



# Management Plan

## For Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 155 CAPE EVANS, ROSS ISLAND

(including Historic Site and Monument Nos. 16 and 17, the historic Terra Nova hut of Captain Robert Falcon Scott and its precincts and the Cross on Wind Vane Hill)

### 1. Description of Values to be Protected

The significant historic value of this Area was formally recognised when it was listed as Historic Site and Monument Nos. 16 and 17 in Recommendation 9 (1972). An area containing both sites was designated as Specially Protected Area No. 25 in Measure 2 (1997) and redesignated as Antarctic Specially Protected Area 155 in Decision 1 (2002).

The *Terra Nova* hut (Historic Site and Monument No. 16) is the largest of the historic huts in the Ross Sea region. It was built in January 1911 by the British Antarctic *Terra Nova* Expedition of 1910-1913, led by Captain Robert Falcon Scott, RN. It was subsequently used as a base by the Ross Sea party of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914-1917.

Historic Site and Monument No. 17 consists of the Cross on Wind Vane Hill, erected in the memory of three members of Shackleton's Ross Sea party who died in 1916. In addition to this, two anchors from the ship *Aurora* of the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, two instrument shelters (one on Wind Vane Hill and the other near the *Terra Nova* hut), several supply dumps and numerous artefacts are distributed around the site.

Cape Evans is one of the principal sites of early human activity in Antarctica. It is an important symbol of the Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration and, as such, has considerable historical significance. Some of the earliest advances in the study of earth sciences, meteorology, flora and fauna in Antarctica are associated with the *Terra Nova* Expedition based at this site. The data collected can provide a benchmark against which to compare current measurements. The history of these activities and the contribution they have made to the understanding and awareness of Antarctica therefore contribute to both the historic and scientific value of the site.

A revised version of the Management Plan was adopted by means of Measure 2 (2005) and changes to the access and movement provisions were adopted by means of Measure 12 (2008).

### 2. Aims and Objectives

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

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

### 3. Management Activities

The following management activities will be undertaken to protect the values of the Area:

- A regular programme of conservation work shall be undertaken on the *Terra Nova* hut and associated artefacts in the Area.
- Visits shall be made as necessary for management purposes.
- Systematic monitoring shall be put in place to assess the impacts of present visitor limits, and the results and any related management recommendations included in reviews of this Management Plan.
- National Antarctic Programmes operating in, or those with an interest in, the Area shall consult together with a view to ensuring the above management activities are implemented.
- Copies of this Management Plan, including maps of the Area, shall be made available at adjacent operational research/field stations.



## 4. Period of Designation

Designated for an indefinite period.

## 5. Maps

Map A: Cape Evans regional map. This map shows the boundaries of the Area with significant topographical features, field camp sites and helicopter landing sites. It also shows the approximate location of significant historical items within the area. Inset: Ross Island showing sites of nearby protected areas and stations.

Map B: Cape Evans site map. This map shows the approximate location of specific historic artefacts and sites within the Area.

## 6. Description of the Area

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

Cape Evans is a small, triangular shaped, ice-free area at the south west of Ross Island, 10 kilometres to the south of Cape Royds and 22 kilometres to the north of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island. The ice-free area is composed of till-covered basalt bedrock. The designated

Area is located on the north western coast of Cape Evans adjacent to Home Beach and centered on Scott's *Terra Nova* hut. The boundaries of the ASPA are:

- South: a line extending east from a point at 77° 38' 15.47" S, 166° 25' 9.48" E – 20 metres south of the cross on Wind Vane Hill;
- South-west: a line from the reference point above extended to follow the crest of the small ridge descending in a north westerly direction to the shoreline at 77° 38' 11.50" S, 166° 24' 49.47" E;
- North-west: by the shoreline of Home Beach;
- North-east: by the line of the outlet stream from Skua Lake to Home Beach at 77° 38' 4.89" S, 166° 25' 13.46" E;
- East: by the line extending south from the western edge of Skua Lake at 77° 38' 5.96" S, 166° 25' 35.74" E – to intersect with the southern boundary at 77° 38' 15.48" S, 166° 25' 35.68" E.

Skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*) nest at Cape Evans and Adelie penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) from the colony at Cape Royds may occasionally transit the Area. Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddellii*) have also been seen hauled out on Home Beach.

### 6(ii) Access to the Area

When safe conditions exist, vehicle approach to the Area can be made across the sea ice. Vehicles are prohibited from entering the Area, unless approved to do so for management activities in accordance with 7(i) below. During open water, landings by boat may be made directly in front of the hut at Home Beach. Helicopter landings may be made at either of the existing designated landing sites marked on Maps A and B. One site is approximately 100 metres to the north of the hut, just outside the Area. The other is located adjacent to the New Zealand refuge hut approximately 250 metres beyond the south western boundary of the Area.

### 6(iii) Location of structures within and adjacent to the Area

All structures located within the Area are of historic origin, although a temporary, modern protective enclosure around the magnetic hut remains in place. A major feature of the Area is Scott's *Terra Nova* hut located on the north western coast of Cape Evans at Home Beach.

The hut is surrounded by many historic relics including the two anchors from the *Aurora*, dog skeletons, an instrument shelter, two dog lines, meteorological screen, fuel dump, magnetic hut, coal stores, a flag pole and the experimental rock hut/rubbish dump which is an historic rock structure linked with the 'Worst Journey in the World' to Cape Crozier (1911) containing a small collection of artefacts. A memorial cross to three members of Shackleton's Ross Sea party of 1914-1917 stands on Wind Vane Hill. All these features are included within the boundaries of the Area.

A New Zealand refuge hut, camp site and helicopter landing site are situated approximately 250m to the south west of the Area.

The former Greenpeace year-round World Park Base was sited to the north east of Scott's *Terra Nova* hut from 1987 to 1992. No visible sign of the base remains.

### 6(iv) Location of other Protected Areas in the vicinity

- ASPA 121 (previously SSSI No. 1), Cape Royds, and
- ASPA 157 (SPA No. 27), Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds are 10 kilometres north of Cape Evans.
- ASPA 122 (SSSI No. 2), Arrival Heights and
- ASPA 158 (SPA No. 28), Hut Point are approximately 22 kilometres south of Cape Evans at Hut Point Peninsula.
- ASPA 130 (SSSI No. 11), Tramway Ridge is approximately 20 kilometres east of Cape Evans.

All sites are located on Ross Island.

### 6(v) Special Zones within the Area

There are no special zones within the Area.

## 7. Terms and Conditions for Entry Permits

Entry to the Area is prohibited except in accordance with a Permit. Permits shall be issued only by appropriate national authorities and may contain both general and specific conditions. A Permit may be issued by a national authority to cover a number of visits in a season.

Parties operating in the Area shall consult together and with groups and organisations interested in visiting the Area to ensure that visitor numbers are not exceeded. Permits to enter the site may be issued for a stated period for:

- activities related to conservation, research and/or monitoring purposes;
- management activities in support of the objectives of this Plan;
- activities related to educational or recreational activities including tourism, providing they do not conflict with the objectives of this Plan; and
- any other activity specifically provided for in this Plan.



