

## HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

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**NAME:** AESCo Transformer (Holland Street)

**PLACE:** 26532

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**ADDRESS:** 107 Port Road Thebarton

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### ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

#### Statement of Heritage Significance:

As this place is not considered to meet any of the State criteria, a Statement of Heritage Significance has not been prepared.

#### Relevant South Australian Historical Themes

4 Building Settlements, Towns and Cities

4.6 Supplying services and utilities

5 Developing South Australia's economies

5.8 Developing manufacturing, engineering and construction and service industries

(Draft Themes June 2020)

#### Comparability / Rarity / Representation:

The AESCo transformer on Holland Street, Thebarton forms part of the electrical infrastructure built and/or installed in South Australia to supply electricity across the State. Built in c.1917, the transformer is a part of the early electrical infrastructure installed in Adelaide. There are a number of State and local heritage places that demonstrate the burgeoning South Australian electricity industry.

State Heritage Places that are associated with the early development of electricity generation and supply include:

- Tandanya (former Adelaide Electric Supply Company Power Station), 241-259 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, 1901 (SHP 10984)
- Former Municipal Tramways Trust (MTT) No.1 Converter Station, 52-60 East Terrace, Adelaide, 1908 (SHP 10986)
- Chimney Stack and former Disinfector Building of former City Destructor Complex, 73-79 Halifax Street, Adelaide, 1910, steam generated from burning the waste was used to create electricity (SHP 13455)
- Former Peterborough Power Station, 77-79 Kitchener Street, Peterborough, 1913 and 1925 (SHP 14243)
- Former Adelaide Electric Supply Company Converter Station, 48-51 East Terrace, Adelaide, 1923-1924 (SHP 10985)

- Former Adelaide Electric Supply Co Ltd - Four former garages and two double storey office/workshop buildings, 32-56 Sir Donald Bradman Drive, Mile End, 1924-1937 (SHP 26308)
- Former Grange Scout Hall (former Municipal Tramways Trust (MTT) Converter Station), 19 Reedie Street, Henley Beach, 1946 (SHP 14633)



**View of East Terrace showing Tandanya (former Adelaide Electric Supply Company Power Station) (SHP 10984) (right), Former Adelaide Electric Supply Company Converter Station (SHP 10985) (mid) and Former Municipal Tramways Trust (MTT) No.1 Converter Station (SHP 10986) (left).**

Source: Google Maps, 2020



**Chimney Stack and former Disinfector Building of former City Destructor Complex, 73-79 Halifax Street, Adelaide, 1910, where steam generated from burning the waste was used to create electricity (SHP 13455)**

Source: Dew Files



**Former Adelaide Electric Supply Co Ltd - Four former garages and two double storey office/workshop buildings (SHP 26308)**

Source: Google Maps 2020

Local Heritage Places that are associated with the early development of electricity generation and supply include:

- Electric Supply Company Transformer, 107 Port Road Thebarton, c.1917 (LHP), subject of this assessment
- Offices (former Kelvin House), 233-236 North Terrace, Adelaide, 1926 (LHP) (AESCo offices and headquarters building).
- Former Power House, Railway Terrace Quorn (LHP)
- Offices (former MTT Converter Station), 6-8 Henley Street 11-19 Elm Avenue, Mile End (LHP)



**Kelvin House (now Security House), North Terrace LHP**

Source: Google Maps 2021

The ubiquitous stobie pole, patented in 1924, is not heritage listed, however, it is a vital part of the electricity infrastructure in South Australia. The pole was devised by JC Stobie an Adelaide Electric Supply Company (AESCo) engineer and enabled the supply of electricity to be more rapidly expanded across South Australia from the 1920s.

Two significant places that demonstrated the early history of the generation of electricity in South Australia, namely the Nile Street powerhouse (1899) and the Osborn Power Station (1923), have both been demolished.

