

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
1	"Operation 90" flag mast	Flag mast erected in December 1965 at the South Geographical Pole by the First Argentine Overland Polar Expedition.	90°S	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Other remains: other	Buried under ice	Metallic flag mast erected in December 1965 at the South Geographical Pole by the First Argentine Overland Expedition to the South Pole, called Operation 90. It was led by coronel Jorge Edgard Leal, who installed Esperanza Station in 1952. Along the way, the expedition also installed the Sobral Station, distant 780 km from the South Pole.	An event of particular importance in the history of science and exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site; 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 and knowledge of Antarctica.		HSM 1 - A. Credit: Bassani Grande collection/IAA HSM 1 - B. Credit: Frame from the documentary film 90.	Geographic South Pole on the polar plateau, in the vicinity of the Amundsen-Scott Station.
2	Fukushima's rock cairn	Rock cairn and plaques at Syowa Station in memory of Shin Fukushima, a member of the 4th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, who died in October 1960 while performing official duties. The cairn was erected on 11 January 1961, by his colleagues. Some of his ashes repose in the cairn.	69°00'S, 39°35'E	Rec. VII-9	Japan	Japan	Commemorative item: plaque	The remains are in good condition.	Rock cairn and plaques at Syowa Station in memory of Shin Fukushima, a member of the 4th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition, who died in October 1960 while performing official duties. The cairn was erected on 11 January 1961, by his colleagues. Some of his ashes repose in the cairn.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Have to be preserved so as not to be destroyed	HSM 2 Rock cairn and plaque in memory of Shin Fukushima	Rock cairn hardened with concrete, standing in a corner of Syowa Station
3	Mawson's Rock Cairn - Proclamation Island	Rock cairn and plaque on Proclamation Island, Enderby Land, erected in January 1930 by Sir Douglas Mawson. The cairn and plaque commemorate the landing on Proclamation Island of Sir Douglas Mawson	65°51'S, 53°41'E	Rec. VII-9	Australia	Australia	Other remains: expedition cairn	The cairn and plaque remain intact.	On 13 January 1930, Sir Douglas Mawson and other members of the 1929-31 British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition (BANZARE) landed at Proclamation Island in	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica; A particular association with a person who played an	New Station leaders at Australian stations are briefed on heritage matters, including	HSM 3 Proclamation Island - 1930 (Photo credit: J F Hurley)	Proclamation Island is a small rocky island 5 km west of Cape Batterbee and close east of the Aagard Islands of Antarctica.

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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		with a party from the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-31.							Enderby Land where they erected a rock cairn and plaque.	important role in the history of science or exploration.	HSMs each year.		
4.	Pole of Inaccessibility Station building	Station building to which a bust of V.I. Lenin is fixed, together with a plaque in memory of the conquest of the Pole of Inaccessibility by Soviet Antarctic explorers in 1958. The bust of Lenin is erected on the wooden stand mounted on the building roof at about 1.5 m high above the snow surface.	82°06'42" S, 55°01'57" E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11 (2012)	Russia	Russia	Building: station	The station building is covered by snow. The bust is in weathered condition	A station in the area of the Pole of Inaccessibility was opened at the endpoint of the scientific inland traverse during which the ice sheet thickness and sub-ice relief characteristics were investigated, numerous geophysical, glaciological and meteorological measurements were made in the non-explored until that time central regions of East Antarctica. It dates back to the International Geophysical Year (IGY) of 1957–58.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica	No special measures established	HSM 4 Pole of Inaccessibility Station building (Photo credit: Olav Orheim, Norwegian Polar Institute)	The station building is located on the snow-firm surface of the Antarctic Plateau in the area most distant from the coast.
5	Mawson's Rock Cairn - Cape Bruce	Rock cairn and plaque at Cape Bruce, Mac. Robertson Land, erected in February 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson. The cairn and plaque commemorate the landing on Cape Bruce of Sir Douglas Mawson with a party from the British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-31.	67°25'S, 60°47'E	Rec. VII-9	Australia	Australia	Other remains: expedition cairn	The cairn and plaque remain intact.	On 18 February 1931, Sir Douglas Mawson and other members of the 1929-31 British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition (BANZARE) landed at Cape Bruce where they constructed a rock cairn with a plaque and raised the Union Jack. The cairn with its copper plaque and Proclamation was rediscovered on 3 July 1957.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica; A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration.	The site and its heritage status is listed on all Mawson station maps and in Australian Antarctic Program operator guidelines. New station leaders at Australian	HSM 5 Cape Bruce - 1931 (Photo credit: Frank Hurley)	Cape Bruce is the northern tip of a small island just west of Taylor Glacier in Mac. Robertson Land, approximately 100km west of Mawson station.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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											stations are briefed on heritage matters, including HSMs, each year.		
6	Wilkins's Cairn	Rock cairn at Walkabout Rocks, Vestfold Hills, Princess Elizabeth Land, erected in 1939 by Sir Hubert Wilkins. The cairn houses a canister containing a record of his visit.	68°22'S, 78°33'E	Rec. VII-9	Australia	Australia	Other remains: expedition cairn	The cairn and canister remain intact. The site is marked by a bamboo pole. The visit record document, and Walkabout magazine in which it was originally rolled, were set in 1989 in perspex, and placed in a stainless steel box. These, and the original enamel beakers containing the red Australian ensign, are inside a plywood container, 900 mm west of the boulder under which the magazine	On 11 January 1939, pioneering Australian polar aviator and explorer Sir Hubert Wilkins visited the site and left a record of his visit, a copy of the Australian magazine <i>Walkabout</i> and the Australian red ensign flag. In 1957, a Davis Station field party found the site and built a cairn to mark it.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica; A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration.	The site and its heritage status is listed on all Davis station maps and in Australian Antarctic Program operator guidelines. New station leaders at Australian stations are briefed on heritage matters, including HSMs, each year.	1) HSM 6 Wilkins Cairn - Landscape (Photo credit: John Warham) 2) HSM 6 Wilkins Cairn - Artefacts 3) HSM 6 Wilkins Cairn -1957 Cairn and 1989 Box	Wilkin's Cairn is located at the north eastern extremity of the Vestfold Hills on an elevated site with a dramatic coastal outlook.

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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								and flag were discovered.					
7.	Ivan Khmara's Stone	Stone with inscribed plaque erected at Buromsky island in memory of Ivan Khmara, driver-mechanic, the member of the 1st Complex Antarctic Expedition of the USSR (1st Soviet Antarctic Expedition) who perished on fast ice in the performance of duties on 21.01.1956. Initially the stone was erected at Mabus Point, Mirny observatory. In 1974, 19th SAE, the stone was moved to Buromsky Island because of construction activity.	66°32'04"S, 92°59'57"E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11(2012)	Russia	Russia	Commemorative item: other	The stone is in good condition	The stone was erected in memory of Ivan Khmara, driver-mechanic, the member of the 1st Complex Antarctic Expedition of the USSR (1st Soviet Antarctic Expedition) who died on fast ice in the performance of duties during the construction of the Mirny station.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place.	HSM location is indicated on the Mirny station area map. All persons arriving at Mirny station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 7.	HSM 7 Ivan Khmara's Stone (Photo credit: Sergey Tarasenko)	The stone is located on the rocky surface of the Buromsky Island in approximately 2 km from Mirny station.
8.	Anatoly Shcheglov's Monument	Anatoly Shcheglov's Monument. Metal stele with plaque in memory of Anatoly Shcheglov, driver-mechanic who perished in the performance of duties, erected on sledge on the Mirny – Vostok route, at 2 km from Mirny station.	66°34'43"S, 92°58'23"E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11(2012)	Russia	Russia	Commemorative item: other	The stele with plaque is in good condition	The stele was erected in memory of the member of the 9th Soviet Antarctic Expedition who lost his life near the Mirny station on 25.02.1964 and whose body was unable to be retrieved from the crevasse.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place.	HSM location is indicated on the Mirny station area map. All persons arriving at Mirny station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 8.	HSM 8 Anatoly Shcheglov's Monument (Photo credit: Stanislav Kogan)	The stele is located on the snow-firm surface at a distance of 2 km from Mirny station.
9.	Buromsky Island Cemetery	Cemetery on Buromsky Island, near Mirny Observatory in which are buried citizens of the	66°32'04"S,	Rec. VII-9 Measure	Russia	Russia	Site	Restoration work was undertaken in 2017	The island holds a cemetery for several dozen citizens of the Soviet Union,	Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	HSM location is indicated on the	HSM 9 Buromsky Island Cemetery	The cemetery is located on the rocky surface of the Buromsky Island in

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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		USSR (Russian Federation), Czechoslovakia, GDR and Switzerland (members of the Soviet and Russian Antarctic Expeditions) who perished in the performance of their duties.	93°00'E	ure 11(2012)					Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Switzerland who died in the performance of their duties while serving as members of Soviet and Russian Antarctic expeditions.		Mirny station area map. All persons arriving at Mirny station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 9.		approximately 2 km from Mirny station.
10.	Soviet Oasis Station Observatory	Magnetic observatory building at Dobrowolsky station (a part of the former Soviet station Oasis transferred to Poland) at Bunger Hills with a plaque in memory of the opening of Oasis station in 1956.	66°16'30"S, 100°45'03"E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11(2012)	Russia	Russia	Building: station	The building is in poor condition, the plaque was lost.	Oasis station was opened in October 1956 and was the first station in the history of East Antarctica exploration to be located on a large ice-free area. Meteorological, glaciological, seismological, geomagnetic observations were carried out, aurora and earth currents were investigated at the station. Field studies on geology, hydrology, glaciology, biology, geomorphology and gravimetry were conducted in the Bunger Hills area. It dates back to the International Geophysical Year (IGY) of 1957–58. Oasis station was subsequently handed over by the Soviet Union to Poland in January 1959.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica	No special measures established		HSM 10 is located on the southwest side of the moraine-covered hill descending to Algae (Figurnoye) lake.

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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11.	Vostok Station Tractor	Heavy tractor ATT 11 at Vostok station which participated in the first traverse to the Earth Geomagnetic Pole, with plaque in memory of the opening of the Station in 1957.	78°27'48" S, 106°50'06" E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11(2012)	Russia	Russia	Commemorative item: other	The tractor is in good condition	In accordance with the commitments adopted by the USSR for fulfilling the International Geophysical Year (IGY) Program, the Soviet Union opened a scientific station in the area of the South Geomagnetic Pole (16 December 1957, Vostok station). Opening of the station was performed by means of caterpillar tractors and heavy artillery haulers. Among the machines of the first sledge-tractor traverse to the Earth Geomagnetic Pole was the ATT No. 11.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	HSM location is indicated on the Vostok station area map. All persons arriving at Vostok station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 11.	HSM 11 Vostok Station Tractor (Photo credit: Andrey Voevodin)	The tractor is in the immediate vicinity of Vostok station facilities. All facilities and structures of Vostok station are located on the snow-firm surface of the Antarctic Plateau at a height of 3488 m above sea level.
14	Site of Northern Party ice cave - Inexpressible Island	Site of ice cave at Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay, constructed in March 1912 by Victor Campbell's Northern Party, British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13. The party spent the winter of 1912 in this ice cave. A wooden sign, plaque and seal bones remain at the site.	74°54'S, 163°43'E	Rec. VII-9 Measure 5(1995)	New Zealand	New Zealand Italy United Kingdom	Site	Ice cave itself destroyed by ablation. Remnant seal & penguin bones from the period of occupation remain at the site. Plaque remains intact, wooden sign now gone.	Site of an unintended winter-over shelter established by Scott's Northern Party (British Antarctic Expedition) in 1912, marooned there after the <i>Aurora</i> was unable to collect them from their science and survey journey along the Northern Victoria Land coast. Six men survived six months over winter on half sledging rations, in an ice cave 3.6x2.7x1.7, before making the 40-day, 370km march back to Cape Evans in spring.	A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 14 Site of Northern Party ice cave - Inexpressible Island. Plaque (A) HSM 14 Seal remains (B) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	HSM 14 is located on a rocky island surrounded by glaciers and open to Terra Nova Bay to the east. Lichens occur at the site and an Adelie penguin colony is nearby. Tourists visit the site. A Chinese research station is proposed for Inexpressible Island.
15	Shackleton's	Hut at Cape Royds, Ross Island, built in February	77°33'S,		New Zealand	New Zealand	Building: hut	Following major	Cape Royds hut and its associated artefacts is	A particular event of importance in the	ASP A 157 Management	HSM 15 Shackleton's	Cape Royds (166°09'56"E,

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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	'Nimrod' Hut - Cape Royds, Ross Island	1908 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-09, led by Sir Ernest Shackleton. Restored in January 1961 by the Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Site incorporated within ASPA 157	166° 10'E	Rec. VII-9	UK	United Kingdom		conservation work by New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust 2005-2011, building is structurally sound and weather tight and artefact collection has been conserved. Annual monitoring and maintenance ensures ongoing stability of this site.	one of only six sites relating to the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration which still remain in situ. Shackleton's British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-1909 established and occupied the site whilst carrying out a number of important activities including the first ascent of Mt Erebus, first location of the south magnetic pole, and attainment of furthest south in latitude for the time. Additionally scientific and other survey studies were carried out. The site was visited by later heroic age expeditions including visits and occupation by Shackleton's Ross Sea Party (Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition) during 1915-16.	history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Management Plan Hut locked, key provided, trained hut guides required, Code of Conduct for entry. Antarctic Treaty Visitor Site Guidelines Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	'Nimrod' Hut - Cape Royds, Ross Island North side (A) , HSM 15 East end (B) , HSM 15 West end and plaque (C) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	77°33'20"S) is situated at the western extremity of Ross Island, McMurdo Sound, on a coastal strip of ice-free land approximately 8 km wide, on the lower western slopes of Mount Erebus. ASPA 157 is immediately adjacent to ASPA 121. It is frequently visited by McMurdo and Scott Base personnel when sea ice allows vehicle access, and by tourists.
16	Scott's 'Terra Nova' Hut - Cape Evans, Ross Island	Hut at Cape Evans, Ross Island, built in January 1911 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1913, led by Captain Robert F. Scott. Restored in January 1961 by the Antarctic Division of New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Site incorporated within ASPA 155	77°38'S, 166°24'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Building: hut	Following major conservation work by New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust 2008-2013, buildings are structurally sound and	Cape Evans hut and outbuildings, and its associated artefacts, and memorial cross on Wind Vane Hill, is one of only six sites relating to the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration which still remain in situ. Scott's British Antarctic expedition of 1910-1913 established and occupied the site whilst carrying	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction A particular association with a	ASPA 155 Management Plan Hut locked, key provided, trained hut guides required, Code of Conduct for entry. Historic	HSM 16 Scott's 'Terra Nova' Hut - Cape Evans, Ross Island Home Beach side (A) , HSM 16 Interior (B) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand)	Cape Evans is a small, triangular shaped, area of exposed basaltic material 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. It is the most visited site in the Ross Sea region, with visits from Scott Base and