### 7(i) Access to and movement within or over the Area

- Control of movement within the Area is necessary to prevent damage caused by crowding around the many vulnerable features within the Area. The maximum number in the Area at any time (including guides and those within the hut) shall be: **40 people**.
- Control of numbers within the hut is necessary to prevent damage caused by crowding around the many vulnerable features within the hut. The maximum number within the hut at any time (including guides) shall be: **12 people**.
- Avoidance of cumulative impacts on the interior of the hut requires an annual limit on visitor numbers. The effects of the current visitor levels (average 1127 per year between 1998 and 2009) suggest that a significant increase could cause significant adverse impacts. The maximum annual number of visitors shall be: **2,000 people**.
- These limits have been set based on current visitor levels and on the best advice available from conservation advisory agencies (which include conservators, archaeologists, historians, museologists and other heritage protection professionals). The limits are based on the proposition that any significant increase in the current level of visitor numbers would be detrimental to the values to be protected. An ongoing monitoring programme to assess the effects of visitors is required to provide the basis for future reviews of the Management Plan, in particular whether the current limits on numbers of visitors are appropriate.
- Adequate supervision of visits to the Area is necessary to prevent damage caused by crowding and by actions inconsistent with the Code of Conduct set out in section 7(ii). All tourism, educational and recreational visits must be supervised by an experienced guide nominated by the operator (refer section 7(ix)).
- Helicopter landings are prohibited within the Area as they have the potential to damage the site by blowing scoria and ice particles and to accelerate the abrasion of the hut and surrounding artefacts. Refer to section 6(ii) for recommended approaches and landing sites.
- Vehicles are prohibited from entering the Area except where it is necessary to use vehicles for management activities. This may include, but is not limited to activities such as clearing snow and ice that is judged to be a threat to the historic hut or other artefacts. In all such cases consideration shall be given to:
  - i. using the minimum sized vehicle required for the job;
  - ii. ensuring the vehicle operator is fully trained and aware of the provisions of this Plan, and of the sensitivities at the site of operation of the vehicle;
  - iii. careful planning and monitoring of all vehicle movements within the site so as to avoid damage to either the hut or artefacts buried beneath accumulated snow and ice.

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

Activities which may be conducted within the Area include:

- visits for conservation purposes;
- educational and/or recreational visits including tourism; and
- scientific activity which does not detract from the values of the Area.

Visitors should adhere to the following Code of Conduct, except where conservation, research, monitoring or management activities specified in the Permit require otherwise:

- Thoroughly clean grit and scoria, ice and snow from boots using the brushes provided before entering the hut to reduce floor abrasion and only use tripods or monopods with flat bottomed rubber bases as opposed to those with metal spikes which can damage the floor;
- Remove any clothing made wet by sea water, and any sea ice crystals from boots, as salt particles accelerate corrosion of metal objects;
- Do not touch, move or sit on any items or furniture in the huts - handling artefacts causes damage;
- As many areas are cramped and artefacts can be accidentally bumped, do not wear packs inside and when the maximum number of visitors (12) are in the hut at one time the use of tripods or monopods is prohibited;
- When moving around the sites, take great care not to tread on any items which may be obscured by snow and remain on established walking tracks;
- Use of combustion style lanterns, naked flames or smoking in or around the hut is strictly forbidden as fire is a major risk; and
- Visits should be recorded in the book provided. This allows times and levels of visitation to be correlated with temperature and humidity data automatically logged inside the hut.

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

- No new structures are to be erected in the Area, or scientific equipment installed, except for conservation activities as specified in section 1.
- No historic structure shall be removed from the Area, unless specified in a Permit issued in accordance with the provisions of section 7(vii).

### 7(iv) Location of field camps

- Use of the historic hut for living purposes is not permitted. Camping is prohibited in the Area under any circumstances.
- An existing field camp site is associated with the two New Zealand field shelters located 250m south west of the Area and should be used by all parties intending to camp in this area. A second alternative field camp site is located to the north of the Area near the helicopter pad on Home Beach (Map A and B).



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

- No living animals, plant material, micro-organisms or soil shall be introduced to the Area. No food products shall be taken into the Area.
- Chemicals may only be introduced for permitted scientific or conservation purposes. Chemicals (including fuel) or other materials are not to be left in the Area, unless required for essential purposes connected with the conservation of the historic structures or associated relics.
- All introduced materials are to be removed when no longer required and before a date to be specified in the relevant Permit.

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

- This activity is prohibited except in accordance with a Permit issued by the appropriate national authority specifically for that purpose under Article 3, Annex II to the Protocol on Environmental Protection.
- Where animal taking or harmful interference is involved, this should, as a minimum standard, be in accordance with the SCAR Code of Conduct for the Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes in Antarctica.

