SRA) that could adversely affect the special values intended to be protected; and
 - f) descriptions of steps that should be taken to minimize impacts in cases where access to the SRA is authorized;
3. In due course, they include in the series of Specially Reserved Areas representative examples of the major geological, glaciological, and geomorphical, features of Antarctica, and representative examples of areas of outstanding aesthetic, scenic, and wilderness value.
4. Entry into Specially Reserved Areas be prohibited, except for the purposes authorized in the approved management plan for the area or in accordance with a permit issued by the appropriate national authority for a compelling scientific purpose which cannot be served elsewhere, and which will not adversely affect the natural features intended to be protected by the SRA.
5. They invite SCAR, through their national committees, the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, and, as appropriate, other components of the Antarctic Treaty system to review and comment on proposals before they are considered by the Consultative Parties.
6. They annually advise SCAR and each other of activities that they authorized to be conducted in Specially Reserved Areas during the preceding year, and that they expect to authorize in the following year.

Extract from Report of XVIth ATCM

- (78) The XVth ATCM adopted Recommendation XV-10 providing for the establishment of Specially Reserved Areas (SRAs) to protect areas of outstanding geologic, aesthetic, and other value in Antarctica. It also adopted Recommendation XV-11 providing for the establishment of Multiple-use Planning areas (MPAs) to assist in planning and co-ordinating activities to avoid mutual interference and minimise cumulative environmental impacts in high-use areas.
- (79) To begin to give effect to these recommendations, the United States presented proposals to establish a Multiple-use Planning Area on the Southwest side of Anvers Island and a Specially Reserved Area on the north side of the Dufek Massif (XVI ATCM/WP22). Both proposals had been reviewed and endorsed by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.
- (80) Recognizing that the Recommendation XV-10 and XV-11 were not in force and were expected to be superseded by an additional Annex to the Antarctic Treaty Protocol on Environmental Protection signed in Madrid on 4 October 1991, the United States proposed that the Meeting adopt a Recommendation calling upon national programme operators and, to the maximum extent possible, persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Antarctic Treaty Parties to voluntarily take account of the provisions of the proposed MPA and SRA.
- (81) During discussion of the proposals, it was noted that the draft Annex on Area

Protection and Management under consideration by the Meeting included provisions for the special protection and management of areas as provided by Recommendations XV-10 and XV-11. It was also noted and agreed that it would therefore be desirable to begin gathering practical experience in implementing such provisions relating to such areas.

- (82) Several delegations pointed out that each Party would have to take steps to ratify or otherwise approve the proposed Recommendation before it could enter into force and that the same end could be achieved largely by having the Consultative Meeting agree that Parties should voluntarily comply with the provisions of the proposed MPA and SRA. Several delegations also pointed out that provisions in the proposed MPA calling for the maintenance of careful records and reporting of information concerning commercial fishing operations in the area would be addressed more appropriately by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. It was agreed that these provisions should be deleted from the proposed MPA management plan.
- (83) The SRA proposal and the amended MPA proposal are appended to this report as Annexes F(ii) and F(iii). The Meeting agreed that Parties should require, voluntarily, that their national programme operators and, to the maximum extent possible, persons subject to their jurisdiction comply with the provisions of the proposed SRA and MPA as amended.

Annex F(ii): Management Plan for proposed Specially Reserved Area: North side of Dufek Massif

1. *Geographical location.* The Dufek Massif is situated at the north end of the Pensacola Mountains near the southern boundary of the Filchner Ice Shelf, centered about 82°30'S, 52°W.

2. Management Plan

i. *Description of site.* All that area north of the mountain crest from 82°36'S, 53°33'W (Brown Nunataks) on the west to 82°26'S, 50°36'W (Cox Nunatak) on the east, to a line from Cox Nunatak, to a point on the snow surface 1 km north of the north edge of Forlidas Ridge to Brown Nunataks. The length is 48 km and the width is about 10 km. The boundaries are demarcated as shown on the attached map. SPA No. 23, Forlidas Pond and Davis Valley Ponds, is located within the site.

Topography: Elevations range from about 500 m in the Davis Valley to about 2,000 m in the highest peaks. The northern part of the proposed Area consists of ice, the southern part of rock, ice, and soil.

Geology and Soils: The rock outcrops in the Area consist of the lowest exposed part of the layered mafic Dufek intrusion, which is of Jurassic age. The dry valleys contain rock outcrops, small alpine glaciers, moraines and strongly developed patterned ground. Weathering of rock debris in the dry valleys has locally caused minor development of soil.

Meteorology: The Area is protected from the strong south winds flowing off the inland Antarctic ice sheet. The mean annual temperature is -30°C as measured on the ice sheet at the northern edge of the Area.

Biological features: The only known biological features are the sparse lichens on rocks and the algae in ponds. Snow petrels were sighted over Davis Valley, and tracks of larger birds have been reported.

ii. *Rationale for designation.* The Area contains outstanding geological, glaciological, geomorphological, aesthetic, scenic, and wilderness values. It is presently in a pristine condition, and it is important to preserve it in this condition while allowing multiple uses so as to permit access to scientists and others, while protecting these values. The Area is of significant geological interest, being the lowest section of the second largest layered mafic intrusion (the Dufek Intrusion) in the world. This intrusion is also exposed in the Forrester Range and south of the SRA. The Area has a very benign climate for such a southerly location. The dry valleys preserve an unusual glacial and glacio fluvial record from Miocene to present time.

iii. *Permitted activities that would not jeopardise the values to be protected.* The Dufek Massif dams the interior ice sheet allowing the existence of several spectacular dry valleys such as Davis Valley and blue ice areas in the north. Access is permitted freely to ice-covered areas by tracked or wheeled vehicles, by fixed wing aircraft and helicopters, and by pedestrians or skiers. Access to ice free valleys, including the dry valleys, is permitted by helicopters and by pedestrians. Erection and use of tents and temporary shelters is permitted provided that they are removed after their intended use.

iv. *Prohibited activities that could adversely affect the values to be protected.* Permanent structures such as buildings and permanent stations are not to be established within the boundaries of the Area. Large shelters that may in effect become permanent fixtures when partly buried are also prohibited. (There are locations outside but adjacent to the boundaries where permanent structures could be erected without jeopardizing the values being protected.) Aircraft and vehicle fuel storage facilities within the Area are prohibited. Operation of tracked vehicles or wheeled vehicles is prohibited in the dry valley areas. Formed aircraft landing facilities (including formed helicopter pads) are prohibited in the dry valley areas. Marking of natural features is prohibited. Use of smoke canisters should be avoided whenever possible. All wastes, including human wastes, must be removed from the Area. Entry into SPA No. 23, within the Area, is by permit only.

v. *Steps to minimise impacts of authorised access.* Equipment used for scientific research or other activities should be removed when the activity is completed. Major modifications to soil and rock should be avoided within the Area. Minor modifications made during the course of scientific research or other activities should be restored to the original condition as near as possible after the activity is completed.

XV-11: Antarctic Protected Area System: Establishment of Multiple-use Planning Areas (MPAs)

The Representatives,

Desiring to protect and maintain the unique biological, geological, glaciological, geomorphological, ecological, scientific, historic, aesthetic, scenic and wilderness values of Antarctica;

Recalling Recommendation XIII-5 inviting the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to offer advice on the system of protected areas in the Antarctic;

Noting that SCAR's response to Recommendation XIII-5, provided in its report 'The Protected Area System in the Antarctic', recommended among other things that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties create an additional category of protected area where coordinated management of activities would minimize harmful environmental impacts so as not to detract from the values for which the area was designated;

Recalling the importance of preserving the freedom of scientific research guaranteed by the Antarctic Treaty;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They take cooperative action to ensure that on-going and planned human activities in Antarctica, through their combined or cumulative effects, do not result in mutual interference or in adverse impacts upon the Antarctic environment.
2. As one means to this end, they designate, where appropriate, Multiple-Use Planning Areas (MPAs) to assist in coordinating human activities in those areas where such activities pose identified risks of mutual interference or cumulative environmental impacts.
3. The number and size of MPAs be kept to the minimum necessary to meet the objectives set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2.
4. Each Multiple-use Planning Area shall be designated pursuant to a management plan developed through consultations, as appropriate, among interested Parties and approved by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. Such plan shall, as appropriate, include:
 - a) a description of the purposes and objectives of the management plan;
 - b) a description of the area to which its provisions apply;
 - c) a description of on-going and planned human activities, including the operation of research stations and related logistics activities;
 - d) identification of any Specially Protected Areas (SPAs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Specially Reserved Areas (SRAs), and Historic Monuments (HMs) within the MPA;
 - e) a description of the environmental characteristics and features and subjects of current and planned scientific research, if any, threatened by interference by on-going or planned human activities or their cumulative impacts;
 - f) specific measures to avoid or minimize mutual interference and cumulative impacts, including where necessary measures applicable to:

- i) construction and operation of stations and related logistic support facilities;
 - ii) vessel operations, including identification of areas which are unsafe for navigation, designation of safe anchorages and sea lanes or channels for safe access to stations;
 - iii) small boat operations, including maintenance and discharge control, and identification of areas where operations should be prohibited (except for essential research);
 - iv) aircraft and helicopter operations, including designation of safe landing areas. and identification of areas where operations below a designated altitude should be prohibited;
 - v) vehicle operations, including maintenance and discharge controls and identification of areas which are unsafe or unsuitable for operation;
 - vi) scientific research activities, including means to ensure the availability of up-to-date information about the nature and location of ongoing or planned field work, and means to prevent disturbance of organisms or features being studied by various investigators;
 - vii) visitors, including designation of areas within which access by tourists or other visitors should be limited or prohibited, and/or as areas to which such access might be directed to obtain maximum benefit from exposure to the characteristics of the area;
 - viii) information, including means to ensure that all individuals present/intending to be present within the MPA, are fully aware of the provisions of the management plan, as well as other relevant measures adopted by Consultative Parties (e.g. provisions governing access to scientific stations);
 - ix) notification, as far in advance as possible, by each Party of research and other activities which it or its nationals intend to carry out in the MPA, including copies of any necessary permits issued;
 - x) annual reports by each Party of activities it or its nationals carried out in the MPA management plan and any instances of possible violations of the management plan;
- g) provisions for periodically reviewing the plan to identify changes that may be necessary to take account of changing circumstances or better to accomplish their purposes.

5. They invite SCAR, through their national committees, the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, and, as appropriate, other components of the Antarctic Treaty system to review and comment on proposed management plans for Multiple-Use Planning Areas before designation is considered by the Consultative Parties.

6. They periodically review management plans to ensure that they are being implemented effectively and, as appropriate, approve proposed changes necessary to take account of changing circumstances or better to accomplish their purposes.

