## Unit 1: Managing places in the 21st century Section A – The Coastal Environment

Key Question: Why are coastal areas a valuable economic and environmental resource?				
Key Ideas	Specification Content	0	<b>(1)</b>	8
Coastal areas are multi-use areas which provide opportunities for a number of human activities.	Describe and explain the reasons for the growth of population in coastal areas. Use an example to illustrate the range of human activities found in a coastal area and the reasons for their development.			
Coastal areas can provide the stimulus for economic development.	Use an example(s) to illustrate how the coast is an important locational factor in encouraging economic development.			
There are frequently conflicting demands on coastal areas and this creates a need for management strategies.	Use examples to:  explore the issues arising out of the conflict between economic development and the need for conservation in coastal areas.  illustrate how coastal areas can be protected from development.			

<b>Key Question:</b> How have physical processes created the coastal landforms that exist today?				
Key Ideas	Specification Content	0	<b>(1)</b>	8
Weathering and erosion are important physical processes in coastal areas.  Physical processes, rock type and structure operate to create distinctive coastal landforms.	Describe and explain the processes of weathering and erosion that affect coastal environments.  Use examples to illustrate the processes and landforms associated with:  • 'hard' coastlines including: headlands, bays, wave-cut platforms, caves, arches, stacks, rock falls.  • 'soft' coastlines including: slumped coastlines, landslides, mudslides.			
The movement and deposition of beach material creates distinctive coastal landforms.	Use an example(s) to illustrate the process of longshore drift and the formation of beaches, spits and bars.			

Key Question: Why are decisions made to manage coastal areas?				
Key Ideas	Specification Content	<b>©</b>	<b>(2)</b>	8
Some areas are protected from the effect of coastal processes.	Understand that not all areas can be/need to be protected and the importance of Shoreline Management Plans (SMP). Consider the issues and conflicts associated with the planning, decision making and management of the coast.			

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There are different methods that can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of natural processes.	Describe the concept of 'hard' and 'soft' coastal engineering. Use an example(s) to illustrate the methods and issues associated with:  • hard engineering – use of sea walls, rock armour, gabions, tetrapods, cliff drainage, groynes.  • soft engineering – use of beach nourishment, beach re-profiling, underwater reefs.  Explore the reasons why different methods of coastal management may be appropriate in different locations.		
Some coastal areas are protected by environmental management.	Use an example to illustrate:  the environmental value of coastal landscapes the measures used to protect fragile coastal environments.		

Key Question: How can the management of coastal areas be increasingly sustainable?				
Key Ideas	Specification Content	<b>©</b>	<b>©</b>	8
The sustainability of coastal areas requires the whole of the coastal zone to be managed effectively.	Explore the idea of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) by looking at one example of a coastal area in relation to its economic and environmental sustainability (e.g. Florida/ Mediterranean). Consider:  the pressures on the area the strategies being used to reduce the pressures and ensure the long term sustainability of the area.			
Protecting coastal areas from the increasing risk of erosion and flooding will require the development of new approaches.	Investigate at least one example of the use of environmental methods of coastal management (managed retreat).  • Describe the methods used. • Explain how they operate to protect the coastal area. • Evaluate the significance of the methods in relation to the increasing risk of coastal • flooding.  Examine how monitoring and planning might be used to manage the threat of sea-level rise.			