STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2025 No. 672

ANTARCTICA

The Antarctic (Amendment) Regulations 2025

Made - - - -	*3rd June 2025*
Laid before Parliament	*11th June 2025*
Coming into force - -	*16th July 2025*

The Secretary of State makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 9(1), 10(1), 25(1) and (3) and 32 of the Antarctic Act 1994(**a**).

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Antarctic (Amendment) Regulations 2025 and come into force on 16th July 2025.

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

Amendments to the principal Regulations

2.—(1) The principal Regulations are amended as set out in paragraphs (2)-(5).

(2) The following areas listed in Schedule 1 to the principal Regulations are deleted—

(a) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 103: Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land;

(b) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 106: Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea;

(c) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 116: New College Valley, Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island;

(d) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 133: Harmony Point, Nelson Island, South Shetland Islands;

(e) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 137: Northwest White Island, McMurdo Sound;

(f) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 145: Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands;

(g) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 151: Lions Rump, King George Island, South Shetland Islands;

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

(**b**) S.I. 1995/490. Relevant amendments were made, and the Schedules consolidated, by S.I. 2017/706. Further relevant amendments were made to the Schedules by S.I. 2021/509. There are other amendments to the principal Regulations which are not relevant.

(h) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 154: Botany Bay, Cape Geology, Victoria Land;

(i) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 156: Lewis Bay, Mount Erebus, Ross Island;

(j) Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 157: Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, Ross Island;

(k) Antarctic Specially Protected Areas No. 158: Hut Point, Ross Island.

(3) The areas listed and described in Schedule 1 to these Regulations are added to Schedule 1 to the principal Regulations.

(4) The following sites and monuments listed in Schedule 2 to the principal Regulations are deleted—

(a) Site No. 24;

(b) Site No. 26;

(c) Site No. 29;

(d) Site No. 36;

(e) Site No. 38;

(f) Site No. 39;

(g) Site No. 40;

(h) Site No. 41;

(i) Site No. 42;

(j) Site No. 43;

(k) Site No. 63;

(l) Site No. 75;

(m) Site No. 93.

(5) The Antarctic Historic Sites and Monuments listed in Schedule 2 to these Regulations are added to Schedule 2 to the principal Regulations.

Stephen Doughty
Minister of State
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

3rd June 2025

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 2(3)

Restricted Areas

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 103

Ardery Island and Odbert Island, Budd Coast, Wilkes Land, East Antarctica

Lat: 66°22'S; Long: 110°27'E (Ardery Island); Lat: 66°22'S; Long: 110°32'E (Odbert Island)

Ardery Island (Lat. 66°22'15"S, Long. 110°27'0"E) and Odbert Island (Lat. 66°22'24"S, Long. 110°32'28"E) are among the southernmost of the Windmill Islands in the south of Vincennes Bay, off the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land, Eastern Antarctica. They are located 5 kilometres and 0.6 kilometres respectively to the west of Robinson Ridge, south of Casey Station. Odbert Island is approximately 2.7 kilometres long and 0.8 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 1.2 kilometres long and 0.8 kilometres wide, with an east-west orientation.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps A, B, C and D of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 103 Management Plan, published at pages 108-111 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 106

Cape Hallett, Northern Victoria Land, Ross Sea

Lat: 72°19'S; Long: 170°13'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 72°19'07.9"S to 72°12'25.3"E, 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

(**a**) CP 726 (2022).

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 72°19'28.0"S, 170°13'24.9"E 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 72°19'05.0"S, 170°14'25.5"E.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 106 Management Plan, published at pages 161-165 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 116

New College Valley, Caughley Beach, Cape Bird, Ross Island

Lat: 77°13'S; Long: 166°26'E

Cape Bird is at the northwest extremity of Mount Bird (1,800 metres), an inactive volcanic cone. New College Valley is located south of Cape Bird on ice-free slopes above Caughley Beach, and lies between two Adélie penguin colonies known as the Cape Bird Northern and Middle Rookeries. The Area, comprising veneered glacial moraines at the foot of the Cape Bird Ice Cap, consists of seaward dipping olivine-augite basalts with scoriaceous tops erupted from the main Mount Bird cone.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 116 Management Plan, published at pages 25-28 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**b**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 133

Harmony Point, Nelson Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat: 62°18'S; Long: 59°14'W

The Area is located in the west coast of Nelson Island between King George Island, to the north-east, and Robert Island, to the south-west, and includes Harmony Point and Finger Point, the ice-covered sector and the adjacent marine area.