Extract from Report of XVth ATCM

- (78) The XVth ATCM adopted Recommendation XV-10 providing for the establishment of Specially Reserved Areas (SRAs) to protect areas of outstanding geologic, aesthetic, and other value in Antarctica. It also adopted Recommendation XV-11 providing for the establishment of Multiple-use Planning Areas (MPAs) to assist in planning and co-ordinating activities to avoid mutual interference and minimise cumulative environmental impacts in high-use areas.
- (79) To begin to give effect to these recommendations, the United States presented proposals to establish a Multiple-use Planning Area on the Southwest side of Anvers Island and a Specially Reserved Area on the north side of the Dufek Massif (XVI ATCM/WP22). Both proposals had been reviewed and endorsed by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research.
- (80) Recognizing that the Recommendation XV-10 and XV-11 were not in force and were expected to be superseded by an additional Annex to the Antarctic Treaty Protocol on Environmental Protection signed in Madrid on 4 October 1991, the United States proposed that the Meeting adopt a Recommendation calling upon national programme operators and, to the maximum extent possible, persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Antarctic Treaty Parties to voluntarily take account of the provisions of the proposed MPA and SRA.
- (81) During discussion of the proposals, it was noted that the draft Annex on Area Protection and Management under consideration by the Meeting included provisions for the special protection and management of areas as provided by Recommendations XV-10 and XV-11. It was also noted and agreed that it would therefore be desirable to begin gathering practical experience in implementing such provisions relating to such areas.
- (82) Several delegations pointed out that each Party would have to take steps to ratify or otherwise approve the proposed Recommendation before it could enter into force and that the same end could be achieved largely by having the Consultative Meeting agree that Parties should voluntarily comply with the provisions of the proposed MPA and SRA. Several delegations also pointed out that provisions in the proposed MPA calling for the maintenance of careful records and reporting of information concerning commercial fishing operations in the area would be addressed more appropriately by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. It was agreed that these provisions should be deleted from the proposed MPA management plan.
- (83) The SRA proposal and the amended MPA proposal are appended to this report as Annexes F(ii) and F(iii). The Meeting agreed that Parties should require, voluntarily, that their national programme operators and, to the maximum extent possible, persons subject to their jurisdiction comply with the provisions of the proposed SRA and MPA as amended.

Annex F(iii): Management Plan of proposed Multiple-use Planning Area: Southwest Anvers Island and Vicinity

Management Plan

1. *Site Description.* The Southwest Anvers Island Multiple-use Planning Area encompasses approximately 1,535 square kilometres (Fig. 1)[See page XXX] . This rectangular area lies between latitudes 64°41'30"S and 65°S and longitudes 63°40'W and 64°35'W. Palmer Station (64°46'S, 64°03'W) is located on Gamage Point on the southwest side of Anvers Island. Immediately adjacent to the station is Arthur Harbor and Biscoe Bay to the southeast, Hero Inlet and Bonaparte Point to the south, and the Marr Ice Piedmont sloping upward north and east from Gamage Point and covering Anvers Island. Torgersen Island, at the mouth of Arthur Harbor and about 1 km from Gamage Point, is the closest island to the station. Within a 5.5 km radius of Palmer Station are two exposed, prominent points on Anvers Island (Norsel Point and Bonaparte Point) and groups of islands that extend to the edge of the Bismarck Strait to the southeast (Fig. 2). These island have a diverse topography which extends into the intertidal and subtidal zones surrounding and linking the islands.

Other island groups in the area are Dream Island (9 km northwest), the Joubin Islands (17 km west), and the Wauwermans Islands (15 km southeast) near the southern end of Gerlache Strait and Neumayer channel (Figs 1 and 2).The area includes Specially Protected Area No. 17 (Litchfield Island) and Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 20 (Biscoe Point).

Palmer Station serves as the base for scientific research and associated logistic operations conducted in the western Antarctic Peninsula and Palmer Archipelago by the United States Antarctic Program (USAP) and collaborators from a number of other Antarctic Treaty Parties. The present station was established in 1968 and consists of two main buildings and several ancillary structures, including an aquarium, small boat house, workshops, and storage facilities. A modern laboratory facility is located in the station. Two large fuel tanks store the station's fuel supply. The station has approximately 44 berthing spaces and is operated year-round. It receives scientific and logistic support from ships operated or chartered by the USAP. Such ships, which visit the station approximately 15 times per year, can be accommodated at the dock located at the station. Travel within 3 kilometres of the station is accomplished using inflatable, small boats. Survival caches are maintained on a number of the small islands in the area.

There are three particularly important marine features in the Palmer Station Area:

1. Shallow shelves. These extend from Anvers Island and the adjacent island groups to depths of 90 to 140 m.
2. Bismarck Strait. Located south of Palmer Station and north of the Wauwermans Islands, this strait is 360 to 550 m deep. It is on a generally east–west axis and connects the southern end of Gerlache Strait and Neumayer Channel to a deep basin south of Palmer Station (Fig. 1).
3. ‘Palmer Basin’ (unofficial but common nomenclature). Palmer Basin is the only deep basin in the area and is located 22 km southwest of Palmer Station. It is bordered by

the Joubin Islands to the north, the Wauwermans Islands to the east, and is surrounded by shelves shallower than 165 m. It has a maximum depth of 1280 m. There is a 460 m deep channel connecting the west side of Palmer Basin to the open ocean. The Bismarck Strait enters the basin from the north and connects it to Gerlache Strait.

2. *Rationale for Area Designation.* The SW Anvers Island Area, because of its diverse environmental features and scientific history, is and will become increasingly important in terms of long-term studies of the natural variability in Antarctic ecosystems, the impact of humans on Antarctic communities, and the possible effect of global change on the Antarctic environment and on the physiology and behaviour of its plants and animals. A review of scientific research in the Area is presented in the background paper, “The Ecological and Scientific Basis for Multiple-Use Management of Human Activities in the Palmer Station Area”.

The diverse and easily accessible assemblages of marine and terrestrial flora and fauna in the SW Anvers Island area make the area particularly valuable for science. Since the early 1960s, ecological features of this area and its accessibility have attracted scientists studying a variety of topics, including long-term monitoring of seal and bird populations, surveys of plants and animals in both the terrestrial and sub-tidal environments, investigations of the physiology and biochemistry of birds, seals, terrestrial invertebrates, and zooplankton, and the behaviour and ecology of planktonic marine species. These investigator-initiated studies will continue in the future. The United States Antarctic Program's commitment to continued ecosystem research in the Antarctic Peninsula has been formalised through the designation in 1990 of the area around Palmer Station as a Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) site.

Because of its accessibility and biological diversity and the presence of Palmer Station, the SW Anvers Island Area also holds a special attraction to tourists. Between 1984–85 and 1990–91, the number of tour ship visits each season at Palmer Station increased from 4 visits (340 visitors) to 12 visits (1300 visitors). This has interfered with station operations, and while recognizing the commercial and educational value of tourism, the United States has had to limit the number of tourists visiting Palmer Station.

The purposes of this management plan are to minimise mutual interference of ongoing and future scientific, logistic, tourist, and other activities in the Area, to avoid adverse cumulative environmental impacts, and to safeguard the ecological, scientific, and other values of the Area. The Plan takes into account the life histories and ecological and geographic relationships among the various species and communities within the Area.

3. *Possible Impacts of Planned Human Activities.* The important ecological features and/or research and other activities being carried out in the Area could be affected adversely by:

1. Ongoing and future research
 - a) collection or disturbance of soil, rocks, flora and fauna in or near established study areas;
 - b) over sampling and/or collection of tagged animals of known history; and
 - c) interference with breeding or other vital processes.

2. Ship Operations
 - a) destruction/disturbance of benthic communities from anchoring;
 - b) pollution of marine areas by pumping of bilges and dumping of waste;
 - c) disturbance of feeding/breeding whales, seals, and birds by ship-generated noise;
 - d) accidents such as oil spills;
 - e) pollution from stacks, volatile chemicals; and
 - f) commercial fishing.
3. Aircraft (Helicopter) Operations
 - a) disturbance of wildlife and interference with vital processes (e.g. incubation of eggs) caused by noise from overflights and landings; and
 - b) destruction of vegetation and/or wildlife habitat caused by landings.
4. Small Boat Operations
 - a) disturbance of nesting/breeding/feeding/resting birds and seals;
 - b) marine pollution from fuel/lubricant leaks; and
 - c) air pollution.
5. Station and Field Camp Operations
 - a) marine and soil pollution from sewage disposal, dumping of wastes, fuel leaks, warm water effluents;
 - b) air pollution from burning of fuels and combustible waste, and from evaporation of volatile liquids;
 - c) disturbance of vegetation and wildlife and interference with vital processes during resupply, recreation, and normal station and field camp operations; and
 - d) destruction or disturbance of vegetation and wildlife habitat by construction of additional stations and field camps.
6. Tourists and Other Visitors
 - a) interference with laboratory and field studies;
 - b) collection of souvenirs or disturbance of soil, rocks, eggs, flora and fauna, particularly in and near established study areas;
 - c) interference with vital processes such as reproduction and feeding; and
 - d) discard of personal trash (littering marine and terrestrial areas) while visiting.

The Background Paper, 'The Ecological and Scientific Basis for Multiple-Use Management of Human Activities in the Palmer Station Area', lists and indicates the special features of, the research that has been conducted in, and the threats to areas and sites of particular ecological or scientific value in, the SW Anvers Island MPA. To minimise the potential for cumulative environmental impact and mutual interference, the United States plans to regulate the activities of its nationals, and requests that other Antarctic Treaty Parties regulate activities of their nationals in the identified areas according to the general and site-specific provisions noted below.

4. *Measures to Avoid or Minimise Interference and Cumulative Impact.*

4.1. *Ongoing and Future Research.* Research conducted within the SW Anvers Island MPA should be designed and carried out to minimise environmental impacts and impacts on ongoing and possible future research. Research in Specially Protected Areas (SPA), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and other sites herein described (see below) within the area must be authorised by a written permit issued by the appropriate national authority in accordance with Articles II and VIII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora and any measures adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties.

Research on Litchfield Island (SPA No. 17) is prohibited except for compelling scientific purposes which cannot be met elsewhere, and which will not jeopardise the natural ecology of the Island. Research on Biscoe Point (SSSI No 20) shall be limited to that specified in, and shall be carried out in accordance with, the approved management plan for the site.

Although they have not been designated as SPAs or SSSIs the following sites within the SW Anvers Island MPA have special ecological and/or scientific value:

Breaker Island	Laggard Island
Cape Monaco	Limitrophe Island
Christine Island	Norsel Point
Cormorant Island	Palmer Basin
Dream Island	Short Cut Island
Elephant Rocks	Short Cut Point
Hermit Island	Stepping Stones Island
Humble Island	Torgersen Island
Joubin Islands	

Research in these areas shall be carried out with particular care to avoid or minimise trampling of vegetation and disturbance of wildlife. The appropriate national authority shall maintain a record of research carried out at these sites, as well as at the aforementioned SPAs and SSSIs, and shall provide reports of these activities as described below.

