

CLEANATLANTIC CONFERENCE

Vigo, 21st June

09.00 – 16.30 h
(UTC+2h00, Madrid, Bruselas)

Identification of beach and port litter and associated clean-up techniques (WP 7.1&4)

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General aim and objectives of the WP 7.1 and 7.4

- **Map and characterize litter** stranded on the coast or floating in ports in the Atlantic Area
- **Review clean-up operations** (techniques and resources, costs) and good **clean-up** practices.



Distribution of two online surveys

Objectives:

- Identify **clean-up techniques** and map **litter accumulation sites** along the Atlantic Area coastline;
- Identify **floating litter pollution** and **response techniques** in ports of the Atlantic Area.

Elaboration and dissemination: LimeSurvey **d-sidd** 

Done with the support of D-SIDD (<https://d-sidd.github.io>)

- Public establishments
- Government services
- Local authorities
- Managers of protected sites
- Various other organisations (NGOs)



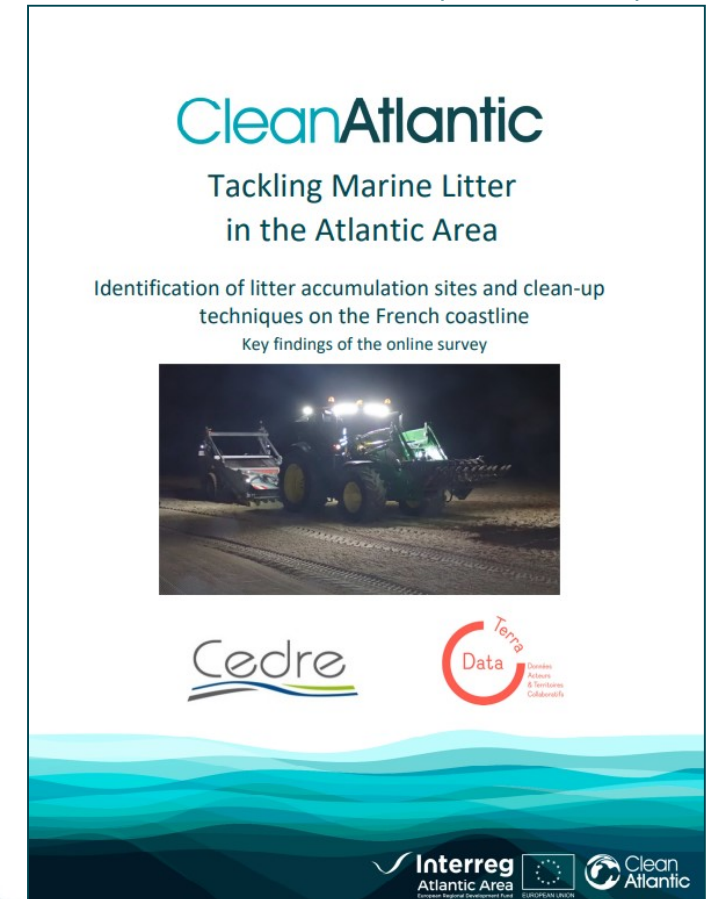
SURVEY 1:

IDENTIFICATION OF LITTER ACCUMULATION SITES AND CLEAN-UP TECHNIQUES ON THE ATLANTIC AREA COASTLINE

Survey background and implementation

- **1st survey carried out in 2020** - survey distributed in **France only**: results presented at final conference in 2021
- **Translation of the previous survey** and distribution via CleanAtlantic partners to coastal stakeholders in the four other countries (**Ireland, Spain, UK, Portugal**)

