Woodfull Street Precinct, Prahran

Heritage Place: Woodfull Street Precinct
Address: 1-35, 2-18 Woodfull Street and 27 A'Beckett Street, Prahran

HO Reference: HO788
Citation status: Final
Date Updated: 5 April 2024

Designer: N/A
Builder: N/A

Year of Construction: 1886 and c.1913



Photograph of 15-17 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



Location map and extent of Woodfull Street Precinct.

Heritage Group: Residential buildings
Heritage Type: Residential precinct

Key Theme: Building suburbs
Key Sub-theme: The end of an era – mansion estate subdivisions in the twentieth century

Significance Level: Local

Controls:	☐	External paint controls	☐	Internal alteration controls	☐	Tree controls
	☐	Include on Victorian Heritage Register	☐	Incorporated Plans	☐	Outbuildings and fences not exempt
	☐	Prohibited uses may be permitted	☐	Aboriginal Heritage Place	■	Solar energy system controls

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Woodfull Street Precinct, comprising a group of Victorian and Federation style dwellings on Woodfull Street and A'Beckett Street, is locally significant.

The precinct is predominantly characterised by contributory graded properties, with a small number of non-contributory properties. Refer to grading map for designations.

Character elements that contribute to the significance of the precinct include:

- The distinctive pattern of the 1886 Woodfull Street (formerly Wynnstay Grove) subdivision, and subsequent waves of development created by the group of freestanding and semi-detached Victorian, Federation and interwar era residences;
- A relatively high degree of intactness arising from two distinctive phases of development and relative absence of infill;
- The regularity and harmony of the freestanding and semi-detached Victorian era villas and cottages typically characterised by hipped and gabled roof forms clad with tiling or corrugated iron, profiled corbelled chimneys, weatherboard or brick materials, timber framed sash windows, decorative eave brackets, and front verandahs with cast iron lacework;
- The regularity and harmony of the freestanding Federation era building stock characterised by red face brick with horizontal bands of roughcast, front facing half-timbered gable ends with roughcast, hipped and gabled roof forms clad with tiling or corrugated iron, corbelled chimneys with chimney pots, triple casement windows- some with leadlight and verandahs with timber fretwork;
- The regularity and harmony of sympathetic interwar era building stock characterised by hipped roofs with terracotta tiling, timber framed windows and rendered finishes;
- The relative uniformity of allotments, siting, setbacks and building heights across the precinct;
- The retention or original bluestone kerbing and guttering along Woodfull Street; and
- The retention of some original and sympathetic low timber picket and brick fencing.

With the exception of contributory fencing and corrugated iron sheet roof cladding on some residences, later alterations and additions to the properties are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Woodfull Street Precinct is of local historical and aesthetic significance to the City of Stonnington.

Why is it significant?

The Woodfull Street Precinct is historically significant as a substantially intact collection of working and middle-class Victorian and Federation housing stock that was erected in two distinct phases. Initially constructed to accommodate both middle-class settlement and the rapid increase of workers settling in the suburb during Melbourne's 1880s land boom, development within the precinct later resumed in the early twentieth century following the subsequent recovery of the 1890s economic collapse. Its varied architectural expression of middle-class Victorian villas on higher ground to the north-west and more modest semi-detached Victorian cottages and Federation dwellings on low lying ground to the east captures the developmental

trajectory of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and illustrates the area's varied social demographic stemming from its sloping topography. (Criterion A)

The Woodfull Street Precinct is aesthetically significant as a visually cohesive streetscape primarily characterised by freestanding and semi-detached single-storey Victorian and Federation era dwellings, with a few interwar era dwellings. While the buildings are of varied architectural expression, they demonstrate an overall consistency through similarities in built form, building heights, allotment sizes and setbacks. The semi-detached Federation dwellings along the west side of Woodfull Street are also particularly noteworthy as a highly cohesive strip of residences distinguished by the same materials, detailing, fenestration, and roof forms. These features, along with the retention of original and sympathetic low timber picket and brick fencing, and bluestone kerbing and guttering along Woodfull Street, combine to create a visually consistent and harmonious residential streetscape. The interwar development in the precinct is generally complementary to the earlier waves of development in terms of scale, form, and setbacks. (Criterion E)

HERCON Criteria Assessment

A	*Importance to the course, or pattern of our cultural or natural history*	Woodfull Street Precinct is historically significant as a substantially intact collection of working and middle-class Victorian and Federation housing stock that was erected in two distinct phases. Initially constructed to accommodate both middle-class settlement and the rapid increase of workers settling in the suburb during Melbourne's 1880s land boom, development within the precinct later resumed in the early twentieth century following the subsequent recovery of the 1890s economic collapse. Its varied architectural expression of middle-class Victorian villas on higher ground to the north-west and more modest semi-detached Victorian cottages and Federation dwellings on low lying ground to the east captures the developmental trajectory of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and illustrates the area's varied social demographic stemming from its sloping topography.
B	*Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history*	This place does not meet this criterion.
C	*Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history*	This place does not meet this criterion.

