

## Water Reports extracted from SHARLOW RDC Public Health Reports (various years 1893 – 1958 some years are missing)

*Note: in italics are comments and assumptions made by me!. I have used Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software to produce this document by scanning the Water Supply comments in the Public Health Reports. The OCR process is not accurate and reference should be made to the original scanned pages of each report on the Wellcome Foundation Web site: <https://wellcomecollection.org/works?query=Shardlow+%28England%29.+Rural+District+Council>.*

*dated 20 May 2021.*

1893

Kegworth about to be supplied from the Long Eaton Water Works - Stanton by Bridge borehole. Also Melbourne, Castle Donington.

1897

Mostly from wells, but a dearth of water at the colliery areas of Stanley and West Hallam. (*caused by coal mining lowering the water table*)

Melbourne, Sandiacre, Osmaston and Normanton have good water from waterworks.

1902

Water Supply.—The chief supply is derived from wells, the quality of water obtained varying in different localities, according to the geological formation and local sources of pollution. Melbourne, Sandiacre, Littleover, and Normanton have public supplies. Breadsall and Little Eaton have also good water, obtained from springs in the hills, but more advantage should be taken of it in the latter place. Stanton-by-Dale has many houses supplied by Ilkeston public supply. No fresh water scheme has been completed during the year, but several are in course of preparation. Stanley and West Hallam Parochial Committees have decided to enter into negotiations with the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board, and if satisfactory terms can be arranged, it appears likely that the water will be taken. I cannot too strongly recommend them to take advantage of this supply while they have the chance. It is certainly needed in both places. Early in the year, in company with Dr. Barwise, I made a journey of inspection round these parishes for the special purpose of observing their present means of water supply. At Shardlow, the Parochial Committee are considering the question of taking water from the Long Eaton mains at Cavendish Bridge. This very desirable scheme also appears likely to be carried out.

1903

GENERAL SANITATION. Water Supply.—No new scheme was commenced during the year. The Stanley and West Hallam Joint Committee, through the failure of negotiations for a supply from the Ilkeston and Heanor Board, have decided to waive the matter for the present. In my report last year I wrote 8' At Shardlow the Parochial Committee are considering the question of taking water from the Long Eaton mains at Cavendish Bridge. This very desirable scheme also appears likely to be

carried out." I regret to say that this has quite fallen through. It carried by the Parochial Committee to the point of getting estimates and plans, but so much opposition was aroused in the village that it was dropped. The time has now come for the Council to arrange with the Derwent Valley Water Board for the insertion of junctions in their mains to supply the different parishes entitled to the water. If these are put in when the mains are being laid the cost will be trifling, but if it is until they are full of water, it will be almost prohibitive. I strongly advise the Council to have sufficient junctions for all these places, not necessarily one for each. For example, Ockbrook, Borrowash, Elvaston, Shardlow, and possibly Aston, Weston, and Chellaston might be supplied from one connection at Ockbrook. At present the district generally may be said to be supplied by shallow wells. Wells of this description were classed by the Rivers' Pollution Commissioners as " dangerous," and are always open to suspicion even if chemical analysis does not reveal everything wrong. They must naturally be liable to sudden grave pollution. Nightsoil, used as manure on adjoining fields or gardens may be washed into them. Leakage from defective privies often find its way into the well, so frequently placed in such a position as to be a natural drain to the privy. The more porous the ground, the greater the distance from which pollution can find its way into the well. This is one of the reasons why water from wells in the alluvium can never be good. If, when rivers are in flood, water finds its way into the cellar, it must equally do so into the well, washing in with it all the leakage from defective drains, privies, cesspools, &c., &c., from a considerable distance around. The following quotation is from a report of the Rivers Pollution Commission - Twelve millions of country population derive their water almost exclusively from shallow wells, and these are, so far as our experience extends, almost always horribly polluted by sewage and by animal matters of the most disgusting origin. \* \* In the little yard or garden two holes are dug in the porous soil ; into one of these, usually the shallower of the two, all the filthy liquids of the house are discharged ; from the other, which is sunk below the water line of the porous stratum, the water for drinking and other domestic purposes is pumped. These two holes are not unfrequently within twelve feet of each other and sometimes even closer. The contents of the filth hole or cesspool, gradually sink away through the surrounding soil, and mingle with the water below. As the contents of the water hole, or well are pumped out, they are immediately replenished from the surrounding disgusting mixture, and it is not, therefore, very surprising to be assured that such a well does not become dry, even in summer. Unfortunately- excrementitious liquids, especially after they have soaked through a few feet of porous soil, do not impair the palatability of the water; and this polluted liquid is consumed from year to year, without a suspicion of its character, until the cesspool and well receive infected sewage, and then an outbreak of epidemic disease compels attention to the polluted water. Indeed our acquaintance with a very large proportion of his class of potable waters has been made in consequence of the occurrence of several outbreaks of Typhoid Fever amongst the persons using them." I have quoted this at some length because it expresses exactly the conditions to be found in many parts of the district, and it appears likely that the question of water supply will arise in several parishes in connection with the Derwent Valley Water. The places having public supplies from the Millstone Grit at Stanton-by-Bridge ; Sandiacre, from the Bunter Sandstone at Sandiacre ; Normanton and Littleover the Derby Town water.