**Assessment against Criteria under Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*. All Criteria have been assessed using the 2020 Guidelines.**

**(a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.**

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

*The place should be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases which have played a significant part in South Australian history. Ideally it should demonstrate those associations in its fabric.*

*Places will not normally be considered under this criterion if they are of a class of things that are commonplace, or frequently replicated across the State, places associated with events of interest only to a small number of people, places associated with developments of little significance, or places only reputed to have been the scene of an event which has left no trace or which lacks substantial evidence.*

The AESCo transformer on Holland Street is associated with the supply of electricity in South Australia. In the late 1910s and 1920s, a number of transformers were constructed around Adelaide to enable local development of industry. The transformer constructed at Holland Street enabled further industrial development of the suburb of Southwark (later Thebarton) and was a particular boon to Mason & Cox Ltd, who purportedly installed the first electrically-powered furnace in South Australia.

Electrical power is supplied from the power station at high voltages, reducing the current and thereby loss of energy during transmission. Transformers are then required to modify the voltage to meet the needs of the appliances it powers. Consequently, transformers are required in numerous locations. The Holland Street transformer was integral to the early operations of the Mason & Cox Ltd foundry as it enabled the supplied voltage to be reduced to operate the electric furnace.

The Holland Street transformer made neither a strong nor an influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of South Australia's history as it is local infrastructure that enabled localised development of industry. Rather, it is the powerhouses at Nile Street (demolished) and Grenfell Street (Tandanya SHP 10984), the power station built at Osborne in 1923 (demolished), and the ability to relay the electricity from those generation points (Stobie poles and wires, and Former Adelaide Electric Supply Co Ltd garages etc SHP 26308) that demonstrate the historic theme at the State level. That is

the generation and supply of electricity across South Australia to power, domestic, commercial and industrial requirements.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (a).

**(b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.**

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

*The place should demonstrate a way of life, social custom, industrial process or land use which is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest. This encompasses both places which were always rare, and places which have become scarce through subsequent loss or destruction.*

*Places will not normally be considered under this criterion if their rarity is merely local, or if they appear rare only because research has not been done elsewhere, or if their distinguishing characteristics have been degraded or compromised, or if they are at present common and simply believed to be in danger of becoming rare in the future.*

Electrical transformers are a common type of equipment used in the supply of electricity in South Australia, and the Holland Street transformer is one of many that have operated or continue to operate across South Australia. The technology has continued to be refined since the 1920s, resulting in the ability to reduce the size of transformers in some instances, although some still remain very large. As long as electricity remains the main power source in South Australia, or until there is a fundamental change in how electricity is supplied, transformers will remain common. The AESCo transformer (Holland Street) is not considered to represent rare, uncommon or endangered qualities of cultural significance.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (b).

**(c) it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history.**

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

*The place should provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, information that will contribute significantly to our knowledge of the past. The information should be inherent in the fabric of the place. The place may be a standing structure, an archaeological deposit or a geological site.*

*Places will not normally be considered under this criterion simply because they are believed to contain archaeological or palaeontological deposits. There must be good reasons to suppose the site is of value for research, and that useful information will emerge. A place that will yield the same information as many other places, or information that could be obtained as readily from documentary sources, may not be eligible.*

There is no evidence to suggest that the Holland Street transformer will yield or is likely to yield information that will contribute meaningfully to South Australia's history. Electrical technology and infrastructure are well recorded through a wide variety of

documentary and other sources, including the Sir Thomas Playford ETSA Museum at Kurraltta Park.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (c).

**(d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.**

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

*The place should be capable of providing understanding of the category of places which it represents. It should be typical of a wider range of such places, and in a good state of integrity, that is, still faithfully presenting its historical message.*

*Places will not be considered simply because they are members of a class, they must be both notable examples and well-preserved. Places will be excluded if their characteristics do not clearly typify the class, or if they were very like many other places, or if their representative qualities had been degraded or lost. However, places will not be excluded from the Register merely because other similar places are included.*

The Holland Street transformer is a subset within the class of place known as electrical infrastructure. The transformer was one of many installed in South Australia utilising existing technology and is not an exceptional, influential or pivotal example of the technology.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (d).

**(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.**

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

*The place should show qualities of innovation or departure, beauty or formal design, or represent a new achievement of its times. Breakthroughs in technology or new developments in design would qualify, if the place clearly shows them. A high standard of design skill and originality is expected.*

*Places would not normally be considered under this criterion if their degree of achievement could not be demonstrated, or where their integrity was diminished so that the achievement, while documented, was no longer apparent in the place, or simply because they were the work of a designer who demonstrated innovation elsewhere.*

The transformer is housed in a small, utilitarian, gable-roofed building with brick and pebble dash walls. While it may exhibit design characteristics typical of such infrastructure built in the 1920s, it does not demonstrate a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment, nor is it an outstanding representative of particular design or construction techniques.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (e).

