STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2017 No. 706

ANTARCTICA

The Antarctic (Amendment) Regulations 2017

Made - - - -	*26th June 2017*
Laid before Parliament	*27th June 2017*
Coming into force - -	*31st July 2017*

The Secretary of State makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 9(1), 10(1), 11(1), 25(1) and (3) of the Antarctic Act 1994(**1**).

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Antarctic (Amendment) Regulations 2017 and come into force on 31st July 2017.

(2) In these Regulations, "the principal Regulations" means the Antarctic Regulations 1995(**2**).

Amendments to the principal Regulations

2.—(1) The principal Regulations are amended in accordance with this regulation.

(2) After regulation 2(6), insert—

"(7) In these Regulations "ASPA" means "Antarctic Specially Protected Area.".

(3) Omit regulation 16.

(4) For Schedule 1 to the principal Regulations substitute the Schedule set out in Schedule 1 to these Regulations.

(5) For Schedule 2 to the principal Regulations substitute the Schedule set out in Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

(6) Omit Schedule 3 to the principal Regulations.

(**1**) 1994 c.15; section 9(1) was amended by the Antarctic Act 2013 (c.15) sections 14(1) and (2)(c); section 10(1) was amended by the Antarctic Act 2013 sections 14(1), 14(2)(d), 15(1) and 15(2)(a); and section 11(1) was amended by the Antarctic Act 2013 section 14(1) and14(2)(e).

(**2**) S.I. 1995/490 as amended by S.I. 1995/2741, S.I. 1998/1007, S.I. 2000/2147, S.I. 2002/2054, S.I. 2003/323, S.I. 2004/2782, S.I. 2006/680, S.I. 2008/3066 and S.I. 2009/2354.

Alan Duncan
Minister of State
26th June 2017 Foreign and Commonwealth Office

SCHEDULE 1 Regulation 2(4)

"SCHEDULE 1 Regulation 14

Restricted Areas

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 101

Taylor Rookery, Mac.Robertson Land

Lat: 67°27'S; Long: 60°53'E

The Taylor Rookery ASPA consists of the whole of the northernmost rock exposure on the east side of Taylor Glacier, Mac.Robertson Land (67°27′14″S, 60°53′0″E). The Area boundary follows the coastline (at the low tide mark) from a point at the north-western corner of the Area at 67°27'4.9"S, 60°52'58.2"E (boundary point 1), in a roughly south-easterly direction to boundary point 6 (67°27′27.8″S, 60°53′7.7″E). The boundary then continues in a westerly and then northerly direction (roughly following the limit of the ice free area) to boundary point 22 (67°27′18″S, 60°52′50.2″E) then follows the ice cliff north to boundary point 23 (67°27′5.3″S, 60°52′57.1″E) and then joins back to boundary point 1. There are no boundary markers delimiting the site.

The emperor penguin colony is located on a low lying rock outcrop in the south-west corner of a bay formed by Taylor Glacier to the west, the polar ice cap to the south and the islands of the Colbeck Archipelago to the east. The Area is surrounded by fast ice to the north and east. The Area is some 90 kilometres west of Mawson station. There is ice-free terrain adjacent to the glacier on the western boundary and to the south the rock rises steeply to meet the ice of the plateau. The rock itself forms a horseshoe around a central flat area of exposed rock and moraine. This area is covered with snow in winter and is occupied by the emperor penguins. A couple of small melt lakes form in late spring and a small stream exits to the north-east. The sides of the horseshoe are rounded ridges of rock which are bare and smoothed by ice. Otherwise the terrain is rough and dissected with cracks and fissures. The average height of the ridges is about 30 metres.

The Area also has a raised beach which is typical of several found along the coast of Mac.Robertson Land. The beach is composed of locally derived pebbles, cobbles and boulders between 1 cm and 1 m across. It slopes upwards from the shoreline to a well defined platform several metres broad and 3 to 6 m above sea level. The Area is readily defined by its natural features.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps A, B, C and D of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 101 Management Plan published at pages 22-25 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: the Thirty-eighth Consultative Meeting held at Sofia 01 – 10 June 2015"(**3**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 102

Rookery Islands, Holme Bay, Mac.Robertson Land

Lat: 67°37'S; Long: 62°33'E

The Rookery Islands are a group of small islands and rocks in the south-western part of Holme Bay, Mac.Robertson Land, approximately 10 kilometres to the west of Mawson station. The Area comprises the islands and rocks lying within the rectangular area shown on the maps referenced below, the general location of which is latitude 67°37′S, longitude 62°33′E. There are no boundary markers delimiting the site.

There are approximately 75 small islands. They range in size from small rocks which barely remain above water at high tide to the largest islands of the group which are Giganteus Island (approximately 400 metres long, 400 metres wide and 30 metres high) and Rookery Island which is of similar size but slightly more elongated. Rookery Island is the highest of the group reaching an altitude of 62 metres.

(**3**) Cm 9356 (2016).