Parish.	Inhabited houses.	No. having public supply.
Melbourne	809	623

Sandiacre	685	317
Normanton .	119	33
Littleover	234	174

Little Eaton and Breadsall have, to a certain extent, utilized the springs in the hills, but both places, especially the former, might take more advantage of the good supply they have close at hand. Stanton-by-Dale has many houses supplied from Ilkeston. All the other parishes are mainly supplied by the class of wells to which the above quotation applies.

1904

No new scheme was commenced during the year. Stanton-by-Dale has a large proportion of houses supplied from Ilkeston. Stanton-by- Bridge is supplied from a spring close at hand. Little Eaton and Breadsall have a few stand pipes supplied from springs in the hills, but the supply should be taken into the houses and more generally utilized. Practically, all the remainder of the district is supplied by shallow wells.

1906

Water Supply. —During the year sanction was given to the loan for the West Hallam and Stanley scheme, and the work is now rapidly nearing completion. In the course of the present year I hope to see a considerable number of houses in the two parishes provided with the public supply, which has been one of the urgent needs of the district for some time past. No other new scheme was undertaken during the year. In most of the parishes where a good water supply is much required, e.g., Borrowash, Draycott, Breaston, Sawley, and Shardlow, matters are at a stand-still until the Derwent water is available. Spondon, however, being in the Derby water area, might take a supply at any time. The parishes now having regular public supplies are Littleover, Normanton (from Derby), Melbourne (from Stanton-by- Bridge), Sandiacre (Stapleford and Sandiacre Water Co.), and West Hallam and Stanley. Stanton-by-Dale has a large proportion of houses supplied from Ilkeston. This however is done privately by the owners of property. Stanton-by-Bridge has a good supply from a spring nearby. Breadsall and Little Eaton have a few stand pipes supplied from springs in the hills, but nothing has yet been done towards rendering this water available for laying into the houses. At the latter parish the cottages on the Blue Mountains " are supplied by water pumped up from a well at the Paper Works. but this again is only a private arrangement and entirely dependent upon the owners of the mills. Practically all the remainder of the district is supplied by shallow wells. Spondon: A public water supply is very necessary as several streets in the upper part of the village are supplied from three or four pumps, which no one will be responsible for. Owing to the great depth of the water bearing stratum on this part, it would be an expensive matter for owners of property to sink wells. Stanley and West Hallam.—Remarkable progress has been made with the Joint Water Scheme, most of the mains being already laid and good progress made with the reservoir. The Water Regulations in operation at Melbourne have been adopted with a few slight

alterations. The Joint Water Committee are to be congratulated upon their energy and zeal in the public interests.

1920

TABLE, showing Parishes having public water supplies, with the number of houses supplied and number of water closets, up to 31st Dec., 1920.

