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| Advantages: By enlarging the cross-sectional area you are increasing the bankfull discharge of the river along with its hydraulic radius. This will increase the velocity of the river and reduce the chances of it flooding in the immediate area by moving the floodwater further on downstream. | Advantages: Reduces friction and increases velocity of river, removing water from the channelized area quicker. Bank erosion is also reduced. | Advantages: This looks natural, is attractive and can attract wildlife. Can allow the floodplain to become more fertile. | Advantages: They can move the main channel from vulnerable areas to protect high value areas. | Advantages: It helps individuals and settlements to recover after flood events and may help them protect property and be less vulnerable in the future |
| Advantages: They can be very effective at controlling smaller floods. They are underground so do not cause any visual pollution. | Advantages: It looks natural, promoted wildlife and is relatively cheap compared to hard-engineering. | Advantages: Is probably the most effective because you remove high value property and humans from vulnerable areas. | Advantages: They can store large amounts of water and can be used for other purposes. | Advantages: Very good at removing high value areas and high density populations from hazardous areas. |
| Advantages: They increase the cross-sectional area of the river and therefore its hydraulic radius. This should reduce the risk of flooding | Advantages: Contour ploughing is simply a cheap and easy change in existing farming methods, Keeping vegetation is natural and relatively cheap. | Advantages: Channel cross-section is increased so the river can hold greater discharge. It can look more natural because no structures are built. | Advantages: They remove pressure of the main river and areas of high land value. They may also develop into new habitats for plants and animals. | Advantages: By allowing the river to flood naturally you are taking the pressure of high value areas, you are letting the river behave more naturally and it adds alluvium to the floodplain. |
| Advantages: This is a natural process, increasing the amount of interception, transpiration and root uptake. People would not normally protest against trees being planted. | Advantages: This can be done on an individual level and can be relatively cheap. Temporary protection can be removed under normal circumstances so it does not change the aesthetics of properties. | Advantages: By removing meanders the velocity of the water through a settlement will increase. This will stop a backlog of water and should reduce the risk of flooding. It also improves navigation. | Advantages:  They take the pressure off the main channels when floods are likely therefore reduce flood risk. | Advantages:  They can remove pressure of the main channel and can become new habitats and serve other purposes e.g. leisure, drinking water. |