### Audit of GCSE specification requirements

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| **AQA**       | 3.1.3.3 How physical and human factors affect the flood risk – precipitation, geology, relief and land use.  
                    3.1.3.3 Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.  
                    The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:  
                    • hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels  
                    • soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.  
                    An example of a flood management scheme in the UK to show:  
                    • why the scheme was required  
                    • the management strategy  
                    • the social, economic and environmental issues |
| **Edexcel A**  | 1.9 Human activities can lead to changes in river landscapes which affect people and the environment  
                    a. How human activities and changes in land use (urbanisation, agriculture and industry) have affected river processes that impact on river landscapes; the physical and human causes and effects of river flooding.  
                    b. Advantages and disadvantages of different defences used on UK rivers (hard engineering – dams, reservoirs and channelisation and soft engineering – flood plain zoning and washlands) and how they can lead to change in river landscapes. |
| **Edexcel B**  | 4.2 A number of physical and human processes work together to create distinct UK landscapes  
                    b. Why distinctive landscapes result from human activity (agriculture, forestry, settlement) over time.  
                    4.7 a. How human activities (urbanisation, land-use change, deforestation) change river landscapes which alter storm hydrographs.  
                    4.7 b. How the interaction of physical and human processes is causing river flooding on one named river, including the significance of its location.  
                    4.8 Some rivers are more prone to flood than others and there is a variety of river management options  
                    b. Costs and benefits of managing flood risk by hard engineering (flood walls, embankments, flood barriers) and by soft engineering (flood plain retention, river restoration). |
| **Eduqas A**   | 1.3.1 Flows and stores of water in UK drainage basins. The inter-relationships between drainage basin processes to include interception, infiltration, throughflow and overland flow.  
                    1.3.2 Human factors that result in river flooding. A study of the causes and effects of flooding in at least one location in the UK.  
                    1.3.3 What are the current and future management approaches to the problem of flooding in the UK? Strategies for river channel and drainage basin management in the UK to reduce the risk of flooding. Coverage must include ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ engineering and land use zoning. |
### Eduqas B

2.2.2 The physical factors (to include geology and vegetation) and human activities (to include urbanisation and changes to ecosystems) that cause rivers to flood. Extreme weather events that cause flash floods.

2.2.3 How can rivers be managed to reduce the risk of flooding?

The costs and benefits of soft and hard engineering flood management options. Management options to include dam construction, river engineering, afforestation, managed flooding and land use zoning for flood plains.

### OCR A

1.3.2 **Case study** of one UK flood event caused by extreme weather conditions including:
- causes of the flood event, including the extreme weather conditions which led to the event
- effects of the flood event on people and the environment
- the management of the flood event at a variety of scales

### OCR B

3.2 How human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape.

### WJEC

1.3.1 Flows and stores of water in UK drainage basins. The inter-relationships between drainage basin processes to include interception, infiltration, throughflow and overland flow.

1.3.2 Human factors that result in river flooding. A study of the causes and effects of flooding in at least one location in the UK.

1.3.3 What are the current and future management approaches to the problem of flooding in the UK?

Strategies for river channel and drainage basin management in the UK. Coverage must include ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ engineering and land use zoning.

Conflicting views over river/floodplain management and floodplain development *(for example, the building of new homes)* which may lead to alternate geographical futures in the UK.

### Specification Skills requirement

**AQA**

Use and interpret OS maps at a range of scales.

Use and interpret ground, aerial and satellite photographs.

Use of qualitative and quantitative data from secondary sources to obtain, illustrate, communicate, interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information. Examples of types of data *(including)* maps, geo-spatial data presented in geographical information system (GIS) framework and satellite imagery.

**Edexcel A**

Use and interpret aerial, oblique, ground and satellite photographs from a range of different landscapes.

Recognise and describe distributions and patterns of both human and physical features at a range of scales using a variety of maps.

**Edexcel B**

Use and interpret aerial, oblique, ground and satellite photographs from a range of different landscapes.

Recognise and describe distributions and patterns of both human and physical features at a range of scales using a variety of maps.

**Eduqas A**

Use and understand gradient, contour and spot height on OS maps.

**Eduqas B**

Use and understand gradient, contour and spot height on OS maps.

**OCR A**

Use and understand gradient, contour and spot height on OS maps.

Deconstruct, interpret, analyse and evaluate visual images including photographs.

**OCR B**

Use and understand gradient, contour and spot height on OS maps.

Deconstruct, interpret, analyse and evaluate visual images including photographs.

**WJEC**

Use and understand gradient, contour and spot height on OS maps.