Parish.	'Means of Supply.	No. of Houses	Houses Supplied	% Supplied	No. of W. C's.
*Breadsall	Derby Mains	129	42	32.5	18
Chaddesden	Derby Mains	132	34	25.7	10
Dale Abbey	Stanley & West Hallam Mains	89	3	3.4	2
Kirk Hallam	Ilkeston Mains	19	1	5.6	2
Littleover	Derby Mains	450	366	81.8	398
Little Eaton	Derby Mains	274	176	64.2	40
Melbourne	Long Eaton Mains	910	727	79.8	271
Normanton	Derby Mains	289	222	76.7	246
Sandiacre	Sandiacre & Stapleford Water Co.	908	591	65.0	231
Sawley	Long Eaton Mains	790	54	6.9	45
Spondon	Derby Mains	737	240	32.5	123
Stanley	Stanley & West Hallam Mains	303	303	100.0	15
*Stanton-by-Bridge	Long Eaton Mains:	30	17	56.6	2
Stanton-by-Dale	Ilkeston Mains	160	125	78.1	35
West Hallam	Stanley & West Hallam Mains	220	212	96.3	71
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>5440</b>	<b>3 113</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>1509</b>

\*Also Number of Farms supplied by private pipe service from springs

1921

*Similar table as above.*

Breaston. A site has been purchased on the Draycott Road. Area 11a. 2r. 4p.. for 66 houses. All the houses are completed and occupied. The difficulty of obtaining a water supply for these houses has been overcome by arrangements with the Derwent Valley Water Board. Water is obtained from the Derwent Valley Main, which runs past the site, by meter, and each house is supplied with a 200 gallon tank.

*Assumed to be The Crescent and part of Draycott Rd at Breaston. Larger storage tanks allows for water to be cut off for longer periods required for repair and maintenance of large diameter trunk mains.*

1925

Water.—The Table on page 32 shows the Parishes having Public Water supplies and the extent to which the parish concerned avails itself of its supply. The remaining parishes depend upon supplies from wells, mainly shallow. During the year the Council determined upon a scheme for supplying the following parishes from the Derwent Valley Water Board whose main passes through the District. Ockbrook and Borrowash, Breaston (where at present the supply is only available for the Council Houses), Elvaston, Shardlow, Aston-on-Trent and Chellaston. The supply is to be maintained by a Reservoir situated at the highest point in the Parish of Ockbrook. The scheme originally included the Parish of Sawley. As, however, the Long Eaton water main passes through this parish, it was found to be more economical to make arrangements with the Long Eaton authority to supply this parish. This is to be done. Table on page 32 gives full details of the houses with public water supply in the separate parishes where a supply is available.

TABLE, showing Parishes having Public Water Supplies, with the Number of Houses supplied and number of Water Closets, up to 31st Dec., 1925.

Parish.	'Means of Supply.	No. of Houses	Houses Supplied	% Supplied	No. of W. C's.
*Breadsall	Derby Mains	142	52	36.6	27
Breaston	Derwent Valley	445	66	14.8	135
Chaddesden	Derby Mains	208	78	37.5	60
Dale Abbey	Stanley & West Hallam Mains	90	5	5.5	2
Kirk Hallam	Ilkeston Mains	19	2	10.5	2
Littleover	Derby Mains	644	583	90.5	710
Little Eaton	Derby Mains	294	213	72.6	130
Melbourne	Long Eaton Mains	958	807	82.4	379
Normanton	Derby Mains	635	581	91.4	620
Sandiacre	Sandiacre & Stapleford Mains	1017	729	71.6	405
Sawley	Long Eaton Mains	274	20	8.0	20
Spondon	Derby Mains	840	411	48.9	250
Stanley	Stanley & West Hallam Mains	305	305	100.0	50
*Stanton-by-Bridge	Long Eaton Mains:	30	17	56.6	2
Stanton-by-Dale	Ilkeston Mains	165	96	58.1	65
West Hallam	Stanley & West Hallam Mains	276	250	90.5	140
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>6315</b>	<b>4215</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>2997</b>

\*Also a number of farms supplied by private piped services from springs.

1937

The whole of the Rural District has now been provided with a Public Water Supply, the reservoir at \*Breadsall and the linking-up of the Parishes having been completed. 1,894 houses were connected to the Public Mains during the year making a total of 16,271 houses supplied, which is 89.7% of the houses in the Rural District having an available public supply. The quantity of water taken by the Council from the Derwent Valley Mains was 230,000 gallons per day, and 450,000 gallons daily from the \*\*Little Eaton bore-hole. The water is examined every three months both bacteriologically and chemically and has always been found to be satisfactory. The examinations are made by the County Bacteriologist and Analyst. Many extensions of the mains have been carried out by the Council in order to cope with building developments.