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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								weather tight and artefact collection has been conserved. Annual monitoring and maintenance ensures ongoing stability of this site. The original magnetic hut on Wind Vane Hill is protected by a temporary shell structure.	out a major scientific and exploration programme in the Ross Sea region, and as far as the South Pole. The site is associated with detailed and comprehensive scientific studies across a range of disciplines, many of them used as baseline data today. A number of legendary Antarctic stories relate to this site including the race for the pole, the winter journey to Cape Crozier and the depot laying mission of Shackleton's Ross Sea Party (Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition) who were resident at the site 1915-17.	person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	Pictorial Collection	McMurdo Station personnel as well as tourists.
17	Wind Vane Hill Cross - Cape Evans, Ross Island	Cross on Wind Vane Hill, Cape Evans, Ross Island, erected by the Ross Sea Party, led by Captain Aeneas Mackintosh, of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914-1916, in memory of three members of the party who died in the vicinity in 1916. Site incorporated within ASPA 155	77°38'S, 166°24'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Commemorative item: cross	The cross is wind-eroded and UV affected but structurally stable. An inscription was never carved however the intended inscription is on an adjacent plaque.	Erected 16 January 1917, this cross marks the death of three members of the Ross Sea Party (Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic expedition) who with limited supplies travelled more than 1000km by sledge to lay depots in anticipation of Shackleton's (never to be realised) traverse segment between the Beardmore Glacier and the Ross Sea. Reverend Spencer Smith died from scurvy on the return journey. Mackintosh and	A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	ASPA 155 Management Plan Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 17 Wind Vane Hill Cross - Cape Evans, Ross Island (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	Cape Evans is a small, triangular shaped, area of exposed basaltic material 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. It is the most visited site in the Ross Sea region, with visits from Scott Base and McMurdo Station personnel as well as tourists. The cross is located on Wind Vane Hill, to the

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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									Hayward disappeared whilst traversing thin sea ice during a blizzard, and were never seen again.				south of Scott's Terra Nova hut.
18	Scott's 'Discovery' Hut - Hut Point, Ross Island	Hut at Hut Point, Ross Island, built in February 1902 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1901-04, led by Captain Robert F. Scott. Partially restored in January 1964 by the New Zealand Antarctic Society, with assistance from the United States Government. Site incorporated within ASPA 158	77°50'S, 166°37'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Building: hut	Following major conservation work by New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust 2014-15, building is structurally sound and weather tight, and artefact collection has been conserved. Annual monitoring and maintenance ensures ongoing stability of this site.	Discovery Hut and its associated artefacts is one of only 6 sites relating to the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration which still remain in situ. Scott's National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-1904 established and occupied the site, living predominantly in their ship the <i>Discovery</i> (moored adjacent to the hut), and using the building for storage, science, entertainment and general purposes. As the first expedition to live on Ross Island, they carried out groundbreaking science and exploration in the region, including the establishment of Antarctica as a continent. Two full years including winters were spent at the site, and the hut was subsequently utilised as a depot and living quarters by three 'heroic age' expeditions between 1908-1916.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	ASPA 158 Management Plan Hut locked, key provided, trained hut guides required, Code of Conduct for entry. Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 18 Scott's 'Discovery' Hut - Hut Point, Ross Island West corner and plaque (A) HSM 18 Interior (B) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	Hut Point is a small ice free area protruding south west from Hut Point Peninsula, to the west of the United States McMurdo Station. The hut is frequently visited by McMurdo Station and Scott Base personnel and less often by tourists.
19	Vince's Cross - Hut Point,	Cross at Hut Point, Ross Island, erected in February 1904 by the British Antarctic Expedition of	77°50'S, 166°37'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United	Commemorative	The cross is wind-eroded and UV affected but	Able Seaman George Vince was the first person to die in the McMurdo Sound area.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross	HSM 19 Vince's cross and Observation	The cross is approximately 75 metres west of the historic hut. It is visited by McMurdo

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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	Ross Island	1901-04, in memory of George Vince, a member of the expedition, who died in the vicinity.				Kingdom	item: cross	structurally stable. An inscription with some remnant paint is partially eroded but still easily legible. Coastal erosion is making the area immediately adjacent to the cross unstable.	This wooden cross, erected adjacent to Discovery Hut at Hut Point memorialises Vince although the exact location if his death is unknown, as he lost his footing and fell over an ice cliff on nearby Danger Slopes.	Antarctica occurred at the placeA particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica	Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	Hill (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	Station and Scott Base personnel as well as tourists.
20	Observation Hill Cross - Observation Hill, Ross Island	Cross on Observation Hill, Ross Island, erected in January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1910-13, in memory of Captain Robert F. Scott's party which perished on the return journey from the South Pole in March 1912.	77°51'S, 166°41'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Commemorative item: cross	The cross is wind eroded and UV affected but structurally stable. The inscription and what remains of original paint is severely eroded. A temporary cover is installed across the winter to reduce annual erosion effects.	Observation Hill is so-named for being the highest and best local viewpoint for watching for ships and returning sledge parties. The memorial cross was erected in January 1919 by members of Scott's British Antarctic Expedition, to mark the loss of Scott, Wilson, Oates, Bowers and Evans on the return journey from the South Pole in 1912. It is inscribed with the quote from Tennyson's Ulysses now inextricably linked to Scott's final expedition, which reads 'To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield'.	A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region Protective cover installed over the cross for the duration of winter and removed in the spring.	HSM 20 Observation Hill Cross - Observation Hill, Ross Island. Cross and plaque (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	The cross is accessible by a walking trail used mainly for Scott Base and McMurdo Station personnel recreation. Valued for its wide views of local human activity, of the local bases, ice shelf, sea ice and mountain ranges.
21	Rock Hut - Cape	Remains of stone hut at Cape Crozier, Ross Island,	77°31'S,			New Zealand	Building:	The rock walls of the	The rock hut formed critical shelter for	A particular association with a	ASP A 124 Management	HSM 21 Rock Hut -	Cape Crozier is an ice-free area on the lower

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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	Crozier, Ross Island	constructed in July 1911 by Edward Wilson's party of the British Antarctic Expedition (1910-13) during the winter journey to collect Emperor penguin eggs.	169° 22'E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand	United Kingdom	other buildings remains	stone hut are still present, largely intact but with some scattering. Most artefacts were removed during the 1957 Trans-Antarctic Expedition era. Remnants still in situ and encased in snow and ice include emperor penguin skins and bamboo pole fragments.	Wilson, Cherry-Garrard and Bowers during their winter journey from Evans to Cape Crozier. The collection of emperor eggs containing embryos was thought to be of huge significance to understanding of evolution. Testing a range of sledging diets was another goal. Enduring temperatures as low as -60C, the team came close to death but eventually returned to Cape Evans without loss of life.	notable feat of endurance or achievement 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 in Antarctica Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	Ant Plan Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	Cape Crozier, Ross Island Stone hut and plaque looking to Igloo Spur (A) HSM 21 Stone hut and plaque looking to Bomb Peak (B) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	eastern slopes of Mount Terror, at the eastern extremity of Ross Island. Lichens and algal crusts are found adjacent to the stone hut site. It is a remote and isolated site with few visitors. Adelie and Emperor penguin colonies are nearby.
22	Borchgrevink's 'Southern Cross' Hut - Cape Adare Scott's Northern Party Hut (remnant)	Three huts and associated historic relics at Cape Adare. Two were built in February 1899 during the British Antarctic (<i>Southern Cross</i>) Expedition, 1898-1900, led by Norwegian explorer Carsten E. Borchgrevink. The third was built in February 1911 by Robert F. Scott's Northern Party, led by Victor L.A. Campbell. Scott's Northern Party hut has largely collapsed with only the porch standing in 2002. Site incorporated within ASPA 159.	71°18'26.2" S, 170°11'28.3" E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Building: historic hut	Buildings are at risk. A conservation project run by the New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust to protect and conserve the huts and their remnants is currently under way. Artefact collection has been conserved and is	Carsten Borchgrevink led the first team to ever establish a base and winter-over on the Antarctic Continent. This makes the site the only place in the world where a continent's first buildings still survive. Subsequently re-used as a site by Scott's British Antarctic Expedition Northern Party, who built their own hut (porch only remains) whilst using Borchgrevink's huts for additional storage.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica A particular association with a notable feat of	ASPA 159 Management Plan Hut locked, key provided, trained hut guides required, Code of Conduct for entry. Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 22 Borchgrevink's 'Southern Cross' Hut - Cape Adare. West side living and stores huts and plaque (A) HSM 22 North end living hut (B) HSM 22 Northern Party hut remains (C) (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand	Cape Adare is a prominent, generally ice-free, volcanic headland located at the northern extremity of the Cape Adare Peninsula, Victoria Land, on the Borchgrevink Coast, Ross Sea. The headland rises up to an elevation of over 350 m (~1150 feet). The huts are located on a large, flat, triangular area of shingle that extends to the west of the Northern tip of the Adare Peninsula, within the largest Adélie penguin (<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>) colony in Antarctica. Although

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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								temporarily in NZ awaiting return to site.		endurance or achievement		Pictorial Collection	landing by small boat at the very windy site is difficult, it is visited by tourists.
23	Grave of Nicolai Hanson - Cape Adare	Grave at Cape Adare of Norwegian biologist Nicolai Hanson, a member of the British Antarctic (<i>Southern Cross</i>) Expedition, 1898-1900, led by Carsten E. Borchgrevink. A large boulder marks the head of the grave with the grave itself outlined in white quartz stones. A cross and plaque are attached to the boulder.	71°18'04" S, 170°13'51" E	Rec. VII-9	New Zealand UK	New Zealand Norway	Commemorative item: other	The grave and marker remain largely snow free and in sound condition, despite some corrosion to metal elements. The site was restored (plaque re-attached and pebbles re-formed into the intended layout) in 1982.	As part of Borchgrevink's ground-breaking British Antarctic Expedition of 1898-99, Hanson made the first continental biological observations. He was also the first person from the expedition to die in Antarctica, and be buried there (we think the original text might read as if he was the first person to die in Antarctica ever, and we are not sure this is correct, or intended). The grave and plaque date from Borchgrevink's expedition, and the pebble decorations from Scott's Northern Party (British Antarctic Expedition 1910-13).	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 in Antarctica.	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 23 Grave of Nicolai Hanson - Cape Adare (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	Cape Adare is a prominent, generally ice-free, volcanic headland located at the northern extremity of the Cape Adare Peninsula, Victoria Land, on the Borchgrevink Coast, Ross Sea. The headland rises up to an elevation of over 350 m (~1150 feet). The grave is located the upper slopes of the headland.
24	Amundsen's Cairn	Rock cairn, known as 'Amundsen's cairn', on Mount Betty, Queen Maud Range erected by Roald Amundsen on 6 January 1912, on his way back to <i>Framheim</i> from the South Pole.	85°11'S, 163°45'W	Rec. VII-9	Norway	Norway	Other remains: expedition cairn	The cairn remains intact. There is a paraffin tank inside the cairn. There is a plaque on the cairn commemorating it.	The rock cairn was erected by Roald Amundsen on the 6th of January 1912 on his way back to Framheim from the South Pole.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction. A particular			The Amundsen's Cairn is located on Mount Betty, Droning Maud Land. Mount Betty is a small ridge overlooking Ross Ice Shelf located on the north side of Bigend Saddle in the north-east extremity of the Herbert Range.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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										association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica			
26	Ceremonial facilities of the San Martín Base.	Abandoned installations of Argentine Station 'General San Martín' on Barry Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, with cross, flag mast, and monolith built in 1951.	68°08'S, 67°08'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Other remains: other	Preserved in good condition.	Original ceremonial remains of the installation of the first station of the Argentine Army and at that time the southernmost in the world in operation. It was installed by coronel Hernán Pujato, polar explorer and first director of the Argentine Antarctic Institute.	Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	-	HSM 26 - A. Credit: Rodrigo Azpilcueta - IAA HSM 26 - B. Credit: Rodrigo Azpilcueta - IAA HSM 26 - C. Credit: Rodrigo Azpilcueta - IAA HSM 26 - D. Credit: Rodrigo Azpilcueta - IAA	San Martín Station, 68°07'48"S 67°06'08"O, San Martín islet (Barry Island) Marguerite Bay.
27	Charcot cairn	Cairn with a replica of a lead plaque erected on Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island	65°10'S, 64°09'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina France UK	France United Kingdom	Commemorative item: plaque	In situ (Cairn) / Ex situ (original plaque)	Cairn with a replica of a lead plaque erected on Megalestris Hill, Petermann Island, in 1909 by the second French expedition led by Jean-Baptiste E. A. Charcot. The original plaque is in the reserves of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris).	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place			
28	Charcot's cairn of 1904	Rock cairn at Port Charcot, Booth Island, with wooden pillar and plaque inscribed with the names of the first	65°03'S, 64°01'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina France	Commemorative item:	The cairn remains in good condition, but	The cairn, pole and plaque were installed in 1904 at the wintering site with the ship Le Français	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of	Not applicable	HSM 28: Charcot's cairn of 1904 (A)	It is located on the summit of a small rise metres offshore of solid rock at Charcot Harbour,

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		French expedition led by Jean-Baptiste E. A. Charcot which wintered here in 1904 aboard <i>Le Français</i> .					plaque Other remains: expedition cairn	the post and plaque are missing.	by the Third French Antarctic Expedition. This expedition was the first led by Jean-Baptiste Charcot. It took place in the context of the exploration of the continent during the heroic era.	Antarctica occurred at the place.		HSM 28: Charcot's cairn of 1904 (B)	Booth Island, west of the Antarctic Peninsula.
29	Lighthouse 'Primero de Mayo'	Lighthouse named 'Primero de Mayo' erected on Lambda Island, Melchior Islands, by Argentina in 1942. This was the first Argentine lighthouse in the Antarctic.	64°18'S, 62°59'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Other remains: lighthouse	Preserved in good condition.	Is the first Argentine lighthouse in Antarctica. Installed during the Antarctic voyage of the ship <i>ARA 1 de Mayo</i> of the Argentine Navy in 1942. This expedition explored the future sites where Argentina built its stations and made the first Argentine flight in Antarctica.	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.		HSM 29 - A. Credit: Argentina's Naval Hydrography Service HSM 29 - B. Credit: Argentina's Naval Hydrography Service HSM 29 - C. Credit: Argentina's Naval Hydrography Service	Located next to the rocky coast of the east end of the 1° de Mayo Island, Melchior archipelago.
30	Shelter at Paradise Harbour	Shelter at Paradise Harbour erected in 1950 near the Chilean Base 'Gabriel Gonzalez Videla' to honour Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, the first Head of State to visit the Antarctic. The shelter is a representative example of pre-IGY activity and constitutes an important national commemoration.	64°49'S, 62°51'W	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Building: Station	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in bad conditions	Refuge in Paradise Harbour, corresponding to a representative Chilean example of the activity prior to the International Geophysical Year 1957-58. It was erected in 1950-51 Antarctic Season, in Munita Peninsula area, closer to Waterboat Point, Aguirre Cerda channel, Danco Coast, in the vicinities of Waterboat Point Hut	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human	The Chilean Air Force, as institution operating "Gabriel González Videla" Antarctic Base, has developed a Territorial Management Plan for the station,	HSM 30: Shelter at Paradise Harbour (A) HSM 30: Shelter at Paradise Harbour (B) HSM 30: Shelter at Paradise Harbour (C)	In the vicinity of the "Gabriel González Videla" Antarctic Base there are marine and geological values. It is relevant the presence of penguin colonies in the area, with a population of approximately 3,000 individuals. Gentoo penguins nest besides the station and other colonies are present off the coast of Bryde Island, as the presence of

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
									(HSM No. 56). The refuge is considered part of the "Presidente Gabriel González Videla" Antarctic Base, named after the first Head of State visiting Antarctica. The site constitutes an important national commemoration. Crews that used the refuge performed some scientific tasks since 1950, such as meteorology, geomagnetism and glaciology studies.	activities in Antarctica.	as a tool for systematic and integrated environmental management of natural wealth and historical heritage in the area. It includes guidelines for visitors to manage their relationship with the fauna present in the area and with the historic sites.		Antarctic shags. Small colonies of Chinstrap and Gentoo penguins are also located to the north of Waterboat Point, on the coast of Lautaro Island.
32	Hydrographic monolith	Concrete monolith erected in 1947, near Capitán Arturo Prat Base on Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Point of reference for Chilean Antarctic hydrographic surveys. The monolith is representative of an important pre-IGY activity and is currently preserved and maintained by personnel from Prat Base.	62°28.9'S, 59°39.89'W	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Commemorative item: other	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in regular conditions	Cement monolith located facing Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) in Greenwich Island. The monolith was installed in 1947, around 350 meters SW from the station, as a reference point for the hydrographic works carried out in the area, including oceanographic and tidal measurements. The monolith also supported the activities developed to built the "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base as also geodetical	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base.	HSM 32: Hydrographic monolith (A) HSM 32: Hydrographic monolith (B)	"Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base is located in the Guesalaga Peninsula, at the east side of Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island (South Shetland Islands). Its coast is mainly composed of glaciers, from where some emerge peaks of bare rock. The beaches are mainly made up of boulders. Antarctic flying birds nest in small numbers in the vicinities of "Arturo Prat" Base,