**(f) it has strong cultural or spiritual association for the community or a group within it.**

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

*The place should be one which the community or a significant cultural group have held in high regard for an extended period. This must be much stronger than people's normal attachment to their surroundings. The association may in some instances be in folklore rather than in reality.*

*Places will not be considered if their associations are commonplace by nature, or of recent origin, or recognised by a small number of people, or not held very strongly, or held by a group not widely recognised, or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others.*

While there may be some past employees of ETSA (SA Energy Industries Past Employees Association Inc) or individuals that regard electrical infrastructure with fondness, there is no evidence to suggest that the group has a strong cultural or spiritual association with the Holland Street transformer. The transformer has been hidden behind a fence for many years and it is likely that few people are even aware of its existence.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (f).

**(g) it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.**

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

*The place must have a close association with a person or group which played a significant part in past events, and that association should be demonstrated in the fabric of the place. The product of a creative person, or the workplace of a person whose contribution was in industry, would be more closely associated with the person's work than would his or her home. Most people are associated with many places in their lifetime, and it must be demonstrated why one place is more significant than others.*

*Places will not generally be considered under this criterion if they have only brief, incidental or distant association, or if they are associated with persons or groups of little significance, or if they are associated with an event which has left no trace, or if a similar association could be claimed for many places, or if the association cannot be demonstrated. Generally the home or the grave of a notable person will not be entered in the Register unless it has some distinctive attribute, or there is no other physical evidence of the person's life or career in existence.*

The transformer (Holland Street) is associated with Adelaide Electric Supply Company (AESCo).

AESCo was established in 1905 and was the main supplier of electricity in Adelaide and its surrounding suburbs until 1946. In the years following its establishment, AESCo assumed control of existing infrastructure and extended the electricity supply across the State. AESCo's monopoly of supply, issues surrounding ensuring electricity supplies amidst interstate coal strikes in the 1940s, and the government's industrialisation

strategy resulted in the nationalisation of the State's electricity network in 1946, the creation of the Electricity Trust of South Australia (ETSA), and ETSA assuming control of AESCo infrastructure at that time.

The Holland Street transformer was one of many sites and elements of infrastructure built or installed by AESCo in the decades prior to World War Two and is one of a number of transformers it installed in the late-1910s and 1920s to support industry. Places such as Kelvin House (LHP), built in 1926 as AESCo's headquarters and office after South Australian control of the Company was achieved from the UK-based board; facilities such as the former Adelaide Electric Supply Co Ltd - Four former garages and two double storey office/workshop buildings (SHP 26308) at Mile End; Tandanya (former Adelaide Electric Supply Company Power Station) (SHP 10984); and the ubiquitous Stobie Pole (1924) that enabled the expansion of electricity supply across the State, better represent the work of AESCo than the Holland Street transformer.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (g).

### **PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Small gable-roofed building with brick and pebble dash walls constructed c.1917. The building is now located behind a corrugated galvanised iron fence.<sup>1</sup>

### **HISTORY**

The first public use of electricity in South Australia occurred in the mid-1850s and was associated with the development of the telegraph, however, it was not until 1882 that the first public electricity supply bill was assented, creating the South Australian Electric Company. However, the South Australian Electric Company proved unsuccessful and never produced electricity, primarily because of opposition from the South Australian Gas Company.<sup>2</sup> In 1895, the South Australian Electric Light and Motive Power Company was registered and entered into discussions with the City of Port Adelaide to supply electricity to illuminate the municipality with electric light.<sup>3</sup>

An unreliable temporary service began in Port Adelaide at the beginning of 1898, when the first powerhouse located in William Marston's shop on the corner of St Vincent and Lipson Streets began operating. It was soon replaced with a bespoke powerhouse built on Nile Street, Port Adelaide. The Nile Street powerhouse began supplying electricity on 1 January 1899, however it was plagued with problems due to the inexperience of the engineer commissioned to erect it.<sup>4</sup>