\*Little Drum Hill \*\*Coxbench

TABLE, showing Parishes having Public Water Supplies, with the Number of Houses supplied on March 31<sup>st</sup> 1938.

Parish.	'Means of Supply.	No. of Houses	Houses Supplied	% Supplied
Alvaston and Boulton	Derby Corporation	2800	2707	96.68
Arleston and Sinfin	Derby Corporation	160	138	86.26
Aston on Trent	Shardlow RDC	220	158	71.81
Barrow on Trent	Shardlow RDC	82	25	30.48
*Breadsall	Derby Mains	391	321	82.10
Breaston	Shardlow RDC	851	683	80.25
Chaddesden	Derby Corporation	2046	1991	97.31
Chellaston	Shardlow RDC	506	483	95.09
Dale Abbey	Shardlow RDC	86	44	51.16
Derby Hills	Shardlow RDC	12	1	8.33
Draycott	Shardlow RDC	674	565	83.82
Elvaston	Shardlow RDC	101	69	68.31
Hopwell	Shardlow RDC	8	1	12.5
Little Eaton	Derby Corporation	989	412	85.13
Littleover	Derby Corporation	2132	2113	99.10
Melbourne	Shardlow RDC	1077	1050	97.50
Morley	Shardlow RDC	103	33	32.04
Ockbrook	Shardlow RDC	943	833	88.33
Risley	Shardlow RDC	158	132	83.54
Sandiacre	Shardlow RDC	1684	1382	82.10

Shardlow	Shardlow RDC	244	185	75.82
Spondon	Derby Corporation	2016	1726	85.61
Stanley	Shardlow RDC	481	475	98.96
*Stanton-by-Bridge	Shardlow RDC & Long Eaton UDC	36	22	61.10
Stanton-by-Dale	Ilkeston Corporation	169	156	92.30
Swarkestone	Shardlow RDC	38	1	2.63
West Hallam	Shardlow RDC	520	503	96.73
Weston on Trent	Shardlow RDC	116	62	53.45
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>18138</b>	<b>16271</b>	<b>89.7</b>

\*Also a number of farms supplied by private piped services from springs.

1938

*Similar table to 1937 as above .*

The whole of the Rural District is provided with a Public Water Supply. 1,337 houses were connected to the Public Mains during the year, making a total of 17,608 houses supplied, which is 91.24% of the houses in the Rural District having an available public supply. The quantity of water taken by the Council from the Derwent Valley Mains was 300,00 gallons per day, and 350,000 gallons daily from the Little Eaton bore-hole. The water is examined every three months both bacteriologically and chemically and has always been found to be satisfactory. The examinations are made by the County Bacteriologist and Analyst. Many extensions of the mains have been carried out by the Council in order to cope with building developments.

1939

25 additional Fire Hydrants were fixed in various Parishes. Improvement was made to the Draycott, Breaston & Sandiacre supply to deal with a possible breakdown of the Trunk Main. Sources of supply were analysed from time to time with satisfactory results.

*above measures presumably in anticipation of war*

1940

A tender for the supply of equipment for chlorinating the water supplied by the Council's water undertaking was accepted. 18 additional hydrants were fixed at Littleover. A 6" main, principally for use in case of fire was laid in the high level section of Melbourne. Other mains in the Parish were linked up. A 6" main extension laid to serve new houses on the Blossom Estate, Borrowash.

1941



The \*Chlorination plant was put into operation during the year. Further hydrants were fixed at Alvaston and Chaddesden. A short length of 3" main was laid at Elvaston; 79 new services were provided.

*\* was this at Sandiacre, Bog Lane or Coxbench?*

1942

The number of new services connected during the year was 31. The \*booster at Stanton-by—Bridge began operation in August 1942. No other notable developments took place.

*\* where was this?*

1943

48 new services were connected.

1944

54 new services were connected.

1944

The Council received a report as to the needs of the district in regard to water supply and sewerage facilities and instructed their Engineers to prepare the necessary plans and other particulars in the following cases, with a view to the same being submitted to the County Council and Ministry of Health as suitable schemes for grant under the provisions of the Act.