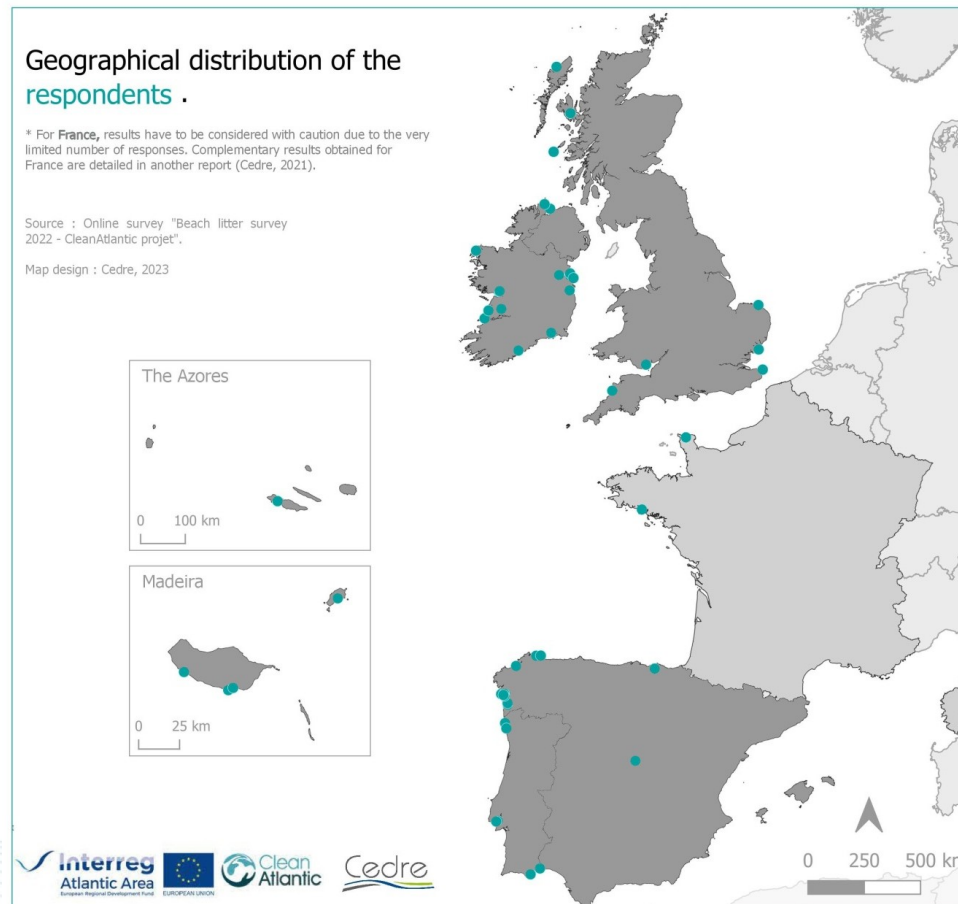
Previous report (Cedre, 2021) ▾



Online survey participants

- 51 usable responses
- Respondents are mainly **NGOs** (24%) and **municipalities** (20%).
- Main roles : **awareness-raising** and **conducting clean-up operations** (more than 65% of them).
- Geographical areas considered are **small** (municipality or group of, marine protected area) and suggest a **good knowledge of the local situation**.

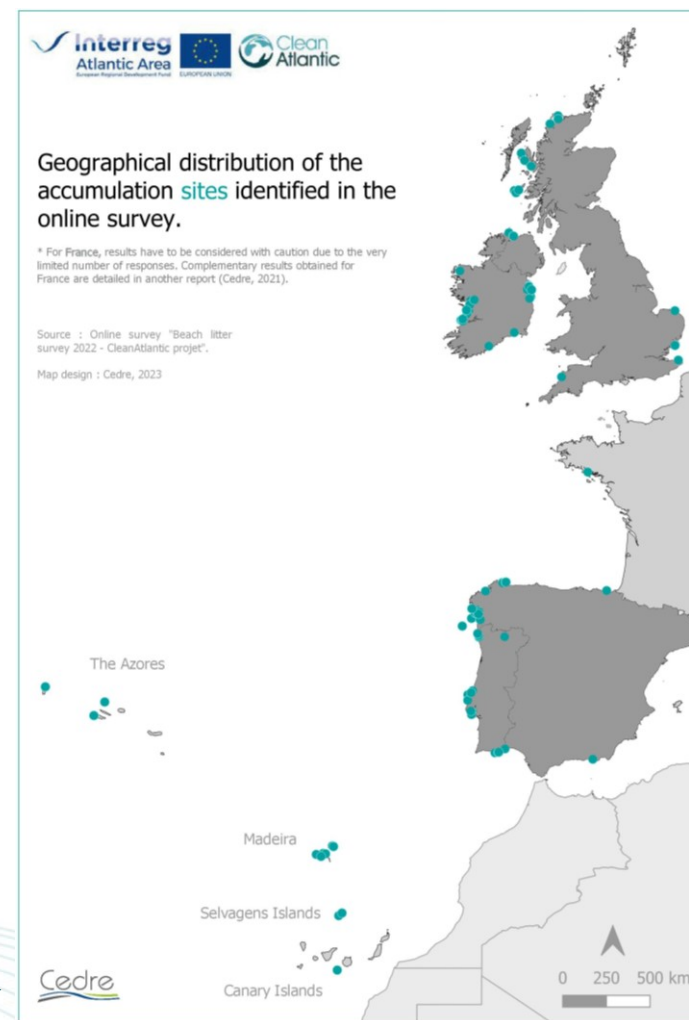
Location of the **51 respondents** (usable responses) ▾



Identification of beach litter accumulation sites

- A total of **117 key litter accumulation sites** identified
 - including more than **32 marine litter hotspots** ($> 10 \text{ m}^3/\text{year}$ of litter items)
- There is **no clear link** with the type of coastline (mudflat, sandy or pebble beach, rocky cove, cave...) and the amount of litter
- Around **46% of the respondents** confirm the frequent presence of **EPS/XPS*** in their area.

