

# The rights and responsibilities of a riparian owner

If you own land adjoining, above or with a watercourse running through it, you have certain rights and responsibilities. In legal terms you are a 'riparian owner'. If you rent the land you should agree with the owner who should manage these rights and responsibilities.

Smaller watercourses, ditches and drains, known as 'ordinary watercourses' play a crucial role in managing flood risk to people and property in Cambridgeshire. That is why it is important to ensure that they are well maintained and kept free from debris, obstructions and do not become overgrown. Cambridgeshire County Council, under the Flood and Water Management Act (2010), is a 'Lead Local Flood Authority', and responsible for regulating ordinary watercourses outside of internal drainage board areas.

## Who regulates the different types of watercourses?

Different watercourses are regulated by different risk management authorities.

The Environment Agency is the risk management authority for watercourses designated as 'main river'. If you are planning to carry out work on, over, under or near a main river, you will need to discuss your plans with them.

Internal Drainage Boards (IDB) are the risk management authorities for ordinary watercourses within their areas. If you are planning to carry out work near or within an ordinary watercourse in an IDB area, you will need to discuss your plans with them before you start work.

If you are planning any work near or within an ordinary watercourse but outside of an IDB area you need to speak with the Flood and Water Team within Cambridgeshire County Council to discuss your plans. The County Council has taken on the role for consenting and enforcement of works to ordinary watercourses in non IDB areas since 6<sup>th</sup> April 2012.

The maintenance of an 'awarded' watercourse will be the responsibility of your local District

Council or another relevant authority.

## What are your rights as a riparian owner?

If your land boundary is next to a watercourse it is assumed you own the land up to the centre of the watercourse, unless it is owned by someone else.

If a watercourse runs alongside your garden wall or hedge you should check your property deeds to see if your wall or hedge marks the boundary. If the watercourse marks the boundary it is assumed you own the land up to the centre of the watercourse.

If you own land with a watercourse running through or underneath it, it is assumed you own the stretch of watercourse that runs through your land.

Occasionally a watercourse especially an artificial one, will be the responsibility of a third party. This should be noted in your deeds.

Water should flow onto or under your land in its natural quantity and quality. This means that water should not be taken out of a watercourse if it could lead to a lack of water for those downstream. It also means that a



person cannot carry out activities that could cause pollution to a watercourse.

You have the right to protect your property from flooding, and your land from erosion. However you must get your plans agreed by the relevant risk management authority before you start work.

**Please remember these rights are affected by your duty to other riparian landowners, the community and the environment.**

## What are your responsibilities as a riparian owner?

You must let water flow through your land without any obstruction, pollution or diversion which affects the rights of others. Others also have the right to receive water in its natural quantity and quality. Riparian owners all have the same rights and responsibilities.

You must accept flood flows through your land, even if these are caused by inadequate capacity downstream. A landowner has no duty in common law to improve the drainage capacity of a watercourse he/she owns.

You should keep the banks clear of anything that could cause an obstruction and increase flood risk, either on your land or downstream if it is washed away. You are responsible for maintaining the bed and banks of the watercourse and the trees and shrubs growing on the banks. You should also clear any litter, debris or animal carcasses from the channel and banks, even if it did not originate from your land.

You should always leave a development-free edge on the banks next to the watercourse. This allows easy access to the watercourse in case any maintenance or inspection is required. In some areas local byelaws exist which explains what you can or cannot do within certain distances of a watercourse. For more information on works near watercourses contact the relevant risk management authority.

You must keep structures such as culverts, trash screens, weirs and mill gates, clear of

debris. Discuss the maintenance of flood defences such as walls and embankments on your property with your risk management authority. They may be vital for flood protection.

You should not cause obstructions, temporary or permanent that would stop fish passing through.

Please help us to protect water quality. Do not use riverbanks to dispose of garden or other waste where it could be washed into the river. This includes grass clippings, which pollute watercourses.

You are responsible for protecting your property from water that seeps through natural or man-made banks. Where this damages a flood defence, your risk management authority may require you to pay for repairs.

Your property may include a watercourse that runs through a culvert. You have the same responsibilities for the upkeep of a culvert as if it was an open watercourse.

## What happens if I do not undertake my riparian responsibilities?

**If you do not carry out your riparian responsibilities, we can request you to maintain the watercourse and you could face legal action.**

For more information please contact us at Cambridgeshire County Council.

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*Produced February 2013. Content sourced from Environment Agency guide "Living on the Edge" 2012.*



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