The arrival of electrical engineer FWH Wheadon from England in July 1899 proved beneficial and while Adelaide's older established businessmen viewed him as 'a mere boy', it was his knowledge, skills and business acumen that enabled the powerhouse to run with fewer issues and the Company to plan for the expansion of the electricity supply in South Australia. A contract to provide electric light to the City of Adelaide for five years was secured in September 1899.<sup>5</sup>



The growing acceptance of electricity and its improved supply and a myriad of business dealings between some of Adelaide's most successful businessmen such as Sir George Brookman and interstate and United Kingdom-based individuals and companies ultimately resulted in the purchase of the South Australian Electric Light and Motive Power Company in September 1899 by the UK-based British Electrical Engineering Company Ltd. Then in January 1900, the Adelaide operations were purchased by the Electric Lighting and Traction Company of Australia Ltd.<sup>6</sup>

A temporary powerhouse or tin shed was constructed to supply electricity to the city while the powerhouse on Grenfell Street (now Tandanya SHP 10984) was completed. The growth in demand and supply, and subsequent improvements to the company's finances made it a viable proposition and in 1905, the Adelaide Electric Supply Company Ltd (AESCo), which was incorporated in London, purchased the Company. This was followed by a period of expansion that resulted in the roll out of electricity to the suburbs surrounding the city, including Thebarton.<sup>7</sup>

Further demand for supply meant AESCo began looking for a site to build a power station. A site at Osborne was chosen, however, the First World War halted planning and construction until 1919. The power station was an engineering feat as much of the land it was sited on had to be reclaimed and the buildings and facilities supported on 3,000 wooden piles. On 12 August 1923, 'A' power station at Osborne came on line and by 1925 was supplying the city's entire needs, resulting in the closure of the Grenfell Street powerhouse (now Tandanya SHP 10984) in that year.<sup>8</sup>

While electricity had originally been largely used for lighting, by the 1920s it was being increasingly used to power household appliances, heat water and buildings, and power industry. Guaranteed electricity supplies became an important factor in the industrialisation of the State in the years following World War Two and led to the nationalisation of the State's electricity and the formation of the Electricity Trust of South Australia in 1946.

At that time, South Australia was reliant on black coal from interstate to generate the State's electricity and miners strikes in New South Wales in the 1940s, caused serious disruption to South Australian electricity supplies. Providing a reliable source of electricity was paramount to entice industry to relocate and/or establish in South Australia. To achieve that end Premier Playford supported ETSA to establish the brown-coal mine at Leigh Creek, about 550km north of Adelaide, and construct a power station at Port Augusta (now demolished) designed to burn the brown coal from Leigh Creek to supply electricity to industry, businesses and homes across the State.<sup>9</sup>

### **Mason Cox and the AESCo Transformer (Holland Street)**

The AESCo transformer on Holland Street was one of many transformers installed across Adelaide's suburbs to support the growth of industry in those localities. While it is not identified in the Sands & McDougall SA Directory until 1921, newspapers from the late 1910s suggest that a transformer was being used by Mason & Cox Ltd from as early as 1917.

Herbert Mason and Reginald Cox established the first electric-powered steel furnace in South Australia at their foundry located on Anderson Street, Southwark in June 1917.<sup>10</sup> In 1919, *The Register* noted that the electrical engineering students from the School of Mines visited Mason & Cox's steel foundry at Southwark specifically to view the electric-powered steel furnace in operation. While there, the students were also shown the AESCo 'transformer rooms and the Southwark substation'.<sup>11</sup> The transformer modified the supplied voltage to the correct voltage to operate the furnace.

The Sands & McDougall Directories note a number of AESCo transformers located around Adelaide in the 1920s including: Goodwood Park and Rugby (now Payneham) (1920), Hyde Park and Southwark (now Thebarton)(1921), Port Adelaide and Royston Park (1922), Portland and Galway Gardens (now Marleston)(1924), Birkenhead (1926), Monreith (now Toorak Gardens) (1928) and a second transformer in Galway Gardens (1929).

