

Resource 9

Audit of A level specification requirements

Specification	Content requirement
AQA	<p>3.1.3.4 Coastal management</p> <p>Human intervention in coastal landscapes. Traditional approaches to coastal flood and erosion risk: hard and soft engineering. Sustainable approaches to coastal flood risk and coastal erosion management: shoreline management/integrated coastal zone management.</p>
Edexcel	<p>2B.11 There are different approaches to managing the risks associated with coastal recession and flooding.</p> <p>a. Hard engineering approaches (groynes, sea walls, rip rap, revetments, offshore breakwaters) are economically costly and directly alter physical processes and systems. (<i>A: actions by different players may have unforeseen consequences</i>).</p> <p>b. Soft engineering approaches (beach nourishment, cliff regrading and drainage, dune stabilisation) attempt to work with physical systems and processes to protect coasts and manage changes in sea level.</p> <p>2B.12 Coastlines are now increasingly managed by holistic integrated coastal zone management (ICZM).</p> <p>b. Policy decisions (No Active Intervention, Strategic Realignment and Hold The Line Advance The Line) are based on complex judgements (engineering feasibility, environmental sensitivity, land value, political and social reasons) (7); Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) are used as part of the decision-making process.</p>
Eduqas	<p>1.1.9 Coastal processes are a vital context for human activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case study of one management strategy to manage the impacts of coastal processes on human activity
OCR	<p>Topic 1.1 Landscape Systems</p> <p>4.a. Human activity intentionally causes change within coastal landscape systems.</p> <p>Case study of one coastal landscape that is being managed, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the management strategy being implemented and the reason for its implementation, such as groyne construction or off-shore dredging their intentional impacts on processes and flows of material and/or energy through the coastal system, such as their effect on the sediment budget the effect of these impacts in changing coastal landforms, such as changes in beach profile <p>the consequence of these changes on the landscape, such as extension of the coastal landscape seawards.</p>
WJEC	<p>1.1.9 Coastal processes are a vital context for human activity</p> <p>Case study of one management strategy to manage the impacts of coastal processes on human activity.</p>