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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									work in the area. The monument is located in the vicinities of HMS No. 35.				mainly seagulls and shags. Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins are regular visitors in the beaches, while Weddell seals breed in the area in spring. Minke and Humpback whales visits Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) during summer season.
33	Shelter González-Pacheco	Shelter and cross with plaque near Capitán Arturo Prat Base (Chile), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Named in memory of Lieutenant-Commander González Pacheco, who died in 1960 while in charge of the station. The monument commemorates events related to a person whose role and the circumstances of his death have a symbolic value and the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	62°28.8'S, 59°39.85'W	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Building: Hut	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in good conditions	In the framework of the national Antarctic expeditions, supported by the Chilean Navy, scientists and academics, together with officers from the Chilean Navy Hydrographic Service (SHOA), provided information on cartography and glaciology, together with information on the existing marine biodiversity in Greenwich island. This is how, by virtue of these constant scientific investigations, in the Antarctic season 1960-1961 the Head of the "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base, Captain Pedro González Pacheco, died after suffering a 150 meter drop, while checking the glaciological conditions in Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), who is remembered with the	The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base.	HSM 33: Shelter González-Pacheco (A) HSM 33: Shelter González-Pacheco (B) HSM 33: Shelter González-Pacheco (C)	"Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base is located in the Guesalaga Peninsula, at the east side of Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island (South Shetland Islands). Its coast is mainly composed of glaciers, from where some emerge peaks of bare rock. The beaches are mainly made up of boulders. Antarctic flying birds nest in small numbers in the vicinities of "Arturo Prat" Base, mainly seagulls and shags. Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins are regular visitors in the beaches, while Weddell seals breed in the area in spring. Minke and Humpback whales visits Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) during summer season.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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									refuge, which is located 70 meters SW of the main buildings of the station.				
34	Bust of Arturo Prat	Bust at Capitán Arturo Prat Base (Chile), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands, of the Chilean naval hero Arturo Prat, erected in 1947. The monument is representative of pre-IGY activities and has symbolic value in the context of Chilean presence in Antarctica.	62°50'S, 59°41'W	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Commemorative item: bust	The site still exists, and is in good conditions, although the original bust was removed to Punta Arenas. A bigger bust was installed in 2008 in the same place.	In 1947 Chile built its first Antarctic Base in Guesalaga Peninsula, facing Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island. The Chilean Navy was in charge of that construction and of the operation of the base. As in the Chilean Navy buildings the bust of captain Arturo Prat, Chilean naval hero, guards the activities it personnel carry out, the bust of the hero was installed in the Antarctic base. The original bust was removed in 2003, when the base was temporarily closed and was relocated at the Chilean Navy offices in Punta Arenas to protect it, due to its historical value. A bigger size bust of captain Arturo Prat, previously located in the vicinities of the base, was installed in 2008 at the same place, once it restart the annual activities.	The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base.	HSM 34: Bust of Arturo Prat (A) HSM 34: Bust of Arturo Prat (B)	"Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base is located in the Guesalaga Peninsula, at the east side of Chile Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island (South Shetland Islands). Its coast is mainly composed of glaciers, from where some emerge peaks of bare rock. The beaches are mainly made up of boulders. Antarctic flying birds nest in small numbers in the vicinities of "Arturo Prat" Base, mainly seagulls and shags. Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins are regular visitors in the beaches, while Weddell seals breed in the area in spring. Minke and Humpback whales visits Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) during summer season.
35	Statue of Virgen del Carmen	Wooden cross and statue of the Virgin of Carmen erected in 1947 near Capitán Arturo Prat Base	62°28.91'S, 59°3	Rec. VII-9	Chile	Chile	Commemorative	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is	Small statue of Virgen del Carmen (Our Lady of Carmel) -patron saint of Chilean sailors- and a	The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate	No specific management tool is applied.	HSM 35: Statue of Virgen del Carmen (Our	"Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base is located in the Guesalaga Peninsula, at the east side of Chile

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
	(Our Lady of Carmel) and wooden cross	(Chile), Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. The monument is representative of pre-IGY activities and has a particularly symbolic and architectural value.	9.9' W				item: cross	in regular conditions	wooden cross, both catholic symbols erected in 1947 in the vicinities of the first Chilean Antarctic station (at 350 meters SW from "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base) while it was under construction, to protect the personnel staying in the station. An small shelter was built later, as oratorium. The monument is located in the vicinities of HMS No. 32.	people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of "Arturo Prat" Antarctic Base.	Lady of Carmel) and wooden cross (A) HSM 35: Statue of Virgen del Carmen (Our Lady of Carmel) and wooden cross (B) HSM 35: Statue of Virgen del Carmen (Our Lady of Carmel) and wooden cross (C) HSM 35: Statue of Virgen del Carmen (Our Lady of Carmel) and wooden cross (D)	Bay (Discovery Bay), Greenwich Island (South Shetland Islands). Its coast is mainly composed of glaciers, from where some emerge peaks of bare rock. The beaches are mainly made up of boulders. Antarctic flying birds nest in small numbers in the vicinities of "Arturo Prat" Base, mainly seagulls and shags. Gentoo and Chinstrap penguins are regular visitors in the beaches, while Weddell seals breed in the area in spring. Minke and Humpback whales visits Chile Bay (Discovery Bay) during summer season.
36	Dallmann Expedition Plaque	Replica of a metal plaque erected by Eduard Dallmann at Potter Cove, King George Island, to commemorate the visit of his German expedition on 1 March, 1874 on board Grönland.	62°14'S, 58°39'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina UK	Argentina Germany	Commemorative item: plaque		The metal plaque was erected by Eduard Dallmann at Potter Cove to commemorate the visit of his German expedition on 1 March, 1874 on board Grönland.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place		HSM 36 Dallmann Expedition Plaque	The plaque is located close to "Punta Elefante", in the neighbourhood of the yellow lighthouse at the entrance of Potter Cove. In 1994, Germany (AWI) and Argentina (DNA/IAA) opened the shared laboratory "Dallmann" at the Argentinean Base "Jubany", today Carlini".

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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37	O'Higgins Historic site	<p>O'Higgins Historic Site located on Cape Legoupil, Antarctic Peninsula, and comprising the following structures of historical value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Capitán General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme" bust: erected in 1948, opposite the Base known under the same name. General O'Higgins was the first ruler of Chile to recognise the importance of Antarctica. It has a symbolic meaning in the history of Antarctic exploration since it was during his government that the vessel Dragon landed on the coast of the Antarctic Peninsula in 1820. This monument is also representative of pre-IGY activities in Antarctica (63°19'14.3" S / 57°53'53.9"W). - Former "Capitán General Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme" Antarctic Base, unveiled on 18th February, 1948 by the President of the Republic of Chile, Gabriel González Videla, the first President in the world to visit Antarctica. It is considered as a model pioneering base in the modern period of Antarctic exploration (63°19' S, 57°54'W). - Plaque in memory of 	63°19'S, 57°54'W	Rec. VII-9 Measure 11(2012)	Chile	Chile	Site	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in good conditions	<p>General "Bernardo O'Higgins Riquelme" Antarctic Base was the second Chilean station in Antarctica, built in 1948 on Covadonga Bay, Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula/Louis Philippe Peninsula, Antarctic Peninsula, to support meteorological, maritime positioning and safety studies in the Antarctic continent area. O'Higgins Base comprises two structures: A metallic house, with a semicircular galvanized iron structure, and an outer petroleum paint coating, and a wooden house, a wooden structure protected with an insulation canvas and an outer tar paint coating. Both have a zinc cover.</p>	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	In 2012, Bernardo O'Higgins Base was declared National Monument by the Ministry of National Goods. The National Monument comprises the original base, built in 1948; the foundations of the engine room; the plaque to the fallen; the Virgen del Carmen grotto; the bust of Captain Bernardo O'Higgins, and the old seismographic station, the first established in Antarctica. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled	<p>HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (A)</p> <p>HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (B)</p> <p>HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (C)</p> <p>HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (D)</p> <p>HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (E)</p> <p>HSM 37: O'Higgins Historic site (F)</p>	<p>General Bernardo O'Higgins Base is located in Cape Legoupil, Trinity Peninsula (Louis Philippe Peninsula), some 30 km southwest of the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, on a small islet also known as Schmidt Peninsula. The island is 150 m wide and 200 m long, features rocky as well as pebbled areas, and is only a few metres from the Antarctic mainland. A hundred pairs of Gentoo penguins inhabit in the vicinities of the base. However, important colonies of Gentoo, Adelie and Chinstrap penguins are located in the surroundings of Cape Legoupil, in the Duroch Islands, mainly in Kopaitic, Largo, Ortiz and Gandara islands.</p>

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		Lieutenants Oscar Inostroza Contreras and Sergio Ponce Torrealba, who perished in the Antarctic Continent for the sake of peace and science, on 12th August, 1957 (63°19'15.4" S / 57°53'52.9"W). - Virgen del Carmen Grotto, located in the surroundings of the base, built approximately forty years ago. It has served as a place of spiritual withdrawal for the staff of the different Antarctic stations and expeditions (63°19'15.9" S / 57°54'03.2"W).									tasks for the maintenance of "Bernardo O'Higgins" Antarctic Base.		
38	Snow hill Swedish hut	Wooden hut on Snow Hill Island built in February 1902 by the main party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Otto Nordenskjöld.	64°22'S, 56°59'W	Rec. VII-9	ArgentinaUK	ArgentinaSweden	Building: hut	Preserved in good condition through preservation work since 1980 and has a repository of historical objects.	Heroic Age of Antarctic exploration. Wooden cabin on the island of Cerro Nevado, built in February 1902 by the main group of the Swedish Southern Polar Expedition led by Otto Nordenskjöld. The cabin has a height of 4.25 meters, length of 6.30 meters by 4 meters. It is a pre-assembled Swedish model with a gable roof and is covered with ruberoid. There overwintered the geologist and leader of the expedition Dr Otto Nordenskjöld with other four Swedish members of the team and the	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in 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 and	Visitor Site Guidelines Snow Hill Hut	HSM 38. Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA	Snow Hill Island. Coastal sedimentary ice-free area. Presence of fossils.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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									Argentine Navy officer José María Sobral. The scientific discoveries they made meant a breakthrough in geology and paleontology of Antarctica.	knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; the potential 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.			
39	Hope Bay stone hut	Stone hut at Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, built in January 1903 by a party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition.	63°24'S, 56°59' W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina Sweden	Building: other buildings remain	Preserved and partially rebuilt in the early 1990s.	Built by three members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-3 who had to winter forcefully on the site: geologist and paleontologist Johan Gunnar Andersson, cartographer Samuel A. Duse and sailor Toralf Grunden. Andersson made important Paleobotanical discoveries during his stay in the hut. After eight months the group managed to find the overwintering party of Snow Hill, and finally was rescued by the Argentine expedition of the <i>ARA Uruguay</i> .	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in 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 and knowledge of Antarctica; particular		HSM 39 . Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA	

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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										technical, historical, cultural 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.			
40	Ceremonial facilities of the Esperanza Base.	Bust of General San Martín, grotto with a statue of the Virgin of Lujan, and a flag mast at Base 'Esperanza', Hope Bay, erected by Argentina in 1955; together with a graveyard with stele in memory of members of Argentine expeditions who died in the area.	63°24'S, 56°59'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Site:	Well preserved. The bust of San Martín, originally next to the mast and the Virgin, was relocated next to the station dock.	Ceremonial, religious and commemorative facilities that were built in the first years of the Esperanza Base, installed in 1952, during the intensive deployment period of Argentine stations (1947-55).	Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.		HSM 40 - A. Credit: Pablo Fontana -IAA HSM 40 - B. Credit: Pablo Fontana -IAA HSM 40 - C. Credit: Pablo Fontana -IAA	
												HSM 40 - D. Credit: Nahueltripay - COCOANTAR	
												HSM 40 - E. Credit: Esperanza Station Commander - COCOANTAR	

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
41	Historic remains of <i>Antarctic</i> 's crew in Paulet island	Stone hut on Paulet Island built in February 1903 by survivors of the wrecked vessel <i>Antarctic</i> under Captain Carl A. Larsen, members of the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Otto Nordenskjöld, together with a grave of a member of the expedition and the rock cairn built by the survivors of the wreck at the highest point of the island to draw the attention of rescue expeditions.	63°34'S, 55°45'W	Rec. VII-9 Measure 5 (1997)	Argentina UK	Argentina Sweden Norway	Site	The shelter is partly collapsed with part of its walls standing. The cairn is in good condition and the grave lost its cross.	The shelter and cairn were built in 1903 by the shipwrecked <i>Antarctic</i> , ship commanded by Carl Anton Larsen, as part of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-3. The ship was going to pick up the overwintered party of Snow Hill. The grave belongs to one of sailors called Ole Wengersgaard, who died in June 1903. In November the survivors were rescued by the Argentine expedition of the <i>ARA Uruguay</i> ship.	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 in 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 and knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural 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.	Visitor Site Guidelines Paulet Island	HSM 41 - A. Credit: Paula Casela - DNA HSM 41 - B. Credit: Paula Casela - DNA	Paulet island. The hut and the grave are close to the northwest coast of the island in a big colony of Adélie penguins. The cairn is at the top of the island at 350 meters above the sea level.

