OSPAR Region Celtic Seas

BEACH LITTER POLLUTION STATUS (2018-2020)

Analysis performed by Cedre (France) and validated by the OSPAR Beach Litter Expert Group

<u>Data source:</u> OSPAR beach litter monitoring (https://beachlitter.ospar.org/)

Reporting period: 2018-2020 (3 years)

Number of sites and surveys: 32 sites, 325 surveys

Calculation tools: LitteR package and Excel

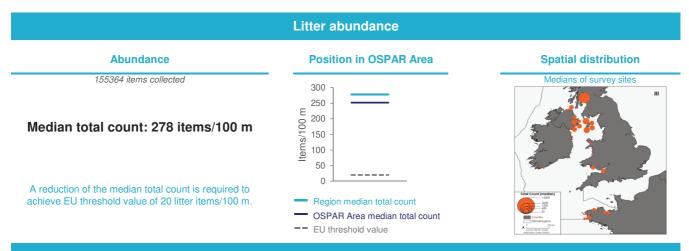
Data format: OSPAR beach litter reference list, version 2010

Assessment method: CEMP Guidelines (https://www.ospar.org/work-areas/cross-cutting-issues/cemp); mesoplastic

fragments (plastic fragments < 2.5 cm) are excluded





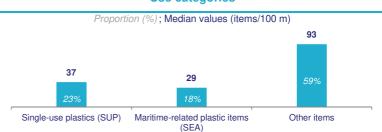


Litter composition

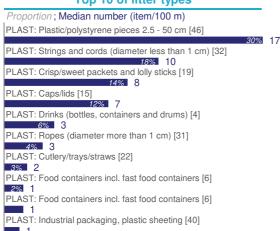
Material composition

rtion (%); Median values (items/100 m) Artificial polym. material Rubber 2 Cloth/textile Paper/cardboard 0 Processed/worked wood 2 Metal 5 3% Glass/ceramics 3 2% Undefined 0

Use categories



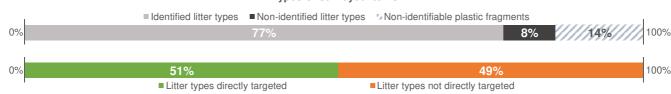
Top 10 of litter types



Litter types targeted by RAP measures	
	Medians
Plastic bags 887 items collected	0 item/100 m
cor nome concered	
Hunting cartridges 821 items collected	0 item/100 m
621 Items Collected	
Balloons incl. plastic valves, ribbons, strings etc.	0 item/100 m
990 items collected	
Cotton bud sticks	1 item/100 m
15375 items collected	
Cigarette filters	0.11 // 00
1102 items collected	0 item/100 m

Assessment of survey list adequacy and measures coverage

Types of surveyed items



OSPAR Region Celtic Seas

BEACH LITTER POLLUTION TRENDS (2015-2020)

Analysis performed by Cedre (France) for the OSPAR Beach Litter Expert Group

<u>Data source:</u> OSPAR beach litter monitoring (https://beachlitter.ospar.org/)

Reporting period: 2015-2020 (6 years)

Number of sites and surveys: 26 sites, 530 surveys

Calculation tools: LitteR package of R and Excel

Data format: OSPAR beach litter reference list, version 2010

Assessment method: CEMP Guidelines (https://www.ospar.org/work-areas/cross-cutting-issues/cemp); mesoplastic

fragments (plastic fragments < 2.5 cm) are excluded



Trends in total count

Region level

2015-2020: Significant decrease

Slope: -12 items/100 m per year

p-value: 0.000

Site level



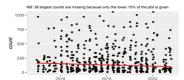
Trends over 2015-2020

 Significant decrease Significant increase

No trend

Trends for categories of interest

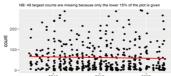
Artificial polymer materials (plastics)



2015-2020: Significant decrease

Slope: -11 items/100 m per year p-value: 0.000

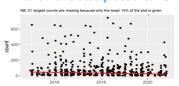
Single-use plastics



2015-2020: Significant decrease

Slope: -5 items/100 m per year p-value: 0.000

Maritime-related plastic items

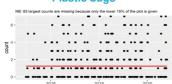


2015-2020: Significant decrease

Slope: -2 items/100 m per year p-value: 0.001

Trends for litter types targeted by RAP measures

Plastic bags



2015-2020: No trend

Slope: 0 item/100 m per year

p-value: 0.000

Hunting cartridges

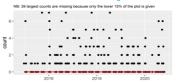


2015-2020: No trend

Slope: 0 item/100 m per year

p-value: 0.003

incl. plastic valves, ribbons Balloons strings etc.

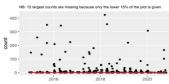


2015-2020: No trend

Slope: 0 item/100 m per year

p-value: 0.009

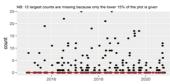
Cotton bud sticks



2015-2020: No trend

Slope: 0 item/100 m per year p-value: 0.043

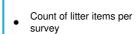
Cigarette filters



2015-2020: No trend

Slope: 0 item/100 m per year

p-value: 1.000



Theil-Sen trend line

Beach litter is abundant on survey sites in the OSPAR Region Celtic Seas, with a median total count of 278 items/100 m.

Plastic / polystyrene pieces (17 items/100 m; 30%), strings and cords (10 items/100 m; 18%) and crisp / sweet packets (8 items/100 m; 14%) are abundant litter types.

Plastic material is predominant, representing 92% of the beach litter items recorded, with a median of 145 items/100 m. SUP and SEA use categories appear to contribute to the pollution with medians of 37 items/100 m (23%) 29 items/100 m (18%) respectively.

At least 51% of the recorded items are directly targeted by OSPAR ML RAP 2014-2020 and the SUP Directive.
Only 8% of the litter items are not identified, indicating that the OSPAR survey list adequately covers the litter items recorded.

14% of the litter items are non-identifiable plastic fragments, which cannot be used for the identification of sources of pollution.