HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

NAME: North Adelaide Service Reservoir **PLACE NO.:** 26400

ADDRESS: Corner O'Connell Street & Barton Terrace, North Adelaide

DESCRIPTION

The North Adelaide Service Reservoir is underground water infrastructure located in the northwest corner of the Kangattilla reserve at the corner of O'Connell Street and Barton Terrace in North Adelaide. It was constructed in 1879 of brick and cement barrel vaults with arcades/piers and arched perimeter walls. The reservoir is approximately 33.5 metres in length and width, and has an overall internal clear height of approximately 5.8 metres.

The brick arched roof structure is supported by the internal arcades and piers and the top of the perimeter walls. There are a total of nine arch-roofed bays, each with a span of approximately 2.9 metres. The roof arch springings are around 5 metres above the tank floor. Perimeter walls are horizontal brick arches tied into supporting internal wall buttresses/arches and in turn tied into the floor and stiff diaphragm of the roof (Statton, 2016, p1-2).

The place includes the original pump-house building, located on the western side of the tank mound, which is also the access point for the tank. There is also a ventilation grate on the eastern elevation of the mound.

EXTENT OF LISTING

Components of High significance in the context of the place:

- Original (1879) internal vaulted brick structure
- Above-ground pump house structure
- Above-ground mounded area directly associated with the underground structure, including eastern grate.

Extent of listing should specifically exclude these components:

- Modern SA Water infrastructure (post 1900)

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Heritage Significance

The North Adelaide Service Reservoir represents a significant feat of hydraulic engineering in South Australian history. The 1870s brick and cement structure was designed to increase and balance the pressure of water sent to the Port Adelaide area. It is a unique South Australian example of an underground reservoir, with its finely constructed red-brick arcades comprising piers and arches that form a 'cathedral to water'. Despite being a utilitarian structure that would never be seen by members of the public, the structure demonstrates high regard to quality of construction, materials and design.

Comparability

There are several examples from New South Wales that are similar in construction and usage to the North Adelaide Reservoir, including:

- **Paddington Reservoir (State-heritage listed, NSW) constructed in 1864: It is a large semisubmerged rectangular structure of brick construction supported by timber columns and overlaid by a grassed park.**
  The Paddington reservoir is of State significance. It is an integral part of the original Sydney Water Supply System and is a unique example of construction methods and technology advances in Australia in the nineteenth century. ***The grassed roof area also provides a valuable public recreation space within the inner city precinct which is of high significance to the local community.***

- **Centennial Park Reservoir (State-heritage listed, NSW) constructed in 1896:**
  Centennial Park Reservoir No. 1 was the largest covered storage reservoir constructed in Australia at the time it was built and it remains very large even by present-day standards. It is a relic of the early development of the Upper Nepean Water Supply Scheme and the subsequent expansion of water reticulation throughout the suburban areas of Sydney. It is also associated with the rapid urban expansion of the eastern suburbs of Sydney in the late 19th Century. ***The reservoir demonstrates exemplary engineering practices at the turn of the century in relation to design, construction methods and manual skills, particularly in regards to the vaulted arch roof.*** *The reservoir has played a continuous, on-going role for over a century as an important facility of the water supply system, particularly for the eastern suburbs.*

- **Crown Street Reservoir (State-heritage listed, NSW) constructed c1859:**
  The Crown Street Reservoir and Site comprise the first fully built reservoir structure in Australia. When completed, it had a capacity sufficient to provide reticulated water to about 85% of the Sydney population and was a major component of the third water supply source for Sydney. The Crown Street Reservoir is the oldest water supply reservoir still in use in Australia, continuously operating since 1859, and was built to a unique design, and these qualities emphasize other aspects of its significance. ***The Reservoir is representative of the first class of Australian water reservoirs, which featured underground, covered brick-built structures, created on a rectangular plan.***

Assessment against Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*):
Applying the guidelines for State heritage significance discuss whether the Place meets one or more criteria under section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

For further guidance regarding the criteria please see the 'criterion tests' in this document:
http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/files/sharedassets/public/heritage/her-gen-assessment-criteria-guide.pdf

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

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the provided Guidelines for State Heritage Places that note:

> *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.*

Closely associated with the provision of the reticulated water scheme for Adelaide, the North Adelaide Service Reservoir demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State, including the growth of the colony, investment in infrastructure networks, and commitment to public health.

From the earliest days of the colony, supply of water to the State has been a challenge. Early supplies from the River Torrens were quickly reduced in quality and became insufficient for the burgeoning population. Concern for public health required the reserving of important water-catchment areas such as Brownhill Creek as early as 1840. Early waterworks could only service a limited area until the River Torrens Weir & Aqueduct (SHP10886) was constructed from 1860 to 1872 as part of the first reticulated water scheme for Adelaide. This was largely required due to the introduction of Australia's first watered sewerage system in Adelaide.

Service of water to Port Adelaide was established in 1865. In 1877, a visiting consulting Hydraulic Engineer, W Clark suggested many improvements to the water system for South Australia, including construction of the North Adelaide Service Reservoir. This was completed in 1879 by the first South Australian Hydraulic Engineer, Mr Oswald Brown, to increase pressure for the Semaphore and Port Adelaide area. The increase in pressure would allow for the improvement of the sewerage system in the Port.

Though several reservoirs were constructed in this period, including the Hope Valley Reservoir, Burnside South Reservoir and extensive regional water-infrastructure, the North Adelaide Service Reservoir was the only underground structure.

