2000 No. 2147

ANTARCTICA

The Antarctic (Amendment) Regulations 2000

Made	26th July 2000
Laid before Parliament	7th August 2000
Coming into force	1st September 2000

The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in exercise of his powers under sections 9(1), 10(1), 15(c), 25(1) and (3) and 32 of the Antarctic Act 1994(1), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Antarctic (Amendment) Regulations 2000 and shall come into force on 1st September 2000. The Antarctic Regulations 1995(**2**) ("the principal Regulations"), as amended(**3**), and these Regulations may be cited together as the Antarctic Regulations 1995 to 2000.

Amendment of Schedules 1 and 2 to the principal Regulations

- 2. The Schedules to the principal Regulations shall be amended as follows:
 - (a) There shall be added to Schedule 1 the areas listed and described in Schedule 1 to these Regulations.
 - (b) There shall be added to Schedule 2 the Historic Site and Monument listed in Schedule 2 to these Regulations.

Scotland of Asthal For the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs

26th July 2000

⁽**1**) 1994 c. 15.

⁽²⁾ S.I.1995/490.

⁽³⁾ S.I. 1995/2741 and S.I. 1998/1007.

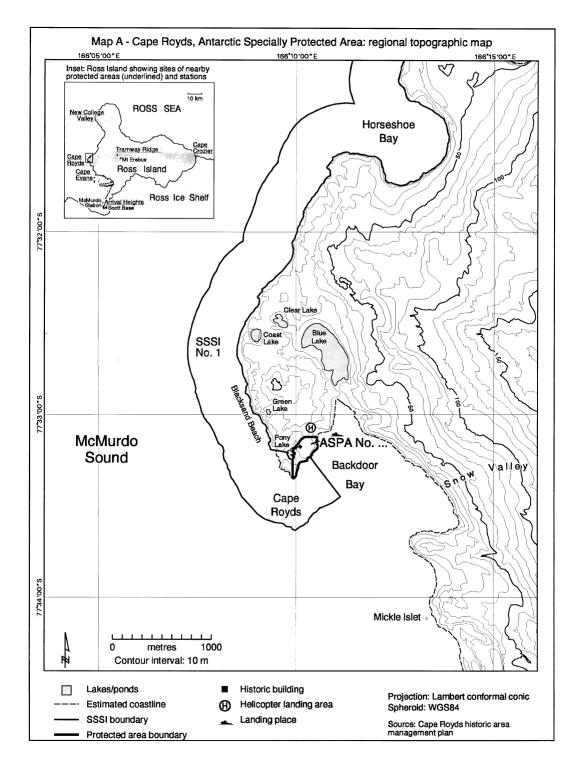
SCHEDULE 1

RESTRICTED AREAS

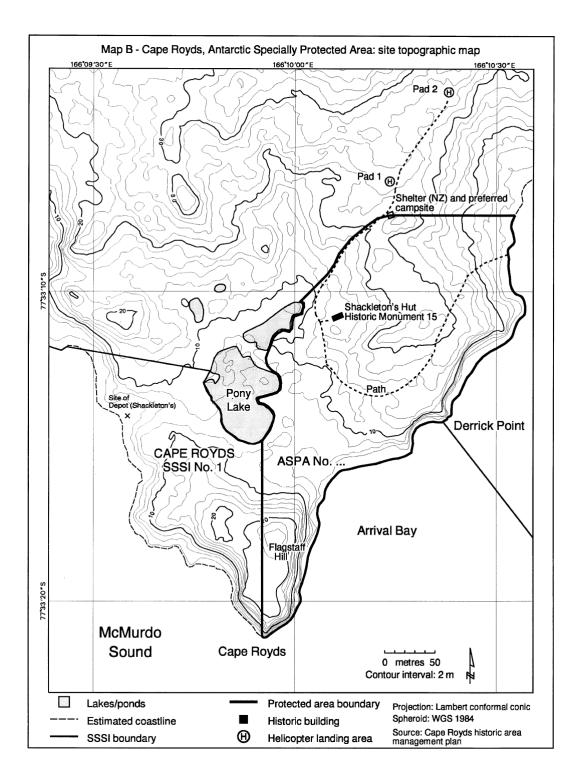
Specially Protected Area No. 27 Cape Royds Historic Site No. 15 and its environs, Ross Island Lat. 77°33'S; Long. 166°10'E

