3.5 UK Physical Landscapes: Coastal Landscapes: 10-minute Pack

AQA 8035 · Calculator allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Show all your working.

1 'Hard engineering strategies are more effective than soft engineering and managed retreat strategies for managing coastal erosion.' Assess the extent to which you agree with this statement.

(Total for Question 1 is 8 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.5 UK Physical Landscapes: Coastal Landscapes: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

Level 4 A detailed, well-balanced assessment that uses accurate, detailed reference to named hard, soft and/or managed retreat strategies (and a named UK example); weighs their relative effectiveness, cost and wider impact, and reaches a clear, justified conclusion.	**7-8**
Level 3 A clear assessment that uses accurate reference to hard and soft/managed retreat strategies; a conclusion is reached, though the balance of the argument may be less developed or use less named detail.	**5-6**
Level 2 Some relevant points about hard and/or soft engineering are made, with limited or generalised detail; a simple conclusion is given with little justification.	**3-4**
Level 1 One or two isolated relevant points about coastal management are made, with little or no comparison of strategies.	**1-2**
Level 0 No relevant content.	**0**

Indicative content:

- Hard engineering (e.g. the Mappleton sea defences: rock armour and groynes) can provide strong, reliable protection for the specific area it defends, protecting homes, roads and other valuable property from a fast-eroding coastline.
- Hard engineering is expensive to build and maintain, and can have negative knock-on impacts elsewhere, such as the terminal groyne effect starving beaches further down-drift of sediment and increasing erosion there, as seen along the Holderness coast beyond Mappleton.
- Soft engineering (e.g. beach nourishment) and managed retreat are usually cheaper and work with, rather than against, natural coastal processes, and managed retreat can create valuable new habitats such as salt marsh.
- Soft engineering and managed retreat may be less effective at protecting existing developments that are already built close to the coast, since managed retreat in particular means accepting the loss of that land rather than defending it.
- Real coastal management, including along the Holderness coast, often combines different strategies in different sections, suggesting effectiveness depends on choosing the right approach for each specific stretch of coast rather than using one method everywhere.
- A well-supported conclusion should state a clear judgement on which approach (or combination) is more effective overall, backed by evidence from the named Holderness/Mappleton case study.

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