The values to be protected in the Area still relate to the composition and biological diversity of the site. Ice-free land supports large breeding colonies of 12 seabird species, among which is one of the largest single colonies of chinstrap penguin (Pygoscelis antarctica) in Antarctica. In the Area, there is also a large giant petrel colony (Macronectes gianteus), a species which is highly sensitive to human disturbance, and a large colony of Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua). The Area has profuse vegetation, developed on various types of soils, particularly characterized by

(**a**) CP 726 (2022).
(**b**) CP 1287 (2025).

the presence of vast moss carpets, as well as lichens and fungi. It is also possible to find two species of vascular plants in the Area. As vegetation is one of the factors responsible for soil formation, the protection of the Area ensures the development of research linked to the soils and the flora present in the Area.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 133 Management Plan, published at pages 340-344 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-fourth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 137

Northwest White Island, McMurdo Sound

Lat: 78°03'S; Long: 167°18'E

White Island, part of the McMurdo volcanic complex, is situated approximately 20 kilometres south-east of the edge of the McMurdo Ice Shelf and 25 kilometres south-east of Hut Point, the location of McMurdo Station (United States) and Scott Base (New Zealand) on Ross Island. The roughly triangular island is approximately 30 kilometres long and 15 kilometres wide at its maximum, and rises to a maximum elevation of 762 metres in several locations.

The island is predominantly ice-covered with most of the rock outcrops being in the north; it is completely surrounded by permanent shelf ice, between 10 metres and 100 metres in thickness, of the McMurdo Ice Shelf and Ross Ice Shelf.

The Area includes 152.2 square kilometres of the shelf ice and open-water cracks of both the Ross Ice Shelf and McMurdo Ice Shelf up to 5 kilometres offshore north-east, north and west from the White Island coast, and a strip of coastal land along the north-western coastline of White Island. The north-eastern boundary extends from the north-eastern coast of Cape Spencer-Smith (78°0.75'S, 167°31.7'E; 50 metres elevation) 5.8 kilometres due east to 78°0.75'S, 167°46.6'E. The boundary then extends north-west and follows a line parallel to, and 5 kilometres from, the coast, around Cape Spencer Smith and then heading southwest to 78°05.0'S, 167°00'E. The boundary then extends due south for 7.8 kilometres to 78°09.2'S, 167°0.0'E, and thence 2.7 kilometres east to Castellini Bluff on White Island (78°09.2'S, 167°07.0'E). The boundary then extends northwards around White Island, following 500 metres inland from the coastline around the general line of cliffs ranging in height between approximately 100 metres to 300 metres to Cape Spencer Smith and thence to the north-eastern limit of the Area.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1 and 2 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 137 Management Plan, published at pages 124-125 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**b**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 145

Port Foster, Deception Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat: 62°57'S; Long: 60°37'W

(**a**) CP 841 (2023).
(**b**) CP 1287 (2025).

Deception Island is an active volcano located in the south-western sector of the South Shetland Islands. The caldera has been called Port Foster, which receives a large amount of fresh water during the thaw period. The seabed at Port Foster drops steeply from the coast into the caldera, and remains relatively flat at a depth of 150 metres.

The Area is determined by three sub-sites, habitats A, B and C. The bottom of Habitat A consists of closely-spaced volcanic sediments of medium to coarse texture, including slag and lapilli; Habitat B consists of more separated volcanic ash of medium to fine texture; while Habitat C corresponds to hard, rocky, substrates located in shallow waters. The Area is wholly marine, comprising the benthic environment in three sub-sites. The water column and water surface above the sub-sites are not part of the Area.

The boundaries of sub-site A are defined in the north as the line of latitude at 62°55'40"S, and in the south at 62°56'23"S; the east boundary is defined as the line of longitude at 60°37'00"W, and in the west at 60°38'00"W. The boundaries of sub-site B of the Area: the north boundary is defined as the line of latitude at 62°57'13"S, and in the south at 62°57'54"S; the east boundary is defined as the line of longitude at 60°36'20"W, while the west boundary is at the line 60°37'20"W.

