EARLY WATERWORKS

Water-powered pumping engine at London Bridge, operated by the rise and fall of the tide, from a 1634 book (Industry & Technology,” W H Chaloner & A E Musson, 1965 (CIBSE Heritage Group Collection)
Reservoir at New River Head, Islington, 1613 with old St Paul’s in the background “London: 20 Years of a City and its People,” Felix Barker & Peter Jackson, 1974

Waterwheel working a pipe-boring machine, hollowing out a solid tree trunk, usually elm; hence the description trunk mains (Barker & Jackson)

Pumping Station at Stoke Newington, 1830 (Trench & Hillman)
The slender, octagonal Water Tower c.1795 stood on the site of the present Charing Cross Station. It was operated by a steam engine, said to be unreliable, when horse power was used instead. (Barker & Jackson)

Another view of the York Buildings Waterworks
The above Company being now in a position to give their enlarged and improved supply of Water from the copious and beautiful springs at Brockhampton, through their new works, the Directors request the attention of the Inhabitants to the following points, which are essential for securing the full advantage of this important and costly change:

1st. All Cisterns, Tanks, Butts, and other receptacles for Water should be very carefully cleansed.

2nd. When such receptacles are outside the dwelling they should be covered so that the water may be effectually protected from the sun and air.

3rd. All Service Pipes should be provided with Ball or Stop-cocks, to prevent waste; waste rendering impossible, or, at all events, weakening the efficient high service the Company are prepared to give throughout the district.

[See the scale of charges and other information on the other side.]

Havant Pumping Station, 1860
(portsmouthwater.co.uk)
The Standpipe Tower at Kew Bridge Waterworks was designed to absorb the surge of water from each stroke of the steam engines and avoid damaging the mains

(Stephen Craven: geograph.org.uk)