

# Riparian Ownership

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is a watercourse?

#### A watercourse is...

every river, stream, brook, ditch, drain, culvert, pipe and any other passage through which water may flow. A watercourse can be either natural or man-made. Watercourses drain the land, prevent flooding and assist in supporting flora and fauna. Historically, watercourses have taken water runoff from buildings and roads, as well as fields and parks. In the process of development many have been culverted (piped) or changed in other ways.

In normal conditions a watercourse may be a dry channel in the ground; in heavy storm conditions it may become a raging torrent. Watercourses do not include public sewers but it could be in a pipe under the ground.

#### A Main River is...

usually a larger stream or river. However, locally important smaller watercourses can be designated as Main Rivers. The Environment Agency has authority, powers, rights and responsibilities for managing Main Rivers in England and Wales; a 'Flood Map' detailing their locations can be found on the Environment Agency website at [www.environment-agency.gov.uk](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk).

#### An Ordinary Watercourse is...

any other river, stream, ditch and culvert not defined as Main River. The



responsibility for maintenance of ordinary watercourses lies with anyone who owns land or property adjacent to a watercourse. This is known as Riparian Ownership

It may not always be possible to see a clear physical difference between watercourses designated as either Main River or Ordinary Watercourse.

This picture shows an ordinary watercourse joining a main river.

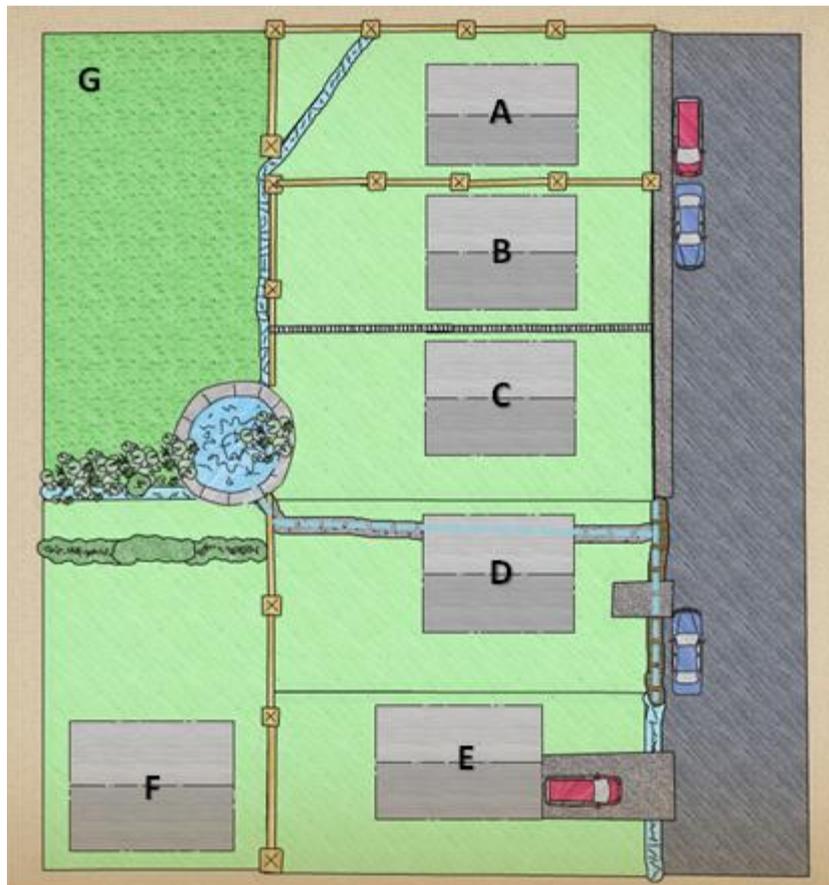
#### What is a Riparian Owner?

A riparian owner is the person, or people, with watercourses on, next to or under their

property. Riparian owners have the responsibility for maintenance of these watercourses. Riparian responsibilities usually lie with the person who owns the land or property but may be the tenant depending upon the agreement in place.

**How do I know if I am a riparian owner?**

Unless otherwise shown on the Title Deeds, all of the land owners in this picture would normally be riparian owners up to the middle of the watercourse:



House A is responsible for the all of the watercourse running through their garden

House B is responsible for the watercourse behind the fence at the bottom of their garden

House C is responsible for the watercourse behind the fence AND the pond

House D is responsible for the culverted (piped) watercourse buried in the ditch in front of their land AND the underground pipe which runs beneath their property to the pond

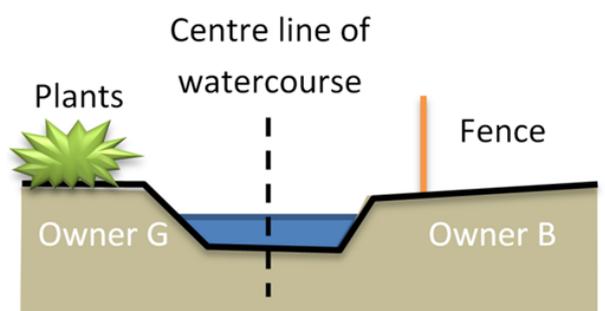
House E is responsible for the open ditch in front of their house AND the piped section under their access bridge