Mason & Cox Ltd continued to expand and while initially identified as being located at Anderson Street Southwark, the premises grew along Holland Street towards the transformer and the premises of Colton, Palmer & Preston. Colton, Palmer & Preston established their sheet metal and tinware factory/foundry adjacent to Mason & Cox in the mid-1920s after Colonel Light's 'Thebarton Hall' was demolished in 1926 (see 'Thebarton Hall' SHP 26527 Assessment Report for further details about Colton, Palmer & Preston Ltd).

In 1932, AESCo prepared a report for and at the request of the South Australian government on the state of industry in South Australia. In it, AESCo noted that general engineering firms were experiencing competition from the government workshops at Islington where heavy engineering was primarily undertaken. A further disadvantage to local firms such as Mason & Cox Ltd was discounted freight rates by interstate railways. Consequently, business from Broken Hill that had traditionally been undertaken by firms in Adelaide was now taking place in NSW.<sup>12</sup>

While the government workshops and many other private engineering workshops in South Australia such as Perry Engineering and Union Engineering, or interstate firms provided competition for Mason & Cox Ltd, the company continued to operate at Southwark (later Thebarton) until the early 1970s. In 1972, they relocated to Torrensville.<sup>13</sup> Mason & Cox Pty Ltd appears to have relocated to Queensland c.2012 and ceased trading in 2020.<sup>14</sup>

## Chronology

| Year        | Event  |
|-------------|--|
| 1882        | First public electricity supply bill is assented.  |
| 1895        | South Australian Electric Light and Motive Power Company is registered and begins discussions to supply electric light to municipality of Port Adelaide.   |
| 1898        | First (temporary) powerhouse is established at William Marston's shop on the corner of St Vincent and Lipson Streets.  |
| <b>1899</b> | <b>Nile Street powerhouse begins operating.</b><br><b>Electrical Engineer FWH Wheadon arrives in July bringing the knowledge and expertise to successfully expand the State's electricity network.</b><br><b>Contract to supply electric lighting to the City of Adelaide is secured.</b><br>UK-based Electrical Engineering Company Ltd purchases South Australian Electric Light and Motive Company. |
| 1900        | Electric Lighting and Traction Company of Australia Ltd purchase all of Adelaide's electricity operations.   |
| 1901        | Powerhouse on Grenfell Street (Tandanya) becomes operational.  |
| 1902        | First suburban supply provided to North Adelaide via underground cables.   |
| <b>1905</b> | <b>Adelaide Electric Supply Company Ltd (AESCo) is incorporated in London and purchases Electric Lighting and Traction Company of Australia Ltd operations.</b>  |
| 1907        | Nile Street powerhouse closed.   |
| 1914        | Consumers of electricity increased from 585 in 1904 to 13,192 in 1914.   |
| 1916        | JC Stobie joins AESCo.   |
| 1917        | Mason & Cox Ltd establish South Australia's first electric furnace at new premises on Anderson Street Southwark, <b>AESCo install a transformer to enable the furnace to operate.</b> As their business grows the premises are expanded along Holland Street.  |
| 1919        | Land reclamation and construction of the Osborn power station begins.  |
| 1921        | 1 March the control and management of AESCo transferred from London to Adelaide.   |
| 1923        | Osborne 'A' power station begins generating electricity.   |
| 1924        | Stobie patents the Stobie pole. It is subsequently used extensively across South Australia and facilitates the rapid expansion of electricity supply.  |
| 1925        | Grenfell Street powerhouse is closed.  |

- 1926 Kelvin House, North Terrace opens as AESCo headquarters and office building. Designed by architects McMichael and Harris. (The building has been listed as a Local Heritage place, the extent of listing identifies the external form, in particular the fabric and detailing of the façade).
- 1927 Colton, Palmer Preston establish a tinware and metal foundry adjacent to Mason & Cox Ltd at Southwark.
- 1932 SA government commission AESCo to prepare a report on the state of industry in SA. Engineering workshops contribute substantially to the State's economy and concerns are raised about competition from the Government Workshops and interstate firms.
- 1946 The SA government nationalises the State's electricity supply establishing ETSA, Leigh Creek Coal Mine and Port Augusta power station.
- 1972 Mason & Cox Ltd relocate their premises to 123 Heyward Avenue Torrensville.
- c.1970s West End Brewery subsequently utilises the Mason & Cox site and the Holland Street transformer becomes a part of the brewery site.
- Late 1990s Demolition of the Osborne Power Station.
- c.2004 Mason & Cox Ltd buildings are demolished by West End Brewery and a car park and new buildings are constructed on the site for brewery purposes.