Sub-site C corresponds to a benthic habitat located at a depth of 0 to 50 metres, which west boundary is defined by the line generated by connecting the north point of coordinates latitude 62°59'22.92"S; longitude 60°33'59.0"W; and the south point in latitude 62°59'06"S; longitude 60°33'20.16"W.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2 and 3 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 145 Management Plan, published at pages 198-200 the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-fifth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 151

Lions Rump, King George Island, South Shetland Islands

Lat: 62°08'S; Long: 58°07'W

The Area is located on the southern coast of King George Bay, King George Island, in the South Shetlands Islands. It is described as all the land and sea falling within the area bounded by the following co-ordinates:

62°07'39.18"S, 58°09'1.79"W;
62°07'51.92"S, 58°06'59.15"W;
62°08'07.24"S, 58°09'16.94"W;
62°08'18.24"S, 58°07'35.22"W;
62°08'23.12"S, 58°07'23.07"W.

The Area includes the littoral and sublittoral zones extending from the eastern end of Lajkonik Rock to the most northerly point of Twin Pinnacles. From this point the boundary extends to the easternmost end of the columnar plug of Lions Head to the east of White Eagle Glacier. On land, the Area includes the coast with raised beaches, freshwater pools and streams on the south side of King George Bay, around Lions Cove, and the moraines and slopes which lead to the lower

(**a**) CP 1048 (2024).

ice tongue of White Eagle Glacier, then westward to a small moraine which protrudes through the ice cap south-east of Sukiennice Hills.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 151 Management Plan, published at pages 166-169 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 154

Botany Bay, Cape Geology, Victoria Land

Lat: 77°00'S; Long: 162°33'E

Cape Geology is situated in the south-western corner of Granite Harbour, southern Victoria Land, at 77°0.230'S, 162°32.870'E approximately 100 kilometres north-west of Ross Island. The Area consists of raised boulder beach terraces, weathered rocky steppes and irregular rock platforms around Cape Geology, rising rapidly to the south to include a well-defined elevated cirque containing a small ice field.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5A and 5B of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 154 Management Plan published at pages 186-191 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**b**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 156

Lewis Bay, Mount Erebus, Ross Island

Lat: 77°25'S; Long. 167°28'E

The Area on the slopes of Mount Erebus encompasses the crash site, centred on 77°25'29"S, 167°27'30"E, at an elevation of 520 metres (1,720 feet). The Area includes the surrounding glacial ice 2 kilometres to either side of the crash site. The Area extends as a 4 kilometres wide 'rectangle' down to the sea, and includes the airspace above this region to an altitude of 1,000 metres (3,280 feet), with the exception of a 200 metres wide air access 'corridor' along the coastline.

The west boundary of the Area is the 167°23'33"E meridian; the east boundary of the Area is the 167°33'27"E meridian. The south boundary is the 77°26'33″S parallel, while the north boundary is defined by the coastline.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1 and 2 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 156 Management Plan, published at pages 277-278 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-fifth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**c**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 157

(**a**) CP 1287 (2025).
(**b**) CP 1287 (2025).
(**c**) CP 1048 (2024).

Backdoor Bay, Cape Royds, 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 kilometres to the south of Cape Bird and 35 kilometres to the north of Hut Point Peninsula on Ross Island. The ice-free area is composed of till-covered basalt bedrock. The Area is located to the north-east of Cape Royds adjacent to Backdoor Bay. It is immediately to the east of ASPA 121, an Adélie penguin colony. The Area is centred on Shackleton's *Nimrod* Expedition hut.

The eastern and southern boundary consists of the shoreline of the eastern coast of Cape Royds from an unmarked point in Backdoor Bay (77°33'07.5″S, 166°10'32.6"E) to an unmarked point in Arrival Bay (77°33'15.8"S, 166°10'06.6"E).

The western boundary follows the boundary of ASPA 121 from the coastline at Arrival Bay (77°33'15.8"S, 166°10'06.6"E) 18 metres north-west to a signpost at the southern end of the penguin viewing area (77°33'15.2"S, 166°10'05.7"E), a further 74 metres to a signpost (77°33'12.9"S, 166°10'01.9"E) on the northern end of the penguin viewing area and a further 42 metres to a signpost (77°33'11.8"S, 166°09'59.0"E) east of Pony Lake.

The boundary then extends north-west from the signpost east of Pony Lake (77°33'11.8"S, 166°09'59.0"E) along a gully leading to an unmarked point (77°33'07.5"S, 166°10'12.9"E) adjacent to the New Zealand refuge hut.

The northern boundary extends due east from the New Zealand shelter (from the unmarked point at 77°33'07.5"S, 166°10'12.9"E) to the coastline of Backdoor Bay (77°33'07.5"S, 166°10'32.6"E).