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
42	Laurie island observatories	Area of Scotia Bay, Laurie Island, South Orkney Island, in which are found: stone hut built in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition led by William S. Bruce; the Argentine meteorological hut and magnetic observatory, built in 1905 and known as Moneta House; and a graveyard with twelve graves, the earliest of which dates from 1903.	60°46'S, 44°40'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina United Kingdom	Site	The stone walls of the Omond House are partially standing. The wooden station made by Argentina in 1905 is in good condition and works as a museum. The Cemetery is in good condition.	The Omond house was made by the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (SNAE) 1902-4 of William Speirs Bruce; and was used in 1904 by the first Argentine party, being it the beginning of the Argentine Antarctic permanent scientific presence 1904; the Moneta house installed in 1905 by Argentina, work as the main building of the observatory and is the first Argentine Antarctic building.	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in 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 and knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural 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.		HSM 42 - A. Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA HSM 42 - B. Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA HSM 42 - C. Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA HSM 42 - D. Credit: Agustín Biasotti - IAA	All the elements that make up the HSM are within the limits of Orcadas Station. This is located on an isthmus of Laurie Island, on whose coasts the presence of seals is observed.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
43	Belgrano station's cross	Cross erected in 1955, at a distance of 1,300 metres north-east of the Argentine General Belgrano I Station (Argentina) and subsequently moved to Belgrano II Station (Argentina), Nunatak Bertrab, Confin Coast, Coats Land in 1979.	77°52'S, 34°37'W	Rec. VII-9	Argentina	Argentina	Commemorative items: cross	The cross is in good condition.	Installation of the Argentine Station Belgrano I in 1955, at that moment the southernmost station. Exploration flights were made from the Base that resulted in the discovery of numerous mountain ranges south of the Weddell Sea.	Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.		HSM 43 , Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA	In the vicinity of Belgrano II Station, Moltke nunatak, southeast of the Weddell Sea, without wildlife.
44	Dakshin Gangotri	Plaque erected at the First Permanent Indian station 'Dakshin Gangotri', Princess Astrid Coast, Dronning Maud Land, listing the names of the First Indian Antarctic Expedition which landed nearby on 9 January 1982.	70°05'37" S, 12°00'00" E	Rec. XII-7	India	India	Commemorative item: plaque	Buried under ice	This station was commissioned in 1883-84 and provided excellent contemporary state of the art facilities and well-equipped laboratories to carry out scientific research. The site is located about 10 km from the shelf edge towards the Schirmacher Hills. The Dakshin Gangotri Station was decommissioned in 1989-90 due to excessive snow cover. The adjoining area at present is being used as Supply Base	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at this place. 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 and knowledge of Antarctica;	Members of Indian Expedition to Antarctica visit the adjoining area (supply base) regularly. They look after the site for its upkeep and maintenance	HSM 44 Dakshin Gangotri Station as it appeared in the year 1985 HSM 44 The buried Dakshin Gangotri Station with the plaque reading "Indian Antarctic Station, Dakshin Gangotri"	Located on ice-shelf on Princess Astrid Coast.. The shelf shows a gently rolling topography with an average elevation of 20 m above msl. The shelf thickness is least near the sea and increases towards inland.
45	Gerlache Expedition Plaque	Plaque on Brabant Island, on Metchnikoff Point, mounted at a height of 70 m on the crest of the moraine separating this point from the glacier and bearing the following inscription in capital letter: <i>This monument was built</i>	64°02,395 S 62°34,078 W	Rec. XIII-16	Belgium	Belgium	Commemorative item: plaque	Excellent general condition. The last inspection took place on 3 March 2019 for a total of 4 hours and 30 minutes. The	The historical monument was set up by François de Gerlache and other members of the 1983-85 joint service expedition to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island by the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1897-1899. The Belgica	a. a particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; b. a particular association with a person who played an important role in the		HSM 45 Plaque commémorative de l'expédition d'Adrien de Gerlache (1897-99) (A) HSM 45 Plaque	The monument is set in a rock 70 m high on the ridge of the moraine that separates Metchnikoff Point from the glacier. In 2019 a colony of fur seals was spotted near the site. As it is situated in the ZSPA 153 "Eastern Dallmann Bay",

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		<p><i>by François de Gerlache and other members of the Joint Services Expedition 1983-1985 to commemorate the first landing on Brabant Island by the Belgian Antarctic Expedition 1897-1899. Adrien de Gerlache (Belgium) leader Roald Amundsen (Norway) Henryk Arctowski (Poland) Frederick Cook (USA) Emile Danco (Belgium) camped nearby from 30 January to 6 February 1898.</i></p>						<p>team dropped anchor in a bay south of Metchnikoff Point at about 8.30 AM (GMT). A first team of three people was deployed by means of a tender on the south side of the point. A drone was used to identify a suitable site to disembark the rest of the team (8 people). The team was deployed using two tenders on the north coast of the point, which is more accessible and a good distance away from a fur seal colony. The commemorative plaque is in good condition and no special maintenance was required.</p>	<p>expedition has gone down in history as the pioneering scientific research expedition to Antarctica and was the first to winter there. It left Antwerp on 16 August 1897 and headed for the west coast of the peninsula. A team of international scientists including a biologist, a glaciologist, a geographer, a naturalist and a doctor went to collect as much information as possible about these virgin lands. The ship, which was trapped in the ice near Peter I island, drifted in the Bellingshausen Sea for the next 13 months. As a result, it amassed a large amount of scientific data and observations on the annual cycle in Antarctica. After months of drifting, the ship managed to free itself from the ice and set sail for Belgium, where the explorers were greeted as heroes. It's also noteworthy that the conqueror of the North Pole (Cook) and the conqueror of the South Pole (Amundsen) were on board this expedition.</p>	<p>history of science or exploration in Antarctica; d. representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; g. symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.</p>		<p>commémorative de l'expédition d'Adrien de Gerlache (1897-99) (B)</p>	<p>the monument is generally not accessible to tourists.</p>

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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								A small imitation bronze figurine of Adrien de Gerlache was found unattached behind the plaque, with the cap slightly chipped at the visor. Once the figurine had been photographed, it was put back in place, still unattached. This figurine may not have been originally present in 1983-85. Once the inspection was completed, the crew weighed anchor at about 1.00 PM (GMT) and set sail for Neko Harbour.					
46	Port-Martin,	All the buildings and installations of Port-Martin base, Terre	66°49'S,	Rec. XIII-16	France	France	Site	In Situ	The Area is centered on a point which corresponds to the	The primary reason for designation was "H - sites or monuments of	Management Plan for Antarctic	HSM 46 Base Martin-1950	The area is centered on a point (geographic coordinates:

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
	Terre-Adélie	Adélie 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. The Site was originally designated as HSM 46 in Rec. XIII-16 (1985) then re-designated as ASPA 166 alongside the current Management Plan in Measure 1 (2006).	141° 24'E						marker known as the “Astrolabe pillar”, located on the left hand side of the “refuge shelter” at Port Martin, Terre-Adélie. The site contains the remains of the main building (destroyed by fire in 1952) and several annexes build by members of successive French Antarctic expeditions between 1948 and 1952. Since then, only limited visits of a few hours have occurred, and with its short duration of operation, the remains of Port-Martin base are a perfect illustration of a base in Antarctica in the immediate post-war period. For future archaeology, the site represents an optimal site to design methods and techniques adapted to extreme archaeological investigation conditions. It is considered not only as a historical bridge site, but also as an original archaeological field.	recognised historic value;"	Specially Protected Area N°166 (Measure 1 (2006). The Management Plan was presented at the Committee for Environmental Protection in 2011 and adopted without modifications. This Management Plan was presented to the CEP in 2016 and it was agreed that the current plan should remain in force.		66°49'S/141°23'E) which corresponds to the marker known as the “Astrolabe pillar” located on the left hand side of the “refuge shelter”.
47	Base Marret	Wooden building called ‘Base Marret’ on the Ile des Pétréls, Terre Adélie	66°40'S, 140° 01'E	Rec. XIII-16	France	France	Building: hut	In Situ	Wooden building where seven men under the command of Mario Marret overwintered in 1952 following the fire	particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction		HSM 47 Base Marret - 2014	

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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									at Port Martin Base (ASPA 166).				
48	Prudhomme's Cross	Iron cross on the North-East headland of the Ile des Pétrels, Terre Adélie	66°40'S, 140°01'E	Rec. XIII-16	France	France	Commemorative item: cross	In Situ	Cross dedicated as a memorial to André Prudhomme, head meteorologist in the 3rd International Geophysical Year expedition who disappeared during a blizzard on 7 January 1959.	A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica		HSM 48 "Croix Prud'homme "	
49.	Bunger Hill Pillar	The concrete pillar erected by the First Polish Antarctic Expedition at Dobrowolski Station on Bunger Hill to measure gravitational acceleration $g = 982,439.4 \text{ mgal} \pm 0.4 \text{ mgal}$ in relation to Warsaw, according to the Potsdam system, in January 1959.	66°16'S, 100°45'E	Rec. XIII-16	Poland	Poland	Commemorative item: other	Current condition unknown. No Polish expedition visits since 1979, when pillar was in good condition.	The concrete pillar erected by the First Polish Expedition in January 1959 to measure gravitational acceleration. It was designated a Historic Site or Monument (HSM 49) following a proposal by Poland to the ATCM (ATCM XIII Brussels, 1985).	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	The A. Dobrowolski Station has been visited periodically by Polish and other research teams. Currently its status is "inactive". Revitalisation coined by Prof. Marek Lewandowski, Head of the Department of Polar and Marine Research at the Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences		Bunger Oasis is a collection of moderate sized hills, with freshwater melt ponds. The first historically recorded human contact with the oasis took place via aircraft in 1947. The plane was commanded by col. David Bunger, who landed on one of the frozen meltwater lakes. The surrounding area was subsequently called the Bunger Hills. The station at Bunger Oasis was established in 1956 on the initiative of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition and was handed over to Poland in 1959 and renamed the Antoni B. Dobrowolski Polish Polar Station. Antoni Bolesław Dobrowolski (1872-1954) was a geophysicist, polar explorer and teacher. In 2001 the Polish

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											will begin in 2021/2022. In addition to this revitalisation, the condition of the pillar will be evaluated and renovated, if needed.		Academy of Sciences handed over the management of the Dobrowolski to Institute of Geophysics of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Next to the Dobrowolski Station, at a distance of approximately 200 m, there is the Oasis 2 summer base, managed by the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute in St. Petersburg. 7 km east of the Dobrowolski Station is located the Edgeworth David summer camp, managed by the Australian Antarctic Division.
50.	Polish Eagle Plaque	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 'Professor 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.	62°12'S, 59°01'W	Rec XIII-16	Poland	Poland	Commemorative item: plaque	The plaque needs renovation.	In the mid-1970s, the Polish government, in the face of the depletion of the existing deep-sea fisheries, decided to undertake research on the waters surrounding Antarctica. In the 1975/76 season, a scientific expedition was organised together with the Sea Fisheries Institute, on the ships "Professor Siedlecki" and "Tazar"; the expedition was led by Dr Daniel Dudkiewicz, the scientific director was Dr hab. S. Rakusa-Suszczewski. The plaque	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement;	The plaque is monitored by Polish Expedition members whilst in transit from Base Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva to Arctowski Station, and renovated if needed.	HSM 50 Polish Eagle Plaque (February 2020)	The plaque commemorates the expedition whose success led to the founding of the Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station. The station was established in 1977 and has been operating continuously since as a year-round unit. The station is named for Henryk Arctowski (1871-1959), who, as a meteorologist, had accompanied the Belgian explorer Baron Adrien de Gerlache on the Belgian Antarctic Expedition "Belgica",


Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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									commemorates this first research expedition. The expedition confirmed the existence of rich stocks of fish and krill in these areas. Appreciating the need to continue natural research, it was decided to send another expedition and create a permanent research station in this area.	particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.			1897-1899. The station is managed by the Institute of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences; its main research areas include marine biology, oceanography, geology, geomorphology, glaciology, meteorology, and climatology.
51.	Puchalski Grave	The grave of Włodzimierz Puchalski, surmounted by an alloy cross, on a hill to the south of Arctowski Station on King George Island. W. Puchalski was an artist and a producer of documentary nature films, who died on 19 th January 1979 whilst working at the station.	62°13'S, 58°28'W	Rec XIII-16	Poland	Poland	Other remains: other	The monument is in good condition.	Włodzimierz Puchalski was a wildlife photographer and filmmaker. Puchalski was assigned to the third polar expedition headed by Stanislaw Rakusa-Suszczewski and arrived at the Henryk Arctowski Polish Antarctic Station in 1978. The aim was to immortalise the incredible nature of the Antarctic, using record video footage. He died on 19 January 1979 while working at the station and according to his last will he was laid to rest by the area of the Station.	A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	The monument is visited several times per year and renovated if needed.	HSM 51 Puchalski Grave (November 2020)	Puchalski Grave is located on top of a hill close to Arctowski Station. On the day of W. Puchalski's death (January 19th), as well as on All Saints' Day (November 1st), and other occasions, the grave is visited by station employees, as well as by tourists, in order to commemorate the life achievements of the deceased. On the rock on which the lighthouse is located, among numerous commemorative plaques, there is one with the inscription: "February 1979 dedicated to Włodzimierz Puchalski, you will remain forever in our memory. The crew, Antoni Garnuszewski" (the ship, which in the years 1977-1988 sailed to the Arctowski Station).

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
52	Monolith - Great Wall Station	Monolith erected to commemorate the establishment on 20 February 1985 by the Peoples Republic of China of the 'Great Wall Station' on Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Engraved on the monolith is the following inscription in Chinese: 'Great Wall Station, First Chinese Antarctic Research Expedition, 20 February 1985'.	62°13'S, 58°58'W	Rec. XIII-16	China	China	Commemorative item: other	Preserved in good condition	the Monolith was erected to commemorate the establishment of the Great Wall Station, the first Chinese Antarctic station on 20 February 1985.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations	All the station expeditions, especially the station leaders are briefed on heritage matters, including HSMs, each year. The Monolith is checked regularly by station expeditions to ensure the preservation condition.		The Monolith is located in the Great Wall Station area, about 200 meters from the coastline.
53	Bust of Luis Pardo and plaque	Bust of Captain Luis Alberto Pardo, monolith and plaques on Point Wild, Elephant Island, South Shetland Islands, celebrating the rescue of the 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	61°03'S, 54°50'W	Rec. XIV-8 Rec. XV-13	Chile	Chile	Commemorative item: bust	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in regular conditions	After the unforeseen event of the British Transantarctic Expedition lead by Sir Ernest Shackleton, the crew of the "Endurance" reaches Elephant Island in April 1916. At the end of that month, Shackleton and five of his men travel on board one of the whaleboats crossing the Drake Passage, arriving to South Georgia looking for help to rescue the rest of his crew. Thereafter three failed attempts to save the 22 men waiting	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. However, Visitors Guidelines for Point Wild help to the knowledge of the site. Periodic maintenance, according to the Chilean Navy visit	HSM 53: Bust of Luis Pardo and plaque (A) HSM 53: Bust of Luis Pardo and plaque (B) HSM 53: Bust of Luis Pardo and plaque (C)	Elephant Island is located near 100 km of distance at the eastern tip of the South Shetland Archipelago, in a small group also known as Piloto Pardo Islands (64°10' S; 54°30' W), north of the Weddell Sea. The island is high an ice-covered and mountainous place, of abrupt relief, with steep coasts. Point Wild (61°05'53.0" S; 54°51'39.3" W) is located 11 km west of Cape Valentine, on the north coast of Elephant

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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		<p>'Endurance' living for four and one half months in this Island".</p> <p>The monolith and the plaques have been placed on Elephant Island and their replicas on the Chilean bases Capitán Arturo Prat (62°30'S, 59°49'W) and President Eduardo Frei (62°12'S, 62°12'W). Bronze busts of the pilot Luis Pardo Villalón were placed on the three above-mentioned monoliths during the XXIVth Chilean Antarctic Scientific Expedition in 1987-88.</p>							in Elephant Island, in August 1916 the Chilean vessel "Yelcho", led by Captain Luis Pardo Villalón, departs from Punta Arenas having on board Sir Ernest Shackleton. Once they arrived to Cape Wild (Point Wild), they found and rescue the rest of the Endurance's crew, after 138 days living there.		plan to the area.		Island. It is a small, low lying, narrow, sand and rock point, which is rising to a small rock outcrop at the northerly end. Steep tidewater glaciers and cliffs fringe the point. The flora in the site is represented by small patches of bearded and crustose lichen species, including Xanthoria spp., Buellia spp., Caloplaca spp., and Usnea spp. Birds and marine mammals are present in the area. Chinstrap penguins breed in Point Wild. Kelp gulls and Antarctic terns also breed in the site. Antarctic fur seal is a regular visitor in the area, mainly male juveniles, but leopard and Weddell seals are also sight in the place. Humpback whales are regular visitors near Point Wild, and individuals of finback whales.
54	Richard E. Byrd Historic Monument, McMurdo Station, Antarctica	A bronze bust of Richard E. Byrd on a polished black Norwegian marble pedestal, located outdoors at McMurdo Station. The bust was erected at McMurdo Station in 1965, a donation by the U.S. National Geographic	77°51'S, 166°40'E	Rec. XV-12	United States	United States	Commemorative item: bust	The bust is in excellent condition.	Byrd (1888-1957) led five U.S. Antarctic expeditions, the first in 1928-1930. The last was in 1957-1958, as the United States prepared its Antarctic participation in the International	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	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at McMurdo Station	HSM 54 Byrd Bust (Photo credit: Peter Rejcek) 	The bust is located on the outdoor deck of "The Chalet", the former U.S. Antarctic Program Headquarters building at McMurdo Station. The bust is located next to the flags of the original