Persons entering the SW Anvers Island MPA to conduct research (or other activities) are requested to contact the National Science Foundation Representative or designee on site at Palmer Station before beginning the research to notify him/her as to what, where, and when research will be done; and learn whether there is other research being conducted in the Area which may affect or be affected by the planned research (or other activities). The National Science Foundation Representative or designee shall maintain a record of such notifications, and, when contacted, shall advise researchers or others working in the Area.

4.2. *Disturbance and Taking of Wildlife*

Contracting Parties shall do everything necessary to ensure that their nationals conducting or supporting research in, or visiting, the SW Anvers Island MPA comply with the provisions of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora and such other measures as may be adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties for the conservation of Antarctic flora and fauna. Except for compelling scientific reasons, taking birds is prohibited in the following sites within the Area:

Bonaparte Point
Christine Island
Cormorant Island
Diana's Island
Dream Island
Elephant Rocks
Hermit Island
Humble Island

Joubin Islands
Kristie Cove
Laggard Island
Limitrophe Island
Norsel Point
Shortcut Island
Shortcut Point
Stepping Stones Island

In addition, the aforementioned islands shall not be visited during the critical seabird breeding season from October 1 to March 1, except in connection with scientific activities, survival cache replacement, or emergencies.

Researchers shall not take (e.g. disturb or collect) birds and mammals that have been marked and/or that are being studied by other investigators. Persons authorised to take birds and mammals shall be required to carry a copy of the permit authorizing the collections and shall present the permit, upon request, to any representative of a Contracting Party seeking to ensure that collections are being conducted in accordance with relevant measures adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties. Any possible violations of this provision shall be reported to the appropriate national contact point, who in turn should report to the next Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

4.3. *Ship Operations (General)*. Ship operations in the vicinity of Palmer Station can be hazardous and lead to accidents which can result in substantial environmental damage, and possibly to the loss of human life. Also, routine operations may disturb birds and mammals feeding or breeding in and migrating through the area, and introduce contaminants (e.g. fuel and lubricating fluids) which may affect phytoplankton, zooplankton, fish, birds and mammals, and compromise the scientific value of the area. In addition, anchoring of vessels may damage or destroy benthic communities, including sites which have been established to study and monitor such communities.

To minimise the risk of accidents and environmental damage from routine operations, ships operating in or transiting through the SW Anvers Island MPA shall:

- a) exercise maximum caution in light of incomplete charting and incomplete knowledge of hazards to navigation;
- b) avoid transiting or anchoring in areas where hazards to navigation are known or thought to be present; and
- c) refrain from pumping of bilges, discharging of sewage, and dumping of waste within the MPA.

4.4 *Aircraft (Helicopter) Operations*. Helicopter and other aircraft shall be operated to avoid or minimise, to the maximum extent practicable consistent with safety considerations, impacts on flora, fauna, and research and related support activities in the SW Anvers Island MPA. In particular:

- a) except in emergencies, aircraft transporting scientists and visitors to Palmer Station shall notify the National Science Foundation Representative or designee as far in advance as possible of expected arrival time, and shall land at preferred landing sites; and

- b) except in emergencies or in connection with authorised research, no aircraft shall land in or fly at altitudes of less than 600 m over or around land areas when and where birds or seals are or may be present.

There are no maintained landing sites for fixed wing aircraft.

4.5 *Small Boat Operations.* Small boat operations shall be carried out so as to avoid or minimise, to the maximum extent practicable consistent with safety considerations, pollution of the marine environment and disturbance of birds and mammals. In particular:

- a) fuel tanks and motors shall be maintained and operated to minimise fuel and lubricant leaks;
- b) all waste products (trash) shall be returned to the parent ship or station for appropriate disposal; and
- c) except for emergencies, or in connection with research, monitoring or survival cache replacement consistent with this management plan, small boats shall avoid and not be operated from October 1 to March 1 within 100 m of:

Christine Island	Kristie Cove
Cormorant Island	Laggard Island
Diana's Island	Limitrophe Island
Dream Island	Litchfield Island
Elephant Rocks	Short Cut Island
Hermit Island	Short Cut Point
Humble Island	Stepping Stones Island

4.6. *Station and Field Camp Operations.* Station and field camp operations shall be planned and carried out so as to avoid or minimise impact to the environment, and shall comply with the Code of Conduct and such other waste disposal, marine pollution, and other environmental impact abatement measures as may be adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties.

4.7 *Tourists and Other Visitors.* Persons or tour companies wishing to make arrangements to visit Palmer Station shall contact the U.S. National Science Foundation's Division of Polar Programs at least six months in advance of the planned visit to determine whether, when, and under what circumstances the Station may be able to accommodate the requested visit.

In addition, the national authority in the country of origin shall ensure that tourists and other visitors are fully aware of, and comply with, the relevant provisions of this Management Plan and other relevant measures that have been adopted by the Antarctic Treaty Parties. In particular, private expeditions and tour operators, their staff, and tourists shall be informed of and, except in emergencies, shall be required to comply with provisions of the Antarctic Treaty prohibiting:

- a) the killing, wounding, capturing, or molesting of any native mammal or bird;
- b) introduction of non-indigenous species;
- c) dumping of waste; and
- d) entry into designated protected areas.

To avoid impacting sensitive environments and ongoing research, members of private and tourist expeditions shall not be permitted to go ashore at the following sites:

Cape Monaco	Joubin Islands
Christine Island	Laggard Island
Cormorant Island	Limitrophe Island
Dream Island	Norsel Point
Elephant Rocks	Short Cut Island
Hermit Island	Short Cut Point
Humble Island	Stepping Stones Island

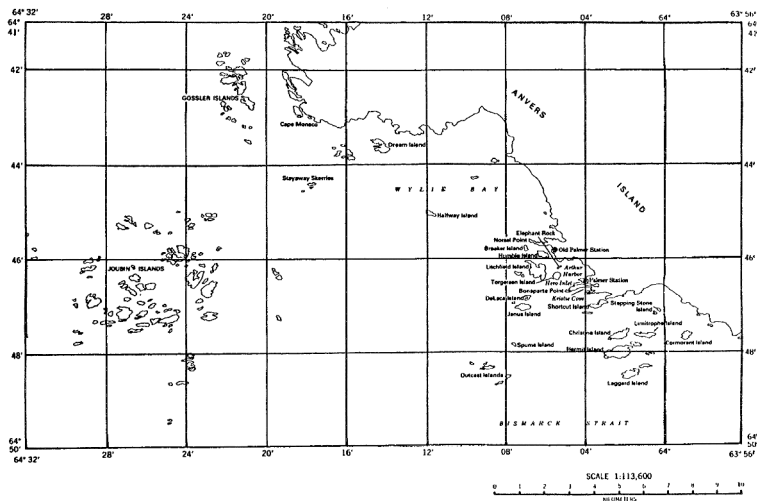
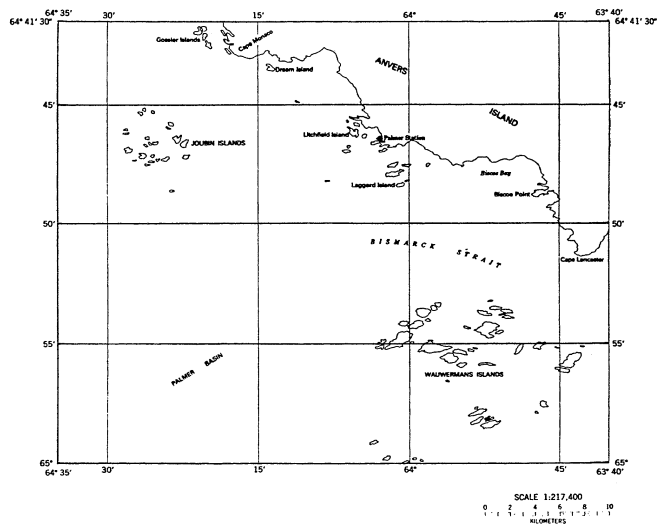
Members of private and tourist expeditions shall be directed to Torgersen Island. This island, with an Adélie penguin rookery of approximately 7,500 pairs, has been the site of both scientific research and tourist visits during the past decade. The size and topography of the island allow the opportunity to observe wildlife, while minimizing disturbance and habitat degradation/destruction. Prior to visiting the island, the expedition leader shall contact the National Science Foundation Representative or designee at Palmer Station to ensure that interference with ongoing scientific activities is avoided.

Tourists and other visitors also shall be made aware that walking on vegetation can cause irreparable damage and that discarded litter (e.g. polystyrene cups and cigarettes) may be eaten by and harm wildlife. Walking on vegetation shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible, and the discarding of trash (littering) shall be prohibited.

5. *Reporting.* Parties planning to conduct, support, or authorize research or other activities in the SW Anvers Island MPA shall advise other interested Contracting Parties as far in advance as possible of activities it plans to conduct, support, or authorize in the Area during the forthcoming austral field season, and shall provide to the Parties copies of all permits issued to authorize: (i) the taking of native mammals or birds; and/or (ii) the conduct of research in designated protected areas.

Parties conducting, supporting, or issuing permits to authorize research or other activities in the SW Anvers Island MPA shall maintain a record of such activities, and in the annual exchange of information under the Antarctic Treaty shall provide summary descriptions of the activities conducted in the MPA in the preceding year. In addition, at the conclusion of each summer field season, Parties shall notify other Parties of (a) any activities carried out by its nationals or those of another Contracting Party in contravention of the provisions of this management plan or other relevant authorities; and (b) steps taken to enforce the provisions of this Management Plan.

6. *Review* The Management Plan for the SW Anvers Island MPA will be reviewed periodically and updated as required. Proposed revisions will be provided to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and other relevant components of the Antarctic Treaty system for comment, and shall be submitted to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties for adoption in accordance with established practice.



XV-12: Antarctic Protected Area System: New Historic Sites and Monuments

Recalling Recommendations I-IX, V-4, VI-14, VII-9, XII-7 and XIII-16 and XIV-8;

Recommend to their Governments that the following historic monuments 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 they be accorded the respect and protection required by the Recommendation recalled above:

54. Richard E. Byrd Historic Monument, McMurdo Station, Antarctica ($77^{\circ}51'S$, $166^{\circ}40'E$). Bronze bust on black marble, 5ft high x 2ft square, on wood platform, bearing inscriptions describing the polar achievements of Richard Evelyn Byrd. Erected at McMurdo Station ($77^{\circ}51'S$, $166^{\circ}40'E$) in 1965.

55. East Base, Antarctica, Stonington Island ($68^{\circ}11'S$, $67^{\circ}00'W$). Buildings and artifacts at East Base, Stonington Island and their immediate environs. These structures were erected and used during two U.S. wintering expeditions: the

Antarctic Service Expedition (1939-1941) and the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition (1947–1948)). The size of the historic area is approximately 1,000 meters in the north-south direction (from the beach to Northeast Glacier adjacent to Back Bay) and approximately 500 metres in the east-west direction.