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2 and 3 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 157 Management Plan, published at pages 301-303 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 158

Hut Point, Ross Island

Lat:77°50'S; Long: 166°37'E

The 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.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Map 1 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 158 Management Plan, published at page 316 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**b**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 176

(**a**) CP 726 (2022).
(**b**) CP 726 (2022).

Rosenthal Islands, Anvers Island, Palmer Archipelago

Lat: 64°36'S; Long: 64°15'W

The Rosenthal Islands (64°36'S, 64°15'W) lie in the southerly part of the western coast of Anvers Island, in the Palmer Archipelago west of the Antarctic Peninsula. They are located about 15 kilometres north of Cape Monaco and about 22 kilometres from Palmer Station (United States). The Rosenthal group comprises approximately 80 small islands, the largest of which is Gerlache Island, which rises to approximately 100 metres in height and is approximately 2.5 kilometres by 1.2 kilometres in size. The smaller islands are all less than 100 metres in height, and generally less than 500 metres across. Gerlache Island is almost completely covered by a permanent ice cap, while the smaller islands are generally ice-free. A number of promontories extend from the adjacent Anvers Island coastline, and many of these are also partly ice-free. Anvers Island itself is covered by the thick permanent ice cap known as the Marr Ice Piedmont that extends, in the vicinity of the Rosenthal Islands, to an elevation of about 500 metres within approximately 7 kilometres of the coast. Many more small islands and peninsulas fringe the Anvers Island coast, both to the north and southwards to Cape Monaco.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2 and 3 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 176 Management Plan, published at pages 390-392 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 177

Léonie Islands and South-East Adelaide Island, Antarctic Peninsula

Lat: 67°36'S; Long: 68°14'W

Ryder Bay, located in northern Marguerite Bay, is 11 kilometres wide at its mouth and indents 7 kilometres into the south-east side of Adelaide Island, south-west Antarctic Peninsula. The peaks to the east of Ryder Bay rise up to 2,315 metres above sea level, and three glaciers (Horton, Hurley and Turner Glaciers) drop over 1 kilometre in altitude from the base of the peaks to flow into the bay. All of the Léonie Islands are situated in Ryder Bay. A minimum deglaciation date for Marguerite Bay has been estimated at circa 9,000 years ago. Most of the islands in the bay have patches of persistent snow, and Léonie Island, the largest and highest of the Léonie Islands, has a large permanent ice cap. The islands are rocky, with irregular coastlines including beaches, steep cliffs, scattered rocks and boulders, providing extensive ice-free ground and crevices for nesting birds and the development of terrestrial communities. Several ephemeral freshwater ponds, meltwater channels and small streams are present, particularly on Léonie Island. Small ponds and melt pools are present on East Lagoon and Anchorage Islands. Vegetation is sparse and dominated by lichens and mosses, but with Antarctica's two native flowering plants, Deschampsia antarctica and Colobanthus quitensis, also present.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 177 Management Plan, published at pages 418-421 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**b**).

(**a**) CP 726 (2022).
(**b**) CP 726 (2022).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 178

Inexpressible Island and Seaview Bay, Ross Sea

Lat: 74°54'S; Long: 163°44'E

The Area is situated in middle Terra Nova Bay. The Area lies in the southern portion of the Island, which is bordered by two ice shelves, the Nansen Ice Sheet to the west and the Hells Gate Ice Shelf, this latter being fed by marine ice. The Area includes an ice-free area with some lakes, facing Seaview Bay and the northern part of South Bay in Inexpressible Island, and a marine coastal area, which defines the eastern border of the Area. The strong katabatic winds from the Nansen Ice Shelf and Hells Gate Ice Shelf opened a large polynya in the eastern waters off the Adélie penguin nesting area, potentially promoting the foraging efficiency and thus the raising of chicks. This Area has a special landform with well-defined raised beaches, marine sediments, wave-cut terraces and wave-washed bedrock characterising the ice-free land and mainly includes 14 level coastal curved terraces formed by beach ridges at 0-33 metres above sea level. These are one of the best-preserved ocean landforms of Terra Nova Bay. Marine deposits ranging in size from boulder to gravel are distributed on the terraces. Patches of finer marine deposits retain marine subfossil shells (Adamussium colbecki and Laternula elliptica) suitable for radiocarbon dating of beach deposits.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2, and 3 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 178 Management Plan, published at pages 457-459 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 179

Parts of Western Sør Rondane Mountains, Dronning Maud Land, East Antarctica

Lat: 71°50'S (to 72°S); Long: 22°50'E (to 23°50'E)

The Sør Rondane Mountains are located approximately 200 kilometres inland (71°– 72°S/20°–30°E), in the Eastern part of Dronning Maud Land, East Antarctica, and form a typical coastal margin mountainous area, composed of a series of nunataks. They form a 220 kilometre long east-west trending inland mountain range, part of a larger chain of mountains from the Bourg Massif in Western Dronning Maud Land to the Yamato Mountains in Eastern Dronning Maud Land.

