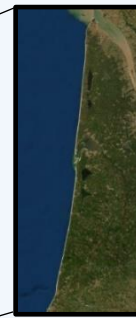
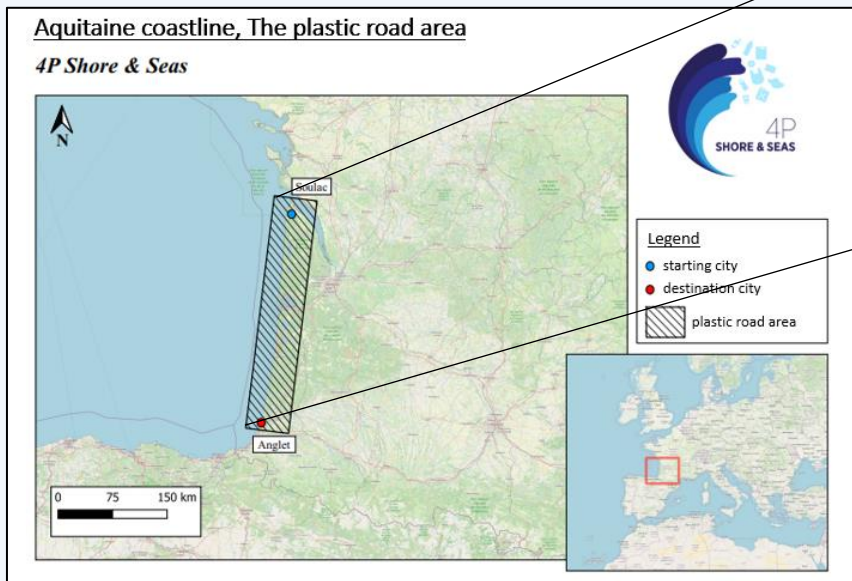


The example of the Aquitaine coastline:



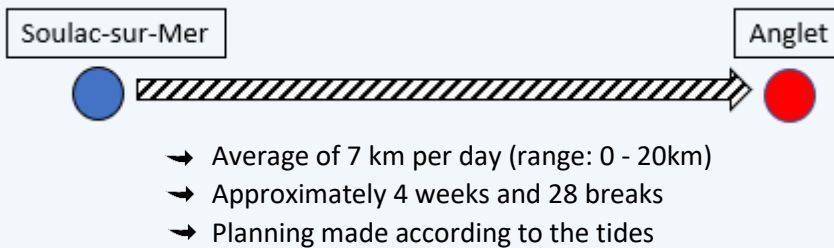
Long sandy coastline

Safe areas

Agreements with municipalities and/or lifeguard station

Few disruptions of the beach

Design of the first Plastic Road™ in the Atlantic coast of France



Criteria for worldwide coastlines:

1 Long sandy coastline:

Beside environmental and scientific interest, the Plastic Road™ was initially developed as a sport challenge and a human adventure. To fully live this experience, each walk should last two weeks which represents a walking distance of 130 km, therefore the coastline must be 115 – 160km (~70-99 miles). For now, only sandy coastlines are eligible due to trolley and protocol restrictions.

2 Few disruptions in the coastline:

The goal of the Plastic Road™ is also to stay as much as possible on the sand/coast. As such, it is important to minimize disruptions encountered and that cannot be crossed with a trolley. This includes river outlets, rocky zones, forbidden areas (e.g military, dangerous,...) or man-made obstacles (e.g. dikes). Few numbers of disruptions are acceptable if they can be easily by-passed (by short truck ride [≤ 70 km], river shuttle, walking at low tide,...).

3 Safe coastline:

As Plastic roads involve civil local and non-local volunteers, the coastline where it is organized should be safe to assure their physical security, primary well-being and so they are not confronted with criminal acts.

4 Easy access and supply points along the chosen coastline:

During the walk, the walkers may be mostly alone on beaches with low to medium human activities. However, it is necessary that walkers have regular access to essential materials (e.g. burlap bags for beach clean-up and scientific materials). Moreover, the collected wastes have to be regularly deposited by the walker team at defined and safe places to then be collected by the logistics team using vehicles. Lastly, the team should have regular access to water and food supplies. That is why having regular and easy access to the coast is necessary (i.e. a nearby road, access between some dunes, etc.).

5 Agreements with local and beach authorities

The national, regional, or local laws on bivouacking must be known in advance. If there are any restrictions, local authorities should be contacted for permission. Considering that walkers cannot keep all of the collected waste on the trolley, it is essential to have agreements to store waste at specific recovery points until collection by the logistics team. Special attention should be given to the reliability of the recovery points. All of the waste will be analyzed following a specific scientific protocol. Therefore, the waste must not be lost at the risk of causing the failure of scientific objectives.



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