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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		Society. The sculptor was Felix de Weldon. Byrd was committed to international collaboration. Inscribed at the base of the McMurdo memorial are his words, "I am hopeful that Antarctica in its symbolic robe of white will shine forth as a continent of peace as nations working together there in the cause of science set an example of international cooperation."							Geophysical Year. The first expedition introduced wide use of aircraft, radio, aerial cameras, and other mechanized equipment, considered the first full realization of the mechanical age of exploration in Antarctica. Early discoveries included the Rockefeller Mountains, Marie Byrd Land, and the Ford Ranges. On 29 November 1929 he flew an airplane over the South Pole, the first to do so.	history of science or exploration in 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 and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica			twelve signatories of the Antarctic Treaty.
55	East Base, Antarctica, Stonington Island	Buildings and artefacts 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 m in the north-south direction (from the beach to Northeast Glacier adjacent to Back Bay) and approximately 500 m the east-west direction. There	68°11'S, 67°00'W	Rec. XIV-8	United States	United States	Building: station	The remaining buildings are in poor repair. Discussions are ongoing with the British Antarctic Survey/U.K. Antarctic Historic Trust to assist the United States in developing a conservation plan for East Base.	East Base was commissioned by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as the first U.S. scientific research station in Antarctica. It was constructed on Stonington Island in 1940 as part of the government-sponsored U.S. Antarctic Service expedition (1939-1941) led by Richard E. Byrd. The station was occupied until March 1941. East Base was again occupied in 1947-1948 by the Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, a private expedition led by	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 in 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	Visitor site guidelines Stonington Island	HSM 55: East Base, Antarctica, Stonington Island	The site is located on Stonington Island, at the southern end of Marguerite Bay. The island is approximately 750 m x 250 m. This island is no longer connected to the Antarctic mainland by the North East Glacier. The site is comprised of three main buildings: a bunkhouse, science building and the Ronne hut. HSM 64, the U.K. Base E, is located approximately 250 m from East Base.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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		are three remaining main buildings.							Finn Ronne. This expedition included the first women to overwinter in Antarctica, Edith Ronne and Jennie Darlington. The primary goal of this expedition was to map previously unexplored areas of the Antarctic Peninsula south of Stonington Island. East Base has a shared history with the nearby U.K. "Base E".	important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica			
56	Waterboat Point	Waterboat Point, Danco Coast, Antarctic Peninsula. The remains and immediate environs of the Waterboat Point hut. It was occupied by the UK two-man expedition of Thomas W. Bagshawe and Maxime C. Lester in 1921-22. Only the base of the boat, foundations of doorposts and an outline of the hut and extension still exist. It is situated close to the Chilean station 'President Gabriel González Videla'.	64°49'S, 62°51'W	Rec. XVI-11	Chile United Kingdom	Chile United Kingdom	Buiding: hut	The remains are in weathered condition.	Waterboat Point is where the remains of a whaling vessel were turned into a makeshift hut where two Antarctic explorers Maxime C. and Thomas W. Bagshawe wintered in 1921-2 with very little preparation, equipment or provisions. After a harsh winter they spent the spring in earnest study of the penguin colony, collecting more data than any previous expedition.	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 in Antarctica; A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement;		HSM 56 credit: Waterboat Point, Antarctica (Photo credit: Liam Quinn - Flickr)	Lowest and westernmost point of the peninsula between Paradise Harbour and Andvord Bay. Remains of the boat and hut still exist on site. There site is also a large Gentoo colony.
57	Commemorative Plaque at Yankee Bay	Commemorative plaque at 'Yankee Bay' (Yankee Harbour), MacFarlane Strait, Greenwich Island, South Shetland Islands. Near a Chilean refuge. Erected to the memory of Captain Andrew MacFarlane, who in 1820 explored the Antarctic	62°32'S, 59°45'W	Rec. XVI-11	Chile United Kingdom	Chile United Kingdom	Commemorative item: plaque	The plaque is in good condition.	Yankee Harbour was popular sealing harbour and today commemorates the achievements of Scotsman Captain Andrew Macfarlane who was the captain of Dragon, a Chilean brigantine which	A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines Yankee Harbour		Small harbour and shallow beach with a large Gentoo penguin colony of c. 4000 breeding pairs. A plaque commemorating Mcfarlane and sealers remains can be seen.

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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		Peninsula area in the brigantine <i>Dragon</i> .							explored the Antarctic Peninsula in 1820 and made the first landing on Deception Island in November that year.				
59	San Telmo Cairn	Plaque on 'Cerro Gaviota', opposite San Telmo Islets, Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands commemorating the officers, soldiers and seamen aboard the Spanish vessel <i>San Telmo</i> , which sank in September 1819; possibly the first people to live and die in Antarctica. Site incorporated within ASPA 149.	62° 28' 00,9" S 60° 48' 10,7" W	Rec. XVI-11	Chile Spain Peru	Chile Spain Peru	Commemorative item: plaque	The plaque is preserved although is cracked	It commemorates the offices, soldiers and seamen aboard the Spanish vessel <i>San Telmo</i> , which sank in September 1819; possible the first people to live and die in Antarctica	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place;	Visit the HSM, at least, each 5 years, to check the status of conservation	HSM 59 San Telmo Cairn	Diversity of plant and animal life, exceptional scientific and monitoring values associated with the large and diverse populations of seabirds and pinnipeds. The Area contains a number of pre-1958 human artifacts
60	Penguin Bay monolith, plaques, and remains of depots and cairn.	"Wooden pole and cairn , and wooden plaque and cairn , both located at Penguins Bay, southern coast of Seymour Island (Marambio), James Ross Archipelago. The wooden pole and a cairn were installed in 1902 during the Swedish South Polar Expedition led by Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld. This cairn used to have attached a 4 m high wooden pole – nowadays only 44 cm high –, guy-lines and a flag, and was installed to signal the location of a well stocked deposit, composed of few wooden boxes containing food supplies, notes and letters	64° 17'47 .2" S, 56° 41' 30.7" W	Rec. XVII-3 Measure 9 (2016)	ArgentinaSweden	ArgentinaSweden	Site	Of the original marker built in 1901, only one meter of its post remains. The wooden plate installed in 1903 is in good condition as well as the monolith with plates installed in 1990. Of the deposits only a few remains of the semi-buried	Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-3 and Argentine rescue expedition of the <i>ARA Uruguay</i> ship under the command of lieutenant Julian Irizar. The Swedish expedition pioneered the scientific discoveries that it meant, particularly in the field of geology and Antarctic paleontology. His rescue from the <i>ARA Uruguay</i> expedition marked the beginning of the Argentine naval deployment in Antarctica, with the installation of numerous scientific stations.	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the site; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in 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 and			A few meters from the southeast coast of Marambio (Seymour) Island, in a colony of Adélie penguins. The wooden plaque and cairn are located somewhat apart from the pole and cairn, at 64 ° 16' S, 56° 39' W,

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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		saved inside bottles. The deposit was to be used in case the Swedish South Polar Expedition was forced to retreat on its way to the south. The wooden plaque was placed on 10 November 1903 by the crew of a rescue mission of the Argentinean Corvette Uruguay in the site where they met the 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 (II) was erected by Argentina in memory of this event in the place where the plaque is located.						wooden boxes remain.		knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.			
61	Base A, Port Lockroy	'Base A' at Port Lockroy, Goudier Island, Antarctic Peninsula. Of historic importance as an Operation Tabarin base from 1944 and for scientific research, including the first measurements of the ionosphere, and the first recording of an atmospheric whistler, from Antarctica. Port Lockroy was a key monitoring site	64°49'S, 63°29'W	Measure 4 (1995)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Building: station	The restored hut and boatshed are in excellent condition and presented and maintained in their 1950s condition. A museum and post office occupy the main building Bransfield House and the	Base A is the United Kingdom's first permanent base in Antarctica. It was established by Operation Tabarin in 1944 a secret wartime operation to establish wintering stations on the Antarctic Peninsula. Recognised as the birthplace of the British Antarctic Survey it hosted scientists until 1962 when the base closed. Important	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; The potential, through	Visitor Site Guidelines Goudier Island	HSM 61 Base A, Port Lockroy (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site is made up of the main hut, Bransfield House, a boat shed, anemometer tower, radio mast and Stevenson screen along with a modern Nissen hut modelled on an original Nissen hut on the same footprint. The island is an active Gentoo colony with c. 500 breeding pairs. Historic former science

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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		during the International Geophysical Year of 1957/58.						adjacent Nissen hut is a modern construction in historic style, providing staff accommodation.	science was conducted here including the first measurements of the ionosphere and the first recording of an atmospheric whistler from Antarctica.	study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;			station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a museum and heritage site. www.ukaht.org. The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team. The base is staffed by a small team each Austral summer and welcomes visits from ships through the season.
62	Base F (Wordie House), Winter Island	'Base F (Wordie House)' on Winter Island, Argentine Islands. Of historic importance as an example of an early British scientific base.	65°15'S, 64°16'W	Measure 4 (1995)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom Ukraine	Building: station	The hut is in good condition and is conserved and maintained in the condition it was found when it was designated as HSM 62.	Wordie House, was established in 1947 and named after James Wordie, geologist on Shackleton's Endurance expedition. It was built on the foundations of an earlier hut built during the British Graham Land Expedition 1935-36. The primary science conducted here was meteorology as here began one of the longest and most important meteorological recording programme in the Antarctic. When operations ended here in 1954, this work transferred to nearby Faraday base.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines Wordie House , Winter Island	HSM 62 Base F , Wordie House (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site comprises the main hut, remains of weather monitoring equipment and a timber sign. They are located on a small rocky island, Winter Island in the Argentine Islands, overshadowed by a large glacier. Historic former science station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukaht.org. The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team. All visits are managed subject to the site guidelines for visitors.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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63	Base Y, Horseshoe Island	'Base Y' on Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay, western Graham Land. Noteworthy as a relatively unaltered and completely equipped British scientific base of the late 1950s. 'Blai'clock', the refuge hut nearby, is considered an integral part of the base.	67°48'S, 67°18'W	Measure 4 (1995)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Building: station	The hut, pup pens, emergency store and balloon shed are in good condition and are actively conserved and maintained in the condition they were found when they were designated as HSM 63.	Base Y was established as a scientific base in March 1955 and closed in August 1960. Research carried out here included geology, meteorology and topographic survey. Extensive survey trips covering hundreds of miles and lasting several months were often undertaken from the station using dog teams and sledges.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines Horseshoe Island	HSM 63 Base Y, Horseshoe Island (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site located on a small isthmus on Sally Cove consists of the original main building, a weather balloon shed, dog pens and emergency store. There are two masts on high points near the main building, and two small wooden boats in a small cove to the north. Inside, the station contains almost all of its original contents, fixtures and fittings, including kitchen utensils, stocks of food and fuel, workshop tools, radio equipment, and a diesel generator. The excellent condition and completeness of both the buildings and artefacts are of considerable historical significance; together they provide a very special time-capsule of British life and science in the Antarctic during the late 1950s. Historic former science and sledging station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukaht.org . The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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													professional conservation team.
64	Base E, Stonington Island	'Base E' on Stonington Island, Marguerite Bay, western Graham Land. Of historical importance in the early period of exploration and later British Antarctic Survey (BAS) history of the 1960s and 1970s.	68°11'S, 67°00'W	Measure 4 (1995)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Building: station	The hut and ancillary buildings are in moderate condition and will be undergoing a programme of remedial conservation work to stabilise and preserve them.	Base E was first established in February 1946 and operated from 1946–50 and then again from 1960–75 after which the base permanently closed. This building is the second British hut built on the island and was originally used as a base for sledging operations in the area. It was famously commanded by Sir Vivian Fuchs but also has a shared history with nearby East Base, a US historic base. Some early flight surveys were conducted from here. It is also an early example of a two-storey steel-framed structure in Antarctica.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; Particular technical, historical, cultural 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;	Visitor Site Guidelines Stonington Island	HSM 64 Base E, Stonington Island (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site is comprised of the main hut, generator shed, dog pens, water tank and various masts. 250m away there is also East Base a US historic base. The island is low lying and no longer attached by ice to the mainland. Historic former science and sledging station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukaht.org . The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team.
65	Message Post - Svend Foyn Island	Message post, Svend Foyn Island, Possession Islands. A pole with a box attached was placed on the island on 16 January 1895 during the whaling expedition of Henryk Bull and Captain Leonard Kristensen of the ship <i>Antarctic</i> . It was examined and found intact by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1898-1900 and then sighted from the beach by the USS <i>Edisto</i> in	71°05'S, 171°05'W	Measure 4 (1995)	New Zealand Norway UK	New Zealand Norway	Other remains: other	Last confirmed sighting 1965 (USS <i>Glacier</i>). Present condition and location unknown.	Marker post and message box placed by one of the earliest vessels exploring the region, the <i>Antarctic</i> , in 1895. Contained signatures of the ship's crew, as well as the card of Svend Foyn, a Norwegian whaler and financier of the <i>Antarctic</i> expedition, after whom the island is named. Relocated and checked by Borchgrevink in 1900.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region		The Possession Islands are rarely landed on. An Adelie penguin colony is located on Foyn island.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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		1956 and USCGS Glacier in 1965.											
66	Prestrud's Cairn - Scott Nunataks	Prestrud's Cairn, Scott Nunataks, Alexandra Mountains, Edward VII Peninsula. The small rock cairn was erected at the foot of the main bluff on the north side of the nunataks by Lieutenant K. Prestrud on 3 December 1911 during the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition of 1910-1912.	77°11'S, 154°32'W	Measure 4 (1995)	New Zealand Norway UK	New Zealand Norway	Other remains: expedition cairn	Last confirmed sighting 1987 (NZ Science Party, Chris Adams). Present condition unknown.	Conspicuous local landmark in the Queen Alexandra range. Named by Kristian Prestrud (Amundsen's Eastern Sledging Party), the cairn marks his ascent in 1911.	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 in Antarctica	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region		Scott Nunataks are at the northern end of the Alexandra Mountains in King Edward VII Land, Antarctica. They are seldom visited.
67	Granite House - Rock Hut	Rock shelter, 'Granite House', Cape Geology, Granite Harbour. This shelter was constructed in 1911 for use as a field kitchen by Griffith 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 a sledge to support a seal-skin roof. The stone walls of the shelter have partially collapsed. The shelter contains corroded remnants of tins, a seal skin and some cord. The sledge is now located 50 m seaward of the shelter and consists of a few scattered pieces of wood, straps and buckles. Site incorporated within ASPA 154.	77°00'S, 162°32'E	Measure 4 (1995)	New Zealand Norway UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Building: other building remains	Stone walls still in situ but partially collapsed. Sealskin roof disintegrated. Most artefacts including sledge remnants have been removed over time. Remnant seal skins and metal fragments can still be found in the adjacent area.	Associated with the second 'Western Party' of Scott's British Antarctic Expedition (Taylor, Gran, Debenham and Forde), the sealskin roofed rock hut was used during December 1911-January 1912 as a kitchen shelter. From this base, the party conducted extensive surveys of the local area including coastal glaciers and the Dry Valleys.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	ASPA 154 Management Plan Managed Zone for Visitor Access Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 67 Granite House - Rock shelter (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	The shelter is near the shore in an area of dense vegetation. The site is occasionally visited by scientific or environmental management parties

