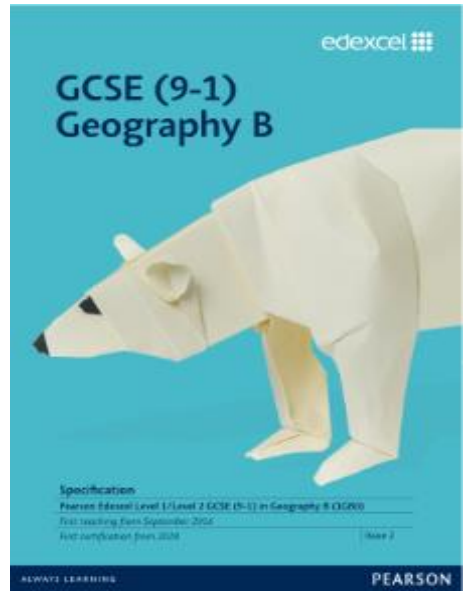
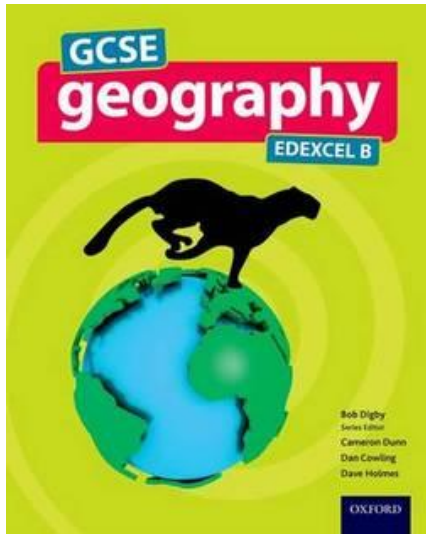


Case Study Booklet



Name: _____

Form: _____

Class: _____

Teacher: _____

Case Study Booklet: Contents page

Paper 1: Global Geographical issues

1 hour 30mins.

94 marks

37.5% of overall grade

Section A: Hazardous Earth

Page 3: Hydro-meteorological hazard: Typhoon Haiyan, Philippines

Page 4: Hydro-meteorological hazard: Hurricane Sandy, USA

Page 5: Tectonic hazard: Chances Peak, Montserrat

Page 6: Tectonic hazard: Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland

Section B: Development dynamics

Pages 7&8: Development of an emerging country - India

Section C: Challenges of an urbanising world

Pages 9: Megacity in an emerging country - Mumbai

Paper 2: UK Geographical issues

1 hour 30mins

94 marks

37.5% of overall grade

Section A: The UK's evolving physical landscape

Page 10: Tewkesbury

Page 11: Holderness

Section B: The UK's evolving human landscape

Pages 12&13: Birmingham

You will **need** to know these case studies!!

They are worth **8marks** in your exam, plus an additional **4marks** for SPAG.

You will also need to know keywords and their definitions and at least 4 statistics for each case study.

We wish you every success in your GCSE's.

Good Luck from all of the Geography department

Case Study: River Severn, Tewkesbury, UK

Date: July 2007

Paper 2 UK Geographical issues: UK evolving physical landscape- Rivers

Background:

- Two rivers- **River Severn and River Avon** meet at Tewkesbury- **confluence**, therefore situated in a vulnerable location.
- **Flat land**
- **No flood defenses** built in the Tewkesbury area.

Causes:

- Wettest summer since 1766
- Month of high rainfall- soil saturated, so water could not infiltrate the ground.
- Heavy rainfall **120mm on 20th July**- double the expected rainfall for one month in a day!
- Few defences

Effects:

- **13 people** died.
- Hundreds evacuated from their homes.
- **50,000** homes damaged.
- **48 hours** without electricity.
- **140,000** evacuated.
- **12 days** with no water.
- Roads destroyed
- Businesses impacted upon- loss of money.- **9,000** businesses shut.
- **£140 million** cost to local council
- **£3.2billion** to tax payer.
- **180,000** insurance claims.

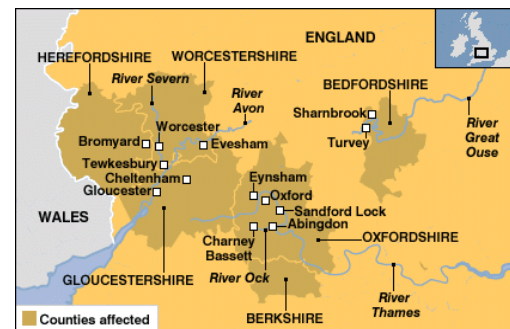
Responses:

Short-term responses:

- Preparation by putting flood gates on homes and sand bags out.
- Roads and bridges closed
- Media warnings and calls.
- Evacuation of locals- some lived in caravans until after Christmas.

Long-term responses:

- Rebuild roads
- Rebuild houses



Case Study: Holderness Coast

Date: 1991

Paper 2 UK Geographical issues: UK evolving physical landscape- Coasts

Background:

- North East of the UK, Yorkshire, Flamborough Head to Spurn Point
- Towns such as Bridlington and Mappleton are located on the coast.

Causes:

- **Geology** - cliffs are made of a sedimentary boulder clay, which is a less resistant rock. It will therefore **erode** quickly, especially when saturated.
- Strong prevailing winds creating **longshore drift** that removes beach material and takes it south along the coastline.
- Lack of defences in some areas.

Effects:

- 2m/yr of erosion
- **Mappleton**- 50 homes at risk.
- **Withernsea** – homes and sea front **tourism** at risk
- **Easington gas terminal** at risk of erosion (regional importance)
- Main **road** linking towns and villages along the coast
- Large amounts of **farmland** have been lost

Responses & management:

Responses and results:

- Withernsea replaced its old straight wall with a **recurved sea wall** costing **£6.3 million** (£5000 per meter). The wall protects Withernsea and has prevented valuable local property falling into the sea. It employs many people in the tourism industry.
- **Beach nourishment** has added sediment to the beach at Hornsea.
- **£2million** has been spent at Mappleton to protect the village with 100 residents. 2 rock **groynes** built in **1991** were built to trap beach material up the beach which would protect the base of the cliffs. They work by trapping sediment being moved by longshore drift. It will also help to reduce the impact on the **sea wall** there.

Long-term & Sustainability:

- **Hard engineering is expensive** and needs to be replaced every **10-15 years**. **Soft engineering like beach nourishment** needs to be done **every few months** otherwise it won't work. They are deciding to only protect the coast that is near to the villages like Mappleton because they are valuable pieces of land. On the other hand, the farmland is being eroded and nothing is being done to protect it because the land isn't as valuable.
- The increased threat of **sea level rise** due to **climate change**, means that other places will need to consider the sustainability of coastal defence strategies for the future.

