7(c) Suggest reasons why the strongest earthquakes are not always the most costly (Fig 7) (10)

Fix it Time

WHAT WERE WELL
Own knowledge
Specific
Key words

EVEN BETTER IF
Were to focus
More geographical
Language

FIX IT TIME

GEOGRAPHY MERIT

Not the greatest why the strongest of earthquakes are not always the most costly as the level of the type of buildings in the area for example a building

Question Number	Indicative content
7 (c)	Strongest earthquakes – Examples (taken from Fig 6) Granular potential; Knowledge of different measurement scales; Knowledge of different measurement scales; Most damage, most costly framework (fires, loss, property damaged, etc) How 2 hazard bands not separate;

Level	Mark	Descriptor
Level 1	1-4	
Level 2	5-7	
Level 3	8-10	

Because the fieldwork and Research you undertook to investigate the impacts of extreme weather (15)

The type of extreme weather that we were investigating is flooding. We ~~where~~ completed the fieldwork and Research in Stratford, Newham in East London. We visited 3 different sites.

~~The~~ We carried out our primary ~~research~~ at our first site, the Olympic park where we completed an infiltration test. We poured 500 ml of water ~~on to~~ onto 3 different surfaces, grass, gravel and tarmac. ~~The test started at~~ The longest for the water to infiltrate because the ground was impermeable. But, on ~~the~~ grass it infiltrated the ground in 9 seconds. This shows that if flooding was to ~~happen~~ happen in areas where were impermeable ground from the impacts would be much higher because the water would be unable to infiltrate into the ground

We also completed a Flood Defence Sustainability Assessment at the 3 sites. Site 3 which was ~~the~~ Coslett House scored the ~~lowest~~ lowest with -8. The FDSA was completed by grading each area on if buildings were temporary, if they used recycled materials or not. The lower the score the less sustainable and more impacted the area will be. It also shows that more damage will be done to the area

Thames Barrier

Prefer

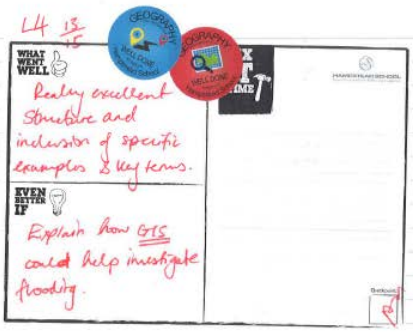
As well as primary field work we also ~~took~~ did research on the area. Firstly we ~~to~~ visited Newham council website "WWW.NEWHAM.GOV.UK" The website shows that more and more houses are being built on flood ~~risk~~ areas are under the drainage systems are not up to standard. ~~take~~ This shows that the area will ~~has~~ be impacted more heavily by flood if they occur in the area. I also visited www.forms2.rms which showed a report on a flood in the area in 1947 which ~~met~~ that 1600 homes were flooded in Canerbrain and when the flood reached Stratford the flood affected 1 million people and ~~were~~ that they were all cut off from supply.

~~This shows that the most~~

Secondary / Research.
- council website - www.newham.gov.uk increased ~~of~~ of homes built in flood risk areas + Drainage systems not up to standard.
- Report - www.forms2.rms - 1947 over 1,600 homes

Primary / fieldwork.
- infiltration rate = 500ml water, gravel, grass + tarmac - higher infiltration rate = more flooding
- FDSA - scored at -8 to +10 - Temporary does not use any recycled materials etc. higher Score shows more resistance to floods Lower score more damage done by floods

L4 13 +5



Fix it Fix it Time

GIS could be used to investigate flooding by using flood risk maps which would show what areas are at risk of flooding. You could also use GIS to compare the impact of flooding in the area of Stratford ~~over~~ past years to previous years and this would help investigate flooding ~~and~~

Layers

GIS could be used to investigate flooding by using flood risk maps which would show layered information of what areas are most at risk of flooding.