Proforma AS/A2 PLC: Personalised Learning Checklist

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| **Unit 2: Crowded Coasts** | **Red** | **Amber** | **Green** |
| **Competition for Coasts:** Why is the coastal zone so favoured for development? |  |  |  |
| How do physical factors create variety in a range of coastal environments |  |  |  |
| The factors that have led to exponential population growth in some coastal environments, both human and physical |  |  |  |
| Fieldwork and researchto show how these factors have shaped the development and growth of contrasting crowded coasts over time. |  |  |  |
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| **Coping with the pressure: How do various coastal developments create competition and conflict? How can these pressures be resolved?** |  |  |  |
| How development leads to patterns of zoning in coastal areas and how competition for space puts pressure on coastal environments |  |  |  |
| Fieldwork and research into the pressures on the coast when development and conservation meet head on including:   * the overuse of resources, pollution, other developments * the destruction of high-value coastal habitats. |  |  |  |
| There are economic benefits and environmental costs to coastal development which influence the success of the development equation and involve the views of stakeholders and their conflicting needs. |  |  |  |
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| **Increasing Risks: How is coastal development increasingly at risk from and vulnerable to physical processes?** |  |  |  |
| The growing level of coastal development faces increasing risks from coastal erosion and flooding because of:   * rapid coastal erosion along vulnerable coasts * the impact of rising sea levels in areas of dense population and high value installations, particularly those that may be subject to tsunamis and storm surges. |  |  |  |
| Fieldwork and research into rates of coastal retreat or degree of coastal flood risk and the resulting impacts on developments and people at a small scale. |  |  |  |
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|  | **Red** | **Amber** | **Green** |
| **Coastal management: How is coastal management adapting to new ideas and solutions?** |  |  |  |
| How the spectrum of coastal management strategies (hard engineering to ‘do nothing’) has evolved into shoreline management planning. |  |  |  |
| Fieldwork and research into:   * the success of coastal defence schemes * the value of strategies used to manage a high value coastal environment. |  |  |  |
| Assessing the value of sustainable and ecological approaches  using suitable examples such as the Blackwater estuary  (Essex), the Sussex SMP or the Northumberland ICZM. |  |  |  |
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