The place **fulfils** this criterion.

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

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the provided Guidelines for State Heritage Places that note:

> *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 future.*

Reservoirs are of historic and social cultural significance, as they demonstrate the need to establish and develop infrastructure to improve public health and to support ongoing growth of the population.

The underground reservoir is a unique structure in South Australia. It is South Australia's only known example of an earth-covered reservoir for holding and transfering water for the development of the metropolitan water system, and was so well built, that it is still in use to this day. Described as a 'Cathedral to water', it remains as a rare hidden testiment to Victorian design and engineering, with its red-brick piers and arches and caverness arcades.

The place **fulfilfs** this criterion

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

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the provided Guidelines for State Heritage Places that note:

> *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.*

As the place is well documented through historical records and recent structural investigation, the Service Reservoir is unlikely to provide further information that would contribute to an understanding of the State's history.

The place does **not** fulfil this criterion.

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

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the provided Guidelines for State Heritage Places that note:

> *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 North Adelaide Service Reservoir is a unique example of an underground reservoir constructed of brick and cement in the late 1870s. Reservoirs are of historic and social

cultural value, as they demonstrate the need to establish and develop infrastructure to support ongoing growth of the population.

There are several examples of reservoirs or buildings associated with reservoirs in the South Australian Heritage Register. South Australian reservoirs are generally open, and created using dams/wiers in a landscape suitable for water collection. Where these types of structures are State-heritage listed, it is as significant engineering feats for their time, as well as for their contribution to the development of the State's water networks. Such examples include:

- **SHP10886 River Torrens Weir & Aqueduct, Montacute & Highbury, off Gorge Road MONTACUTE (Constructed 1859-1872)** *The weir was constructed in 1859 to supply water to the Thorndorn Park Reservoir as part of the first reticulated water scheme for the Adelaide metropolitan area, designed by the Colonial Engineer, George Ernest Hamilton. The aqueduct, completed in 1872 under the supervision of Engineer-in-Chief, Henry Coathupe Mais, to supply water from the weir to the Hope Valley Reservoir, is a significant technical accomplishment* (SAHR).
- **SHP12710 Happy Valley Reservoir (Dam Wall & Towers), Chandlers Hill Road, HAPPY VALLEY (Constructed 1896)** *Constructed in 1896, this was the third significant water catchment structure to be completed to service the Adelaide metropolitan area and was prompted, in part, by the increase in water consumption created by the establishment of the water-borne sewage system in the early 1880s. The reservoir, fed by water via a tunnel from the Clarendon Weir (registered place 12711), is a relatively early example of a large and complex water storage system and reflects the expansion of Adelaide's population and improvements in the provision of public utilities. The construction of the earth dam wall and the 5 kilometre long inlet tunnel was a significant engineering project at the time.* (SAHR)
- **SHP12711 Clarendon Weir, Onkaparinga River, Grants Gully Road CLARENDON (Constructed 1891)** *Built as a diversion weir to supply the off-stream reservoir at Happy Valley (registered place 12710), the Clarendon Weir is part of the third major water supply scheme constructed to service the Adelaide metropolitan area. This scheme was developed in response to the increased consumption of water resulting from the water-borne sewage system established in Adelaide in the early 1880s. The additional water supply from the Onkaparinga River was conveyed to the Happy Valley reservoir via a 5km long tunnel which was reputed, at the time, to be the longest ever driven in Australia. The scheme represents a milestone in the development of engineering capabilities in South Australia in the late 19th century.* (SAHR)
- **SHP14213 Tod Reservoir, Off White Flat - Koppio Road WHITE FLAT VIA PORT LINCOLN (Constructed 1922)**
- **SHP14710 Bundaleer Reservoir Tower, Two Aqueducts, Three Weirs, Channel Systems and Reservoir Keeper's House, near GULNARE (Constructed 1902)** *The Bundaleer Reservoir system, completed in 1902 to supply the northern Yorke Peninsula, demonstrates the importance of water storage and supply as mining and rural development expanded across South Australia. Relatively intact, it is an excellent example of an early 19th century hydraulic engineering scheme.* (SAHR)
- **SHP16929 Whispering Wall, Barossa Reservoir, 65 Whispering Wall Road WILLIAMSTOWN (Constructed 1902)** *The Barossa Reservoir wall is a significant structure in the history of engineering in South Australia. Completed in 1902, the concrete arch dam was the first of its type in the State and among the first of the true thin wall arch dams to be built in the world. The reservoir wall was built using innovative construction techniques and was the highest dam in Australia at the time of its completion. An unusual acoustic*

phenomenon is created by the location and curve of the downstream wall of the dam which has resulted in it being called the 'Whispering Wall'. Due to the curvature of the dam wall a person speaking quietly on one abutment can be clearly heard by a person on the opposite abutment. (SAHR)

Service Reservoirs are generally smaller reservoirs where water is stored just prior to distribution to consumers. Historically, they were built to provide the dual function of balancing supply with demand and maintaining adequate pressure throughout the distribution network. They most often took the form of an open-topped concrete or clay-lined pool, or as a concrete tank or tower (Context, 2007).

Due to its underground construction, the North Adelaide Service Reservoir, is considered by Statton (2016) to be a unique example of a service reservoir in South Australia, therefore it cannot be compared to other reservoirs or service reservoirs in a way that would identify it as an outstanding example of its class.

The place does **not** fulfil this criterion.