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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68	Supply Depot - Hell's Gate Moraine	Site of depot at Hells Gate Moraine, Inexpressible Island, Terra Nova Bay. This emergency depot consisted of a sledge loaded with supplies and equipment which was placed on 25 January 1913 by the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-1913. The sledge and supplies were removed in 1994 in order to stabilize their deteriorating condition.	74°52'S, 163°50'E	Measure 4 (1995)	New Zealand	New Zealand United Kingdom	Site	Sledge and supplies removed from site in 1994. Currently in temporary storage at New Zealand's Scott Base. The artefacts have been documented and conserved (2017) by the New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust. Although stable, the artefacts are extremely fragile being corroded and UV affected.	Associated with the extreme survival story of Scott's Northern Party (British Antarctic Expedition 1910-13), this depot was placed on the outgoing voyage of the <i>Terra Nova</i> as an emergency cache should future explorers find themselves in a similarly desperate situation.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Artefacts removed for preservation Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 68 Supply Depot - Hell's Gae Moraine. Artefacts in situ (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	Inexpressible is a rocky island surrounded by glaciers and open to Terra Nova Bay to the east. A Chinese research station is proposed for Inexpressible Island.
69	Message Post - Cape Crozier, Ross Island	Message post at Cape Crozier, Ross Island, erected on 22 January 1902 by Captain Robert F. Scott's Discovery Expedition of 1901-04. It was to provide information for the expedition's relief ships, and held a metal message cylinder, which has since been removed. Site incorporated within ASPA 124	77°27'S, 169°16'E	Measure 4 (1995)	New Zealand	New Zealand United Kingdom	Other remains: other	Current condition unknown	Relates to the 1901-04 British National Antarctic Expedition. The placing of message posts in logical and easy to find/land at sites was a common means of passing information to relief ships, or from one expedition to another. Originally held a message indicating the party would settle on 'The Barrier' however	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	ASPA 124 Management Plan Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 69 Message Post - Cape Crozier, Ross Island (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	Cape Crozier is an ice-free area on the lower eastern slopes of Mount Terror, at the eastern extremity of Ross Island. The post is located in the Western Colony of Adelie penguins and near an emperor penguin colony.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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									later deciding on Hut Point, a mission to change the message left at Crozier was organised. George Vince died on the return journey from this mission.				
70	Message Post - Cape Wadworth, Coulman Island	Message post at Cape Wadworth, Coulman Island. A metal cylinder nailed to a red pole 8 m above sea level placed by Captain Robert F. Scott on 15 January 1902. He painted the rocks behind the post red and white to make it more conspicuous.	73°19'S, 169°47'E	Measure 4 (1995)	New Zealand Norway UK	New Zealand United Kingdom	Other remains: other	Last confirmed sighting 1990. Current condition unknown	Relates to the 1901-04 British National Antarctic Expedition. The placing of message posts in logical and easy to find/land at sites was a common means of passing information to relief ships, or from one expedition to another.	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 in Antarctica	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region		Coulman Island has the largest emperor penguin colony in the world and is occasionally visited by tourists.
71	Whalers Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands	Whalers Bay, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands. The site comprises all pre-1970 remains on the shore of Whalers Bay, including those from the early whaling period (1906-12) initiated by Captain Adolfus Andresen of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, Chile; the remains of the Norwegian Hektor Whaling Station established in 1912 and all artefacts associated with its operation until 1931; the site of a cemetery with 35 burials and a memorial to ten men lost at sea; and the remains from the period of British scientific and mapping activity (1944-	62°59'S, 60°34'W	Measure 4 (1995)	Chile Norway	Chile Norway United Kingdom	Site	The site contains the following historic remains: Whaling period: Various remains from the whaling period at Deception Island (1906-1931), cemetery (1 cross and 1 empty coffin currently visible), Magistrate's residence,	During the 1906-7 austral summer, the Norwegian Captain Adolfus Andresen, founder of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, Chile, began whaling at Deception Island. Whalers Bay served as a sheltered anchorage for factory ships that processed whale blubber. In 1908 a cemetery was established here. The cemetery was partly buried and partly swept away during a volcanic eruption in 1969, at which time it comprised 35 graves and a memorial to ten men who were lost at sea	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	Visitor Site Guidelines Whalers Bay Specially Managed Area No. 4 Management Plan, which includes a conservation strategy for Whalers Bay	HSM 71 Whalers Bay, Deception Island (A) HSM 71 Whalers Bay, Deception Island (B)	Whalers Bay is located on Deception Island, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica. Whalers Bay (62°57'S, is a sheltered harbour in Deception Island located immediately to the northeast after passing through the narrow opening known as Neptune's Bellows. The island has a distinctive horseshoe shape, which was created by the sunken caldera of an active volcano. Deception Island is one of the most active volcanoes in Antarctica with eruptive activities

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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		1969). The site also acknowledges and commemorates the historic value of other events that occurred there, from which nothing remains.						<p>Hospital/storage building, Boilers, Cookers and associated equipment, Foundation of a kitchen/mess building and piggery, Fuel storage tanks, Half floating dock, Whalers Barrack.</p> <p>Scientific Period: 'Hunting Lodge', Aircraft hangar, Massey Ferguson Tractor.</p> <p>A full description can be found in the Appendix 3 to the management package</p> <p>ASMA No. 4 Conservation plan can be found in Appendix 3 to the ASMA</p>	<p>(only one body was recovered). In 1912, a Norwegian company, Aktieselskabet Hektor, established the shore-based whaling station in Whalers Bay. Hektor whaling station operated until 1931.</p> <p>During the 1943-44 austral summer, the UK established a permanent base (Base B) as part of Operation Tabarin, in part of the abandoned whaling station. Base B operated as a research station primarily focusing on the study of meteorology and geology. It also acted as the centre for the a major British aerial survey expedition. It was abandoned after it was destroyed by ash flows during the volcanic eruption at Deception Island in 1967.</p>				<p>in historical times. The 1967 volcanic eruption on Deception Island resulted in the deposition of a 1-5 cm layer of ash over Whalers Bay, whilst the 1969 eruption caused a lahar (mud slide) which partly buried the site. Fragile fluvial terraces are located to the north of the whaling station which were of geological importance, although have now been naturally eroded by meltwater streams.</p> <p>Further areas of botanical importance are located within the Historic Site. Kelp gulls, Wilson's storm petrel and Antarctic Terns breed at Whalers Bay, and Cape petrels nest in Cathedral Crags overlooking the site.</p> <p>Whalers Bay reflects remains on the shore of Whalers Bay which include those from the early whaling period (1906-12) initiated by Captain Adolfus Andresen of the Sociedad Ballenera de Magallanes, Chile. The remains of the Norwegian Hektor Whaling Station</p>

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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								management plan . The overall aim of the conservation strategy set forth in the document is to protect the values of Whalers Bay Historic Site. Chile, Norway and the UK consult within the wider Deception Island Management Group to ensure that the provisions of the conservation strategy set forth in the ASMA no.4 management plan are implemented, and its aim is met.					established in 1912 and all artefacts associated with its operation until 1931; the site of a cemetery with 35 burials and a memorial to ten men lost at sea; and the remains from the period of British scientific and mapping activity (1944-1969). The site also acknowledges and commemorates the historic value of other events that occurred there, from which nothing remains.
72	Mikkelsen Cairn	A rock cairn and a wooden mast erected by the landing party led by Captain Klarius Mikkelsen of the Norwegian whaling ship <i>Thorshavn</i> and including Caroline Mikkelsen, Captain Mikkelsen's wife,	68°22'S 78°24'E	Measure 2 (1996)	Australia Norway	Australia Norway	Other remains: expedition cairn	The cairn and wooden mast remain intact. The site contains a canister that was not left	Mikkelsen Cairn marks the landing in Antarctica of Captain Klarius Mikkelsen and his party on board the Norwegian whaling ship <i>Thorshavn</i> on 20 February 1935. This landing has	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica; Symbolic or commemorative value	The site and its heritage status is listed on all Davis station maps and in	1) HSM 72 Mikkelsen Cairn – 1935 Landing Party (Photo credit: Norwegian Polar Institute)	Mikkelsen Cairn is located in a small bay on the main island of the Tryne Islands, northeast of Davis Station. The Tryne Islands are a group of numerous small Antarctic islands and

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
		the first woman to set foot on East Antarctica. The cairn was discovered by Australian National Antarctic Research Expedition field parties in 1957 and again in 1995.						by the 1935 landing party but that does contain a piece of rope and a piece of bark from the flagpole presumed to be from the 1935 party.	<p>historical importance as it marked the discovery of the Vestfold Hills, and was the first known landing by a woman in East Antarctica. The party set up the rock cairn with a wooden mast to mark the place of landing.</p> <p>Mikkelsen and his party landed on the Tryne Islands that are an extension of an ice-free coastal group of hills. Mikkelsen named the hills the Vestfold Hills, after the Norwegian county in which his whaling company was based.</p> <p>The captain's wife, Caroline Mikkelsen, accompanied him on the landing to become the first woman to set foot on East Antarctica.</p> <p>In 1957 the cairn was found by Australian expeditioners from the newly established Davis Station, but after two further visits in the early 1960s the location of the site was lost for over 30 years. On 12 November 1995, after archival and field research, a three-</p>	for people of many nations	<p>Australian Antarctic Program operator guidelines.</p> <p>New station leaders at Australian stations are briefed on heritage matters, including HSMs, each year.</p>	<p>2) HSM 72 Mikkelsen Cairn – August 2011 (Photo credit: Kerry Steinberner)</p> <p>3) HSM 72 Mikkelsen Cairn – Penguins surrounding site in summer (Photo credit: Barry Becker)</p>	<p>rocks, about 7 km in extent, forming the western limit of Tryne Bay and Tryne Sound at the north-eastern end of the Vestfold Hills. The Vestfold Hills is the largest ice-free area in East Antarctica covering approximately 512 square kilometres.</p> <p>The Mikkelsen Cairn site has a dramatic appearance with the 4 to 5 metre high flag mast still standing near the top of a hill above an Adelie penguin colony During the summer season, the penguin colony surrounds the site.</p> <p>Mikkelsen Cairn marks the discovery of the Vestfold Hills, and the first known landing by a woman, Caroline Mikkelsen, in East Antarctica in 1935.</p>

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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									person Australian party rediscovered the cairn.				
73	Mt Erebus Crash Memorial Cross, Ross Island	Memorial Cross for the 1979 Mount Erebus crash victims, Lewis Bay, Ross Island. A cross of stainless steel which was erected in January 1987 on a rocky promontory three kilometers from the Mount Erebus crash site in memory of the 257 people of different nationalities who lost their lives when the aircraft in which they were travelling crashed into the lower slopes of Mount Erebus, Ross Island. The cross was erected as a mark of respect and in remembrance of those who died in the tragedy.	77°25'S, 167°27'E	Measure 4 (1997)	New Zealand	New Zealand	Commemorative item: cross	Current condition unknown	Antarctica's largest single loss of life was in the Erebus crash. This cross memorialises the impact of that loss on family, friends, the Antarctic, New Zealand and international community.	Symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations	ASPA 156 Management Plan Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 73 Mt Erebus Crash Memorial Cross, Ross Island (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	The site is accessible for overflight or landing only by permit. Snow cover changes from year to year, sometime exposing wreckage.
74	The south-west coast of Elephant Island	The south-west coast of Elephant Island between the southern side of Mensa Bay (61°10'S, 55°24'W) and Cape Lookout (61°17'S, 55°13'W), including all of the foreshore and intertidal areas, in which the wreckage of a large wooden sailing ship has been found.	61°14'S, 55°22'W	Measure 2 (1998)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Site		Although the identity of the wrecked vessel on Elephant Island remains unconfirmed, circumstantial evidence gleaned from the historical and dendrochronological data, suggests that it may be that of the Charles Shearer. The date and site of construction of this vessel has not been determined, but it is thought to have been built in the early 1860's, and probably in or around the port of	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about			Wreckage is distributed on the beach and intertidal area on a cove on south west of the island.

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									Stonington, USA. On the 3rd July 1877 Charles Shearer sailed from Stonington under the command of James Appleton (or Appleman) again bound for Antarctica. She left a sealing gang on Islas Diego Ramirez in October 1877 and then continued South to the South Shetland Islands where she disappeared without trace. During the austral summer of 1879 – 80, two sealing voyages from Stonington searched, unsuccessfully, for Charles Shearer and any survivors.	significant human activities in Antarctica;			
75	Hillary's TAE/IGY Hut 'A', - Scott Base, Ross Island	The A Hut of Scott Base, being the only existing Trans Antarctic Expedition 1956/1957 building in Antarctica sited at Pram Point, Ross Island, Ross Sea Region, Antarctica.	77°51'S, 166°46'E	Measure 1 (2001)	New Zealand	New Zealand	Building: station	Following major conservation work by New Zealand-based Antarctic Heritage Trust 2016-17, building is structurally sound and weather tight and artefact collection has been conserved. Annual monitoring and	This building represents the beginnings of the New Zealand Antarctic programme in 1957. It was the base from which Sir Edmund Hillary mounted his traverse to the South Pole by tractor, in support of the Trans Antarctic Expedition. It was the hub of the contribution from NZ scientists to the International Geophysical Year (1957-58).	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place. Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	Briefing to all Scott Base arrivals Code of Conduct Hut guide system Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 75 Hillary's TAE/IGY Hut 'A', - Scott Base, Ross Island, A hut (Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection) HSM 75B Hillary's TAE/IGY Hut 'A', - Scott Base,	The hut is in the immediate vicinity of Scott Base. The hut is frequently visited by local base staff from Scott Base and McMurdo, and by seasonal tourist visits. The hut is kept heated and well maintained.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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								maintenance ensures ongoing stability of this site.				Ross Island Comms equipment ((Photo credit: Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection)	
76	Ruins of "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station	The ruins of the "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station, being a Chilean meteorological and volcanological center situated at Pendulum Cove, Deception Island, Antarctica, that was destroyed by volcanic eruptions in 1967 and 1969.	62°59'S, 60°40'W	Measure 2 (2001)	Chile	Chile	Building: other buildings remain	The site or monument still exists in whole	The President Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base, operated by the Chilean Air Force, was established on February 12, 1955 at Pendulum Cove, Deception Island (62°52' S; 60°36' W). It operated primarily as a meteorological and communications center until December 4, 1967, when it was destroyed by a large-scale volcanic eruption, followed by new eruptions in 1969 and 1970. It was named to remember the statesman who completed the delimitation of the Chilean Antarctic sector in 1940. The installation, operation and development of the Pedro Aguirre Cerda Base reflect the characteristics of the period prior to the AGI. The Base was equipped with a radio beacon that allowed aircraft landings	Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica; the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. However, Visitors Guidelines for Pendulum Cove help to the knowledge of the site.	HSM 76: Ruins of "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station (A) HSM 76: Ruins of "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station (B) HSM 76: Ruins of "Pedro Aguirre Cerda" Station (C)	Pendulum Cove is a small cove on the north-eastern side of Port Foster, Deception Island. The soil is composed by black sands as a result of the volcanic eruptions. The ever present mist at the water's edge is evidence of the warmth of the sand and the volcanic activity of the island. No species of flora are present in the site. Also, no breeding fauna normally is present, although there have been occasional references to nesting blue-eyed shags at the site. Antarctic Terns are regular visitors to the area, as juvenile male Antarctic fur seals, mainly at the end of summer season.