**XV-13: Antarctic Protected Area System: Historic Sites and Monuments
(Amendment to description of HM 53)**

The Representatives,

Recalling that Historic Monument No 53 was added to the list of Historic Monuments annexed to Recommendation VII-9, and that this Historic Monument celebrates the rescue by the Chilean pilot Luis Pardo Villalon of the survivors of the British vessel ‘Endurance’ in 1916 and consists of a monolith placed on Elephant Island with replica monoliths placed at the Chilean stations ‘Arturo Prat’ on Greenwich Island and ‘Rodolpho Marsh’ on King George Island;

Noting that during the XXIVth Chilean Antarctic Scientific Expedition in 1987-88, a bronze bust of the pilot Pardo was placed on each of these monoliths;

Recommend to their Governments that:

The following clause be added at the end of the description of Historic Monument No 53 in Recommendation XIV-8:

Bronze busts of the pilot Luis Pardo Villalon were placed on the three above-mentioned monoliths during the XXIVth Chilean Antarctic Scientific Expedition in 1987-1988.

**XIV-4: Facilitation of Scientific Research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest:
Interim Guidelines: Extension of Designation**

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VIII-3, VIII-4, X-6, XII-5 and XIII-7;

Noting that:

- i) in accordance with paragraph 2 of Recommendation VIII-3 the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) at its Nineteenth Meeting at San Diego, USA in June 1986, had reviewed the Site of Special Scientific Interest No 2 and had noted the importance of protecting this site from man-made electromagnetic interference over a range of frequencies from 10^{-2} hz to 10^8 hz in view of the value of the site for the study of natural electromagnetic phenomena of relevance to ionospheric and magnetospheric physics;
- ii) experience of the practical effect of the management plan for the site had shown it to be an effective means of reducing the risks of harmful interference with the scientific research being undertaken in it;
- iii) no change to the management plan had been proposed by SCAR;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The date of expiry of designation of Site No 2 be extended from 31 December 1987 to 31 December 1997.
2. They use their best endeavours to ensure, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Recommendation VIII-3 that the management plan for this site is observed.

**XIV-5: Facilitation of Scientific Research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest:
Interim Guidelines: Additional Sites**

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VIII-3 and VIII-4;

Noting that management plans have been prepared and approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) for certain Sites of Special Scientific Interest additional to those already designated;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of the management plans prepared for these sites;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the management plans, annexed to this approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) for certain Sites of Special Scientific Interest additional to those already designated;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of the management plans prepared for these sites;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the management plans, annexed to this recommendation for the following sites:

Site No 22: Yukidori Valley, Langhovde, Lutzow-Holm Bay.

Site No 23: Svarthamaren, Muhlig-ofmannfjella, Dronning Maud Land.

Site No 24: Summit of Mt Melbourne, North Victoria Land.

Site No 25: Marine Plain, Mule Peninsula, Vestfold Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land.

Site No 26: Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Islands, South Shetland Islands.

Site No 27: Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands.

Site No 28: South Bay, Doumer Island, Palmer Archipelago.

XIV-6: Marine Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives,

Recalling Article II of the Antarctic Treaty, Recommendation VII-3 and VIII-3;

Conscious of the need to protect marine scientific investigations which might suffer from wilful or accidental interference;

Desiring to protect inshore marine sites of scientific interest where harmful interference is generally recognized to be likely;

Recognizing the need to protect such marine scientific investigations;

Recognizing that a limited number of inshore marine sites of exceptional scientific interest may require long-term protection from harmful interference;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They invite SCAR through their National Committees, to have regard to the following when considering proposals for Marine Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

- a) Marine sites should be proposed only when:
 - i) Marine scientific investigations are being carried out or are planned to begin before the following meeting of SCAR, and there is a demonstrable risk of interference which would jeopardize those scientific investigations; or
 - ii) they are of exceptional scientific interest and therefore require a measure of long term protection from harmful interference;
- b) Marine sites should be proposed for designation up to a specified date, which may be extended following a review by SCAR:
- c) Proposals for the designation of Marine Sites should be accompanied by management plans which should include inter alia, and where applicable, the following details:
 - i) a description of the Marine Site, together with a map delimiting its boundaries;
 - ii) a statement setting out the reasons in conformity with paragraphs 1(a)(i) and (ii) above for designation of the Marine Site;
 - iii) a description of the scientific investigations being carried out or planned;
 - iv) the proposed date at which the designation will expire unless extended;
 - v) if adjacent to the coast, proposed points of access;
 - vi) other kinds of scientific investigations which would not cause harmful interference with the investigations described at paragraph (c)(iii) above;
 - vii) whether specific kinds of scientific sampling may take place and guidelines for such sampling.

2. They invite SCAR, through their National Committees, to initiate review of those Marine Sites whose designation is likely to terminate before the second following Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting.

3. They request their national offices responsible for Antarctic activities to maintain a record of activities within each Marine Site of Special Scientific Interest in which their scientists are active.

4. Scientists wishing to work within Marine Sites of Special Scientific Interest should consult their national offices responsible for Antarctic activities to obtain authorization.

XIV-8: Historic Sites and Monuments

Recalling Recommendations I-IX, V-4, VI-14, VII-9, XII-7 and XIII-16;

Recommend to their Governments that the following historic monuments 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, they be accorded the respect and protection required by the Recommendation recalled above:

53. Monoliths and Commemorative Plaques celebrating the rescue of survivors of the British ship ‘Endurance’ by the Chilean Navy cutter ‘Yelcho’ displaying the following words:

“Here, on August 30th., 1916, the Chilean Navy cutter ‘Yelcho’ commanded by Pilot Luis Pardo Villalón rescued the 22 men from the Shackleton Expedition who survived the wreck of the ‘Endurance’ living for four and one half months in this Island”

The Monolith and the plaques have been placed on Elephant Island (61°03' Lat.S., 54°50' Long.W.) and their replicas on the Chilean bases ‘Arturo Prat’ (62°30' Lat.S., 59°49' Long.W.) and ‘Rodolfo Marsh’ (62°12' Lat.S., 62°12' Long.W.).

Extract from Report of XIVth ATCM

Additional protective measures

75. The Meeting was pleased to receive from SCAR a response to Recommendation XIII-5 (z) which took the form of a Report entitled ‘The Protected Area System in the Antarctic’ (SCAR, Cambridge, 1987). This was presented to the Meeting as Document ANT/XIV/INF/7. Discussion focussed on the five proposals contained in the SCAR report and the Working Papers submitted by Australia (ANT/XIV/WP/17) and the United Kingdom (ANT/XIV/WP/11) which suggested possible responses to these proposals.

76. Acknowledging the achievements of the existing system of protected areas, the Meeting noted SCAR’s view that the system could be improved by additions to it. Some delegations felt that some of the SCAR proposals needed further careful study, and should be approached step by step with a view to improving the area protection system in the Antarctic. In this connection, it was also pointed out that SCAR’s response to paragraph (2) of Recommendation XIII-5, which should be available for the XVth Meeting, would assist in the consideration of this subject.

SCAR Proposal 1:

77. In taking note of this proposal to make visits for periodic assessment to Specially Protected Areas (SPAs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), and Historic Monuments (HMs), the Meeting recognized the need to determine whether the objectives for which these Areas, Sites and Monuments have been designated, are being met.

78. The meeting recognized the value of visits to Areas, Sites and Monuments being made at such intervals as are necessary in order to determine whether the objectives of their designation are being met and, if not, steps that possibly could be taken better to meet them. In undertaking these visits relevant management provisions should be strictly

adhered to, so as to ensure that this process does not itself have an adverse environmental impact.

79. With these necessary constraints in mind, it was strongly suggested that Contracting Parties should use their best endeavours to undertake visits to as many Areas, Sites and Monuments as possible, when access and opportunity exist, and provide reports of such visits for review at the Preparatory Meeting for the XVth Meeting, so that this issue may be considered in more detail at the XVth Consultative Meeting. It was suggested that it would be helpful if the reports covered the same categories of subject matter in relation to each Area, Site and Monument.

80. A reference document listing categories of relevant information which should be collected on Areas, Sites and Monuments, which might assist Parties in carrying out these visits, is annexed to this Report (Annex H). [Text follows this extract.]

81. The need to continue a process of reports on, and review of, the status of Areas, Sites and Monuments was recognized, but decisions as to how this might be achieved were deferred to the next Consultative Meeting to consider in the light of the reports it received.

SCAR Proposal 2:

In taking note of Proposal 2 of the SCAR Report, to make available information resulting from such visits, the Meeting proposed that reports of these visits should be circulated when available to Contracting Parties, to SCAR, and, if appropriate, to CCAMLR, prior to the Preparatory Meeting for the XVth Meeting.

83. It was also recognized that information arising from such an assessment process should be made publicly available. In this respect, inclusion in the annual exchange of information and other possible means for disseminating such reports were identified, such as publication through SCAR.

84. The value of data-base mechanisms for the storage and retrieval of this information was also acknowledged. It was noted that consideration of this issue would be better deferred until the XVth Meeting, to be discussed in connection with SCAR's response to Recommendation XIII-5(ii).

SCAR Proposal 3:

85. Some delegations acknowledged, as advocated in this proposal, the desirability of having management plans for SPAs. These would provide a technique for ensuring that the objectives of designation of SPAs are being met. Some other delegations were concerned that the value of SPAs as a protective mechanism could be diminished by the adoption of management plans for them. The view was also expressed that adoption of such plans would in any case require a prior amendment to Article VIII of the Agreed Measures. The United States delegation proposed such an amendment, but time was insufficient to consider the proposal fully, and further consideration was deferred until the XVth Meeting.

86. To assist in considering what should be included in such plans and how they should be adopted, it would be helpful if Contracting Parties, in particular those conducting visits to report on SPAs, would provide examples of possible management plans for SPAs at the XVth Meeting to facilitate discussion of this issue.

87. Such examples might be expected to include a specification of the compelling scientific purposes for which entry to the SPA could be permitted, and any actions in pursuit of these purposes which would not adversely affect the natural ecological system existing in the SPA (as referred to in Article VIII of the Agreed Measures).

SCAR Proposal 4:

88. The meeting noted SCAR's call for the submission of proposals for additional protected areas to provide for geographically distributed representative examples of all Antarctic terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems.

89. The view was expressed that it would not be possible for marine SPAs to be designated under the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora without amending them. Some delegations held that there was no distinction in the application of the Agreed Measures to land or sea areas.

90. The Meeting, recalling Recommendation VII-2, recognized that the existing SPAs and SSSIs still did not fully cover representative examples of the major Antarctic land and freshwater ecological systems, and it urged national organizations to conduct surveys and take such other steps as may be feasible to identify potential areas, and to draft proposals for new SPAs and SSSIs that would fill gaps in this representation. Where possible they should pass these proposals to XX SCAR for consideration.