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

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the provided Guidelines for State Heritage Places that note:

> *The place should show qualities of innovation or departure, beauty or formal design, or represent a new achievement of its time. 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 Service Reservoir demonstates a high degree of aesthetic accomplishment. The quality of its design and construction were remarkable for its time and function, with a building that could have been utilitarian being constructed using piers and arcades more commonly seen in grand neoclassical structures, creating a 'cathedral-to-water'. The quality of its design and finish were particularly notable given the structure was never intended to be seen or accessed by the general public.

The Service Reservoir also demonstrates a high degree of technical accomplishment for the time it was constructed, which is demonstrated by its construction techniques and design characteristics. As stated by Statton (2016) in his *Structural assessment of historic North Adelaide service reservoir*:

> *"SA Water records indicate that the tender for the reservoir's construction was advertised in the Government Gazette on 19 September 1878 with drawings available at the cost of five shillings a copy. Materials and the construction sequence and techniques are described in the original hand-written specification. Generally cited during inspections of the reservoir/tank internals, intent to achieve the necessary high quality of brickwork construction required is indicated throughout the text of the specification:*

> *…The materials to be used shall all be the very best of their respective kinds, and in all respects and at all times subject to the approval of the Hydraulic Engineer and of the Superintending Office.*

The buried tank, comprising brick barrel vaults with arcades/piers and arched perimeter walls, is approximately 33.5 metres in length and width, and has an overall internal clear height of approximately 5.8 metres. The brick arched roof structure is supported by the internal arcades and piers and the top of the perimeter walls. There are a total of nine roof arched bays, each with a span of approximately 2.9 metres. The roof arch springings are nominally 5 metres above the tank floor. Perimeter walls are horizontal brick arches tied into supporting internal wall buttresses/arches and in turn tied into the floor and stiff diaphragm of the roof. Resisting ground pressures on one side and water pressures on the other, these horizontal wall arches were built in varying thicknesses depending on height above the reservoir base with the stepping back of wall thickness on the internal face. Internal render was applied in the original construction to the internal surfaces of the tank floor and perimeter walls to above the high water level; however, it is not clear if this was intended to assist in water-retention or just provide a protection layer to the masonry and concrete surfaces. High water level is approximately 4.8 metres above the tank floor at the spring line of the roof arches although it currently appears to be maintained slightly lower, down near the crown level of the internal supporting arcades.

Some aspects of the construction:

- *Bricks are hard burnt clinker bricks 'machine pressed' that were apparently specifically manufactured in Melbourne to exacting dimensions and quality.*
- *Indications are that brick joints in arches were radial. A lime rich mortar was used for the roof arches and mortar with higher cement content for masonry below the water line.*
- *The 1370 mm thick concrete floor was placed in two layers.*
- *Roof arches are noted to be constructed initially from one row across the full width of the tank together from a common spring level and progressively then to the tank perimeter. It is likely a timber formwork/ falsework was used. Construction of the internal piers and arches was carried out simultaneously with the sidewalls. Any gaps between the excavated ground and horizontal wall arches were filled with concrete.*
- *External concrete mortar filling of roof arch haunches placed above the arch spring-lines, commonly known as 'backing' (refer figure 4) can be seen in the void under the valve house floor.*
- *The whole of the tank structure including roof arch concrete 'backing' and the roof drainage system was completed prior to placing earth backfill over the roof. The sequence of placing the earth backfill is not well documented, although it is likely to have been placed with wheel barrows and the like, working over the arches progressively and in layers across the full tank width.*

Changes to the reservoir structure over its life appear to have been minimal and mainly associated with altered inlet, outlet and valving arrangements. The tank form is generally consistent with the original drawings and specification other than the tank overflow is constructed on the west side of the tank rather than the south side as indicated on drawings. The original inlet chamber (figure 6) and outlet chambers on the west and east side indicated on the original 1878 drawings are no longer in use and a large new outlet pipe has been connected to the southern wall at some point in the reservoir's history. Some remnants of the original inlet/outlet works or their connections are still visible inside the tank…

…Continuing to be part of the water supply network, the 4.7 megalitre North Adelaide Service Reservoir is an impressive masonry structure with cathedral-like brickwork arches and arcades which unfortunately are hidden from view. The reservoir masonry is a good example of the workmanship and attention to detail that was able to be achieved at the time of its construction."

The place is considered to **fulfil** this criterion.

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

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the provided Guidelines for State Heritage Places that note:

> *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 only 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.*

As the public are generally unaware of the North Adelaide Service Reservoir's existence on the corner of Barton Terrace and O'Connell Street, it is very unlikely that it has cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.

The place does **not** fulfil this criterion.

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

In considering this criterion, I have had regard to the provided Guidelines for State Heritage Places that note:

> *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 a 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 Service Reservoir was constructed in 1879 to increase the water pressure supplied to Port Adelaide. It is associated with Oswald Brown, the first Hydraulic Engineer in the newly formed Hydraulic Engineers Department and nationally renowned contractor John Robb.

1. Mr Oswald Brown M.I.C.E. & Hydraulic Engineers Department
Oswald Brown is considered to be South Australia's first 'true' Hydraulic Engineer (Hammerton, 1986, p37), serving from 1878 to 1882. He was well known for his efficiency and drive, often beginning projects in the public interest before parliament had sanctioned the works.