Location of accumulation sites identified ▷



Beach clean-up: operators and techniques

- Most common cleaning operators are **local councils** (43%) and **NGOs** (37%).
- The structures **contributing financially the most** to beach cleaning are the **local councils**.
- **Key factors** to consider for coastline clean-up are varied: cost, time availability, environmental sensitivity, etc.
- High use of **manual tools** (89%), regardless of the organizations that provide them.
- **No clear idea of the costs** associated with cleaning operations.



◁ Municipality

▽ Sea-related professional organisation



NGOs▷▷

89% of the NGOs intervene on a voluntary basis, the others on request of the authorities



Measures to reduce stranded litter

- Incentives to reduce stranded litter are **increasingly common**.
- Beside awareness-raising, incentives have two major objectives:
 - Encouraging people **not to dump litter** or **reduce inputs** (urban, ports);
 - Encouraging people to **pick up beach litter**.
- A **few municipalities** have implemented **protective equipment** (barriers, dedicated bins etc.), but the trend seems to be **increasing**.



Credit Cedre

- ◁ ("Tidal bin")
- ▽ ("Here begins the sea") plate



Credit Cedre



Credit Cedre

- ◁ Other incentive (awareness campaign)

SURVEY 2:

IDENTIFICATION OF FLOATING LITTER POLLUTION AND RESPONSE TECHNIQUES IN PORTS OF THE ATLANTIC AREA

Online survey participants

- 71 usable responses
- Respondents are mainly **administrations/agencies** (21%) and **port authorities** (15%).
- Main roles : **implementing** (65%) and **funding** (34%) **clean-up actions**.
- All types of ports are represented, with a **greater representation of marinas** (Figure 6) and port with a **local scope**.

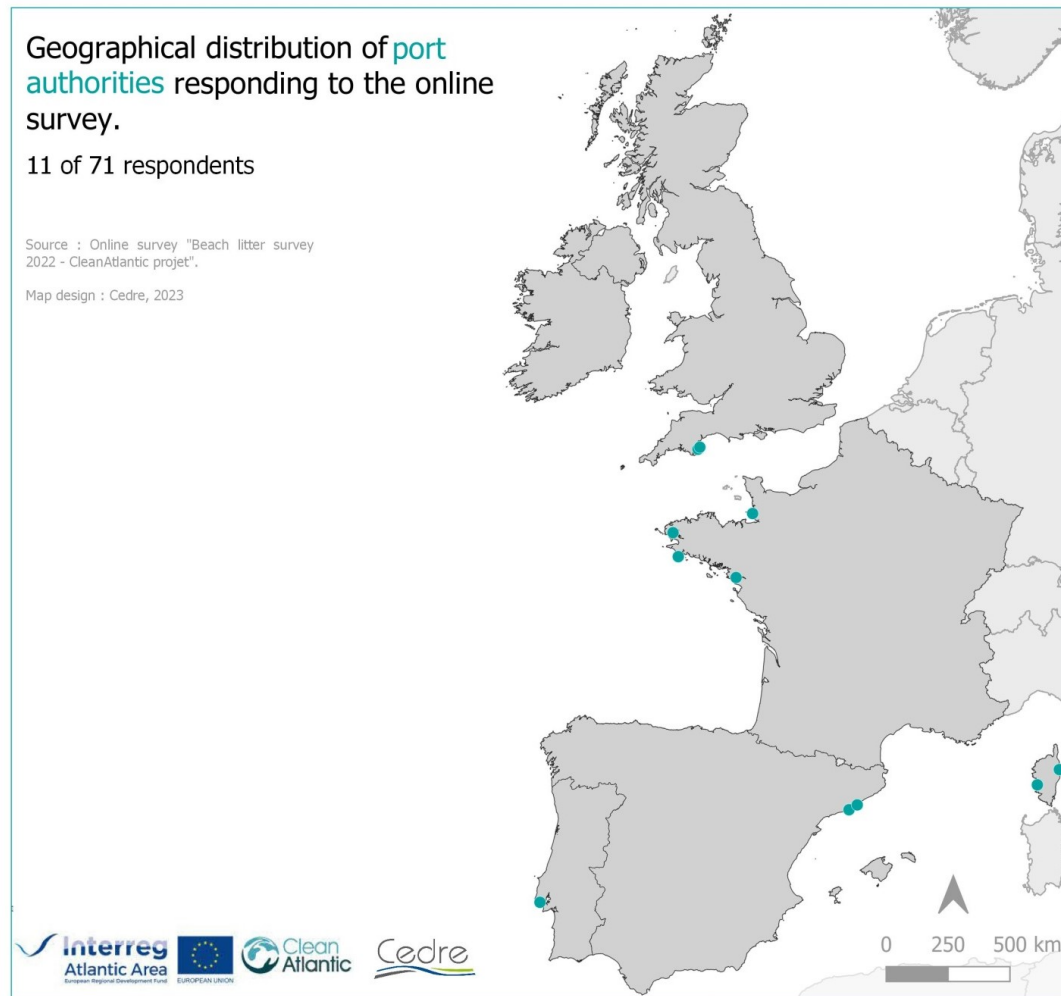
Location of the **11 port authorities** that responded ▾