Cape Royds is an ice-free area at the western extremity of Ross Island, approximately 40 km to the south of Cape Bird and 35 km to the north of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island. It contains the hut built in February 1908 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1907–1909 led by Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Map A-Cape Royds, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: regional topographic map Map A-Cape Royds, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: regional topographic map



Map B-Cape Royds, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: site topographic map Map B-Cape Royds, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: site topographic map

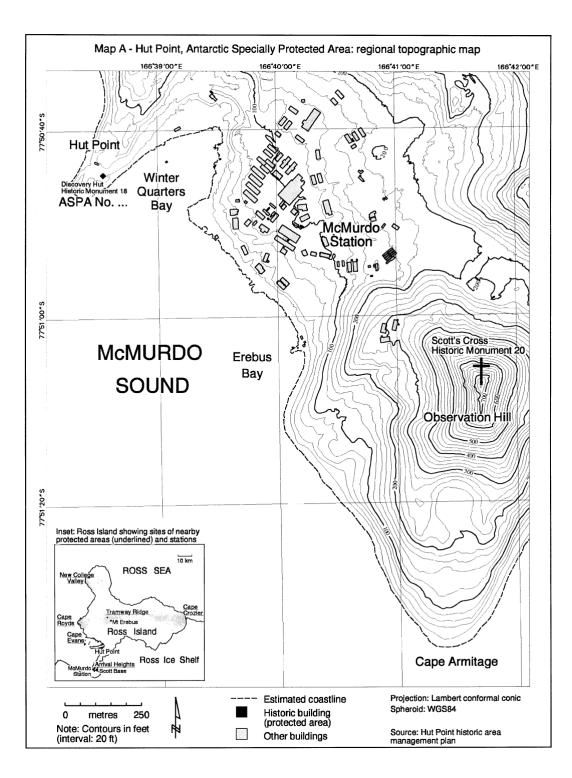


RESTRICTED AREAS

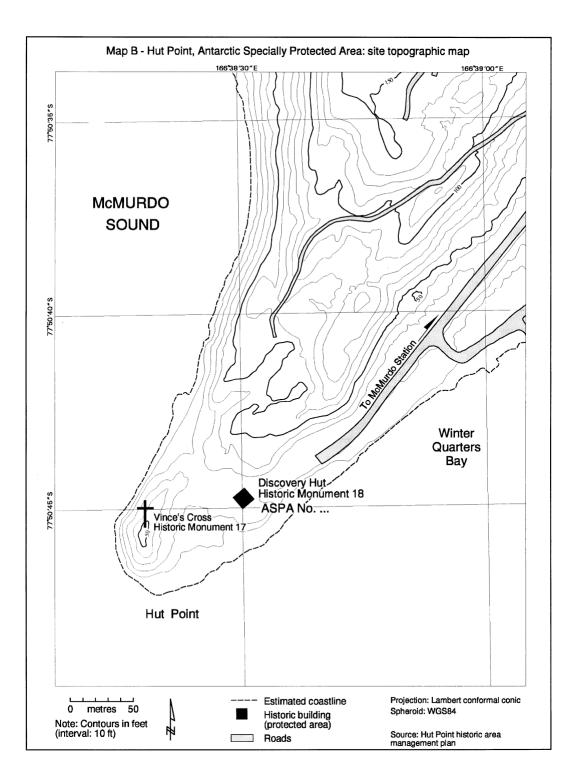
Specially Protected Area No. 28 Hut Point Historic Site No. 18, Ross Island Lat. 77°50'S; Long. 166°37'E

The designated Area consists solely of the hut situated near the south-western extremity of Hut Point, which is a small ice-free area protruding south-west from the Hut Point Peninsula and situated to the west of the United States McMurdo Station. The hut was built in February 1902 during the Discovery Expedition of 1901–1904 led by Captain Robert Falcon Scott, and used in his 1910–1913 expedition.