## References

Aubiz.net Company Search <https://www.aubiz.net/company/mason-cox-proprietary-limited-007871454/>

Klaassen, Nic (1996), 'The Battle for Leigh Creek', in Bernard O'Neil, Judith Raftery, and Kerrie Round (eds), *Playford's South Australia: Essays on the History of South Australia 1933-1968*, (Association of Professional Historians: Adelaide).

Linn, Rob (1996), *ETSA The Story of Electricity in South Australia*, (Historical Consultants Pty Ltd: Blackwood).

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Rich, David C (1996), 'Tom's Vision? Playford and Industrialisation', in Bernard O'Neil, Judith Raftery, and Kerrie Round (eds), *Playford's South Australia: Essays on the History of South Australia 1933-1968*, (Association of Professional Historians: Adelaide).

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SA History Hub, 'Electricity' <https://sahistoryhub.history.sa.gov.au/subjects/electricity> [accessed 24 June 2021].

The Technical Committee AESCo Ltd (1932), *Report on South Australian Industries*, (AESCo Ltd: Adelaide).

'A new Industry Utilising Waste Material', *The Register* 4 October 1919, p.4.

'Enterprise Rewarded Steel Casting Industry Electricity Harnessed', *The News* 5 March 1926, p.11.

## SITE RECORD

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**NAME:** AESCo Transformer (Holland Street) **PLACE NO.:** 26532

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**DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:** Small gable-roofed building with pebble-dash walls, constructed to house an electricity transformer.

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** c.1917

**REGISTER STATUS:** Date of nomination 27 November 2020

**LOCAL HERITAGE STATUS:** Local Heritage Place

**CURRENT USE:** Unused

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:** City of West Torrens

**LOCATION:**

**Street No.:** 107

**Street Name:** Port Road

**Town/Suburb:** Thebarton

**Post Code:** 5031

**LAND DESCRIPTION:**

**Title** CT 5941/298 D64225 A2

**Reference:**

**Hundred:** Adelaide

## PHOTOS

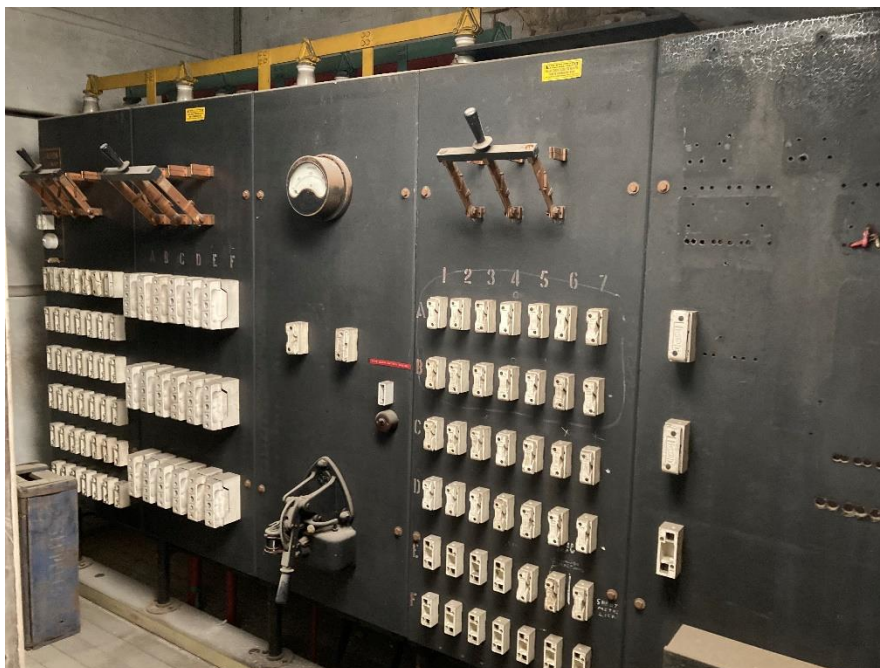
**NAME:** AESCo Tranformer (Holland Street)

