



WORKSHEET: NATURAL FLOOD MANAGEMENT

Draw lines from the type of NFM to the correct description

Leaky woody dams

Catches some rain before it reaches the ground, and roots help to soak up water

Tree planting

Water flows out of a river onto empty land and is stored

Meandering rivers

This will help to stop soil compaction so rain soaks into the ground more easily

Moorlands

These hold back water but let it through small gaps to slow the flow of the stream

Farmland management

Bendy streams and rivers slow the flow of water and can connect it to floodplains

Floodplains

Healthy peatland soaks up more water before it reaches streams



1 What is the term used to describe the whole catchment system when thinking about how we can manage flooding?

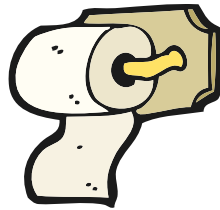
- A. Sea to sun
- B. Source to sea
- C. Source to surface



2 What does NFM stand for?

- A. Normal flood movement
- B. Nature flood management
- C. Natural flood management

3 What are the 3 p's?



- A. Pee, paper & plastic
- B. Paper, pee & poo
- C. Paper, paint & pee

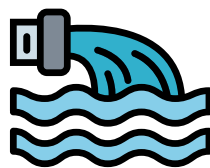
4 What is the name for an area of land that leads all of the rainfall to rivers?

- A. Community
- B. Climate
- C. Catchment

5 Which of these is a benefit of NFM?

- A. Increases the risk of flooding
- B. Creates more homes for animals
- C. Makes climate change worse

6 Why do fatbergs cause flooding?



- A. They block sewer pipes
- B. They clear sewer pipes
- C. They block rivers



HOMEWORK: CREATE A FLOOD SCHEME

Can you be a flood engineer and create a flood scheme by placing **at least 1 of each type** of flood protection in the correct place in a catchment?

Use the options below or any others you can think of!



Air Brick (PFR)

Image: The Flood Hub

The holes close when it floods to stop flood water from coming through into the property



Flood Barrier (PFR)

Image: The Flood Hub

Creates a water tight seal around doors and other openings to stop water from entering



Flood Door (PFR)

Image: The Flood Hub

Looks like a regular door but creates a water tight seal to stop water from entering



Waterbutt (SuDS)

Image: The Flood Hub

Collects rainfall and stores it so that less water falls on the ground and into sewers



Rain Garden (SuDS)

Image: RBC Rain Garden at the London Wetland Centre - cc-by-sa/2.0 - © DS.Pulp - geograph.org.uk/4894034

Stores water which can then drain naturally into the ground or evaporate



Permeable Driveway (SuDS)

Image: The Flood Hub

Allows water to drip through to the space below where it can soak away naturally



Flood Wall (Flood Defence)

Image: Flood wall in Keswick - cc-by-sa/2.0 - © DS.Pulp - geograph.org.uk/4894034

Built along the river to stop floodwater overflowing and reaching buildings



Temporary Flood Barrier (Flood Defence)

Image: The Flood Hub

Put up in communities before flooding happens to stop floodwater reaching houses



Coastal Defences (Flood Defence)

Image: The Flood Hub

This can be sea walls or changes to the beach to protect it from waves and high tides



Tree Planting (NFM)

Image: The Flood Hub

Catches some rain before it reaches the ground, and roots help to soak up water



Leaky Dams (NFM)

West Cumbria Rivers Trust

Hold back some water but let it through small gaps to slow the flow of the stream



Farmland Management (NFM)

© Roger Goodwin / Alamy Stock Photo

This will help to stop soil compaction so rain soaks into the ground more easily



HOMEWORK: CREATE A FLOOD SCHEME





HOMEWORK: CREATE A FLOOD SCHEME