Water Supply.

Morley	Heanor Road	Main Extension
Stanley	The Hill	Main Extension
Morley	Lime Lane	Main Extension
Dale Abbey	Stanton Lane End Dale to Stanton Lane, Sandiacre	Trunk main extension
Dale Abbey	Woodpecker Hill to Stanton Lane	Trunk and Service main extension
Sandiacre	Barbadoes	Main Extension
Risley	Breaston Lane	Main Extension
Breaston	Rislev Lane	Main Extension
Draycott	Church Lane	Main Extension
Shardlow	Great Wilne	Main Extension
Shardlow	Aston Lane	Main Extension
Sinfin Moor	Sinfin Moor area	Main Extension

1945

The report for 1945 contains a special report concerning water supply as requested by the ministry of health.

88 new services were connected.

The following statement, which relates only to the Council's water area has been prepared in a form required by the Ministry of Health :

<p>1. Whether the water supply of the area has been satisfactory.</p> <p>(a) in quality.</p> <p>(b) in quantity.</p>	<p>(a) Satisfactory with the exception of two unfavourable bacteriological reports on samples collected in the Smalley Common area.</p> <p>(b) Satisfactory except in higher parts of Aston and Chellaston where the supply was at times intermittent. A partial remedy pending enlargement of trunk mains, was obtained by the application of full Derwent Valley main pressure.</p>
<p>2. Where there is a piped water supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the and raw water, where treatment is installed, of water going into supply, and results obtained.</p>	<p>Samples taken for bacteriological examinations and chemical analysis each three months.</p> <p>Chlorinating plants are installed at the Little Eaton and Melbourne pumping stations. Usual dosage is 5 lbs. liquid chlorine per million gallons.</p> <p>36 samples, all after treatment, were taken for Bacteriological Examination. Of these 34 were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory. (see: 1 (a) and 4).</p>
<p>3. Where waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead. including precautions taken and number and result of analysis.</p>	<p>Water supplied is a mixture of Derwent Valley and borehole water, the latter from boreholes at Little Eaton and Melbourne. The former is likely to have plumbo-solvent action and the use of copper or tin-lined lead pipes is required.</p> <p>8 samples were taken for Chemical Analysis and all were satisfactory. Only one sample was found to contain lead, the amount being .01 parts per 100,000. This sample was taken from a kitchen tap.</p>
<p>4. Action in respect of any form of contamination.</p>	<p>Further sampling in contaminated area, extra chlorination of supply ; instructions to householders to boil water pending tracing and elimination of contamination.</p> <p>The two unfavourable reports mentioned under 1 (a) were traced to defective service pipes which were immediately renewed. Samples taken subsequently from the same area were satisfactory.</p>
<p>5. Particulars of numbers of dwelling- houses and population served from water mains.</p> <p>(a) direct to houses.</p> <p>(b) by means of stand-pipes</p>	<p>Number of houses served, 8,465, equivalent population 27,760.</p> <p>Only a very few houses are served by stand pipes and action is being taken to secure their elimination.</p>

1946

89 new services were connected.

Council's proposals for works of water supply under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944 were the subject of a favourable report from the County Council's Consulting Engineers and were forwarded to the Ministry of Health. Authority was given to obtain tenders for the duplication of mains between Borrowash and Elvaston and between Dale Abbey and Sandiacre. A tender amounting to was accepted but work was not commenced during the year.

Eleven small mains extensions were carried out, principally to serve new housing sites.

Consumption for domestic purposes 109,525,928 gallons.

Consumption by metered supplies 36,120,300 gallons.

Average daily consumption per head 19.4 gallons.

*MOH form was not scanned but is similar to 1945*

1947

80 new services were connected.

The Council's proposals for works of water supply under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, were under the consideration of the Ministry of Health. Authority to proceed with those parts of the proposals providing for additional mains between Borrowash and Elvaston and between Dale Abbey and Sandiacre had been obtained in 1946 and a tender amounting to £22,790/0/0d. was accepted. Work was in progress during 1947.