**PLACE NO.:** 26532



**AESCo Transformer is located behind the section of corrugated iron fencing**

Source: DEW Files 21 April 2021



**Indicative of what is likely to be inside the AESCo Transformer (Holland Street) building, the electrical componentry shown here is located in what was the adjacent Colton Palmer Preston tin foundry and sheet metal works.**

Source: DEW Files 24 march 2021

## PHOTOS

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**NAME:** AESCo Tranformer (Holland Street)

**PLACE NO.:** 26532

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**View of the transformer showing the structure behind the fence.**

Source: Google Maps 2021



BRG 213/207/5/434 Reproduction rights: State Library of South Australia

**Inside the Mason Cox Foundry Southwark, c.1941, note the casting taking place directly on the sand/dirt floor.**

Source: SLSA BRG 213/207/5/434

## SITE PLAN

**NAME:** AESCo Transformer (Holland Street)]


**PLACE NO.:** 26532




**AESCo Transformer (Holland Street) 107 Port Road, Thebarton, CT 5941/298 D64225  
A2, Hundred of Adelaide**

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### LEGEND

 Parcel boundaries, CT is currently provisionally entered in the SA Heritage Register for 'Remains of 'Thebarton Hall' Colonel William Light's House (including Underground Room, Underground Tank and Well)' (SHP 26527)

 Location of AESCo Transformer (Holland Street) see below for detail plan

 Outline of Area where 'Thebarton Hall' is most likely located.



## SITE PLAN (DETAIL)

**NAME:** AESCo Transformer (Holland Street)]


**PLACE NO.:** 26532



**AESCo Transformer (Holland Street) 107 Port Road, Thebarton, CT 5941/298 D64225  
A2, Hundred of Adelaide (detail of location).**

N ↑

### LEGEND

 Partial parcel boundary, (CT is currently provisionally entered in the SA Heritage Register for 'Remains of 'Thebarton Hall' Colonel William Light's House (including Underground Room, Underground Tank and Well)' (SHP 26527))

 Location of AESCo Transformer (Holland Street)

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- <sup>1</sup> McDougall & Vines (1996), *Thebarton Heritage Review*, (McDougall & Vines: Norwood), p. 61.
- <sup>2</sup> SA History Hub, 'Electricity' <https://sahistoryhub.history.sa.gov.au/subjects/electricity> [accessed 24 June 2021].
- <sup>3</sup> Rob Linn (1996), *ETSA The Story of Electricity in South Australia*, (Historical Consultants Pty Ltd: Blackwood), p.17
- <sup>4</sup> Linn p. 20
- <sup>5</sup> Linn pp.20-23.
- <sup>6</sup> Linn, pp.23-24.
- <sup>7</sup> Linn pp.27-29.
- <sup>8</sup> Linn, pp.31-32.
- <sup>9</sup> Nic Klaassen, (1996), 'The Battle for Leigh Creek', in in Bernard O'Neil, Judith Raftery, and Kerrie Round (eds), *Playford's South Australia: Essays on the History of South Australia 1933-1968*, (Association of Professional Historians: Adelaide). Playford's SA. David C Rich, (1996), 'Tom's Vision? Playford and Industrialisation', in Bernard O'Neil, Judith Raftery, and Kerrie Round (eds), *Playford's South Australia: Essays on the History of South Australia 1933-1968*, (Association of Professional Historians: Adelaide).
- <sup>10</sup> 'Enterprise Rewarded Steel Casting Industry Electricity Harnessed', *The News* 5 March 1926, p.11.
- <sup>11</sup> 'A new Industry Utilising Waste Material', *The Register* 4 October 1919, p.4.
- <sup>12</sup> The Technical Committee AESCo Ltd (1932), *Report on South Australian Industries*, (AESCo Ltd: Adelaide).
- <sup>13</sup> Sands and McDougall, Directories available online <https://guides.slsa.sa.gov.au/c.php?g=410329&p=2794474>
- <sup>14</sup> <https://www.aubiz.net/company/mason-cox-proprietary-limited-007871454/>