D	*Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments*	This place does not meet this criterion.
E	*Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics*	The Woodfull Street Precinct is aesthetically significant as a visually cohesive streetscape primarily characterised by freestanding and semi-detached single-storey Victorian and Federation era dwellings. While the buildings are of varied architectural expression, they demonstrate an overall consistency through similarities in built form, building heights, allotment sizes and setbacks. The semi-detached Federation dwellings along the west side of Woodfull Street are also particularly noteworthy as a highly cohesive strip of residences distinguished by the same materials, detailing, fenestration and roof forms. These features, along with the retention of original and sympathetic low timber picket and brick fencing, and bluestone kerbing and guttering along Woodfull Street, combine to create a visually consistent and harmonious residential streetscape.
F	*Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period*	This place does not meet this criterion.
G	*Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of the continuing and developing cultural traditions*	This place does not meet this criterion.
H	*Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history.*	This place does not meet this criterion.

Description

- ### Physical Analysis

The Woodfull Street Precinct consists of a group of residences fronting the eastern and western sides of Woodfull Street. Woodfull Street is a bi-directional street with parking on both sides, and its footpaths are laid with bitumen with bluestone kerb and guttering. Inner sections of the bluestone guttering have been replaced with concrete. Pockets of bluestone edged garden beds

planted with young Ash trees are interspaced throughout the western side of the street and on the eastern footpath. However, the original bluestone edging has mostly been removed along the eastern side. Woodfull Street retains a cobbled bluestone section at its southern junction with Wynnstay Road and the junction with Pohlman Lane.

Woodfull Street comprises a group of single-storey Victorian and Federation residences, with some interwar infill development. The western side of the street presents a group of highly cohesive semi-detached Federation residences, as well as some Victorian era residences towards the northern end. Federation era building stock typically present a mirrored open gable front façade with a side main entrance. Some variations can be seen within the group, and some pairs are instead characterised by central recessed main entrances. Despite variations in layout, common elements characteristic of the style seen on the western side of the street including half-timbered gables, triple casement windows, timber fretwork, and the face red brick materiality contribute to the strong and cohesive visual aesthetic of the Federation residences. Victorian era housing stock towards the northern end is more varied and comprises larger double fronted freestanding single-storey brick dwellings characterised by projecting front facing gables, a combination of hipped and gabled roof forms and front verandahs with either timber fretwork or cast-iron lacework. Of particular note is the freestanding two-storey Victorian residence at 29 Woodfull Street. Although its detailing has since been lost, it retains some Victorian Italianate features including decorative bracketed eaves, symmetrical composition, corbelled chimney, and window lintels. Meanwhile, the eastern side of Woodfull Street has been somewhat altered with interwar residential developments at 2 and 4-6 Woodfull Street and contemporary developments at 12 Woodfull Street and 27 A'Beckett Street. While the contemporary dwellings are somewhat intrusive, the single-storey interwar dwellings at 2 and 4-6 Woodfull Street are largely sympathetic in scale, setback, building heights and materials to the precinct's Victorian and Federation housing stock. With the exception of these dwellings, the remainder of the precinct comprises modest semi-detached cottages at 8-10 Woodfull Street and a freestanding weatherboard Victorian cottage at 12 Woodfull Street. The latter has been substantially altered but still retains its original form and corbelled chimney.

Overall, Woodfull Street retains a strong and cohesive Federation character, with some earlier Victorian era properties and later interwar development present. It is in good condition and of moderate-high integrity.

- ## Alterations and Additions

- Contemporary infill development at 12 Woodfull Street and 27 A'Beckett Street.
- Original face brickwork rendered/repainted at 3, 31 and 33 Woodfull Street.
- Upper floor additions to contributory residences at 1, 4, 7, 10 and 13 Woodfull Street.
- Timber framed sash windows replaced with sliding windows at 16 Woodfull Street.
- Roof re-clad with terracotta tiling at 16 Woodfull Street.
- Iron balustrade added to verandah at 33 Woodfull Street.
- Timber framed sash windows replaced with vertical windows with louvre shutters at 33 Woodfull Street.
- Verandah replaced with canvas awning at 33 Woodfull Street.
- Unsympathetic front boundary fencing added to 16 and 33 Woodfull Street.

History

- ### Historical Context

The area presently known as Stonnington is the traditional home of the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung and Bunurong peoples of the East Kulin Nation. Formerly characterised by pre-contact plains, grassy woodland, and floodplains on the banks of the Yarra River (Birrarung), Gardiners Creek (Kooyong Koot) and Hawksburn Creek (now channelised), this once thriving habitat provided Traditional Owners access to a range of water, plant, and animal resources integral to their way of life. The onset of colonialism not only saw the transformation of these landscapes, but also Woi wurrung and Bunurong displacement through violence and land dispossession, as is evident in the establishment of George Langhorne's Aboriginal Mission Station Reserve along the southern banks of the Yarra River in present day Prahran and Toorak. Operating under the guise of 'protection', this reserve ultimately became a focal point for segregation, dislocation, and colonial control of Aboriginal people's lives (Context Pty Ltd 2009, 31).

