|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Two villages were demolished to create the reservoir | Schools use the reservoir for educational visits |
| Many jobs have been created in the building and maintenance of the reservoir and to run the nature reserve and recreational facilities. | Rutland water is a SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) – an area where wildlife is protected |
| There are lots of activities to get involved in now the reservoir has been built – e.g. sailing, birdwatching and cycling | the construction of Rutland Water has resulted in the creation of extensive nature reserves which are attracting a number of endangered species, particularly the osprey. In fact it has provided one of the most important wild fowl sanctuaries in Great Britain |
| The reservoir is a popular tourist attraction because of its wildlife and recreational facilities | The hamlet of Nether Hambleton was a small community of houses and farms at the western end of the south arm of the proposed  reservoir. |
| Around 6km2 of land was flooded to create the reservoir | Archaeological investigations, both before and during the construction of the reservoir, revealed evidence of Roman farmsteads Sites of Iron Age hut circles, Saxon houses and  cemeteries, and medieval dwellings and barns were also found |
| Some farmers lost their livelihoods as they had to give up their land – the fertile land had been farmed for thousands of years | A variety of habitats are found around the reservoir e.g .marshes, mudflats and lagoons – this means lots of different organisms live there |

Describe the issues arising from the result of dam and reservoir construction in the UK.