Map A-Hut Point, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: regional topographic map Map A-Hut Point, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: regional topographic map



Map B-Hut Point, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: site topographic map Map B-Hut Point, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: site topographic map

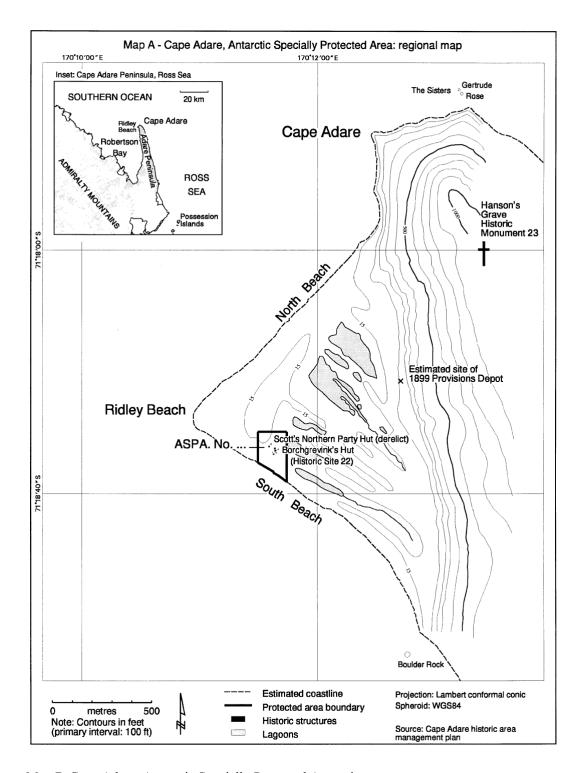


RESTRICTED AREAS

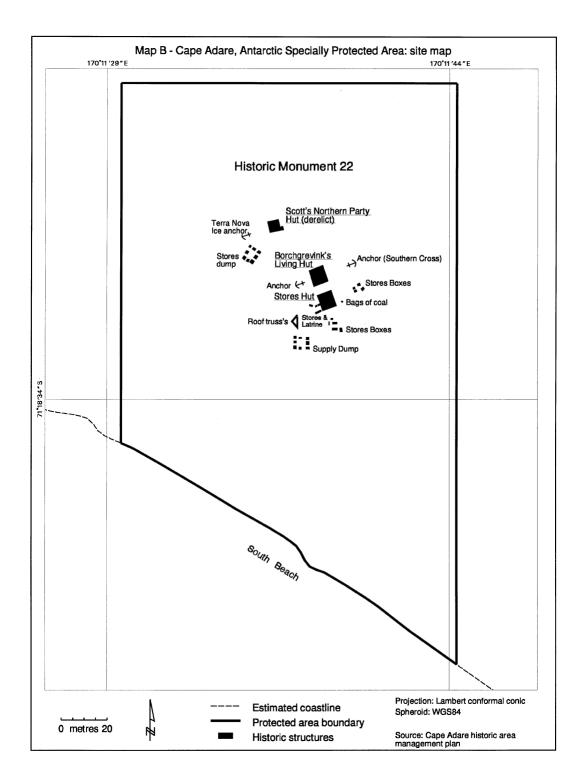
Specially Protected Area No. 29 Cape Adare, Historic Site No. 22 and its environs Lat. 71°18'S; Long. 170°09'E

Cape Adare is a (generally ice-free) prominent volcanic headland, at the northern extremity of Victoria Land, which marks the western approaches to the Ross Sea. The Area is located to the southwest of the Cape on the southern shore of Ridley Beach. It contains the huts built in February 1899 by the British Antarctic Expedition of 1898–1900 led by C E Borchgrevink and a hut built in 1911 for part of Scott's 1910–1913 expedition.

