

# Pond Creation for Wildlife

**This is an old version of the page**

**Date published: 18 December, 2015**

**Date superseded: 14 January, 2017**

To see recent changes to this guidance, [check the bottom of this page](#).

## Aim

The aim of this item is to benefit a range of wildlife by either creating new ponds or restoring existing ponds.

Ponds are particularly valuable for a mixture of aquatic invertebrates, wetland plants and amphibians, including great crested newt.

Clean water is essential for wildlife ponds and the best ponds are those that are filled from surface water coming from low intensity grassland or woodland, or those that are filled from groundwater.

To help prevent the spread of invasive plants, new ponds should be allowed to regenerate naturally.

In many instances, pond restoration is more beneficial to wildlife than creating a new pond.

## Eligibility

All land is eligible for this item.

For pond restoration, if the pond is known not to support great crested newt then restoration is best carried out in late summer or autumn. However, if great crested newt are known to use the pond then work must be carried out in winter, unless a licence is sought from Scottish Natural Heritage.

## Application requirements

You must identify on a map the location of the proposed wildlife pond or the pond(s) to be restored.

## Requirements

For both pond creation and pond restoration:

- the pond must hold water during the winter and spring, or longer
- to prevent the spread of invasive species, you must not stock the pond with plants. Your pond will naturally vegetate
- if your proposed pond is on a designated site, you must have Scottish Natural Heritage approval
- if your pond is connected to a river, stream, ditch, wetland, estuary or loch, you must have Scottish Environment Protection Agency approval
- you must not use the pond for abstraction
- you must maintain a diary

For pond restoration only:

- you must submit a plan detailing work to be carried out to existing ponds, which should have a clear map of the area and photographs of the site prior to work
- keep photographic evidence of the restoration phase, to include, for example, the removal of silt, excessive aquatic vegetation and any pond re-profiling work (to provide gently sloping margins) carried out

## Claim requirements

- you must obtain planning permission, or have confirmation that planning permission is not required for your proposed pond

## Payment

You can claim £4.50 per square metre of pond.

## Inspections

The inspectors will check for both pond creation and pond restoration:

- the location and extent of the work
- the pond must hold water during the winter and spring, or longer
- you have not stocked the pond with plants (preventing the spread of invasive species)
- you have not used the pond for abstraction
- you have maintained a diary

The inspectors will check for pond restoration only:

- you have submitted and followed your plan detailing work to be carried out to existing ponds
- you have kept photographic evidence of the restoration phase, to include, for example, the removal of silt, excessive aquatic vegetation and any pond re-profiling work (to provide gently sloping margins) carried out

## Additional guidance

[Supporting guidance is available for this item.](#)

## Recent changes

Section	Change	Previous text	New text
<a href="#">Aim</a>	Amendment to cover both pond creation and pond restoration.	<p>The aim of this item is to benefit a range of wildlife.</p> <p>Ponds are particularly valuable for a mixture of aquatic invertebrates, wetland plants and amphibians.</p> <p>Clean water is essential for wildlife ponds and the best ponds are those that are filled from surface water coming from low intensity grassland or woodland, or those that are filled from groundwater.</p> <p>To help prevent the spread of invasive plants, new ponds should be allowed to regenerate naturally.</p>	<p>The aim of this item is to benefit a range of wildlife by either creating new ponds or restoring existing ponds.</p> <p>Ponds are particularly valuable for a mixture of aquatic invertebrates, wetland plants and amphibians, including great crested newt.</p> <p>Clean water is essential for wildlife ponds and the best ponds are those that are filled from surface water coming from low intensity grassland or woodland, or those that are filled from groundwater.</p> <p>To help prevent the spread of invasive plants, new ponds should be allowed to regenerate naturally.</p> <p>In many instances, pond restoration is more beneficial to wildlife than creating a new pond.</p>
<a href="#">Eligibility</a>	Addition of information on great crested newts.	n/a	<p>For pond restoration, if the pond is known not to support great crested newt then restoration is best carried out in late summer or autumn. However, if great crested newt are known to use the pond then work must be carried out in winter, unless a licence is sought from Scottish Natural Heritage.</p>
<a href="#">Application requirements</a>	Amendment to cover both pond creation and pond restoration	You must identify on a map the location of the proposed wildlife pond.	You must identify on a map the location of the proposed

			wildlife pond or the pond(s) to be restored.
<a href="#">Requirements</a>	Addition of specific requirements for pond restoration work.	n/a	For pond restoration only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• you must submit a plan detailing work to be carried out to existing ponds, which should have a clear map of the area and photographs of the site prior to work</li> <li>• keep photographic evidence of the restoration phase, to include, for example, the removal of silt, excessive aquatic vegetation and any pond re-profiling work (to provide gently sloping margins) carried out</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Inspections</a>	Addition of specific details for pond restoration work.	n/a	The inspectors will check for pond restoration only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• you have submitted and followed your plan detailing work to be carried out to existing ponds</li> <li>• you have kept photographic evidence of the restoration phase, to include, for example, the removal of silt, excessive aquatic vegetation and any pond re-profiling work (to provide gently sloping margins) carried out</li> </ul>

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