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps A, B and C of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 102 Management Plan, published at pages 39-41 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Thirty-eighth Consultative Meeting held at Sofia 01 – 10 June 2015"(**4**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 103

Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land

Lat: 66°22'S; Long: 110°28'E (Ardery Island); Lat: 66°22'S; Long: 110°33'E (Odbert Island)

Ardery Island (Lat. 66°22′S, Long. 110°28′E) and Odbert Island (Lat. 66°22′S, Long. 110°33′E) form part of the Windmill Islands group lying in the eastern end of Vincennes Bay off the Budd Coast. They are located 5 kilometres and 0.6 kilometres respectively to the west of Robinson Ridge, south of Casey Station. Odbert Island is approximately 2.5 kilometres long and 0.5 kilometres wide. In some years the island remains joined to Robinson Ridge on the mainland by sea ice. Ardery Island is a steep ice-free island approximately 1 kilometre long and 0.5 kilometres wide, with an east-west orientation.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps A, B and C of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 103 Management Plan, published at pages 57-59 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Thirty-eighth Consultative Meeting held at Sofia 01 – 10 June 2015"(**5**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 104

Sabrina Island, Northern Ross Sea, Antarctica

Lat: 66°55'S; Long: 16°19'E

Sabrina Island, in the Balleny Archipelago, has outstanding environmental and scientific value. It is a representative sample of the Balleny Islands which is the only oceanic archipelago located within the main Antarctic Coastal Current. The ASPA comprises all of Sabrina Island above sea level, including the Monolith, and Chinstrap Islet.

Approximately a quarter of the island is covered in permanent snow and ice, and an ice foot meets the sea at the northern end. A steep ridge runs across the island, with scoria slopes to the east and south. Sheer cliffs form the majority of the island's coast except for a cobble beach in the south-west.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1 and 2 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 104 Management Plan, published at pages 70-71 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Thirty-eighth Consultative Meeting held at Sofia 01 – 10 June 2015"(**6**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 105

Beaufort Island, McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea

Lat.76°56'S; Long.166°56'E

The designated Area encompasses the whole of Beaufort Island above the mean high water mark, and includes adjacent fast-ice occupied by breeding Emperor penguins. The island is roughly 7 kilometres long and 3.2 kilometres wide rising to a highest point of 771 metres at Paton Peak. The coordinates include:

From the northern coast of Beaufort Island at 76°55′44″S, 166°52′42″E north to 76°55′30″S, 166°52′49″E;

(**4**) Cm 9356 (2016).
(**5**) Cm 9356 (2016).
(**6**) Cm 9356 (2016).

From 76°55′30″S, 166°52′49″E east to 76°55′30″S, 167°00′E;

From 76°55′30″S, 167°00′E south along the 167° longitude parallel to where it intersects with the coastline of Beaufort Island at 76°55′30″S, 167°E.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps A, B and C of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 105 Management Plan, published at pages 83-84 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Thirty-eighth Consultative Meeting held at Sofia 01 – 10 June 2015"(**7**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 106

Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea

Lat: 72°19'S; Long: 170°16'E

Cape Hallett is located at the southern end of Moubray Bay, Northern Victoria Land, in the western Ross Sea. The protected area occupies most of the ice-free ground of a cuspate spit of low elevation known as Seabee Hook and includes the adjacent western slopes of the northern extremity of Hallett Peninsula, extending east of Willett Cove to the margin of the permanent glaciers.

The northern boundary of the Area extends along the northern coast of Seabee Hook to the eastern limit of the Adélie colony. The boundary then follows the edge of the nesting area of the Adélie colony, maintaining a distance of at least 5 metres from the colony.

From 170°12′25.3″E, 72°19′07.9″S the boundary extends 33 metres due west to the coast. From this coastal position, the boundary of the Area continues southward to follow the western and southern coastline of Seabee Hook, which is near the south-eastern extremity of the spit. From this location the boundary extends northward, following around the edge of the nesting area, maintaining a distance of at least 5 metres from the colony, in the south-eastern part of Seabee Hook to the position. From this coastal position, the boundary of the Area continues northward to follow the low water shoreline along the eastern coast of Seabee Hook, and then follows the low water coastline around Willett Cove to the southern boundary.

From 170°13′24.9″E, 72°19′28.0″S the boundary extends eastward to the Bornmann Glacier, following a seasonal stream which descends from the glacier. The eastern boundary of the Area then follows the glacier and permanent ice margin northward at elevations approximately between 120 – 150 metres, crossing the steep western slopes of Hallett Peninsula and following the upper outcrops of a series of rocky ridges dissecting the slope. The boundary then descends to join the northern coastline of Seabee Hook at the base of a rock buttress at.170°14′25.5″E, 72°19′05.0″S.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 106 Management Plan, published at pages 102-105 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Thirty-eighth Consultative Meeting held at Sofia 01 – 10 June 2015"(**8**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 107

Emperor Island, Dion Islands, Marguerite Bay, Antarctic Peninsula

Lat: 67°52'S; Long: 68°42'E

The Dion Islands, situated 13.5 kilometres south of the south-western extremity of Adelaide Island in north-western Marguerite Bay, is a small archipelago comprising the following islands, rocks and reefs: Envoy Rock, Regent Reef, Consort Islands (approximately 3 hectares), Emperor Island (approximately 5 hectares), Jester Rock, Noble Rocks, Courtier Islands (approximately 8 hectares),

(**7**) Cm 9356 (2016).
(**8**) Cm 9356 (2016).