From 1874, the creation of a Board of Health for South Australia, quickly identified the dangers of inadequate sewerage. It was determined that a new Hydraulic Engineers Department needed to be formed, the the Agent General in London was engaged to find an engineer to take charge of waterworks. The thirty-year-old Oswald Brown was selected. In 1877, a visiting consultant Engineer, W Clark toured the area of Adelaide and recommended the North Adelaide site for a service reservoir. Oswald Brown quickly implemented this recommendation and oversaw construction of the reservoir.

Oswald Brown is significant for the role he played in completing projects to fulfil the water and sewerage needs of the South Australian Public from 1878 to 1882. His most significant contribution within this brief period was his arguing for a large sewerage farm at Tam O'Shanter (**Sunnybrae Farm SHP10757 former Islington Sewage Farm).** He resigned his post in 1882 as he had business to attend to in the 'old country'. He was later petitioned to return to South Australia to provide advice on the location for the **Happy Valley Reservoir (SHP 12710, Constructed 1896)** and the **Clarendon Weir (SHP12711, Constructed 1891)**.

There are many State heritage places associated with the life and work of Oswald Brown that represent his vision and tenacity in designing the water and sewerage systems for the Adelaide area. As Sunnybrae Farm (understandably) no longer interprets this aspect of its history, the underground service reservoir is a remaining example of the significant work of Oswald Brown and the founding of the Hydraulic Engineers Department.

2. Mr John Robb, Contractor
Contractor Mr John Robb, formerly of Victorian firm Overend & Robb was engaged to construct the reservoir.

> *"Their [John Robb's contracting company] first large government contract was in 1863 for the removal of Batman's Hill to make way for Spencer Street railway station in Melbourne. In 1868 the firm constructed the Launceston and Western Railway in Tasmania. For a few years their contracts in Victoria were for water-supply and drainage but from 1874 they concentrated on railways, building the Wangaratta-Beechworth line, sections of the Geelong-Colac line and the Ararat-Hamilton line. In 1877 in South Australia they built the railway from Kapunda to the Murray River… In 1880 Robb built the Victor Harbor breakwater and a section of the Adelaide sewers."*

Robb, vice president of the South Australian Builders and Contractors Asociation, was known for his role in constructing the North West Bend Railway line, the **Victor Harbor Breakwater** (SHP11050), a section of the Adelaide sewers (ADB, 1976) and was involved in the construction of **Fort Glanville** (SHP10569).

John Robb worked widely across Australia and the North Adelaide Service Reservoir is not especially associated with his life and work better than most other places in South Australia.

The place **fulfils** this criterion for its associations with **Mr Oswald Brown M.I.C.E. & Hydraulic Engineers Department (1).**

BRIEF HISTORY OF PLACE:

The North Adelaide Service Reservoir was constructed in 1879 by the Hydraulic Engineers Department to provide more consistent pressure for the Port Adelaide area and other suburbs.

From the earliest days of the colony, supply of water to the drought-prone State has been an issue. Early supplies from the River Torrens were quickly reduced in quality and became insufficient for the burgeoning population. Concern for public health required the reserving of important water-catchment areas such as Brownhill Creek as early as 1840. The later introduction of a water-dependant sewerage system for Adelaide required more water still, and the River Torrens Weir & Aqueduct was constructed from 1859 to 1872 as part of the first reticulated water scheme for Adelaide.

In 1877, visiting Hydraulic Engineer Mr W Clark made many recommendations for improving the water supply in South Australia. Among these was the recommendation to build a service reservoir in North Adelaide to supply Port Adelaide. Act No. 99/1878 authorising the establishment thereof was assented to on the 22 October 1878. Prior to this, the SA Government had procured the services of Hydraulic Engineer Oswald Brown, the first of this profession in SA. Brown was to head the newly-formed Hydraulic Engineers Department. Brown readily accepted this recommendation and the North Adelaide Service Reservoir was completed in 1879 by the nationally known contractor John Robb, who had previously constructed a section of the Adelaide sewers and would go on to construct the Victor Harbor breakwater.

Chronology:

Date	Event
1865	Water initially supplied to Port Adelaide from reticulated system
1877	Mr O Brown employed as first Hydraulic Engineer in newly-formed Hydraulic Engineers Department
1877	Mr W Clark, MICE recommends location of the service reservoir
1878	Act No. 99/1878 authorising construction of reservoir passed
1879	Construction completed
1882	Act No. 99/1878 repealed by Waterworks Act 1882

REFERENCES:

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- Statton, P 2016, Structural assessment of historic North Adelaide service reservoir, *paper presented at the fifth South Australian Heritage Engineering Conference*, 13 May 2016, Adelaide
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- *The South Australian Weekly Chronicle,* The Late Hydraulic Engineer, Sat 15 July 1882, available at http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/91467270/8727135
- *Waterworks Act 1882* (available at: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/num_act/wa269o45a46v1882257/)

NAME: North Adelaide Service Reservoir **PLACE NO.:** 26400

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: Service Reservoir

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Underground brick and cement service reservoir with vaulted arches forming grassed mound with grate to eastern elevation and above ground pump house. This listing excludes modern fabric associated with the continuing use of this reservoir for water management purposes.