Five mains extensions were carried out in connection with new housing sites. 350 yards of 4in. diameter main were laid at West Hallam to provide a secondary circulation in a part of the district subject to colliery subsidence.

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1948.

Consumption for domestic purposes 243,424,310 gallons.

Consumption by metered supplies 53,506,00 gallons.

Average daily consumption per head 20.8 gallons.

*MOH form was not scanned but is similar to 1945 and 46.*

1948

The new water main between Borrowash and Elvaston was put into service during May resulting in improved supplies in the Southern part of the District.

83 new services were connected.

Work continued on the laying of new mains Elvaston and Shardlow and between Dale Abbey and Sandiacre, for which a tender amounting to £22,790 /0/0d. had been accepted in 1946. The new 9in. main between Nottingham Road, Borrowash and London Road, Elvaston was put into service on 22nd May, thereby improving supplies in the Southern part of the district. The part between Dale

Abbey and Sandiacre was still in progress at the end of the year. Ministry of Health approval was obtained to the following schemes and in November a tender amounting to £13,736 /0/0d. was accepted

- (a) Mains extensions at Heanor Road and Lime Lane, Morley and at The Hill, Stanley.
- (b) Link mains between Risley and Breaston ; Draycott and Great Wilne ; Shardlow and Aston.
- (c) Purchase of site for new \*reservoir at Sandiacre.

The whole of the above works are included in the Council's proposals under the Rural Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1944. Several mains extensions were carried out in connection with the development of new Council housing sites.

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1949.

Consumption for domestic purposes 278,038,896 gallons.

Consumption by metered supplies 71,130,000 gallons.

Average daily consumption per head 22 gallons.

*\* this would be Ladycross*

1949

85 new services were connected.

The following main laying was completed during the year :

- (a) 9" diameter main between Dale Abbey and Sandiacre.
- (b) Extensions at Heanor Road and Lime Lane, Morley and The Hill, Stanley.
- (c) Link mains between Risley and Breaston ; Draycott and Great Shardlow and Aston.
- (d) Several extensions were carried out in connection with the development of new Council housing sites.

Water consumption for year ending March 31st, 1950

For domestic purposes in Shardlow water area: 304,606,584 gallons.

By metered supplies in Shardlow water area: 65,459,000 gallons.

Average daily consumption per head—25 gallons,

1950

88 new services were connected.

Main laying during the year was concerned with housing sites at Breaston, Chellaston, Sandiacre and Smalley Common

Water consumption for year ending March 31st, 1951

For domestic purposes in Shardlow water area: 300,904,258 gallons.

By metered supplies in Shardlow water area: 79,654,000 gallons.

Average daily consumption per head—25.5 gallons.

1951

Main laying during the year was concerned with housing sites at Chellaston and Sandiacre.

Water consumption for year ending March 31st, 1952

For domestic purposes in Shardlow water area: 305,837,176 gallons.

By metered supplies in Shardlow water area: 78,551,213 gallons.

Average daily consumption per head—25.6 gallons

1952

Main laying was carried out at Chellaston, Ockbrook, Sandiacre, Stanley and Weston, mostly in connection with housing site development. A special service was laid to supply two farms and four houses in remote situations on the edge of the district at Derby Hills. An important 6in. diameter link main was installed between Morley and Smalley Common; this work was undertaken on account of mining subsidence affecting the reservoir at Smalley Common.

Water consumption for year ending March 31st, 1953

For domestic purposes in Shardlow water area: 317,916,133 gallons.

By metered supplies in Shardlow water area: 72,267,000 gallons.

Average daily consumption per head—28 gallons

1953

Main laying was carried out at Breaston, Chellaston, Melbourne, Risley, Sandiacre and Stanton-by-Dale, mostly in connection with housing development. The main at Sinfin Moor Lane, Chellaston, was extended as far as Lea Farm, Sinfin, and mains were laid at Risley to supply premises in the No Man's Lane and Park Farm area.

Water consumption for year ending March 31st, 1954

For domestic purposes in Shardlow water area: 310,301,630 gallons.

Equivalent to 28 gallons per head per day of population supplied.

By metered supplies in Shardlow water area: 78,154,000 gallons.

Melbourne Borehole: The iron content of this water is sufficiently high to render it objectionable for drinking purposes in its present condition.