91. In this connection, the Meeting noted that the classification of Antarctic ecosystems published in SCAR Bulletin no 55 (SCAR, Cambridge 1977) would be helpful in identifying such gaps. The results of surveys and available proposals might then be considered at the XVth Meeting in the light of further information arising from the visits to SPAs and SSSIs called for in paragraph 79.

SCAR Proposal 5:

92. There was keen discussion of the fifth of the SCAR proposals, 'that a new category of protected area be introduced to the system while retaining the present categories'.

93. Several delegations were of the view that the concept of multiple use in Antarctica was not yet well enough developed, either operationally or conceptually. They noted that prior consideration of, and experience in, the means for protection of values other than those currently protected would assist in the future in building up a co-ordinated management system. The SCAR Report called for the use of management plans as flexible tools in the management of areas. The merit of developing concepts of multiple use and zoning for different levels of protection was acknowledged.

94. In this context, there were differing views expressed as to whether existing protective arrangements could be used to provide protection for areas of outstanding geological, recreational, scenic or wilderness interest, in addition to those of outstanding biological

interest. To resolve this uncertainty, the United States delegation proposed establishing a new category of protected area, tentatively called 'Special Reserves', to provide a clear means for protecting areas of outstanding geological, recreational, scenic, or wilderness value. Time was insufficient to fully consider this proposal and further consideration was deferred until the XVth Consultative Meeting.

95. Discussion of the SCAR proposal to establish a new category of protected areas was assisted by a paper submitted by the Australian delegation entitled 'Antarctic Protected Areas — Examples of Application' (ANT/XIV/WP/16), and a paper submitted by the United Kingdom delegation entitled 'Management Plans for Antarctic Protected Areas' (ANT/XIV/WP/25). It was commonly felt that real examples of management plans would considerably assist Consultative Parties in further understanding how best to introduce such a new category of protected area into the existing system. It would be helpful if Parties were to prepare draft management plans for areas with which they are familiar, and which in their opinion, would benefit from the application of multiple use zoning techniques of area management.

96. It was noted that, in order to obtain a better idea of the scope and consequences of such a new category, it would be helpful if the Preparatory Meeting for the XVth Consultative Meeting could have before it draft management plans relating inter alia to:

- a) areas surrounding scientific research stations;
- b) areas of cultural, scenic, wilderness, recreational and historic values; and,
- c) SPAs, SSSIs and HMs and adjacent areas, including buffer zones.

97 Some delegations suggested that provisional management plans for some of the following, among others, might provide useful insights into the value of such plans:

Arthur Harbour, Anvers Island
Beardmore Glacier
Deception Island, South Shetland Islands
Dry Valleys, Victoria Land
Ross Island
Signy Island, South Orkney Island
Vestfold Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land.

It was emphasized that submission of management plans for these or other areas implied no commitment to their eventual acceptance.

Annex H: Information required in the compilation of reports on visits to Specially Protected Areas (SPAs), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Historic Monuments

1. Name and position, with co-ordinates, of area site or monument visited, and whether these differ from those in the original designation.
2. Date(s) of visit, methods of transport, and composition (including names and qualifications) of visiting party.

A. *In the case of SPAs and SSSIs:*

10. Information about the physical environment, soils, vegetation and fauna which is additional to or differs from that set out in the relevant description or management plan, and in *Conservation Areas in the Antarctic*, Bonner and Lewis-Smith (SCAR/ICSU 1985).
11. Description of any markers, buildings, or other installations or man-made features and their purpose(s) within the area or site.
12. Evidence of any recent physical or biological change, particularly when such change might have been brought about by human activities.
13. Evidence of any activity contrary to the Agreed Measures or the relevant management plan.
14. Observations on special features of conservation significance.
15. Description of any scientific research that has been undertaken in the SPA (under permit issued in accordance with Articles VI and VIII of the Agreed Measures) or in the SSSI.
16. Evidence as to whether the site is continuing to serve the purpose for which it was originally designed.
17. Any other information considered relevant or useful in furthering the purpose for which the area or site was originally designated.

B. B. In the case of Historic Monuments:

18. Information about the monument which is additional to or differs from the description given in the Annex to Recommendation VII-9 and any other published account.
19. Evidence of any recent change, particularly when such change might have been brought about by human activities.
20. Description of any markers, notices, etc.
21. Description of any human activities in the vicinity of the monument.
22. Any other information considered relevant or useful in furthering the preservation of the monument.

XIII-5: Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment: Additional Protective Arrangements

The Representatives,

Recalling the measures adopted under the Antarctic Treaty for the protection of the environment, the protection of historic sites and monuments, the conservation of fauna and flora, and in particular the setting aside of Specially Protected Areas and Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Desiring to ensure that activities in Antarctica should not harm the unique Antarctic environment, disrupt scientific investigations or other legitimate uses or be otherwise contrary to the principles and purposes of the Antarctic Treaty;

Bearing in mind that the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research at the XVIIIth Meeting in Bremerhaven considered the question of the establishment of a new type of conservation area in the Antarctic;

Recommend to their Governments that through their National Committees they invite the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to offer scientific advice:

- i) on the system of protected areas in the Antarctic, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Specially Protected Areas and the question of a possible additional category of area under a different form of protection; and
- ii) on steps that possibly could be taken to improve the comparability and accessibility of scientific data on Antarctica.

XIII-7: Facilitation of Scientific Research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest Interim Guidelines: Extension of Designation

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VIII-3, VIII-4, X-5 and XII-5;

Noting that:

- i) in accordance with paragraph 2 of Recommendation VIII-3 the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), at its Eighteenth Meeting at Bremerhaven in September 1984, had reviewed the eight sites of special scientific interest designated in Recommendation VIII-4
- ii) experience of the practical effect of the management plans for these sites had shown them to be an effective means of reducing the risks of harmful interference in areas of special scientific interest
- iii) except for Site No 1 no change to these management plans had been proposed by SCAR

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The date of expiry of designation of Site Numbers 2-8 be extended from 31 December 1985 to the date shown below:

Site No 2: Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island: to 31 December 1987.

Site No 3: Barwick Valley, Victoria Land: to 31 December 1995.

Site No 4: Cape Crozier, Ross Island: to 31 December 1991.

Site No 5: Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands: to 31 December 1991.

Site No 6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands: to 31 December 1991.

Site No 7: Haswell Island: to 31 December 1991.

Site No 8: Western shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, South Shetland Islands: to 31 December 1995.

2. They use their best endeavours to ensure, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Recommendation VII-3, that the management plans of these sites are observed.

**XIII-8: Facilitation of Scientific Research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest
Interim Guidelines: Additional Sites**

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VII-3, VIII-3, VIII-4 and X-5;

Noting that management plans have been prepared and approved by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research for certain Sites of Special Scientific Interest additional to those already designated;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of the management plans prepared for these Sites;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the management plans, annexed to this Recommendation, for the following Sites:

- Site No 9: Rothera Point, Adelaide Island
- Site No 10: Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island
- Site No 11: Tramway Ridge, Mount Erebus, Ross Island
- Site No 12: Canada Glacier, Lake Fryxell, Taylor Valley, Victoria Land
- Site No 13: Potter Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands
- Site No 14: Harmony Point, Nelson Island, South Shetland Islands
- Site No 15: Cierva Point and nearby islands, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula
- Site No 16: Bailey Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land
- Site No 17: Clark Peninsula, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land
- Site No 18: White Island, McMurdo Sound
- Site No 19: Linnaeus Terrace, Asgaard Range, Victoria Land
- Site No 20: Biscoe Point, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago
- Site No 21: Shores of Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands

**XIII-9: Facilitation of Scientific Research: Sites of Special Scientific Interest:
Interim Guidelines**

SSSI No 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island: Amendment to Management Plan

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation VIII-4 and the Management Plan for Site of Special Scientific Interest No 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island annexed thereto;

Noting that at its Eighteenth Meeting the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) held at Bremerhaven in September 1984 reviewed the management plans of the eight Sites of Special Scientific Interest designated in Recommendations VIII-4 and X-5 and that it proposed an amended management plan for SSSI No 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The management plan for Site of Special Scientific Interest No 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island annexed to Recommendation VIII-4 be terminated;
2. They voluntarily take account of the management plan, annexed to this Recommendation, for Site No 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island.

XIII-10: Specially Protected Areas: North Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands

The Representatives,

Considering that the area bound by Foul Point and Conception Point on the north coast of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands, extending southwards to Wave Peak and comprising Ommaney Bay and the bay between Prong Point and Conception Point embraces areas of coastal ice-free terrain (Conception, Prong and Foul Points) with large seabird colonies and lichen-dominated cliffs, and permanent ice rising to the Brisbane heights plateau which provides an excellent representative area of a pristine ice environment near the northern limit of the maritime Antarctic and the Antarctic Treaty area, and that the interrelated terrestrial, permanent ice and marine components of this area comprise an integrated example of the coastal, permanent ice and sublittoral ecosystems typical of the maritime Antarctic environment;

Recommend to their Governments that the following area of outstanding scientific interest be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 18

North Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. Between Lat. 60°31'S., Long. 45°41'W. and Lat. 60°37'S., Long. 45°36'W. and Lat. 60°32'S., Long. 45°29'W.

DESCRIPTION: The area lies on the central north side of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. It is bounded to the east by Foul Point (lat. 60°32'S, long. 45°29'W) and to the west by Conception Point (lat. 60°31'S, long. 45°41'W); the entire area of these points is included in the area. The eastern boundary follows a precipitous ridge 6 km southwards to a position at 2500 ft (750m) altitude immediately to the west of Mt Nivea summit (lat. 60°35'S, long. 45°29'W), thence west-south-westwards for 5,5 km to a position at 3000 ft (900m) altitude to the north-east of Wave Peak summit (lat. 60°37'S, long. 45°35'W), and from there 2 km westwards across the Brisbane Heights plateau then 5 km north-west to an unnamed summit at 3532 ft (1060m) and north for 6 km to Conception Point. The summits of Mt Nivea and Wave Peak and the col known as High Stile are outside the area. Ommaney Bay and the unnamed bay to the west are included within the area south of the boundary between Conception and Prong Points (11.5 km). The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced here]

XIII-11: Specially Protected Areas: Lagotellerie Island, Marguerite Bay

The Representatives,

Considering that Lagotellerie Island contains a relatively diverse flora typical of the southern Antarctic Peninsula region; that of particular interest is the abundance of the only two Antarctic flowering plants (*Deschampsia Antarctica* and *Colobanthus quitensis*) which form closed stands up to 10 m²; that these are amongst the largest stands known south of the South Shetland Islands, being only 90 km north of their southern limit; that here both species flower profusely and the seeds have a greater viability than those produced in the South Orkney and South Shetland Islands; that numerous mosses and lichens also form well developed communities on the island; that a few of the mosses are fertile, a rare phenomenon in most Antarctic localities; that the invertebrate fauna is rich and that the island is one of the southernmost sites for the apterous midge *Belgica antarctica*; that the shallow loamy soil developed beneath these swards and its associated invertebrate fauna and microbiota are probably unique at this latitude; that there is a colony of about 1000 Adelie penguins (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) and one of the farthest south colonies of a few dozen blue eyed cormorants (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) at the south-east corner of the island and that numerous pairs of brown and south polar skuas (*Catharacta lonnbergii* and *C. maccormicki*) breed on the island;

Recommend to their Governments that the following area of outstanding scientific interest be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 19

Lagotellerie Island, Marguerite Bay.