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
									with greater safety. A runway was built; the Navy installed a water tank and built a lighthouse.				
77	Cape Denison	Cape Denison, Commonwealth Bay, George V Land, including Boat Harbour and the historic artefacts contained within its waters. Located within ASPA 162.	67°00'30" S, 142°39'40"	Measure 3 (2004)	Australia	Australia	Site	Two huts (Main and Magnetograph huts) are structurally sound and two huts (Transit and Absolute Magnetic huts) are dilapidated.	Cape Denison is one of the principal sites of early human activity in Antarctica. It is the location of the base of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-1914 organised and led by Sir Douglas Mawson. An important symbol of the 'heroic age' of Antarctic exploration (1895-1917), it is one of only six hut sites remaining from this period. The site hosted some of the earliest comprehensive studies of Antarctic geology, geography, terrestrial magnetism, astronomy, meteorology, glaciology, oceanography, biology, zoology and botany. It was also the base of numerous explorations inland and features artefacts associated with these sledging parties.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica; A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration.	Cape Denison is designated as ASPA 162, primarily to protect Mawson's Huts and the associated landscape, and activities within the area are undertaken in accordance with the ASPA management plan. Visits are also managed subject to Visitor Site guidelines. There is a comprehensive conservation management plan for the site.	<p>1) HSM 77 Cape Denison - Mawson's Main Hut (Photo credit: Sandra Potter)</p> <p>2) HSM 77 Cape Denison - Landscape (Photo credit: Rod Ledingham)</p>	<p>Cape Denison is a rugged 1.5 km-wide tongue of ice, snow, rock and moraine projecting into Commonwealth Bay from the steeply rising wall of the ice cap of continental Antarctica.</p> <p>It is characterised by four valleys aligned northwest/southeast. The majority of Australasian Antarctic Expedition artefacts, including buildings ('Mawson's Huts') and other structures, are concentrated in the westernmost valley and on the ridges on either side of the valley. The historic huts and their immediate surrounds constitute ASPA No. 162.</p> <p>Its isolation and extreme weather provide visitors with a unique insight into the conditions endured by 'heroic age' researchers and explorers, and a chance to form a deeper appreciation of their</p>

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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											managed by the Australian Antarctic Division and implemented in partnership with the Mawson's Huts Foundation.		achievements.
78	Memorial plaque Humboldt Mountains - cDML	Memorial plaque at India Point, Humboldt Mountains, Wohlthat Massif, central Dronning Maud Land erected in memory of three scientists of the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and a communication technician from the Indian Navy - all members of the ninth Indian Expedition to Antarctica, who sacrificed their lives in this mountain camp in an accident on 8th January 1990.	71°45'08" S, 11°12'30" E	Measure 3 (2004)	India	India	Commemorative item: plaque	Preserved in good condition	It was in the remote parts of the mountains in Central Dronning Maud Land, that camp inmates lost their lives on 8 th January 1990 in a tragic incident of gas poisoning. Their bodies were recovered next day during a routine visit by the leader of the expedition and flown home after about a month for necessary rituals. A black dolerite plaque engraved with the names of the departed was erected at the campsite in the memory of the departed souls in February 1991.	A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica. the potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;	A detailed map showing the exact location of the mountain camp and the site of the commemorative plaque is prominently displayed at the Indian station "Maitri". Leader and expedition members are informed about HSM and visiting rules.	HSM 78: Memorial plaque Humboldt Mountains - cDML (A) HSM 78: Memorial plaque Humboldt Mountains - cDML (B)	Humboldt Mountains, Wohlthat Massif, central Dronning Maud Land, located at SW of Maitri station

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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79	Lillie Marleen Hut	Lillie Marleen Hut, Mt. Dockery, Everett Range, Northern Victoria Land. The hut was erected to support the work of the first German Antarctic North Victoria Land Expedition (GANOVEX I) of 1979/1980. The hut, a bivouac container made of prefabricated fiberglass units insulated with polyurethane foam, was named after the Lillie Glacier and the song "Lili Marleen". The hut is closely associated with the dramatic sinking of the expedition ship "Gotland II" during GANOVEX II in December 1981, which was commemorated by an engraving made by an expedition member of GANOVEX II on a granite boulder close to the hut.	71°12'S, 164°31'E	Measure 5 (2005)	Germany	Germany	Building: hut	Last visit in 2015-16 season by the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR; KOPRI); hut was found in good condition. A planned check in the 2018-19 season was not possible due to severe weather conditions.	The hut was erected to support the work of the first German Antarctic North Victoria Land Expedition (GANOVEX I) of 1979/1980. The hut is closely associated with the dramatic sinking of the expedition ship "Gotland II" during GANOVEX II in December 1981, which was commemorated by an engraving made by an expedition member of GANOVEX II on a granite boulder close to the hut.1.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Visits are generally done by BGR on an irregular basis during own expeditions and/or cooperating Antarctic programmes (South Korea, Italy) reporting to BGR. During the visits, the general condition of the hut is inspected and documented.	HSM 79 Lillie Marleen Hut	ice-free, rocky area
80	Amundsen's Tent	Amundsen's Tent. The tent was erected at 90° by the Norwegian group of explorers led by Roald Amundsen on their arrival at the South Pole on 14 December 1911. The tent is currently buried underneath the snow and ice in the vicinity of the South Pole.	90°S	Measure 5 (2005)	Norway	Norway	Other remains: tent	The tent is currently buried underneath the snow and ice in the vicinity of the South Pole. The exact location and condition of the tent is unknown.	The tent was erected at 90°S by the Norwegian group of explorers led by Roald Amundsen on their arrival at the South Pole on 14 December 1911. The tent is currently buried underneath the snow and ice in the vicinity of the South Pole.	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 in Antarctica		HSM 80 Amundsen's tent (Photo credit: Norwegian Polar Institute Photo Archive)	The tent is located under the snow and ice in the vicinity of the South Pole

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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81	Landing Rock	Rocher du Débarquement (Landing Rock)	66° 36.3 0'S, 140° 03.8 5'E	Measure 3 (2006)	France	France	Site	In Situ	Small island where Admiral Dumont D'Urville and his crew landed on 21 January 1840 when he discovered Terre Adélie.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place		HSM 81 Rocher du débarquement	
82	Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and plaque	<p>Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and Plaque. This Monument is located near the Frei, Bellingshausen and Escudero bases, Fildes Peninsula, King George Island. The plaque at the foot of the monument commemorates the signatories of the Antarctic Treaty.</p> <p>This Monument has 4 plaques in the official languages of the Antarctic Treaty. The plaques were installed in February 2011 and read as follows: "This historic monument, dedicated to the memory of the signatories of the Antarctic Treaty, Washington D.C., 1959, is also a reminder of the legacy of the First and Second International Polar Years (1882-1883 and 1932-1933) and of the International Geophysical Year (1957-1958) that preceded the Antarctic Treaty, and recalls the heritage of International Cooperation that led to the International Polar Year 2007-2008."</p> <p>This monument was</p>	62°12'01" S, 58°57'41" W	Measure 3 (2007) Measure 11 (2011)	Chile	Chile	Commemorative item: plaque	The site or monument still exists in whole, and is in good conditions	In 1999, to commemorate the forty anniversary of the signature of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, Chile installed and inaugurates the monument to the Antarctic Treaty in the vicinities of its "Presidente Eduardo Frei" and "Professor Julio Escudero" bases, in Fildes Peninsula, King George Island (25 de Mayo Island). The structure is built in copper with twelve panels, each one honoring one of the Signatory States, named in copper letters, all of them supporting a copper globe. The monument also include four labels in each of the four languages of the Antarctic Treaty (Spanish, English, French and Russian) "In honor of the Antarctic Treaty and those who support it who have so successfully cooperate in the study and preservation of	The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica.	No specific management tool is applied. Annual maintenance, along with the scheduled tasks for the maintenance of "Presidente Eduardo Frei" Antarctic Base.	HSM 82: Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and plaque (A) HSM 82: Monument to the Antarctic Treaty and plaque (B)	The Fildes Peninsula is the largest ice-free coastal area on King George Island (25 de Mayo Island) during the austral summer, island that is mostly covered with ice. The peninsula is separated from Nelson Island by the Fildes Strait, which is only 370 m at its smallest width. It is bounded on its southeast coast by Maxwell Bay (Guardia Nacional or Fildes Bay), and in its northwest sector it borders the open waters of the Drake Passage. Geologically, the peninsula is a plateau formed by ancient coastal landforms, with numerous rocky outcrops and an average height of 30 meters above sea level. From its base to its tip, facing southwest, the peninsula is 11.5 km long, and a width that varies from 2 to 4 km, totaling approximately 33 km². Fildes Peninsula is characterized by presenting the highest

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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		designed and built by the American Joseph W. Pearson, who offered it to Chile. It was unveiled in 1999, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signature of the Antarctic Treaty.							Antarctica as a world treasure 1959-1999". In 2007 Chile added to the monument four plaques in bronze -in the four languages of the Antarctic Treaty- in commemoration of the successive International Polar Years, recalling the international cooperation that led the International Polar Year 2007-2008.				concentration of scientific facilities or bases from different countries in Antarctica: Frei, Escudero and Fildes Maritime Station, from Chile; Great Wall, of China; Bellingshausen, from the Russian Federation, and Artigas, from Uruguay. In the peninsula it is possible to register the presence of different species of lichens and mosses, as well as the presence of the Antarctic grass <i>Deschampsia antarctica</i> . Gulls, skuas and petrels nest on the site, and it is a regular resting place for gentoo and chinstrap penguins. On the north coast of the peninsula there is a breeding site for elephant seals, while in spring Weddell seals breed on the south coast. The place is also visited by males Antarctic fur seals, mainly at the end of the summer season. In Maxwell Bay, humpback and southern right whales have been sighted. Two Antarctic Specially Protected Areas are located in the Fildes Peninsula region: ASPA N° 125, Fildes

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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													Peninsula, and ASPA N° 150, Ardley Peninsula (Ardley Island).
83	Base W, Detaille Island	Base “W”, Detaille Island, Lallemande Fjord, Loubet Coast. Base “W” is situated on a narrow isthmus at the northern end of Detaille Island, Lallemande Fjord, Loubet Coast. The site consists of a hut and a range of associated structures and outbuildings including a small emergency storage building, bitch and pup pens, anemometer tower and two standard tubular steel radio masts (one to the south west of the main hut and the other to the east). Base “W” was established in 1956 as a British science base primarily for survey, geology and meteorology and to contribute to the IGY in 1957. As a relatively unaltered base from the late 1950s, Base “W” provides an important reminder of the science and living conditions that existed when the Antarctic Treaty was signed 50 years ago.	66°52’S; 66°48’W	Measure 14 (2009)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Building: station	The hut, emergency store and pup pens, are in good condition and are actively conserved and maintained in the condition they were found when they were designated as HSM 83.	Base W was established as a scientific base in March 1956 and closed in a hurry in 1959. Research carried out here included geology, meteorology and topographic survey. Extensive survey trips covering hundreds of miles and lasting several months were often undertaken from the station using dog teams and sledges.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place;	Visitor Site Guidelines Detaille Island	HSM 83 Base W, Detaille Island (Photo credit: United Kingdom Antarctic Heritage Trust)	The site is made up of the main hut and a small emergency store and pup pens along with an anemometer tower and radio masts. Historic former science and sledging station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukaht.org. The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team.
84	Hut at Damoy Point, Dorian Bay	Hut at Damoy Point, Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago. The site consists of a well-preserved hut and the	64°49’S; 63°31’W	Measure 14 (2009)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Building: hut	The hut is in good condition and is conserved and maintained in	Damoy hut was established in Dorian Bay in 1973 as a transit station and summer air facility. Aircraft landed and took off from an ice	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place;	Visitor Site Guidelines Damoy Point	HSM 84 Damoy Hut, Damoy Point Bay (Photo credit: United Kingdom	The hut is located in Dorian bay on Wiencke Island at the foot of a large glacier and near to a small Argentine hut.

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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		scientific equipment and other artefacts inside it. It is located at Damoy Point on Dorian Bay, Wiencke Island, Palmer Archipelago. The hut was erected in 1973 and used for a number of years as a British summer air facility and transit station for scientific personnel. It was last occupied in 1993.						the condition it was found when it was designated as HSM 84.	runway on top of the glacier above the hut. Stopping here for refuelling and for picking up cargo and personnel from scheduled ships. This is an excellent example of Antarctic logistics and early air operations in Antarctica. The hut ceased operations in 1993.	The potential, through study, to reveal information or has the potential to educate people about significant human activities in Antarctica;		Antarctic Heritage Trust	Historic former science and sledging station now managed by the UK Antarctic Heritage Trust as a heritage site. www.ukaht.org. The site has a comprehensive conservation management plan and is actively conserved by a professional conservation team.
85	Plaque Commemorating the PM-3A Nuclear Power Plant at McMurdo Station	A bronze plaque commemorating the PM-3A Nuclear Power Plant at McMurdo Station. The plaque is approximately 45 x 60 cm and is secured to a large vertical rock placed at the former site of the PM-3A nuclear power reactor. The plaque is located approximately halfway up the west side of Observation Hill. The plaque's text details achievements of PM-3A, Antarctica's first nuclear power plant.	77°51'S, 166°41'E	Measure 15 (2010)	United States	United States	Commemorative item: plaque	The plaque is in excellent condition.	The PM-3A nuclear reactor was the first, and only, experiment to power an Antarctic station with a nuclear reactor. The motivation was to reduce the reliance on fuel oil at McMurdo Station. The PM-3A arrived at McMurdo Station on December 12, 1961 and began producing electricity for the station on July 10, 1962. The 1.8-megawatt reactor was decommissioned when continued operation would no longer be cost effective. The disassembly and removal of the station and most of the associated buildings continued until 1979 when a radiological survey, and subsequent review by commissioned by the U.S. Navy	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at McMurdo Station	HSM 85 Plaque Commemorating the PM-3A Nuclear Power Plant at McMurdo Station (Photo credit: Peter Rejcek)	The plaque, attached to a large rock, is located approximately halfway up the west side of Observation Hill, a 230 m hill adjacent to McMurdo Station.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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									determined the radiation levels at the site were similar to background radiation levels and there was minimal risk from radiation exposure. The U. S. Department of Energy then released the site for unrestricted use. The last remaining buildings were removed during the 2009-2010 austral summer.				
86	No. 1 Building - Great Wall Station	No.1 Building at Great Wall Station. The No.1 Building, built in 1985 with a total floor space of 175 square meters, is located at the centre of the Chinese Antarctic Great Wall Station which is situated in Fildes Peninsula, King George Island, South Shetlands, West Antarctica. The Building marked the commencement of China devoting to Antarctic research in the 1980s, and thus it is of great significance in commemorating China's Antarctic expedition.	62°13'4" S, 58°57'44" W	Measure 12 (2011)	China	China	Building: station	The building was renovated in 2013/2014 for safety and protection purposes, and preserved in good condition ever since	The No.1 Building was the first permanent building built at the Great Wall Station. The construction of the Building was started on January 20, 1985 and completed on February 20, 1985. The building laid the foundation for China's first overwintering expedition under the condition of the lack of experiences and heavy construction equipment. It also embodied the Antarctic expedition's spirit of being brave in exploration and innovation, and daring no hardship.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; 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	The HSMS information in the area is displayed in all the Great Wall Station maps. The building is used as a museum to display the Chinese Antarctic expedition history, the main progress of Chinese Antarctic scientific research, etc. The building has been introduced to the school		The building is located in the Great Wall Station area, about 300 meters from the coastline.