1954

Main laying was carried out at Aston, Borrowash, Chellaston, Draycott and Ockbrook. A new 4" main was laid as a duplication of the existing main at Shardlow, extending from Wilne Road to the Institution and in Aston Lane. The construction of the 500,000 gallon Ladycross reservoir at Sandiacre was completed. The new reservoir provides continuity of supply in Sandiacre, Risley and Breaston and was brought into regular service early in 1955.

Water consumption for year ending March 31st, 1955

For domestic purposes in Shardlow water area: 321,355,005 gallons.

Equivalent to 26.7 gallons per head per day of population supplied.

By metered supplies in Shardlow water area: 77,421,000 gallons.

Melbourne Borehole: The iron content of this water is sufficiently high to render it objectionable for drinking purposes in its present condition.

1955

See separate report on the History of Shardlow RDC Water Works.

Melbourne BH – High iron content

1956

Mr. D. Jowett, the successor of Mr. F. Haynes, as Water Manager is responsible for the report on the Water Undertaking of this Authority. It is interesting to note that the Fluoride content of the Shardlow R.D.C. water and the Derwent Valley water is low, being the order of 0.1 parts per million. This concentration is below that required to protect against dental caries.

Water supplied in the Shardlow water area during the year ending March 31st, 1957, was obtained from the following sources :

Derwent Valley Water Board	290,073,800 gallons.
Belper R. D.C.	4,507,000 gallons.
Little Eaton pumping station	102,970,000 gallons.
Melbourne Pumping Station	14,472,300 gallons.
<b>Total gallons.</b>	<b>412,023,100 gallons.</b>

The total figure is sub-divided as follows :

Domestic consumption	328,195,100 gallons
Metered supplies	83,828,000 gallons
Total	412,023,100 gallons.

The domestic consumption is equivalent to 28.6 gallons per head per day of population supplied.

In November samples were taken in connection with the survey of fluoride concentrations in public water supplies carried out by the Ministry of Housing & Local Government and gave the following results :

Source	Nature of Source	Fluoride content expressed as F in parts per million before treatment
Derwent Valley Water Board.	Upland gathering	0.1
Little Eaton pumping station.	Borehole	0.08
Melbourne pumping station.	Borehole	0.2
Sandiacre pumping station.	Well	0.1

Chemical Analysis – Full table available but summarised here:

Little Eaton pumping station.	Melbourne pumping station.	Sandiacre pumping station.
No evidence of pollution	The results of analysis chemical afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution. The water was slightly acid in reaction and may be capable of exerting some solvent action on metals. The sample I received contained rather a lot of iron most of which was in suspension and it may therefore be that the iron content of the water going into supply would not be objectionable.	No evidence of pollution

1957

The Parishes of the Shardlow Rural District supplied with water by the Derby Corporation are : — Alvaston - Boulton, Breadsall, Chaddesden, Little Eaton, Littleover, Spondon and the Parishes of Arleston and Sinfin and Sinfin Moor which are supplied by special agreement.

The Shardlow Rural District Council water area consists of the Parishes of Aston-on-Trent, Barrow-on-Trent, Breaston, Chellaston, Dale Abbey, Derby Hills, Draycott, Elvaston, Hopwell, Melbourne, Morley, Ockbrook, Risley, Sandiacre, Shardlow, Stanley, Stanton-by- Bridge, Stanton-by-Dale, Swarkestone, West Hallam, Weston-on- Trent, Arleston & Sinfin, Sinfin Moor (the last two parishes being supplied by Derby Corporation by special agreement).

98.7% of the population of the District and 98.8% of the houses in the District are provided with a piped water supply. Details will be found in the table following page 61.

Derwent Valley Water Board	293,858,494 gallons.
Belper R. D.C.	3,539,000 gallons.
Little Eaton pumping station ( <i>assume Coxbench</i> )	114,595,000 gallons.

Melbourne Pumping Station	20,062,000 gallons.
<b>Total gallons.</b>	<b>432,054,494 gallons.</b>

The total figure is sub-divided as follows :

Domestic consumption	343,066,494 gallons
Metered supplies	88,988,000 gallons
<b>Total</b>	<b>432,054,494 gallons.</b>

The domestic consumption is equivalent to 29.9 gallons per head per day of population supplied.