Lat. 67°53'S., Long. 67°24'W.

DESCRIPTION: The area consists of Lagotellerie Island which lies about 3 km west of the southern part of Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, south-west Antarctic Peninsula. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced here]

XIII-12: Specially Protected Areas: “New College Valley”, Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island

The Representatives,

Considering that the area contains some of the most luxuriant stands of vegetation (algae, mosses and lichens) and associated microflora in the Ross Sea sector of Antarctica; that because of the susceptibility of the cryptogamic vegetation to damage from trampling, the designation of the area provides protection for its biota, so that the area may serve as a conservation reserve representative of the adjacent Site of Special Scientific Interest no. 10;

Recommend to their Governments that the following area of outstanding scientific interest be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 20

“New College Valley”, Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island

Lat. 77°14’S., Long. 166°23’W.

DESCRIPTION: The area consists of the ice free terrain lying between the cliff top above Caughley Beach and about 100 m east of the Mt Bird Ice Cap, and between a line south of the main stream bed of “Keble Valley” and the south ridge of “New College Valley”. It is surrounded on three sides by Site of Special Scientific Interest no. 10. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced here]

XIII-13: Specially Protected Area No. 7: Cape Hallett, Victoria Land: Extension of Boundaries

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation IV-7 in accordance with which an area between the eastern side of the road, which runs along the eastern side of Willett Cove, and the western margin of the permanent ice sheet, to the south of a line from the road to the margin to the permanent ice sheet at the latitude of the head of Willett Cove, and to the north of a line from the road to the margin of the permanent ice sheet drawn 350 metres to the south of that latitude and parallel to it, was designated for insertion in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora on the grounds that Cape Hallett includes a small patch of particularly rich and diverse vegetation which supports a variety of terrestrial fauna and that the ecosystem, which includes a rich avifauna, is of outstanding scientific interest;

Considering that in recent years rich areas of vegetation have developed immediately outside of the existing boundaries of the area; that to the south is a particularly dense and extensive stand of moss below a large permanent snow patch on the talus slope below the north end of the ice-fall; that the main moss stand is 35 m across but plants are widely scattered on ridges and gulleys throughout the area; that to the north, rocky outcrops and stable scree support extensive stands of dense lichen growth (especially *Xanthoria*) and mosses, that algae (*Prasiola*) are also present, and that these are some of the richest stands of vegetation in Victoria Land;

Recommend to their Governments that the Description of Specially Protected Area no. 7, Cape Hallett, Victoria Land, inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora be amended as follows:

DESCRIPTION: The area comprising a roughly rectangular block lies south of the northern coast of Cape Hallett between the road, which runs along the eastern side of Willett Cove and the western margin of the permanent ice sheet and to the north of an E-W line from a projection of the line of the road southward to a point 200 m south of latitude 72°18’S to the margin of the permanent ice sheet. The original area and the revised boundaries are shown on the attached map. [not reproduced here]

XIII-14: Specially Protected Areas: Interim Guidelines

The Representatives recommend to their Governments that, until such time as Recommendations XII-10 to XII-13 may become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, they should as far as feasible consider these Recommendations as guidelines.

XIII-16: Historic Sites and Monuments

Recalling Recommendations I-IX, V-4, VI-14, VII-9 and XII-7;

Recommend to their Governments that the following historic monuments 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 they be accorded the respect and protection required by the Recommendation recalled above:

45. Plaque on Brabant Island, on Metchnikoff Point, Lat 64°02’S, Long 62°34’W, mounted at a height of 70 m on the crest of the moraine separating this point from the glacier and bearing the following inscription: ‘This monument was built by François de Gerlache and other members of the Joint Services Expedition 1983-85 to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island by the Belgian Antarctic expedition 1897-99: Adrien de Gerlache (Belgium) leader, Roald Amundsen (Norway), Henryk Arctowski (Poland), Frederick Cook (USA) and Emile Danco (Belgium) camped nearby from 30 January to 6 February 1898’.
46. All the buildings and installations of Port Martin base, Terre Adélie (Lat 66°49’S, Long 141°24’E) constructed in 1950 by the 3rd French expedition in Terre Adélie and partly destroyed by fire during the night of 23 to 24 January 1952.
47. Wooden building called ‘Base Marret’ on the Ile des Pétrels, Terre Adélie (Lat 66°40’S, Long 140°01E) where seven men under the command of Mario Marret overwintered in 1952 following the fire at Port Martin base.
48. Cross erected on the North-East headland of the Ile des Pétrels, Terre Adélie (Lat 66°40’S, Long 140°01’E) in memory of André Prudhomme, head meteorologist in the 3rd International Geophysical Year expedition who disappeared during a storm on 7 January 1959.
49. The concrete pillar erected by the First Polish Antarctic Expedition at Dobrolowski station on the Bunger Hill to measure acceleration due to gravity $g = 982,439.4 \text{ mgal} \pm 0.4 \text{ mgal}$ in relation to Warsaw, according to the Potsdam system, in January 1959 (Lat 66°16.3’S, Long 100°45’E, $h = 35.4\text{m}$).
50. A brass plaque bearing the Polish eagle, the national emblem of Poland, the dates 1975 and 1976, and the following text in Polish, English and Russian: “In memory of the landing of members of the first Polish Antarctic marine research expedition on the vessels ‘Profesor Siedlecki’ and ‘Tazar’ in February 1976”. This plaque, south-west of the Chilean and Soviet stations, is mounted on a cliff facing Maxwell Bay, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island.

51. The grave of Włodzimierz Puchalski, surmounted by an iron cross, on a hill to the south of Arctowski station on King George Island. W. Puchalski, was an artist, a producer of documentary nature films, who died on 19 January 1979 whilst working at the station.

52. Monument erected to commemorate the establishment on 20 February 1985 by the People's Republic of China of the 'Great Wall Station' (Lat 62°13'S, Long 58°58'W) on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Engraved on the monument is the following inscription in Chinese: 'Great Wall Station, First Chinese Antarctic Research Expedition, 20 February 1985'.

XII-5: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VIII-3, VIII-4 and X-6;

Noting that, pursuant to Recommendation X-6, the designation as Sites of Special Scientific Interest of the Sites numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 will expire on 30 June 1985, and the designation of Site No.8 will expire on 31 March 1985, before the probable date of the Thirteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, and that the designation of Site No. 7 expired on 30 June 1983;

Desirous that the designation of these sites as Sites of Special Scientific Interest not be allowed to expire before the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) has reviewed the Sites and presented the results of its review to the Consultative Parties;

Noting the intention of SCAR to review all Sites of Special Scientific Interest at the Eighteenth Meeting of SCAR in 1984 and to present the results of its comprehensive review to the Consultative Parties for consideration at the Thirteenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting in 1985;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The date of expiry of the following sites should be extended from 30 June 1985 to 31 December 1985:

Site No. 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island,

Site No. 2: Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island,

Site No. 3: Barwick Valley, Victoria Land,

Site No. 4: Cape Crozier, Ross Island,

Site No. 5: Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands,

Site No. 6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands;

2. The date of expiry of Site No. 7: Haswell Island, should be extended from 30 June 1983 to 31 December 1985.

3. The date of expiry of Site No. 8: Western Shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island, should be extended from 31 March 1985 to 31 December 1985; and

4. They use their best endeavours to ensure, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Recommendation VIII-3, that the management plans of these sites are observed.

XII-7: Historic Sites and Monuments

Recalling Recommendations I-IX, V-4, VI-14, and VII-9;

Recommend to their Governments that the following historic monuments 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 they be accorded the respect and protection required by the Recommendation recalled above:

44. Plaque erected at the temporary Indian station ‘Dakshin Gangotri’, Princess Astrid Kyst, Dronning Maud Land, listing the names of the members of the First Indian Antarctic Expedition which landed nearby on 9 January 1982 (Lat 70°45’S, Long 11°38’E).

XI-3: Air disaster on Mount Erebus

The Representatives,

Recalling with respect that in the years of exploration and research many have travelled to and worked in Antarctica and not returned;

Noting that on 28 November 1979 two hundred and fifty-seven people of several nationalities lost their lives when the aircraft in which they were travelling crashed into the slopes of Mount Erebus, Ross Island, Antarctica;

Aware that in spite of the determined and courageous action of members of the New Zealand and United States Antarctic expeditions the bodies of some of those who died could not be recovered;

Aware, too, that no permanent memorial may be placed on the ice slopes at the site of the tragedy;

Express their deep sympathy with the relatives of those who died and with the Government and people of New Zealand; and

Recommend to their Governments that the site on the northern slopes of Mount Erebus where the accident took place be declared a tomb and that they ensure that the area is left in peace.

X-5: Man’s impact on the Antarctic environment: Site of Special Scientific Interest - Interim Guidelines

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VII-3, VIII-3 and VIII-4;

Noting that a management plan has been prepared for a Site of Special Scientific Interest on the western shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of the management plan prepared for this Site;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the management plan, annexed to this recommendation, for Site No.8 western shore of Admiralty Bay, King George Island.

X-6: Man's impact on the Antarctic environment: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations VIII-3 and VIII-4;

Noting that:

- i) in accordance with paragraph 2 of Recommendation VIII-3 the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR), at its Fifteenth Meeting at Chamonix in May 1978, had reviewed the seven sites of Special Scientific Interest designated in Recommendation VIII-4;
- ii) experience of the practical effect of the management plans for these sites had shown them to be an effective means of reducing the risk of harmful interference in areas of exceptional scientific interest;
- iii) no change to these management plans had been proposed by SCAR;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The date of expiry of designation of the following sites should be extended from 30 June 1981 to 30 June 1985:

Site No. 1: Cape Royds, Ross Island.

Site No. 2: Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island.

Site No. 3: Barwick Valley, Victoria Land.

Site No. 4: Cape Crozier, Ross Island.

Site No. 5: Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands.

Site No. 6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands.

2. The date of expiry of designation of Site No. 7: Haswell Island, should be extended from 30 June 1981 to 30 June 1983.

3. They use their best endeavours to ensure, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Recommendation VIII-3, that the management plans of these sites are observed.