Map A-Cape Adare, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: regional map Map A-Cape Adare, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: regional map



Map B-Cape Adare, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: site map Map B-Cape Adare, Antarctic Specially Protected Area: site map

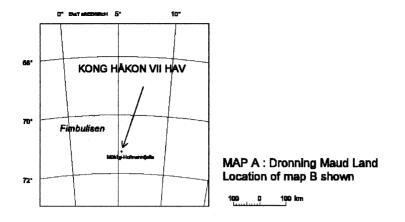


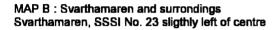
RESTRICTED AREAS

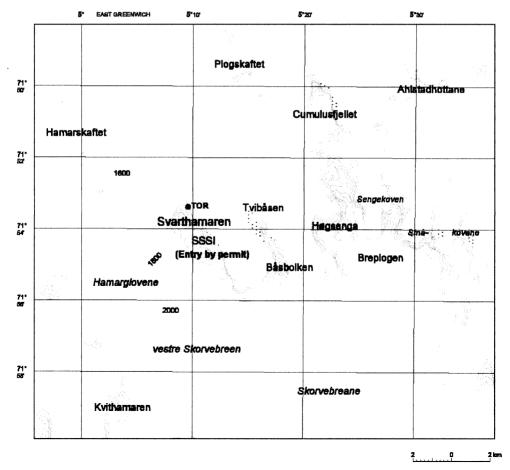
Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 23 Svarthamaren, Múhlig-Hoffmannfjella, Dronning Maud Land Lat. 71°54'S; Long. 5°10'E

Svarthamaren is an ice-free area approximately 200 km inland from the front of the Fimbul ice shelf. The Area covers approximately 6.4 km², and consists of the ice-free areas both of the Svarthamaren nunatak, and its immediate environs.

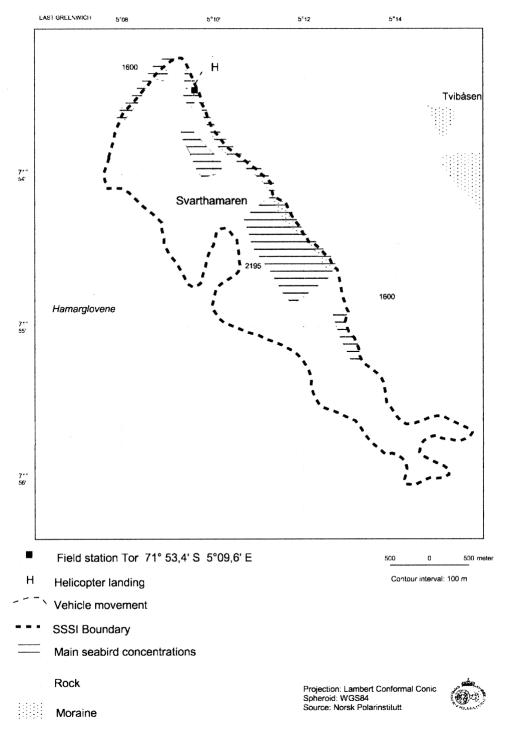
MAP A: Dronning Maud Land Location of map B shownMAP B: Svarthamaren and surroundings Svarthamaren, SSSI No. 23 sligthly left of centre MAP A: Dronning Maud Land Location of map B shownMAP B: Svarthamaren and surroundings Svarthamaren, SSSI No. 23 sligthly left of centre







MAP C: Svarthamaren-Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 23 MAP C: Svarthamaren-Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 23



MAP C: Svarthamaren - Site of Special Scientific Interest No. 23

SCHEDULE 2

ANTARCTIC HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS

74. The south-west coast of Elephant Island between the southern side of Mensa Bay ($61^{\circ}10$'s, $55^{\circ}24$ 'W) and Cape Lookout ($61^{\circ}17$ 'S, $55^{\circ}13$ 'W), including all of the foreshore and intertidal areas, contains the wreckage of a large wooden sailing ship.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

The Regulations amend Schedules 1 and 2 to the Antarctic Regulations 1995 by adding further restricted areas and an historic site.