1958

As from the 1st January, 1959, the Council will change its name to South-East Derbyshire R.D.C.

I am indebted to Mr. D. E. Jowett, Water Manager, for the following Report concerning District water supplies during 1958.

The Parishes of the Shardlow Rural District supplied with water by the Derby Corporation are : —  
Alvaston - Boulton, Breadsall, Chaddesden, Little Eaton, Littleover, Spondon and the Parishes of Arleston and Sinfin and Sinfin Moor which are supplied by special agreement.

The Shardlow Rural District Council water area consists of the Parishes of Aston-on-Trent, Barrow-on-Trent, Breaston, Chellaston, Dale Abbey, Derby Hills, Draycott, Elvaston, Hopwell, Melbourne, Morley, Ockbrook, Risley, Sandiacre, Shardlow, Stanley, Stanton-by- Bridge, Stanton-by-Dale, Swarkestone, West Hallam, Weston-on- Trent, Arleston & Sinfin, Sinfin Moor (the last two parishes being supplied by Derby Corporation by special agreement).

98.9 % of the population of the District and 98.9 % of the houses in the District are provided with a piped water supply Details will be found in the table on page 70.

#### CONSUMPTION FIGURES.

Total of water supplied from all sources for the period 1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959. is made up as follows: —

Derwent Valley Water Board	392,424,811 gallons.
Belper R. D.C.	<i>(no figure given)</i> gallons.
Little Eaton pumping station <i>(Coxbench BH)</i>	26,529,,000 gallons.
Melbourne Pumping Station	7,007,000 gallons.
<b>Total gallons.</b>	<b>425,90,811 gallons.</b>

The total figure is sub-divided as follows :

Domestic consumption	336,642,516 gallons
Metered supplies	89,318,295 gallons
<b>Total</b>	<b>425,960,811 gallons.</b>

The domestic consumption is equivalent to 28.7 gallons per head per day of population supplied.

**South East Derbyshire Rural District Council**



1959 - similar info as 1960. Now **South East Derbyshire RDC**

1960

The Parishes of the South East Derbyshire Rural District supplied with water by the Derby Corporation are ; —Alvaston, Boulton, Breadsall, Chaddesden, Little Eaton, Littleover, Spondon and the Parishes of Arleston and Sinfin and Sinfin Moor which are supplied by special agreement. South East Derbyshire Rural District Council water area consists of the Parishes of Aston on Trent, Barrow-on-Trent, Breaston, Chellaston, Dale Abbey, Derby Hills, Draycott, Elvaston, Hopwell, Melbourne, Morley, Ockbrook, Risle, Sandiacre, Shardlow, Stanley, Stanton-by-Bridge, Stanton-by- Dale, Swarkestone, West Hallam, Weston-on-Trent, Arleston & Sinfin, Sinfin Moor (the last two parishes being supplied by Derby Corporation by special agreement). 99% of the population of the District and 99% of the houses in the District are provided with a piped water supply.

Total of water supplied from all sources for the period 1st April, 1959to 31st March, 1960 is made up as follows: —

Derwent Valley Water Board	406,258,550 gallons.
Derby Borough.	3,842,700 gallons.
Little Eaton pumping station ( <i>Coxbench BH</i> )	26,382,,000 gallons.
Melbourne Pumping Station	6,240,000 gallons.
<b>Total gallons.</b>	<b>445,723,250 gallons.</b>

The total figure is sub-divided as follows :

Domestic consumption	337,869,250 gallons
Metered supplies	107,860,000 gallons
Total	<b>445,723,250 gallons.</b>

The domestic consumption is equivalent to 28.7 gallons per head per day of population supplied

1961

During the year the much heralded **South Derbyshire Water Board**, was created. To this Board (in common with the other Authorities) the Council's Water Undertaking and staff, were transferred, Mr. D. E. Jowett, Water Manager, Miss A. Oakley and Miss V. Hallowell. Our best wishes go to them; tempered with thanks for the sterling work they have done for this Authority, since the retirement of Mr. Haynes as Water Manager in 1956.

END

Future editions only show a brief report from the South Derbyshire Water Board