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											textbooks in China as an important historic symbol for Chinese Antarctic expedition. There are some tourists visiting the building every year recently.		
87	Commemorative plaque at the location of the first permanently occupied German research station in Antarctica.	Location of the first permanently occupied German Antarctic research station "Georg Forster" at the Schirmacher Oasis, Dronning Maud Land. The original site is situated by the Schirmacher Oasis and marked by a commemorative bronze plaque with the label in German language: Antarktisstation Georg Forster 70° 46' 39" S 11° 51' 03" E von 1976 bis 1996 The plaque is well preserved and affixed to a rock wall at the southern edge of the location. This Antarctic research station was opened on 21 April 1976 and closed down in 1993. The entire site has been completely cleaned	70°46'39" S, 11°51'03" E	Measure 18 (2013)	Germany	Germany	Commemorative item: plaque		After signature of the Antarctic Treaty in 1974 by East Germany, the station "Georg Forster" was commissioned on 21 April 1976 and became the full status of a research station in October 1987 when East Germany became a Consultative Party to the Treaty. All logistic operations until decommissioning during season 1992/1993 have been coordinated with the Russian Antarctic Expedition.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	no special measures established; inspection visits on site occasionally	HSM 87 Commemorative plaque at the location of the first permanently occupied German research station in Antarctica	ice-free area located in the Schirmacher Oasis; the plaque affixed at rock wall at the southern edge of the former station site. The plaque merits for the following reasons: The plaque is associated with the beginning of permanent scientific engagement of German research organisations under the Antarctic Treaty and with the long-term monitoring of the stratospheric ozone layer above Antarctica. The plaque commemorates a first engagement of Germany to completely remove scientific facilities after decommissioning under the Protocol. The geodetic point of the

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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		up after the dismantling of the station was successfully terminated on 12 February 1996. The site is located about 1.5 km east of the current Russian Antarctic research station Novolazarevskaya.											geographic coordinates is marked by a small tripod in the bedrock at site. 141 m above sea level.
88.	Professor Kudryashov's Drilling Complex Building	The drilling complex building was constructed in the summer season of 1983-84. Under the leadership of Professor Boris Kudryashov, ancient mainland ice samples were obtained.	78°28' S, 106°48' E	Measure 19 (2013)	Russia	Russia	Building: other buildings remain	The building is in good condition	The deepest ice borehole in the world was drilled in this drilling complex by means of Russian technologies and drilling facilities 3769.3 m long by the ice core. The reason for commemorating the name of Professor Kudryashov is that Professor Kudryashov, Head of the Chair of Borehole Drilling of St. Petersburg Mining Institute, was in charge of developing the technology and tools of deep drilling of boreholes in glaciers from 1967. He participated in the 20th (1974-75) and the 24th (1978-79) Soviet Antarctic Expeditions. Using the equipment and technologies developed by Boris Kudryashov in East Antarctica and on the Northern Land in the Arctic, a large number of ice boreholes were drilled with a full ice core extraction more	A particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in Antarctica. Representative of, or forms part of, some wide-ranging activity that has been important in the development and knowledge of Antarctica. Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction.	HSM location is indicated on the Vostok station area map. All persons arriving at Vostok station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 88.	HSM 88 Professor Kudryashov's Drilling Complex Building	The drilling complex is located at a distance of 100 m to the south of the mess-room building of the Vostok station. All facilities and structures of Vostok station are located on the snow-firm surface of the Antarctic Plateau at a height of 3488 m above sea level.

ATCM XLIII Final Report

No	Name	Description	Location	Designation/Amendment	Original proposing Party	Party undertaking management	Type	Conservation status	Description of the historical context	Applicable criteria in accordance with Resolution 3 (2009)	Management tools	Photos	Physical features of the environment and cultural and local context
									than 18 thousand m long and the borehole 5G at Vostok station is a record one compared to similar facilities created by man at our planet.				
89	Terra Nova Expedition Summit Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island	Terra Nova Expedition 1910-12, Upper "Summit Camp" used during survey of Mount Erebus in December 1912. Camp Site location includes part of a circle of rocks, which were likely used to weight the tent valences. The camp site was used by a science party on Captain Scott's Terra Nova Expedition, who undertook mapping and collected geological specimens on Mount Erebus in December 1912.	77°30.348' S, 167°10.223' E	Measure 2013)	United Kingdom New Zealand United States	United Kingdom New Zealand United States	Site	Site consists of aligned rocks, condition is stable	Marks the path and progress of one of the earliest ascents of Mt Erebus, and early scientific exploration of the mountain's geology by Scott's Terra Nova expedition.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 89 Terra Nova Expedition Upper Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island, 1912 and 2012 (Photo credit: Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge (1912 image) and Clive Oppenheimer (2012 image)).	The upper summit camp is less than one kilometre from the present day United States Antarctic Program's Lower Erebus Hut, located within the northern caldera rim, Helo Cliffs. It is not thought to have been visited until its rediscovery in 2012. Circa 3,410m above sea level
90	Terra Nova Expedition Lower Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island	Terra Nova Expedition 1910-12, Lower "Camp E" Site used during survey of Mount Erebus in December 1912. Camp Site location consists of a slightly elevated area of gravel and includes some aligned rocks, which may have been used to weight the tent valences. The camp site was used by a science party on Captain Scott's Terra Nova Expedition, who undertook mapping and collected geological specimens on	77°30.348' S, 167°9.246' E	Measure 2013)	United Kingdom New Zealand United States	United Kingdom New Zealand United States	Site	Site consists of aligned rocks, condition is stable	Marks the path and progress of one of the earliest ascents of Mt Erebus, and early scientific exploration of the mountain's geology by Scott's Terra Nova expedition.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place	Historic Sites and Monuments in the Ross Sea Region poster displayed at stations in the region	HSM 90 Terra Nova Expedition Lower Camp - Mt Erebus, Ross Island, 1912 and 2012 (Photo credit: Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge (1912 image) and Clive Oppenheimer	The lower summit camp site is located on an ancient caldera rim near to the present day United States Antarctic Program's Fang Camp which is used for acclimatisation before going to Lower Erebus Hut. Circa 3,410 m above sea level.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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		Mount Erebus in December 1912.										(2012 image) .	
91	Lame Dog Hut at the Bulgarian base St. Kliment Ohridski, Livingston Island	The Lame Dog Hut was erected in April 1988, and had been the main building of St. Kliment Ohridski base until 1998. It is presently the oldest preserved building on Livingston Island, used as radio shack and post office, and hosting a museum exhibition of associated artefacts from the early Bulgarian science and logistic operations in Antarctica.	62°38'29" S, 60°21'53" W	Measure 19 (2015)	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Building: station	The structure suffered some damage by snow pressure while the usually snow-free in summer base area remained snow-buried in the period 2012–2017. It underwent substantial repairs including a complete re-roofing during the 2019/20 season, and has been in excellent condition since then.	During the First Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition, the hut was shipped to Antarctica onboard the Soviet Research Ship Mikhail Somov, and assembled on Livingston Island by a four-man Bulgarian party between 26 and 28 April 1988. It was refurbished and, together with a smaller wooden storage building, commissioned as Antarctic base St. Kliment Ohridski on 11 December 1993. The hut proved most suitable under local conditions and remained the base's only permanent dwelling facility until a new main building was completed in 1998. It has also been used as radio shack and post office since 1994, and since 2012 has been hosting a museum exhibition of artefacts from the early Bulgarian science and logistic operations in Antarctica. The popular name 'Lame Dog Hut' dates to around 1999, when the hut was found bouncing in the wind with its support legs damaged during the winter.	A particular event of importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at the place; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	The Bulgarian Antarctic Institute is in process of development of a Management Plan draft in accordance with ATCM Resolution 2 (2018).	HSM 91: The erection of the hut in 1988 (Photo credit: Bulgarian Antarctic Institute collection / Z. Vergilov) HSM 91: The hut in 2003 (Photo credit: Bulgarian Antarctic Institute collection / L. Ivanov) HSM 91: Part of the interior, 2013 (Photo credit: Bulgarian Antarctic Institute collection / N. Ivanova) HSM 91: The hut in February 2020 (Photo credit: Bulgarian Antarctic Institute collection / D. Mateev)	The Lame Dog Hut at Bulgarian Beach on Livingston Island is situated between Pesyakov Hill and Sinemorets Hill, 70 m south by east of the main building of St. Kliment Ohridski base and 200 m from the shore of Emona Anchorage in South Bay, overlooking the Grand Lagoon. It stands on metal legs dug in a moraine terrace at elevation 15.5 m above sea level and is encircled by branches of Rezovski Creek which has its mouth at the southwest extremity of Bulgarian Beach used as embarkation place servicing the Bulgarian base. The St. Ivan Rilski Chapel and a Bulgarian-Mongolian monument to the Cyrillic Script are situated nearby. Several convenient overland routes lead from the hut to a variety of internal and coastal areas of Livingston Island. The hut is a Bulgarian-made 6 by 3.5 m sandwich panel structure with a mess area and accommodation capacity

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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												HSM 91: Part of the restored interior, 2020 (Photo credit: Bulgarian Antarctic Institute collection / D. Mateev)	for 6 persons. Originally a standard dwelling container designed for use in the then Bulgarian logging industry in northern Russia, it was converted into a cozy and hospitable Antarctic facility much favoured by people from various nations visiting or working at the Bulgarian base.
92.	Oversnow heavy tractor "Kharkovchanka" that was used in Antarctica from 1959 to 2010	The oversnow heavy tractor "Kharkovchanka" was designed and produced at the Malyshev Transport Machine-Building Plant in Kharkov specially for organizing inland sledge-tractor traverses in Antarctica. This was the first non-serial transport vehicle of the Soviet machine- building produced exclusively for operations in Antarctica. This tractor was not used outside Antarctica. Thus, the STT "Kharkovchanka" is a unique historical sample of engineering-technical developments made for exploration of Antarctica.	69°22'41,0" S, 76°22'59,1" E	Measure 19 (2015)	Russia	Russia	Commemorative item: other	The tractor is in excellent condition	The SAE participants using this machine carried out a significant number of inland sledge-tractor traverses to Vostok and Sovetskaya stations, the US Amundsen-Scott station, located at the South Geographical Pole (1958–1959), Mirny – Komsomolskaya – Sovetskaya – Vostok – Mirny (1961), Molodezhnaya (Enderby Land) – Novolazarevskaya (Queen Maud Land) (1964) and Mirny – Pole of Inaccessibility – Molodezhnaya (1967). "Kharkovchanka" No. 22 corresponds completely to the original produced in 1958 at the Kharkov Malyshev transport machine-building plant, and its coloring meets	Particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction	HSM location is indicated on the Progress Station area map. The details of HSM are given in the ASMA 6 Management Plan. All persons arriving at Progress Station are informed of the existence and location of the HSM 92.	HSM 92 Oversnow heavy tractor "Kharkovchanka" (Photo credit: Sergey Tarasenko)	The oversnow heavy tractor "Kharkovchanka" No. 22 is located on a hill to the west of facilities of the Progress station in less than 100 m from the shore of Lake Stepped.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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									standards adopted in SAE-RAE for transport vehicles.				
93	Wreck of Endurance	Wreck of the vessel Endurance, including all artefacts contained within or formerly contained within the ship, which may be lying on the seabed in or near the wreck within a 150m radius. This includes all fixtures and fittings associated with the ship, including ship's wheel, bell, etc. The designation also includes all items of personal possessions left on the ship by the ship's company at the time of its sinking. The exact location of the wreck is unknown as the ship floated in the pack ice for some distance. We know that the wreck is somewhere on the seabed in the Weddell Sea. Location records made by Frank Worsley, Shackleton's skipper and master navigator, give precise coordinates of the location of sinking of the ship but these have not been verified since 1915. These last known coordinates have been included as the 'location'	68°39'30"S, 52°26'30"W	Measure 12 (2019)	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Other remains: shipwreck	The condition of the ship is currently unknown	Endurance was the vessel owned and used by Sir Ernest Shackleton during his 1914-16 Trans-Antarctic Expedition. Endurance became beset in the sea ice before being crushed and eventually sinking to the sea floor in 1915. What followed was a daring rescue by Shackleton by taking the lifeboat James Caird to South Georgia to fetch help. All the men marooned on Elephant Island were saved and returned home in 1916.	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 in Antarctica; A particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement;	To be developed upon discovery of the wreck		The exact location of the wreck is unknown as the ship floated in the pack ice for some distance. We know that the wreck is somewhere, approximately 2 miles deep, on the seabed in the Weddell Sea. Location records made by Frank Worsley, Shackleton's skipper and master navigator, give precise coordinates of the location of sinking of the ship but these have not been verified since 1915. These last known coordinates have been included as the 'location'.
94	C. A. Larsen Multiexpedition cairn	C.A. Larsen Multiexpedition cairn. The site consists of a rock cairn installed in 1892 by Norwegian Capt. Carl	64°14'13.06"S, 56°3	Measure 12 (2019)	Argentina, Norway, Sweden	Argentina, Norway, Sweden	Other remains: expedit	The cairn is in good condition but lost the post	Remains of the cairn installed by the Norwegian Whaling Expedition "Jason" by Carl Anton Larsen	An event of particular importance in the history of science or exploration of Antarctica occurred at	Argentina carries out communication and disseminati	HSM 94 , Credit: Pablo Fontana - IAA	It is located in the vicinity of Marambio Station a few meters from the northeast coast of the island in a land of

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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		Anton Larsen during the first land-exploration of the area around the current location of the Argentina's Marambio Station, where the first Antarctic fossil discoveries were made. The cairn used to have an attached wooden pole (2m high and 5cm diameter) of which nothing remains." Location: northeast of the Argentine Station Marambio, Antarctic Peninsula.	57.50"W		n and United Kingdom.	n and United Kingdom	ion cairn	that was in its center.	1892/3. Two members of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-3 (Gunnar Andersson and Argentine Ensign José Maria Sobral) recorded their names at the same site. In 1903 the Argentine rescue expedition of the ARA Uruguay corvette deposited a message there, but it was removed by Operation Tabarin in 1945.	the place; a particular association with a person who played an important role in the history of science or exploration in 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 and knowledge of Antarctica; particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; symbolic or commemorative value for people of many nations.	on actions for the site and its conservation guidelines, especially for personnel at the nearby Marambio Station. Parties undertaking management will post information in the vicinity of the HSM. Parties undertaking management will coordinate actions of monitoring, control and preservation of the HMS under a perspective of "minimal intervention and controlled deterioration". Parties		slight sedimentary undulations with occasional presence of flying birds.

Annex: Revised List of Historic Sites and Monuments

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											undertaking management will work and promote scientific research relevant to the historical events linked to the HMS. A photographic record of the Site will be maintained.		
95	Wreck of San Telmo	The wreck includes all parts and accessories related to the vessel, armaments, equipment, supplies, as well as the crew and military staff transported within. The designation also includes all the personal objects that the crew would have left in the ship when it sank. A third-class (74-gun) liner vessel, it had two decks and 74 guns, it was 190 feet in length, with a 52-foot beam and a draught measuring 25 feet. Its approximate displacement was 2,750 tons and it had a crew of 644 men.	62°S, 70°W	Measure 22 (2021)	Spain	Spain	Other remains: shipwreck	The condition of the ship is currently unknown	The documents state that Captain Smith made two landings in Shirreff Cove and found remains of a shipwreck that included inscriptions from the sunken ship (the <i>San Telmo</i>). In 1845, a British pilot chart reported the same news, this time in an official specialised manual published by the British Admiralty's Hydrographic Office which contained the following paragraph: "The remains of the shipwreck were found by sealers in 1820, with no survivors, on Livingston Island in the South Shetlands". James	a) an event of special significance in the history of Antarctic exploration; c) it has a particular association with a notable feat of endurance or achievement. The wreck will also be of interest to marine archaeologists and others who promote the heritage of Antarctica and, therefore: e) the particular technical, historical, cultural or architectural value in its materials, design or method of construction; and f) it offers the potential through study, and it	To be developed upon discovery of the wreck		The exact location is unknown, last sighting corresponds to 62°S70°W. Documentary evidence locates the wreck around Cape Shirreff (Livingston Island, South Shetland Islands). The time that elapsed between those events and the appearance of commercial navigators in those waters, especially sealers, meant that the remains of the wreck were continuously reused and over time disappeared, either consumed or transformed.

ATCM XLIII Final Report

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									<p>Weddell, who was in those locations between 1822 and 1824, recounts that a great number of seal bones were found dispersed on a beach on said island and linked that with the prior incident. According to Spanish investigators who carried out an archaeological research project in the 1990s, the evidence found at the site and the toponymy left by the British - Telmo Island, Half Moon Bay, Shirreff Cove- fully corresponds with the old documents. The time that elapsed between those events and the appearance of commercial navigators in those waters, especially sealers, meant that the remains of the wreck were continuously reused and over time disappeared, either consumed or transformed. Some of the shelters, including those of the shipwreck survivors, were reliably identified by Spanish archaeologists between 1992 and 1995.</p>	<p>provides educational value, to reveal information about significant human activities in Antarctica.</p>			