### **7(vii) Collection or removal of anything not imported by the Permit holder**

- Material may be collected and removed from the Area for conservation reasons consistent with the objectives of this Management Plan only when specified in a Permit issued by the appropriate national authority.
- Materials which pose a threat to the environment or human health may be removed from the Area for disposal, in accordance with a Permit, where they meet one or more of the following criteria:
  - i. the artefact presents a threat to the environment, wildlife or human health and safety;
  - ii. it is in such poor condition that it is not reasonably possible to conserve it;
  - iii. it does not contribute in any significant way to our understanding of the hut, its occupants or the history of Antarctica;
  - iv. it does not contribute to, or it detracts from, the visual qualities of the site or the hut, and/or;
  - v. it is not a unique or rare item; and where such action is:
    - i. undertaken by parties with appropriate heritage conservation expertise; and
    - ii. part of an overall plan for conservation work at the site.
- National authorities should ensure that any removal of artefacts and assessment against the above criteria is carried out by personnel with appropriate heritage conservation expertise.
- Artefacts judged to be of high historic value, which cannot be conserved on site with currently available techniques, may be removed in accordance with a Permit for storage in a controlled environment until such time as they can safely be returned to the Area.
- Except with respect to any part of, or the contents of, an historic site or monument, samples of soil and other natural materials may be removed for scientific purposes. Such removal must be in accordance with an appropriate Permit.

### **7(viii) Disposal of waste**

All human waste, grey water and other waste generated by work parties or visitors shall be removed from the Area.

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

- The Permit, or an authorised copy, shall be carried within the Area.
- Information on the requirements of this Plan shall be provided to all visitors.
- The Code of Conduct set out in section 7(ii) shall be followed by all visitors, except where conservation, research, monitoring or management purposes require otherwise.
- Operators facilitating educational and recreational visits (including tourism) to the Area shall, prior to commencement of the summer season, nominate people with a working knowledge of both the site and this Management Plan to act as guides during visits.
- All educational and recreational visits (including tourism) shall be supervised by a nominated guide, who is responsible for briefing visitors on the Code of Conduct and the requirements of this Management Plan and ensuring they are complied with.
- Parties shall consult and coordinate to develop skills and resources, particularly those related to conservation techniques, to assist with the protection of the Area's values.