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1879

STATE HERITAGE STATUS:

Description:	Confirmed
Date:	N/A
Description:	Provisionally entered
Date:	N/A
Description:	Nominated
Date:	1 July 2011

LOCAL HERITAGE STATUS: N/A

CURRENT USE:

Description:	Reservoir
Dates:	1879-ongoing

PREVIOUS USE(S):

Description:	None
Dates:	n/a

ARCHITECT:

Name:	Oswald Brown
Dates:	1879

BUILDER:

Name:	John Robb
Dates:	1879

SUBJECT INDEXING:

Group:	Utilities;
Category:	Reservoir; Pumping Station; Pump House;

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: **Description:** Adelaide City Council

LOCATION:

Unit No.:	n/a
Street No.:	n/a
Street Name:	Corner Barton Terrace & O' Connell Street
Town/Suburb:	North Adelaide
Post Code:	5000

LAND DESCRIPTION:

Title Type:	CR
Volume:	6059
Folio:	925
Lot No.:	n/a

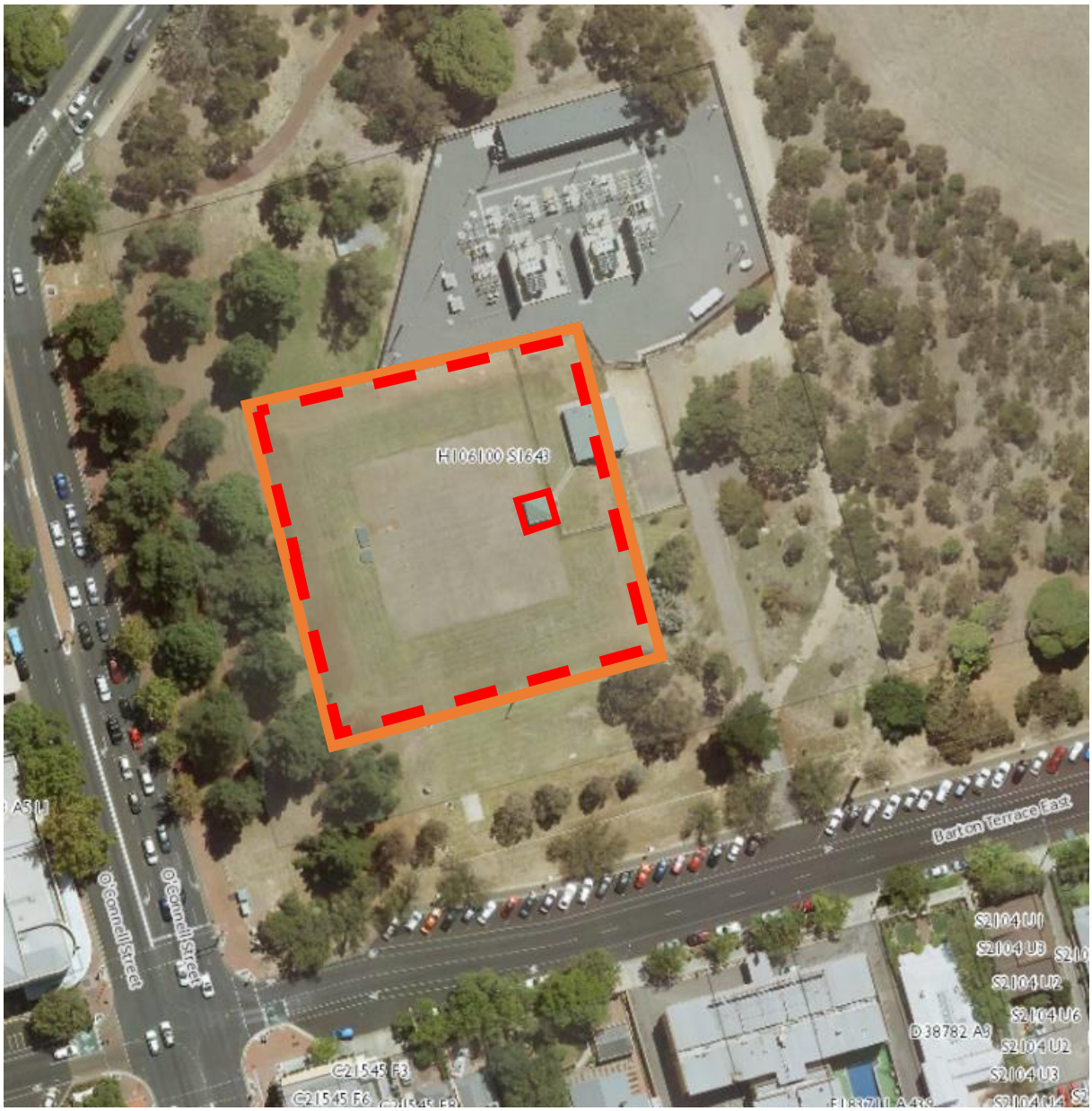
Section:	1643
Hundred:	Adelaide
Pastoral Lease:	None
Mining Tenement:	None
Native Title Determination:	None

OWNER: [redacted]

MAP REFERENCE (GDA94):

