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| Channel Enlargement (widening/deepening): Making the width and depth of the river wider and deeper to increase its cross-sectional area. | Channel Straightening: Removing meanders from a river to make the river straighter. | Flood Relief Channels: Building new artificial channels that are used when a river nears bank full discharge. | Artificial Stores: Creating reservoirs or lakes that can store excess water in times of flood. | Insurance: Although it doesn't prevent flooding, it can help individuals and industries to recover and protect against future flooding. |
| Flood Embankments (levees): Like levees these increase the channel depth of a river, raising its bank full discharge and reducing the risk of flood. | Controlled Flooding: Allowing low value land e.g. farmland to flood, therefore protecting higher value areas. | Afforestation / Reforestation: Simply planting more trees in a drainage basin. | Flood Proofing: This is making property less vulnerable to flooding or flood damage. This might be temporary like using sandbags or design by removing carpets downstairs. | Land Use Planning (zoning): Mapping areas by looking at their likelihood to flood and then only building low value uses on areas with high flood risk. |
| Contour Ploughing and Strip Cultivation: Either ploughing with the contours creating temporary surface stores or leaving vegetation to increase interception and transpiration | Interception Channels: These are channels that divert a rivers' discharge around settlements. The old channel remains but with a smaller discharge. | Settlement Removal: Moving settlements from high risk flood areas to less vulnerable locations often on higher land. | Dams: Often built as part of a multipurpose scheme, they create artificial stores which can hold water in times of increased precipitation. | Wing Dykes: Barriers placed out into a river, these can be used to divert the cause of rivers by shifting the thalweg of rivers. This may move the channel away from high value areas. |
| Electronically Controlled Sewers: Advanced sewers which can control the flow of rain water to stop increased discharge into rivers and therefore flooding. | Channelization:  The concreting of beds and banks. | Dredging: The removal of material from the bed of the river deepening it. | River bank conservation: Protecting the banks and sides of the river to reduce erosion. This can be done through planting vegetation. | River restoration: Returning a river to its natural state before it had been managed. This might involve removing channelization. |