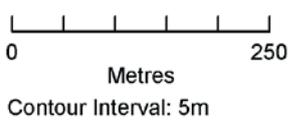
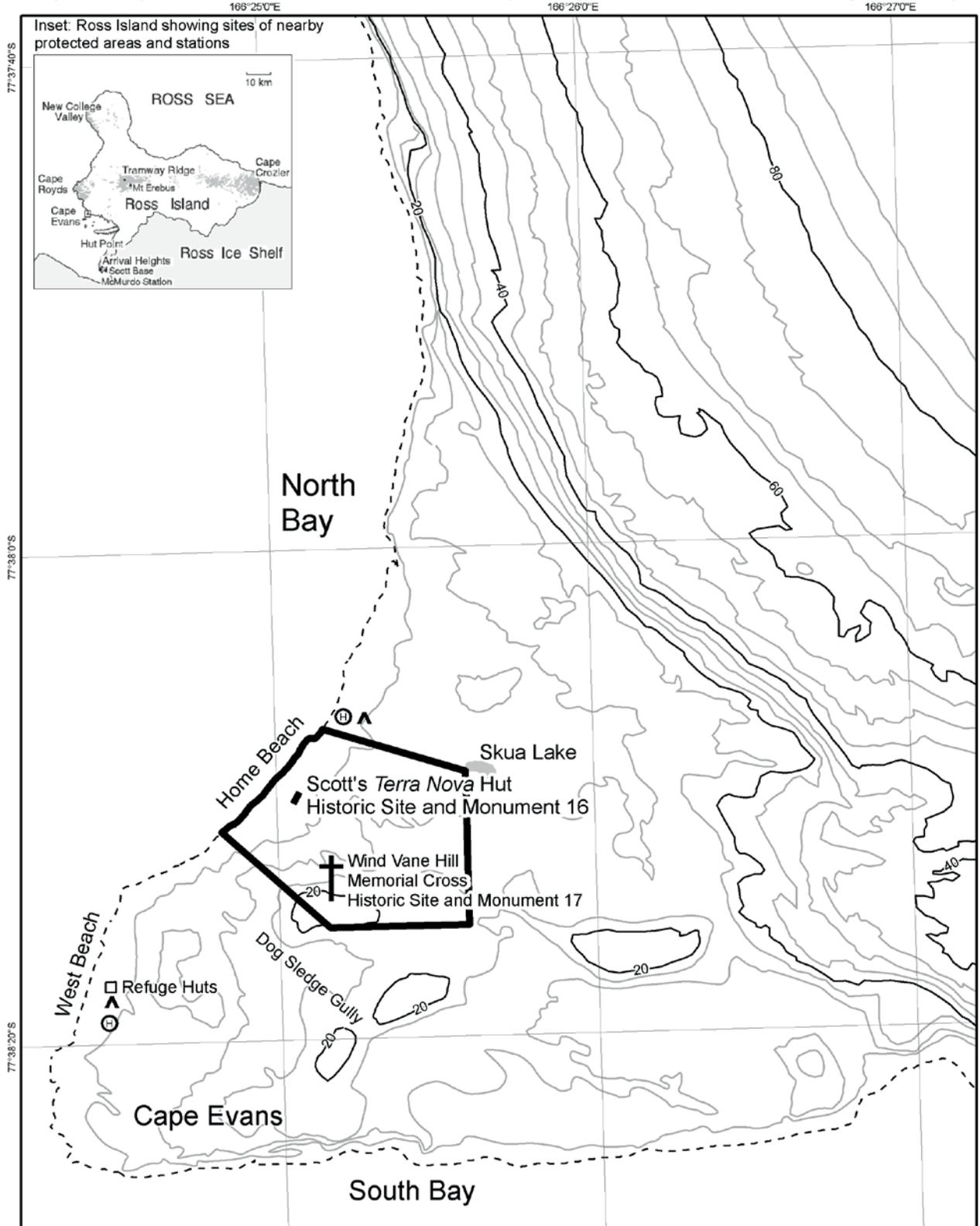
### **7(x) Requirements for reports**

Parties shall ensure that the principal holder for each Permit issued submits to the appropriate authority a report describing the activities undertaken. Such reports shall include, as appropriate, the information identified in the Visit Report provided in Appendix 4 of Resolution 2 (1998). In addition, any removal of materials in accordance with section 7(vii) shall be detailed, including the reason for removal and the current location of the items or the date of disposal. Any return of such items to the site shall also be reported.

Parties shall maintain a record of activities within the Area and, in the Annual Exchange of Information, shall provide summary descriptions of activities conducted by persons subject to their jurisdiction, in sufficient detail to allow an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Management Plan. Parties should wherever possible deposit originals or copies of such reports in a publicly accessible archive to maintain a record of visitation, to be used both for review of the Management Plan and in managing further visitation to the site.



Map A - Cape Evans, Ross Island, Antarctic Specially Protected Area 155: Regional Map