MGA Zone:	54
Easting (X):	280298.88533
Northing (Y):	6135129.68254

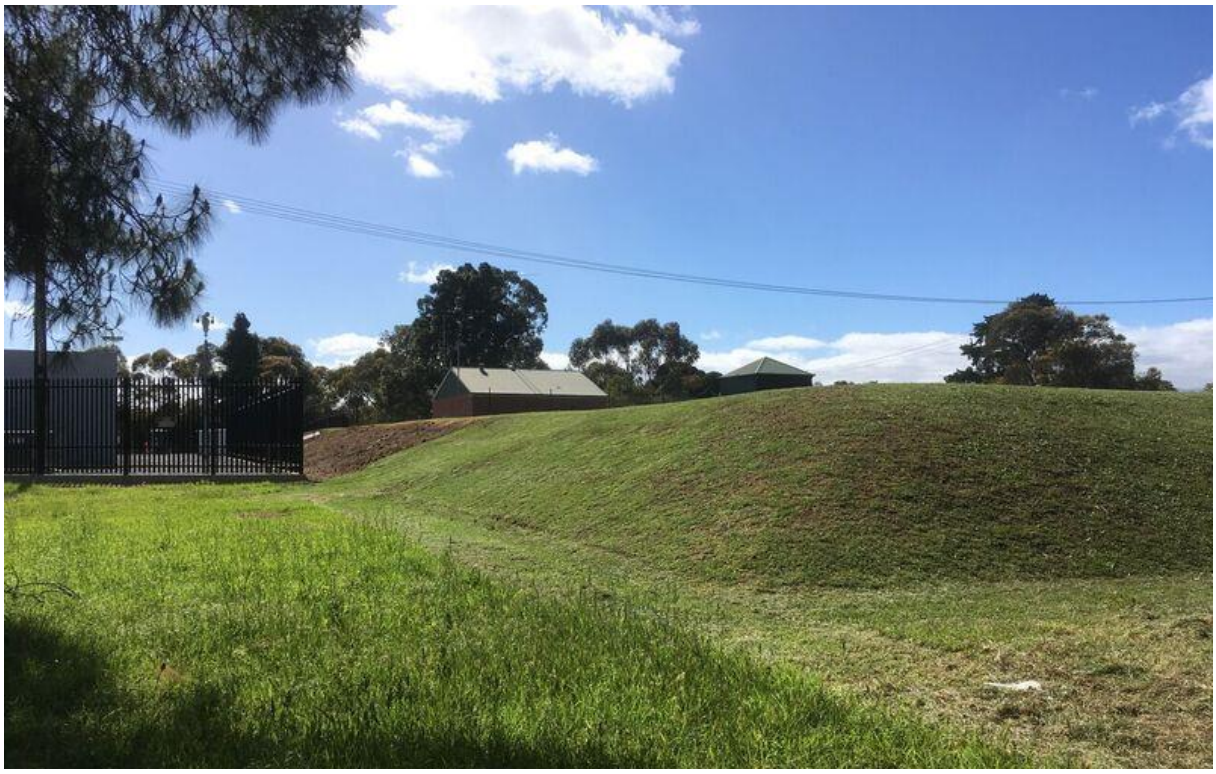
NAME: North Adelaide Service Reservoir **PLACE NO.:** 26400



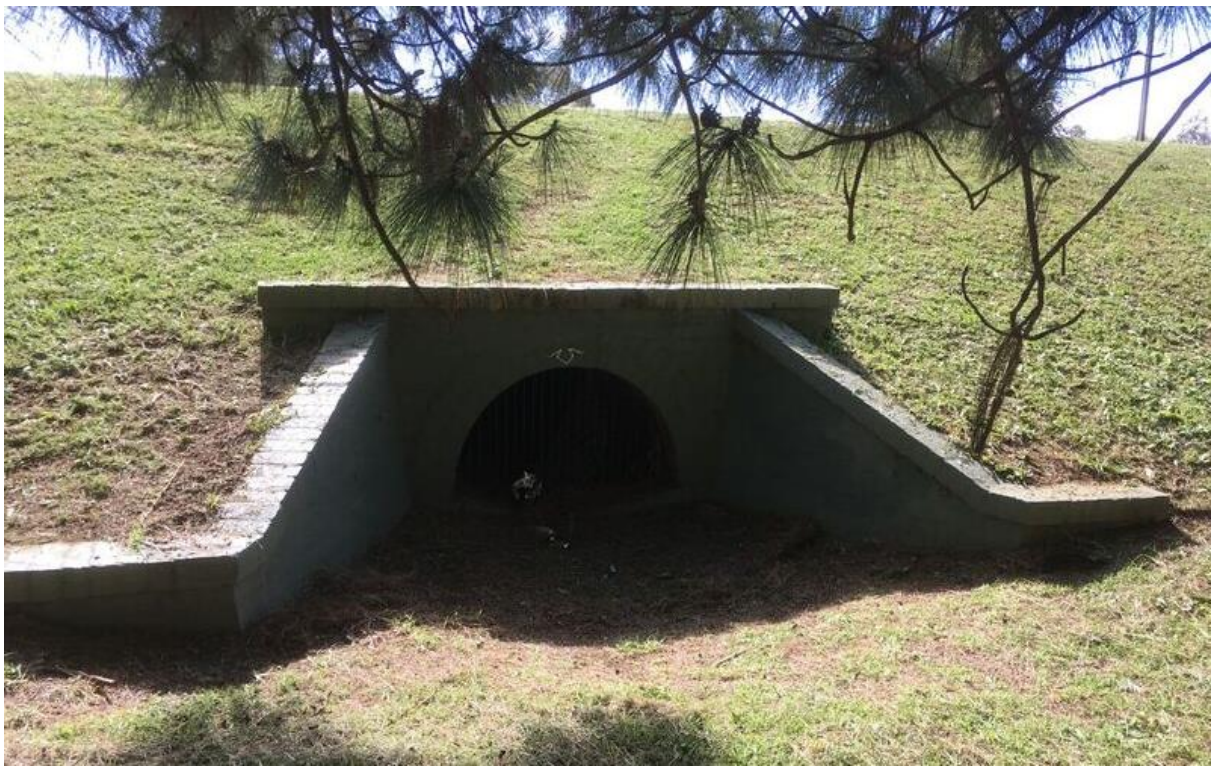
NORTH ADELAIDE SERVICE RESERVOIR **N ↑**
Corner O'Connell Street & Barton Terrace, North Adelaide
Site plan generally indicating the boundary and important components of the place. Dotted line indicates elements below ground.