VIII-1: Specially Protected Areas: Litchfield Island

The Representatives,

Considering that Litchfield Island, together with its littoral, possesses an unusually rich collection of marine and terrestrial life, is unique amongst the neighbouring islands as a breeding place for six species of native birds and provides an outstanding example of the natural ecological system of the Antarctic Peninsula area;

Recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 17
Litchfield Island, Arthur Harbor, Palmer Archipelago
Lat 66°16'S, long 64°06'W

DESCRIPTION: A small island, about 2.5 km² in area. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced here]

VIII-2: Review of Specially Protected Areas

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations III-8 and VII-2;

Conscious of the need to revise the list of Specially Protected Areas in Annex B of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora in the light of experience;

Recalling the criteria established by paragraph 1 of Recommendation VII-2 for the selection of Specially Protected Areas;

Noting with appreciation the response of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to paragraph 2 of Recommendation VII-2;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. The following Recommendations, recommending certain defined areas for inclusion in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, be terminated:
 - a) Recommendation IV-6 (Specially Protected Areas: Cape Crozier, Ross Island)
 - b) Recommendation IV-10 (Specially Protected Areas: Byers Peninsula)
 - c) Recommendation IV-12 (Specially Protected Areas: Fildes Peninsula)
 - d) Recommendation V-5 (Specially Protect Areas: Fildes Peninsula);
2. The numbers 6, 10 and 12 in Annex B of the Agreed Measures should not be used for other Specially Protected Areas.

VIII-3: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives,

Recalling Article II of the Antarctic Treaty and Recommendation VII-3;

Conscious of the need to protect scientific investigations which might suffer from willful or accidental interference;

Desiring to protect only sites where harmful interference is generally recognized to be likely;

Recognizing the need to protect such scientific investigations irrespective of their purpose;

Recognizing that a limited number of sites of exceptional scientific interest may require long-term protection from harmful interference;

Noting with appreciation the interim response of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to paragraph 1 of Recommendation VII-3;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They invite SCAR, through their National Committees, to have regard to the following when considering proposals for Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

a) Sites should only be proposed when:

- i) scientific investigations are being carried out or are planned to begin before the following meeting of SCAR, and there is a demonstrable risk of interference which would jeopardise those scientific investigations; or
- ii) they are of exceptional scientific interest and therefore require long-term protection from harmful interference;

b) Sites should be proposed for designation up to a specified date, which may be extended following a review by SCAR;

c) Proposals for the designation of sites should be accompanied by a management plan which should include, inter alia, and where applicable, the following details:

- i) a description of the Site, together with a map delimiting its boundaries and where applicable showing any existing or proposed demarcations on the Site;
- ii) a statement setting out the reasons in conformity with paragraphs 1(a) (i) and (ii) above for designation of the site;
- iii) a summary of the scientific investigations being carried out or planned;
- iv) the proposed date at which the designation will expire unless extended;
- v) proposed points of access;
- vi) any proposed pedestrian and vehicular routes;
- vii) other kinds of scientific investigation which would not cause harmful interference with the investigations described at paragraph (c)(iii) above;
- viii) whether specific kinds of scientific sampling may take place and guidelines for such sampling;
- ix) any other restraints that may be needed.

2. They invite SCAR, through their National Committees, to initiate review of those sites whose designation is likely to terminate before the second following Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting;

3. They request their national offices responsible for the administration of Antarctic expeditions to maintain a record of activities within each Site of Special Scientific Interest in which their scientists are active;
4. Persons wishing to visit Sites of Special Scientific Interest should consult their national bodies responsible for the administration of Antarctic expeditions.
5. Until such time as the Recommendations designating Sites of Special Scientific Interest become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, they should, as far as possible, be considered as guide lines.

VIII-4: Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Interim Guidelines

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation VII-3;

Noting Recommendation VIII-3;

Noting with appreciation the interim response of the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) to paragraph 1 of Recommendation VII-3;

Noting that management plans have been prepared for certain Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Considering that it would be advantageous to gather experience of the practical effect of management plans for certain sample Sites;

Recommend to their Governments that they voluntarily take account of the management plans, annexed to this Recommendation, for the following sites:

Site No.1: Cape Royds, Ross Island

Site No.2: Arrival Heights, Hut Point Peninsula, Ross Island

Site No.3: Barwick Valley, Victoria Land

Site No.4: Cape Crozier, Ross Island

Site No.5: Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands

Site No.6: Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands

Site No.7: Haswell Island

VIII-5: Permits for entry into Specially Protected Areas

The Representatives,

Noting that Recommendation VI-8, paragraph 2, and Articles VI and VIII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora enable Governments to issue permits for entry to Specially Protected Areas only for the collection of native mammals or birds (Article VI) or native plants (Article VIII, paragraph 2 (a));

Desiring to extend this facility to include other compelling scientific purposes;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. Recommendation VI-8 be terminated;
2. The Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora be modified by the addition of a new subparagraph to Article VIII, paragraph 2, as follows:
 - ‘c. entry by their nationals, except in accordance with a permit issued under Article VI or under paragraph 2(a) of the present Article or in accordance with a permit issued for some other compelling scientific purpose.’;
3. Until such time as the Agreed Measures and this Recommendation become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, this Recommendation should, as far as possible, be considered as a guideline.

VII-2: Review of Specially Protected Areas

The Representatives,

Recalling:

1. that the purpose of Specially Protected Areas is to preserve, in accordance with the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, the natural ecological systems of areas of outstanding scientific interest;
2. that Recommendation VI-8 has notably increased the protection afforded to Specially Protected Areas by prohibiting entry into them except in accordance with a permit;

Recognizing that the existing Specially Protected Areas were designated under less strict provisions regarding entry;

Conscious of the need to review the existing Specially Protected Areas in the light of experience and the increased degree of protection they have been afforded;

Recalling Recommendation III-X which encouraged SCAR to continue its interest in and prepare reports from time to time on the conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora;

Noting the opinion of SCAR, expressed in the report produced at its Twelfth Meeting on the ‘Purposes and Designation of Special Areas’, that the existing Specially Protected Areas are not fully representative of the major Antarctic land and freshwater ecological systems and that some of these ecological systems are over-represented in the series so far designated;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. In due course they include in the series of Specially Protected Areas listed in Annex B of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:
 - a) representative examples of the major Antarctic land and freshwater ecological systems;
 - b) areas with unique complexes of species;

- c) areas which are the type locality or only known habitat of any plant or invertebrate species;
 - d) areas which contain specially interesting breeding colonies of birds or mammals;
 - e) areas which should be kept inviolate so that in the future they may be used for purposes of comparison with localities that have been disturbed by man;
2. They invite SCAR, through their National Committees, to review in the light of the criteria set out in paragraph 1 the existing Specially Protected Areas, and to make recommendations about:
 - a) the desirability of retaining each Area;
 - b) the desirability of redefining the limits of each Area retained;
 - c) creating such additional Areas as may be considered desirable;
3. The number of Specially Protected Areas should be kept to the minimum that will meet the criteria set out in paragraph 1;
4. The size of each Specially Protected Area should be the minimum required to serve the purpose for which the Area has been designated.

VII-3: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

The Representatives,

Recognizing that:

1. scientific investigations may be jeopardised by accidental or willful interference;
2. sites where such investigations are proceeding may require a measure of protection;
3. because of the continuing scientific investigations in them certain localities of botanical or zoological interest are not suitable for designation as Specially Protected Areas under the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora;
4. sites of non-biological interest cannot be designated as Specially Protected Areas;

Considering that the application of individual management plans regulating access and use for a specified period to such sites, which might be called Sites of Special Scientific Interest, would enable investigations at these sites to be carried out without interference;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They invite SCAR, through their National Committees, to consider this matter further and make suggestions for the designation of sites of Special Scientific Interest (together with a proposed management plan for each site);
2. They study the subject further with a view to its inclusion on the Agenda of the Eighth Consultative Meeting.

VII-9: Historic Monuments

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations I-X, V-4 and VI-14;

Recommend to their Governments that they approve the annexed ‘List of Historic Monuments Identified and Described by the Proposing Government or Governments’.

[Note: The List referred to above, as amended to be updated, is found in the Section on Historic Sites and Monuments.]

VI-8: Permits for Entry to Specially Protected Areas

The Representatives,

Recalling Article VIII of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora annexed to Recommendation III-VIII (‘the Agreed Measures’) and the need to conform with paragraph 4(a) of that Article;

Considering that, in order to be effective, the existing prohibitions and measures of protection relating to Specially Protected Areas need to be strengthened;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They use their best endeavours to ensure compliance with those provisions of the Agreed Measures which relate to Specially Protected Areas;
2. They take such action as may be appropriate to prohibit the entry by their nationals into a Specially Protected Area, except in accordance with a permit issued under Articles VI and VIII of the Agreed Measures;
3. Until such time as this Recommendation may become effective in accordance with Article IX of the Antarctic Treaty, it shall, as far as feasible, be considered as a guideline.

VI-10: Specially Protected Area: Coppermine Peninsula, Robert Island

The Representatives,

Considering that Coppermine Peninsula is a biologically diverse area, supporting rich vegetation, together with a variety of terrestrial fauna, and that the ecosystem, which includes a rich avifauna, is of outstanding scientific interest;

Recommend to their Governments that the following be included in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA NO. 16

Coppermine Peninsula, Robert Island

Lat 62°23’S, long 59°42’W

DESCRIPTION: The area comprises all the land west of a line drawn from north to south across the Peninsula, 100 metres west of the two shelters found on the isthmus. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

VI-11: New Islands

The Representatives,

Recognizing the special scientific interest of new islands formed by geological processes in the Antarctic;

Recalling that the investigation of the colonization of an uncontaminated area by animals and plants can easily be spoiled by the presence of man;

Recommend to their Governments:

1. That any new island formed by geological processes in the Antarctic Treaty Area should be the subject of immediate consultation through diplomatic channels with a view to its consideration at the next Consultative Meeting in order to accord it special protection. Until this can be done, they should use their best endeavours to avoid its contamination by human interference;
2. That they should use their best endeavours to prevent tourists from landing on such islands.

VI-14: Historic Monuments

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendations I-IX and V-4;

Recommend to their Governments that:

1. They adopt all adequate measures to preserve and protect from damage the historic monuments situated in the Antarctic Treaty Area;
2. They arrange for each of these historic monuments to be appropriately marked with a notice indicating in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages that it is scheduled for preservation in accordance with the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty;
3. A list of historic monuments be prepared by consultation through diplomatic channels for consideration at the Seventh Consultative Meeting.

V-4: Historic Monuments

The Representatives,

Recalling Recommendation I-IX,

Recommend to their Governments:

1. that a list of historic monuments which should be preserved be drawn up;
2. that each Government circulate a list of historic monuments through diplomatic channels to other Consultative Governments;

3. that this subject be considered further at the next Consultative Meeting;
4. that, in the meantime, they do what is feasible to ensure the survival as far as possible of any historic monument which has been included on any list circulated under paragraph 2.

