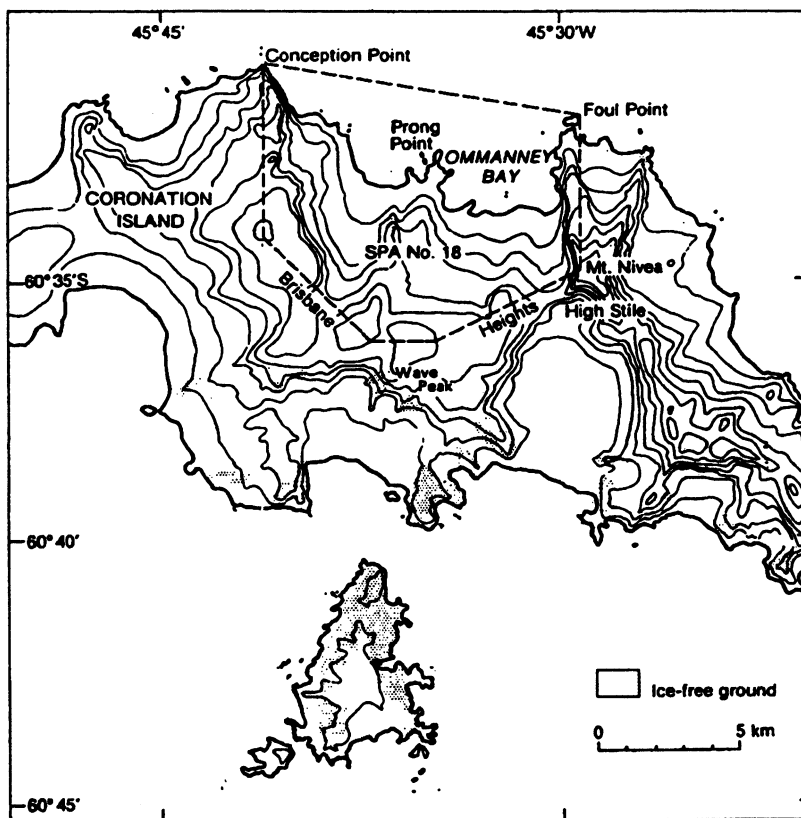


**Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 114 (Specially Protected Area No. 18)
North Coronation Island, South Orkney Islands; Between Lat 60°31'S,
Long 45°41'W and Lat 60°37'S, Long 45°36'W and Lat 60°32'S, Long
45°29'W.**

1. *Geographical location.* Coronation Island (60°38'S, 45°35'W) is the largest of the South Orkney Islands, situated at the west end of the archipelago.

2. *Management Plan*

i. *Description of the Area.* The Area lies on the central north side of Coronation Island. It is bounded to the east by Foul Point (60°32'S, 45°29'W) and to the west by Conception Point (60°31'S, 45°41'W); the entire area between these points, together with the intervening sea, is included in the site. The eastern boundary follows a precipitous ridge 6 km southward to a position at 2,500 ft (c. 750 m) altitude immediately to the west of Mount Nivea summit (60°35'S, 45°29'W), thence west-south-westward for 5.5 km to a position at 3,000 ft (c. 900 m) altitude to the north-east of Wave Peak summit (60°37'S, 45°36'W), and from there 4 km westward across the Brisbane Heights plateau, then 4 km north-north-west to an unnamed summit at 3,532 ft (c. 1,060 m) and north for 6 km to Conception Point. The summits of Mount Nivea and Wave Peak and the col known as High Stile are outside the Area. Ommanney Bay and the unnamed bay to the west are included within the Area, south of the boundary between Conception and Foul points (11.5 km).



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Map A*

ii. *Reason for designation.* The Area embraces areas of coastal ice-free terrain (Conception, Prong and Foul Points) with large seabird colonies and lichen-dominated cliffs, and permanent icefields (two major glaciers and ice cliffs rising to the Brisbane

Heights plateau) which provide an excellent representative area of a pristine ice environment near the northern limit of the maritime Antarctic and Antarctic Treaty area. The inter-related terrestrial, ice and marine components of the Area comprise an integrated example of the coastal permanent ice and sublittoral ecosystems typical of the maritime Antarctic environment.

iii. Date of designation and originator. October 1985, Recommendation XIII-10, by UK.

iv. Access points. None specified.

v. Entry permit requirement. Entry into the Area is only in strict accordance with a current permit, issued by a Participating government or its authorised representative, specifically for a compelling scientific purpose which cannot be served elsewhere or for site inspection, and which will not jeopardise any aspect of the natural ecosystem or its biota within the Area (see Antarctic Treaty Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora, Article VIII). Details of the visit should be included in the national annual report of Exchange of Information for the same Antarctic season in which the activities were carried out.

vi. Prohibitions. To avoid or minimise human impact it is prohibited to:

- a. drive any vehicle within the Area;
- b. land a helicopter within 0.5 km of any bird or seal colonies or aggregations, or on any of the icefields;
- c. overfly Conception, Prong or Foul Points below 250 m above their respective highest points;
- d. use any of the Area's coves or bays for anchoring or mooring seacraft, except in accordance with the permit; ships must not enter the Area;
- e. incinerate, bury or otherwise dispose of any non-human waste within the Area; all such waste, including human waste in all ice-covered areas, must be removed from the Area;
- f. leave depots of fuel, food, or any other supplies within the Area, unless they are further required within the same season, at the end of which they must be removed;
- g. erect any form of building within the Area.

vii. Pedestrian routes. None specified, but every precaution must be taken to avoid disturbance of any breeding bird or seal.

viii. Scientific research and sampling. All activities must conform strictly with those specified in the permit to enter the Area.

ix. Inspection and maintenance. Inspection visits to the Area should be made no more than once every five years to assess the state of the site and to monitor any significant biological or environmental changes. Other visits should be made as necessary to maintain boundary markers, notices, etc.