LEGEND
- Proposed or nominated boundary of place
- Components of High Significance
- Components of High Significance (underground)

NAME: North Adelaide Service Reservoir **PLACE NO.:** 26400

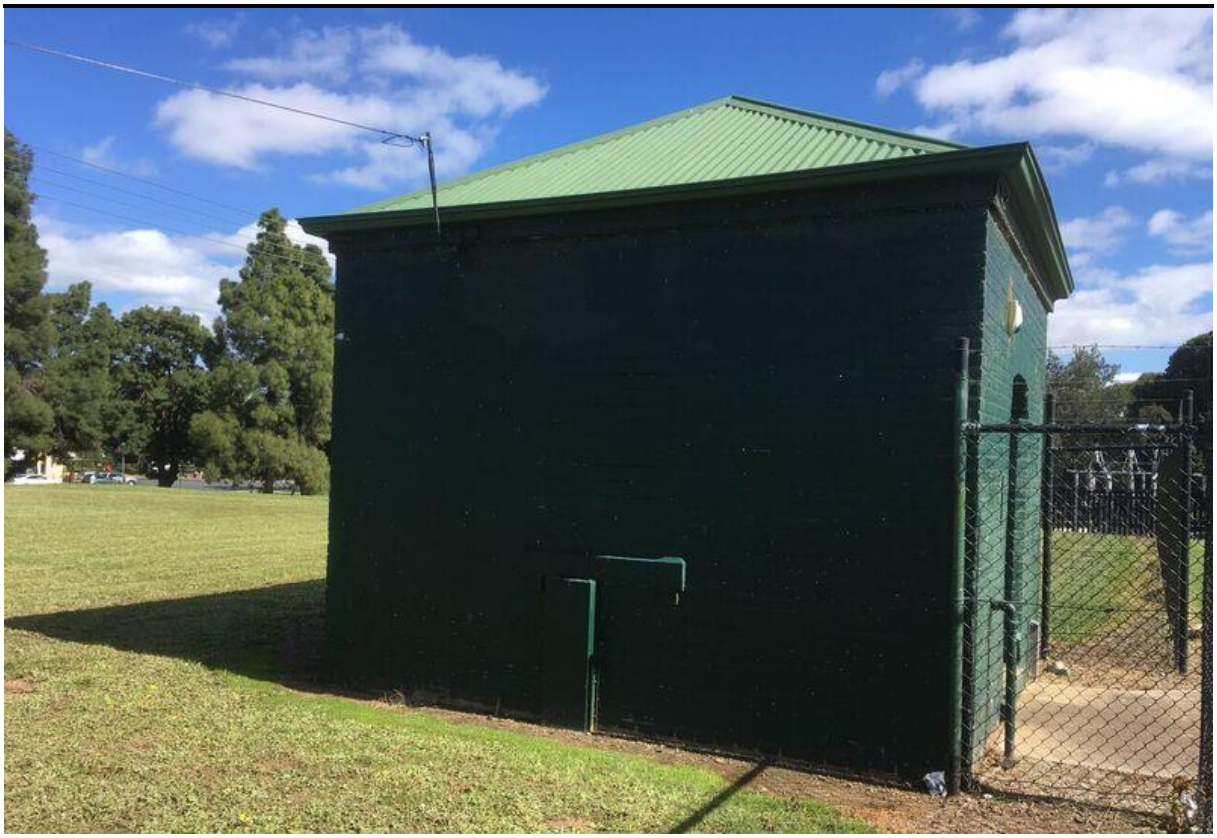


Service Reservoir mound

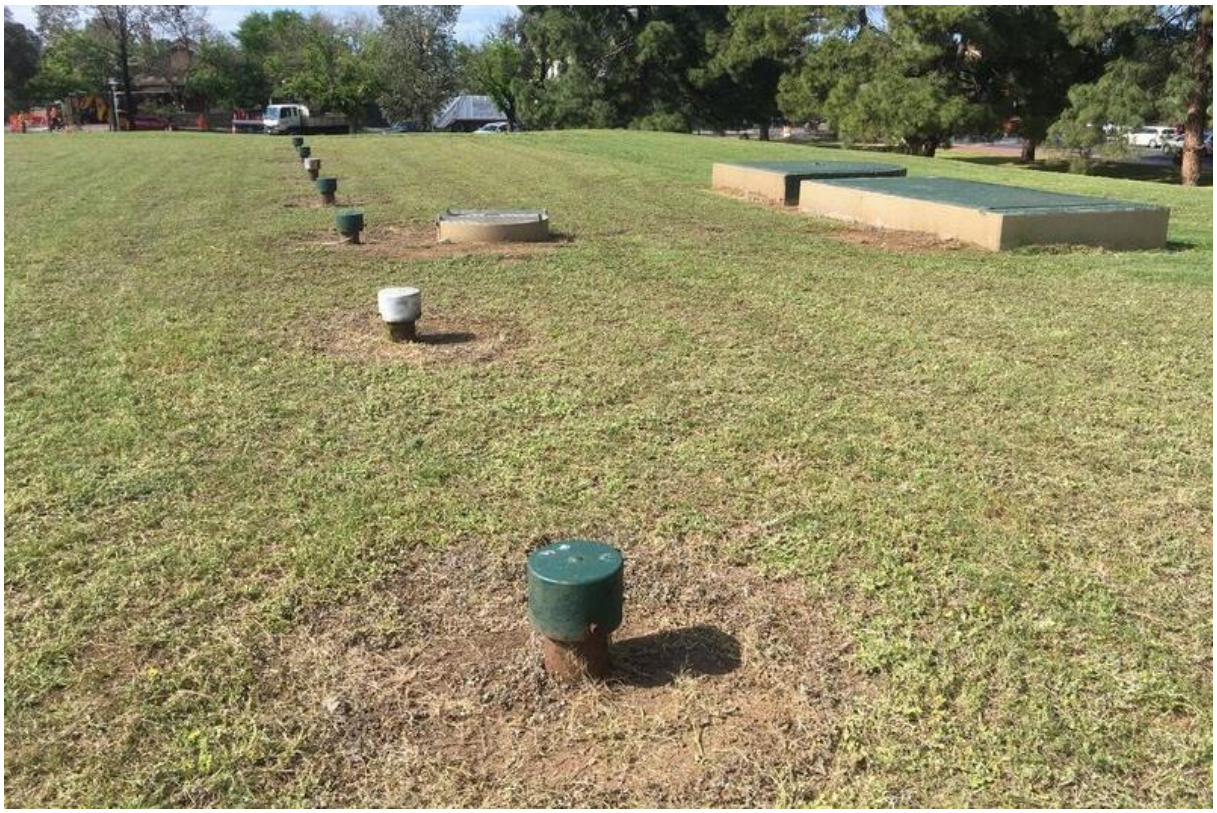


Eastern grate