The Area covers a total area of 35.817 square kilometres. It comprises the following seven separate sites: Tanngarden Nunatak and Ridge; Petrellnuten Nunatak; a range of seven Pingvinane Nunataks; two Nunataks of the Perlebandet range, a part of the Teltet Nunatak; and the Yûboku-dani Valley. Within these seven sites, there is a total of 13 sub-sites. These sub-sites have a combined surface area of 9.921 square kilometres and are each surrounded by a buffer zone of 500 metres. The boundaries of these sites include the buffer zones.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 179 Management Plan, published at pages 417-426

(**a**) CP 726 (2022).

of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-fifth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 180

Danger Islands Archipelago, North-Eastern Antarctic Peninsula

Lat: 63°22'S (to 63°30'S); Long: 54°56'W (to 54°35'W)

The Area includes seven islands located east of the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, about 10 – 25 kilometres east of Joinville Island, in the region of 63°22'S (to 63°30'S) to 54°56'W (to 54°35'W) and has a terrestrial area of approximately 4.48 square kilometres. The co-ordinates of the islands are as follows:

Beagle Island: 63°24'52"S, 54°40'2"W (1.01 square kilometres)
Brash Island: 63°23'11"S, 54°54'47"W (0.58 square kilometres)
Heroina Island: 63°23'39"S, 54°36'20"W (0.83 square kilometres)
Darwin Island: 63°26'16"S, 54°43'38"W (1.59 square kilometres)
Platter Island: 63°26'2"S, 54°40'26"W (0.19 square kilometres)
Earle Island: 63°29'16"S, 54°47'14"W (0.17 square kilometres)
Comb Island 63°24'37"S, 54°43'4"W (0.11 square kilometres).

The Area boundaries are the shorelines of these islands at low tide water levels. There are no further boundary markers.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 180 Management Plan, published at pages 337-341 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**b**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 181

Farrier Col, Horseshoe Island, Marguerite Bay

Lat: 67°49'S; Long: 67°13'W

The Area encompasses all of the ice-free ground, permanent ice, semi-permanent ice and lakes found within the boundaries. In large part, the Area boundary encloses the catchment area of the lakes, and generally includes a 10-20 metre buffer zone beyond the catchment area extent. The Area is divided into two sub-sites (northern site and southern site) by an access corridor (circa 50 metres wide) that is the safest, shortest and most practical route for access to the rest of the island from the Turkish Scientific Research Camp. The corridor passes through the catchment areas of Rasp, Puller and Pritchel Lakes, which has necessitated the need for measures to reduce the risk of impacts to the lakes. To the north of the lakes, the catchment area likely extends to the summit of Mt Searle across areas of permanent ice. To allow access to the rest of the island via routes over permanent ice to the north of the lakes (and to the south of Mt. Searle), the northern boundary of the Area follows the current extent of ice-free ground.

(**a**) CP 1048 (2024).
(**b**) CP 1287 (2025).

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2 and 3 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 181 published at pages 365-367 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**a**).

Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 182

Western Bransfield Strait and Eastern Dallmann Bay

Lat: 63°20'S; Long: 63°35'S (Western Bransfield Strait); Lat: 63°53'S; Long: 62°48'W (Eastern Dallmann Bay)

Bransfield Strait is a deep-water passage approximately 220 kilometres long and 120 kilometres wide between the Antarctic Peninsula and the numerous islands that comprise the South Shetland Islands. The Drake Passage is to the north and to the west is the Bellingshausen Sea. The Area comprises two marine sites (A and B) in the vicinity of Western Bransfield Strait: Site A is located adjacent to Low Island, and Site B is located adjacent to Brabant Island.

The location and boundaries of the Area are shown on Maps 1, 2 and 3 of the Antarctic Specially Protected Area No. 182 published at pages 392-394 of the Command Paper "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting"(**b**).