House F is responsible for the watercourse at the end of their garden behind their hedge

Landowner G is responsible for both the watercourses running along the edges of their land AND the pond

**How much of the watercourse am I responsible for?**

If both banks of a watercourse runs through (or under) your land, you are fully responsible for its maintenance. If it runs adjacent to your land (even does not fall within your property boundary as set out by your Title Deeds e.g if it is the other side of a boundary fence) then you are likely to be responsible for the maintenance of the watercourse bank on your side, to halfway



across the bottom of the watercourse.

Using the example properties above, Owners G and B would each have responsibility for the maintenance of their side up to the middle of the watercourse. So unless the landowners' Title Deeds show otherwise, it is presumed that each party owns to the centre line of the watercourse.

Depending upon the specific situation regarding land ownership, the responsibilities may vary and local advice should be sought if in doubt.

### **What are my responsibilities as a riparian owner?**

The riparian responsibilities under law are:

- To pass on water flow without obstruction, pollution or diversion that would affect the rights of others.
- To maintain the banks and bed of the watercourse (including any trees and shrubs growing on the banks) and any flood defences that exist on it.
- To maintain any approved structures on their stretch of the watercourse and keep them free of debris. These may include trash screens, culverts, weirs and mill gates.
- Riparian Owners must not build new structures (for example a culvert, bridge or board walk) that encroach upon the watercourse, or alter the flow of water or prevent the free passage of fish without first obtaining permission from the Lead Local Flood Authority (Surrey County Council) or Environment Agency.

### **Do I have any rights as a riparian landowner?**

Yes! Riparian Owner rights are:

- To receive a flow of water in its natural state, without undue interference in its quantity or quality
- To protect their property against flooding from the watercourse and to prevent erosion of the watercourse banks or any nearby structures
- A Riparian Owner usually has the right to fish in the watercourse, provided legal methods are used. A rod licence will usually be required from the Environment Agency.
- A Riparian Owner can abstract a maximum of 20 cubic metres of water per day for the domestic purposes of their own household or for agricultural use (excluding spray irrigation) without a license. Most other types of abstraction will require a license from the Environment Agency. If the water is to be used for drinking the abstraction must be registered with the District or Borough Council.

### **I'm not sure which land I own. How can I find out?**

If you are not sure where exactly the border of your land there are various ways you can find out; from having a chat with your neighbours and checking your property deeds or contacting the Land Registry. Be aware the title deeds for the property may not show the watercourse within your property boundary.



### **Can I just fill in the ditch if it is on my property?**

No. These watercourses generally fulfil an important role in preventing local flooding. Plans for any works on ordinary watercourses, other than general cleaning and routine maintenance such as the removal of weeds or debris, must be approved by Surrey County Council. Consent for the work must be secured before starting. This applies to any changes which might affect the flow or capacity and include installation of dams, weirs, mills, channel diversions and in particular, culverting or piping.

### **How do I maintain the watercourse?**

We have produced a guide called "**Good Practice for Watercourse Maintenance**" which tells you in detail all you need to know, but in summary maintenance should include; keeping vegetation under control (especially preventing large trees from blocking the watercourse), removing any obstructions to the flow of watercourse such as grass cuttings, litter and other debris and regularly removing silt to prevent it blocking the ditch, channel or pipe.

Other things to think about are:

- Your own health and safety; working near water can be dangerous.
- The watercourse may contain invasive species or protected wildlife which may require particular maintenance techniques or specialist advice.
- Consent from the Environment Agency or the County Council may be required for any works other than general cleaning and routine maintenance, such as any change to the size or shape of the watercourse.

More information on these aspects is contained within the good practice guide.

### **What about the vegetation and wildlife in the watercourse?**

Ditches can form very important habitats and may contain important species of flora and fauna that are protected or invasive species which are controlled under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The 'Good Practice for Watercourse Maintenance' document contains lots more information and links to advice.

### **Why is all this important?**

Watercourses are designed to drain surface water away, this helps prevent flooding that puts property, roads, land and infrastructure at risk. If the system of ditches and culverts are maintained to a good standard, any flooding is likely to only affect areas in the floodplain. Not all watercourses transport water, as some act as storage areas, but maintenance of these is important too, as they prevent water collecting elsewhere.

The cost of maintaining a watercourse is minor compared to the cost from flood damage, not to mention the distress and inconvenience caused.

### **Where can I find out more?**

Find out more about riparian ownership on GOV.UK.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/riverside-ownership-rights-and-responsibilities>