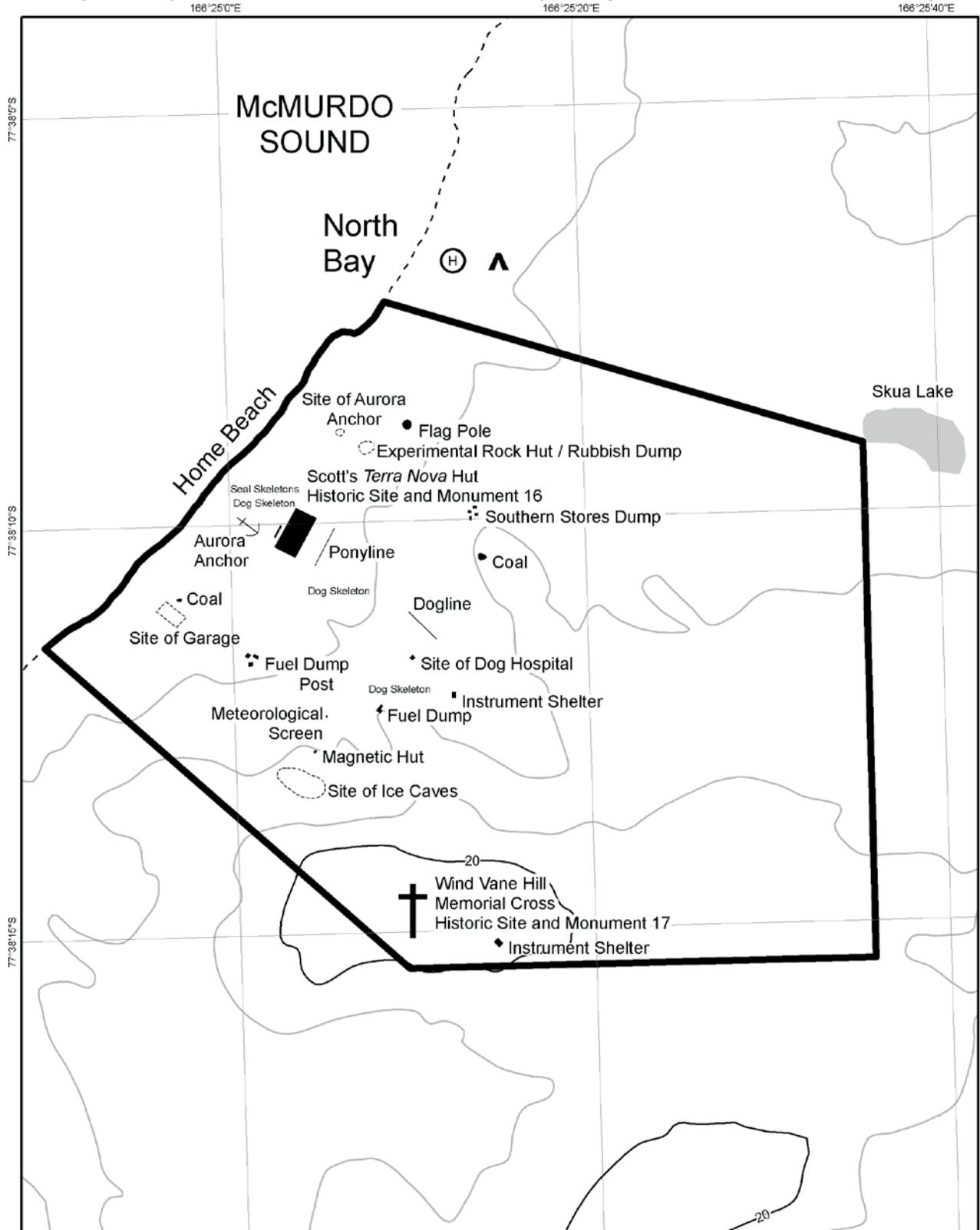


- Estimated position of coastline
- Protected area boundary
- Historic structures
- ⊕ Helicopter pad
- ▲ Campsite

Projection: Lambert conformal conic  
 Standard Parallel 1: 76.6°S  
 Standard Parallel 2: 79.3°S  
 Spheroid: WGS84  
 Source: Cape Evans historic area management plan



Map B - Cape Evans, Ross Island, Antarctic Specially Protected Area 155: Site Map



0 50  
Metres  
Contour Interval: 5m



- Estimated position of coastline
- Protected area boundary
- Historic structures
- ⊙ Helicopter pad
- ▲ Campsite

Projection: Lambert conformal conic  
Standard Parallel 1: 76.6°S  
Standard Parallel 2: 79.3°S  
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Source: Cape Evans historic area management plan