V-5: Specially Protected Areas: Fildes Peninsula

The Representatives, considering that Fildes Peninsula has several small lakes which, being ice-free in summer, are of outstanding ecological interest and that the most interesting one of them should be specially protected, *recommend* to their Governments that, in place of the description in Recommendation IV-2, the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 12

Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat 62°11'S, long 58°52'W

DESCRIPTION: The fresh-water lake, including the surrounding land within 100 metres of the shore, situated about 500 metres north of Suffield Point and 2.5 kilometres east-north-east of Bellinghousen Station on Fildes Peninsula. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-1: Specially Protected Areas: Taylor Rookery

The Representatives, considering that Taylor Rookery contains a colony of Emperor Penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) which is one of the few, and probably the largest, of the known colonies of this species located wholly on land, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 1

Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land

Lat 67°26'S, long 60°50'E

DESCRIPTION: The area consists of the whole of the northernmost rock exposure on the eastern side of Taylor Glacier. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-2: Specially Protected Areas: Rookery Islands

The Representatives, considering that Rookery Islands contain breeding colonies of all six bird species resident in the Mawson area, two of which, the Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) and the Cape Pigeon (*Daption capensis*), occur nowhere else in the region and that it is of scientific importance to safeguard this unusual association of six species and to preserve a sample of their habitat, recommend to their Governments that the following be

inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 2

Rookery Islands, Holme Bay

Lat 67°37'S, long 62°33'E

DESCRIPTION: The area, 7 nautical miles west of Mawson, comprises the islands and rocks lying within the rectangle marked on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-3: Specially Protected Areas: Ardery Island and Odbert Island

The Representatives, considering that Ardery Island and Odbert Island off the Budd Coast support several breeding species of petrel and provide a sample of their habitat and that two of these species, Antarctic Petrel (*Thalassoica antarctica*) and Antarctic Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacioides*), are of particular scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 3

Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast

Lat 66°22'S, long 110°28'E and Lat 66°22'S, long 110°33'E

DESCRIPTION: The area consists of Ardery Island and Odbert Island which lie offshore in Vincennes Bay, 7 nautical miles south of Wilkes. The off-lying rocks are not included in the area. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-4: Specially Protected Areas: Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands

The Representatives, considering that the Balleny Islands, as the most northerly Antarctic land in the Ross Sea region, support fauna and flora which reflect many circumpolar distributions at this latitude and that Sabrina Island in particular provides a representative sample of such fauna and flora, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 4

Sabrina Island, Balleny Islands

Lat 66°54'S, long 163°20'E

DESCRIPTION: A small island some 2 kilometres south of Buckle Island in the Balleny Islands. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-5: Specially Protected Areas: Beaufort Island, Ross Sea

The Representatives, considering that Beaufort Island contains substantial and varied avifauna, that it is one of the most important breeding grounds in the region, and that it

would be protected to preserve the natural ecological system as a reference area, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 5

Beaufort Island, Ross Sea

Lat 76°58'S, long 167°03'E

DESCRIPTION: Beaufort Island measures 6 kilometres by 3 kilometres and is located 20 nautical miles north of Ross Island. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-6: Specially Protected Areas: Cape Crozier, Ross Island

The Representatives, considering that Cape Crozier supports a rich bird and mammal fauna as well as microfauna and microflora and that the ecosystem depends upon a substantial mixing of marine and terrestrial elements of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 6

Cape Crozier, Ross Island

Lat 77°32'S, long 169°19'E

DESCRIPTION: The area comprises all the land on the coast of Ross Island east of a line joining the summits of Post Office Hill and Bomb Peak, north of a line which bears 90° True from Bomb Peak to the coast and north-east of a line which bears 315° True from Post Office Hill to the coast; the area is also deemed to include the locality occupied at any time by the rookery of Emperor Penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) immediately adjacent thereto. Williamson Rock is also included in the area. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced here]

IV-7: Specially Protected Areas: Cape Hallett, Victoria Land

The Representatives, considering that Cape Hallett includes a small patch of particularly rich and diverse vegetation which supports a variety of terrestrial fauna and that the ecosystem, which includes a rich avifauna, is of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 7

Cape Hallett, Victoria Land

Lat 72°18'S, long 170°19'E

DESCRIPTION: The area between the eastern side of the road, which runs along the eastern side of Willett Cove, and the western margin of the permanent ice sheet, to the south of a line from the road to the margin of the permanent ice sheet at the latitude of the head of Willett Cove, and to the north of a line from the road to the margin of the permanent ice sheet drawn 350 metres to the south of that latitude and parallel to it. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced here]

IV-8: Specially Protected Areas: Dion Islands

The Representatives, considering that amongst the Dion Islands is found the only colony of Emperor Penguins (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) known to exist on the west side of the Antarctic Peninsula and that the isolation of this colony from others of the same species makes it of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 8

Dion Islands, Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula

Lat 67°52'S, long 68°43'W

DESCRIPTION: A group of small, rocky, low-lying islands in Marguerite Bay, about 15 kilometres south of Adelaide Island. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-9: Specially Protected Areas: Green Island

The Representatives, considering that the vegetation on Green Island is exceptionally rich, that it is probably the most luxuriant anywhere on the west side of the Antarctic Peninsula, that in some places the humus is 2 metres thick and that this area, being of outstanding scientific interest should be protected because it is probably one of the most diverse Antarctic ecosystems, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 9

Green Island, Berthelot Islands, Antarctic Peninsula

Lat 65°19'S, long 64°10'W

DESCRIPTION: A small island, measuring about 600 metres by 400 metres, situated 150 metres to the north of the largest of the Berthelot Islands. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-10: Specially Protected Areas: Byers Peninsula

The Representatives, considering that Byers Peninsula supports a considerable diversity of plant and animal life, including many invertebrates, that a substantial population of Elephant Seals (*Mirounga leonina*) and small colonies of Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus* sp.)

are found on the beaches, that Fur Seals breed on Window Island and that the close association of such a large variety of Antarctic plants and animals within a relatively small area is of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 10

Byers Peninsula, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat 62°38'S, long 61°05'W

DESCRIPTION: The ice-free peninsula lying to the west of the western margin of the permanent ice sheet on Livingston Island. The five small ice-free areas on the south coast immediately to the east are also included. Window Island is included within the area, but no other off-lying islands and rocks. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced here]

IV-11: Specially Protected Areas: Cape Shirreff

The Representatives, considering that Cape Shirreff supports a considerable diversity of plant and animal life, including many invertebrates, that a substantial population of Elephant Seals (*Mirounga leonina*) and small colonies of Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus* sp.) are found on the beaches and that the area is of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 11

Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat 62°28'S, long 60°48'W

DESCRIPTION: The ice-free peninsula lying to the north of the northern margin of the permanent ice sheet on Livingston Island, between Barclay Bay and Hero Bay. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-12: Specially Protected Areas: Fildes Peninsula

The Representatives, considering that Fildes Peninsula is a biologically diverse region with numerous small lakes which are ice-free in summer, that it provides a representative sample of the South Shetland Islands and is an area of outstanding scientific interest, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 12

Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat 62°12'S, long 58°58'W

DESCRIPTION: The ice-free peninsula lying to the north-west of Maxwell Bay and west of the margin of the permanent ice sheet of King George Island, including Ardley Island but no other off-lying islands of rocks. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced here]

IV-13: Specially Protected Areas: Moe Island

The Representatives, considering that Moe Island provides a representative sample of the maritime Antarctic ecosystem, that intensive experimental research on the neighbouring Signy Island may alter its ecosystem and that Moe Island should be specially protected as a control area for future comparison, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 13

Moe Island, South Orkney Islands

Lat 60°45'S, long 45°41'W

DESCRIPTION: A small island, about 1 kilometre long and 1 kilometre across, lying about 500 metres south-west of Signy Island, South Orkney Islands. The off-lying rocks are not included in the area. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-14: Specially Protected Areas: Lynch Island

The Representatives, considering that Lynch Island supports one of the most extensive and dense areas of grass (*Deschampsia antarctica*) known in the Treaty Area and that it provides an outstanding example of a rare and natural ecosystem, recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 14

Lynch Island, South Orkney Islands

Lat 60°40'S, long 45°38'W

DESCRIPTION: A small island, measuring 500 metres by 300 metres, in Marshall Bay, off the south coast of Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands. The area is shown on the attached map. [not reproduced]

IV-15: Specially Protected Areas: Southern Powell Island and adjacent islands

The Representatives, considering that Southern Powell Island and the adjacent islands support substantial vegetation and a considerable bird and mammal fauna, which is representative of the natural ecology of the South Orkney Islands, and which is rendered

more important by the presence of the nucleus of an expanding colony of Fur Seals (*Arctocephalus tropicalis gazella*), recommend to their Governments that the following be inserted in Annex B, Specially Protected Areas, of the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora:

SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREA No. 15

Southern Powell Island and adjacent islands, South Orkney Islands

Lat 60°45'S, long 45°02'W

DESCRIPTION: This area in the central South Orkney Islands includes that part of Powell Island which is south of the latitude of the southern summit of John Peaks, together with the whole of Fredriksen Island, Michelsen Island, Christoffersen Island, Grey Island and the unnamed islands lying within the rectangle marked on the attached map. [not reproduced]

Extract from the Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, annexed to Recommendation III-VIII.

ARTICLE VIII: [Specially Protected Areas]

1. The areas of outstanding scientific interest listed in Annex B shall be designated 'Specially Protected Areas' and shall be accorded special protection by the Participating Governments in order to preserve their unique natural ecological system.
2. In addition to the prohibitions and measures of protection dealt with in other Articles of these Agreed Measures, the Participating Governments shall in Specially Protected Areas further prohibit:
 - a) the collection of any native plant, except in accordance with a permit;
 - b) the driving of any vehicle.
3. A permit issued under Article VI shall not have effect within a Specially Protected Area except in accordance with paragraph 4 of the present Article.
4. A permit shall have effect within a Specially Protected Area provided that:
 - a) it was issued for a compelling scientific purpose which cannot be served elsewhere; and
 - b) the actions permitted thereunder will not jeopardise the natural ecological system existing in that Area.

I-IX: Historic sites

With due regard to Article IV of the Treaty, the Representatives recommend that:

- 1) Governments interested in any tombs, buildings or objects of historic interest should consult together whenever appropriate on their restoration or preservation.

- 2) Appropriate reports on the condition of such tombs, buildings or objects of historic interest as well as any restoration which might have been effected should be exchanged among governments;
- 3) Governments adopt all adequate measures to protect such tombs, buildings or objects of historic interest, from damage and destruction.

Extract from report of Ist ATCM

In respect of Recommendation I-IX, the French delegation stated that ‘the French government would wish to give the word ‘object’ a fairly broad significance’.