NAME: North Adelaide Service Reservoir **PLACE NO.:** 26400



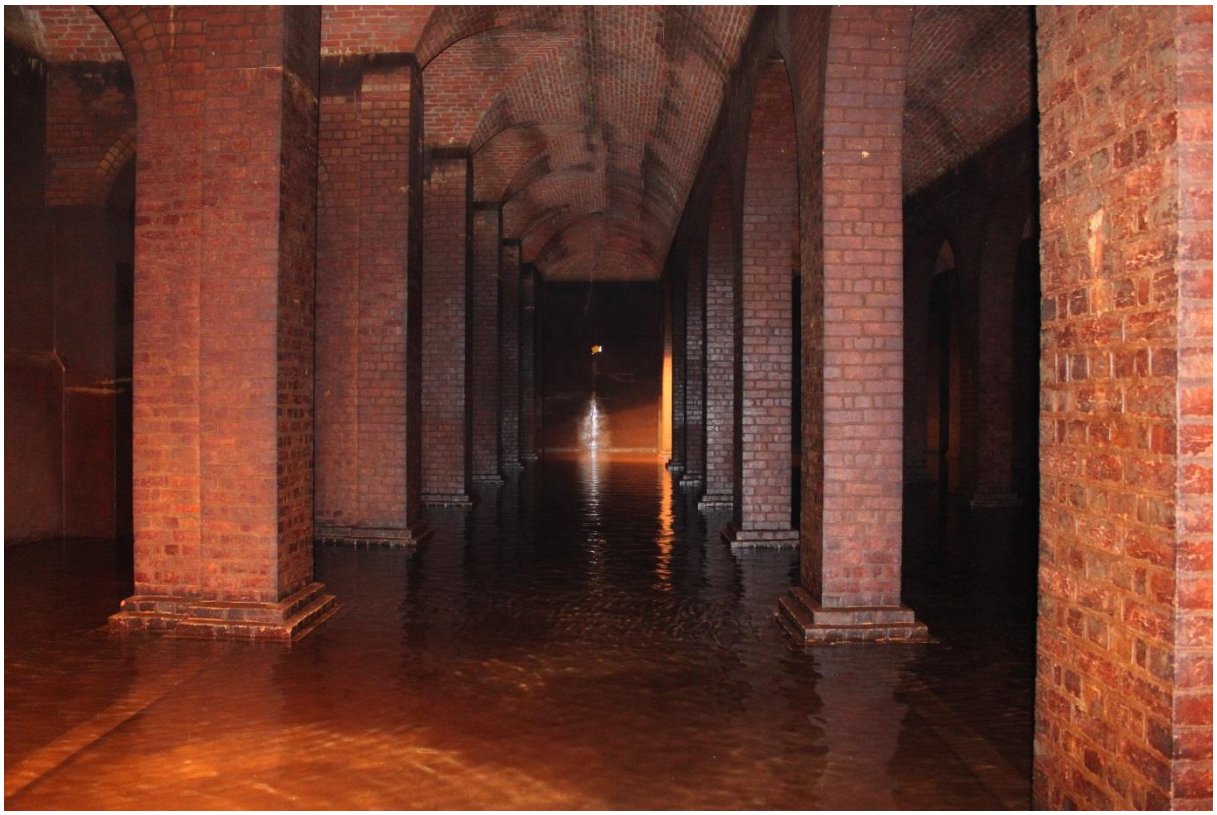
Former pump-house/Valve house



Various vents and caps

Service Reservoir interior (courtesy SA Water).

Service Reservoir interior (courtesy SA Water).



Service Reservoir interior (courtesy SA Water).

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