Geographical distribution of **port authorities** responding to the online survey.

11 of 71 respondents

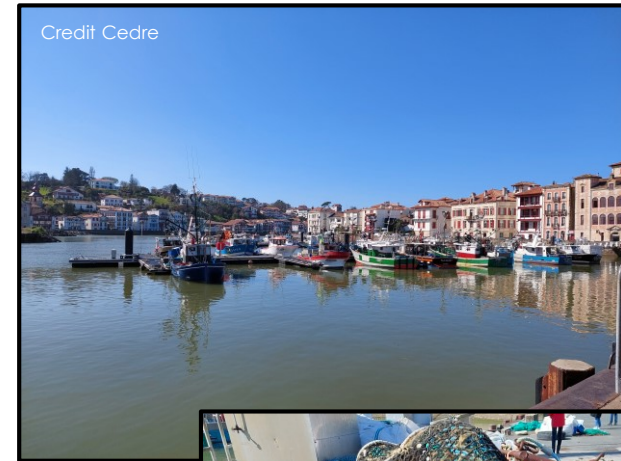
Source : Online survey "Beach litter survey 2022 - CleanAtlantic projet".

Map design : Cedre, 2023



Port cleaning operations

- The cleaning is often exclusively **manual** (48% of the respondents), **25%** indicated that cleaning is **both manual and mechanical**.
- For 65% of respondents, floating litter is **regularly collected**.
- **Unclear idea of who finances** cleaning operations and the associated costs.



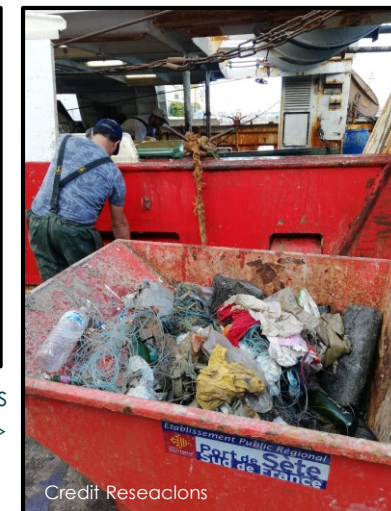
Measures to reduce floating litter

- Incentives to reduce stranded litter are **increasingly common**:
 - (dedicated bin (44%) floating bin (18%), signage « here begins the sea » (24%))...
- Few protective equipment installation reported:
 - 23% mention the presence of a dedicated litter collection boat
 - 16% mention floating booms and recovery nets
 - 34% say there is no equipment in place



Credit Cedre

△ Awareness panels
Dedicated bin ▷



Credit Reseaclons

Dedicated litter collection boat ▽



CONCLUSION AND DELIVERABLES

- **The 2 online surveys and the exchanges with operators have conducted to:**
 - Identify beach litter accumulation sites and hotspots;
 - Find out how pollution is perceived by users of the coastline and port areas;
 - Make an inventory of beaches and ports cleaning methods, techniques and good practices;
- **Two reports are proposed on the CleanAtlantic website** (<http://www.cleanatlantic.eu/fr/waste-management-cleaning-removal/>):
 - CEDRE (2023) Identification of litter accumulation sites and clean-up techniques on the Atlantic Area coastline
 - CEDRE (2023) Identification of floating litter pollution and response techniques in ports of the Atlantic Area

Thank you all for your help in translating and distributing the surveys!