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 2(5)

Antarctic Historic Sites and Monuments

Site No.	***Description of Site***	***Latitude, Longitude***
24	Rock cairn, known as "Amundsen's cairn", in Queen Maud Range, erected by Roald Amundsen on 6 January 1912, on his way back to *Framheim* from the South Pole.	85°10'23.8"S, 163°36'5.9"W
26	Abandoned installations of Argentine Station "General San Martin" on Barry Island, Debenham Islands, Marguerite Bay, with cross, flag mast, and monolith built in 1951.	68°7′47"S, 67°6'5"W
29	Lighthouse named "Primero de Mayo" erected on Lambda Island, Melchoir Islands, by Argentina in 1942.	64°17'58"S, 62°58'08"W
36	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°14'26"S, 58°40′45"W

(**a**) CP 1287 (2025).
(**b**) CP 1287 (2025).

Site No.	*Description of Site*	*Latitude, Longitude*
38	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°21'50"S, 56°59'32"W
39	Stone hut at Hope Bay, Trinity Peninsula, built in January 1903 by a party of the Swedish South Polar Expedition.	63°23'44"S, 56°59'51"W
40	Bust of General San Martin, 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°23'49"S, 56°59'57"W
41	Stone hut on Paulet Island built in February 1903 by survivors of the wrecked vessel *Antarctic* 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°34'29"S, 55°47'06"W
42	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°44'18"S, 44°44'19"W
43	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°52'34"S, 34°37'43"W
63	"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. "Blaiklock", the refuge hut located on Blaiklock Island at 67°32'31.7768"S,	67°48'S, 67°18'W

Site No.	*Description of Site*	*Latitude, Longitude*
	67°11’50.6349”W, is considered an integral part of the base.	
75	Hut A 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. Huts G and H are both original buildings from the International Geophysical Year. They remain in the original sites as built in 1957, to the north-west of Hut A. Their physical positions are inextricably linked to a continuous record of scientific observations of the earth’s magnetism, unbroken since 1957. They were prefabricated buildings, designed specially for Antarctic conditions and without ferrous components of any sort, thereby enabling their use for geomagnetic purposes.	77°51'S, 166°46'E
93	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 1,500 metre radius. This includes all fixtures and fittings associated with the ship, including the 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.	68°44'21"S, 52°19'47"W
95	Wreck of San Telmo. The wreck includes all parts and accessories related to the vessel, armaments, equipment, supplies, as well as the ship itself and 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 2 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
96	Commemorative plaque commemorating the first visit to the Lake Untersee area. A brass plaque measuring 220 mm x 120	71°20'25"S, 13°26'60"E

Site No.	*Description of Site*	*Latitude, Longitude*
	mm, 4 mm thick, with the names of five members of the 14th Soviet Antarctic Expedition who visited the area in 1969, mounted on an aluminium pipe set on a rocky surface.	

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations update the Antarctic Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/490) to reflect measures adopted at the Forty-third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held at Paris in June 2021; the Forty-fourth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held at Berlin in May-June 2022; the Forty-fifth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held at Helsinki in May-June 2023; and the Forty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting, held at Kochi in May 2024.

They amend Schedule 1 to those Regulations by:

- replacing the descriptions of Antarctic Specially Protected Areas Nos. 103, 106, 116, 133, 137, 145, 151, 154, 156, 157 and 158 with revised versions, and
- adding descriptions of new Antarctic Specially Protected Areas Nos. 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 and 182.

They also amend Schedule 2 to those Regulations by:

- replacing the descriptions of Antarctic Historic Sites and Monuments Nos. 24, 26, 29, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 63, 75 and 93 with revised versions, and
- adding Antarctic Historic Site and Monument No. 96.

Command Paper CP 726 (2022), "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-Third Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting", is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-antarctic-treaty-measures-adopted-at-the-43rd-consultative-meeting-2021.

Command Paper CP 841 (2023), "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-fourth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting", is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-antarctic-treaty-measures-adopted-at-the-44th-consultative-meeting-2022.

Command Paper CP 1048 (2024), "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-fifth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting", is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-antarctic-treaty-measures-adopted-at-the-45th-consultative-meeting-2023.

Command Paper CP 1287 (2025), "The Antarctic Treaty: Measures adopted at the Forty-sixth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting", is available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-antarctic-treaty-measures-adopted-at-the-46th-consultative-meeting-2024.

An impact assessment has not been produced for this instrument as no, or no significant, impact on the private or voluntary sector is foreseen.

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