Despite decades of ongoing dispossession, the rich cultural heritage of Traditional Owners in Stonnington has an enduring presence to this day. Through continued resistance and the passing down of Indigenous knowledge, the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung and Bunurong people maintain an ongoing connection to, and care for Country.

European settlement in what would become the suburb of Prahran grew gradually following the 1849-1850 Crown Land Sales, which saw the subdivision of land bounded by present day Toorak Road, Orrong Road, Dandenong Road and Punt Road into fifty-one allotments (Context Pty Ltd 2009, 39). George Langhorne, the Commissioner of an 1837 Aboriginal mission in the area south of the Yarra River around Punt Hill, called this area 'Pura-ra-ran', a compound of two Bunurong words believed to mean land partially surrounded by water (O'Callaghan 1922, 54). In 1840 the name was changed to Prahran for official use.

While higher ground overlooking the Yarra to the north of Prahran was quickly acquired and settled by the colonial elite following the 1840 Crown Land Sales, the majority of present-day Prahran, being of poorly drained low-lying land characterised by wetlands, was primarily purchased by land speculators. These areas were subsequently and re-sold for farming, industry and housing the working classes. The high level of natural deposits of alluvial clay in the area meant that pockets of low-lying land were used as brickyards (Context Pty Ltd 2009, 17). By 1856, the land encompassing Prahran was primarily characterised by a scattered series of timber and brick workers cottages set on narrow allotments to the west of Williams Road, while land to the east and south remained undeveloped or in use as paddocks (Surveyor-General's Department 1856). The area was also distinguished by its strong market garden character during this period, with much of the land awaiting development being used for cultivation during the 1850s and 1860s (Malone 1983, 12).

The area underwent a period of rapid change following the 1880s land boom, which spurred the replacement of many small, mid-nineteenth century cottages with more ornate, single-fronted Victorian and Edwardian style terraces that could house the influx of factory workers as part of the area's growing brick manufacturing, food processing and textiles industries around Chapel Street and Commercial Road. Additionally, upper-middle class enclaves and mansion estates in the formerly undeveloped area of eastern Prahran were also developed to house the wealthy settling adjacent to the suburb of Armadale (Malone 2000, 20). Comprising higher ground with no major drainage problems, this area attracted comparably wealthier residents (Malone 2003,

1). These transformations were also compounded by the construction of impressively detailed shops along Chapel Street, solidifying the strip as a popular retail and commercial centre by the late nineteenth century (Allom Lovell 2000, 45).

Pockets of the suburb continued to be used as a centre for small-scale manufacturing into the early- and mid-twentieth centuries. Although business restructuring and trade liberalisation in the late twentieth century ultimately resulted in the closure and demolition of many of these factories, built remnants of this era can be seen at the c.1910 Former Kia-ora Cordial factory chimney at 181-187 High Street, Prahran and at the former milliner factory at Grattan Street, Prahran (Context Pty Ltd 2009, 95). Today, Prahran's working-class history is best represented through the relatively modest late nineteenth and early twentieth century single fronted cottages and dwellings that dominate the suburb's building stock. Meanwhile, traces of late nineteenth century middle-class residential development are best seen in the grand Victorian dwellings adjacent to Armadale along Grandview Grove.

- ## Place History

The Woodfull Street Precinct comprised Lot 47 during the 1849-1850 Crown Land Sales (Surveyor-General's Department 1849). Consisting of thirty-six acres of land bounded by present day Malvern Road, High Street, Orrong Road and the line of Pohlman Lane, the Portion was purchased as an investment by barrister Robert Williams Pohlman (Malone 2003, 9, 15). Consisting of higher land with no major drainage problems, this allotment was considered good residential and commercial land that was distinct from the poorly drained land that dominated a significant portion of what is now present-day Prahan (Malone 2003, 1). Despite this, its distance from the city centre meant that the area was slow to develop. Consequently, although a scattering of working-class timber dwellings on small allotments had been erected west of the subject area further to the west by 1856, the Portion otherwise comprised of entirely undeveloped land (Surveyor-General's Department 1856).



Figure 1. 1856 map showing the approximate location of present day Woodfull Street Precinct (then vacant) in red. *Source:* Public Record Office Victoria.

Owned by Robert Williams Pohlman during the initial mid nineteenth century period, the northern end comprising present day Orrong Park, being composed of high-quality clay, was leased out to brickmakers, among them Joseph Ellis, Sam Horton, and Steers & Brown (Malone 2001, 15). By 1880 however, most of the quarry had been hollowed out and the clay exhausted. While the land was subsequently used by council as a dump for rubbish, the 1880s land boom saw the surrounding land levelled to form Sydney Street, Pohlman Street (presently known as A' Beckett Street), Molesworth Street and Wynnstay Grove (presently known as Woodfull Street). Allotments fronting Wynnstay Grove/Woodfull Street and backing onto Pohlman Street/ A' Beckett Street were subsequently made available for purchase by 1886 (Dixon 1886; MMBW 1900).

While the eastern side comprised of narrow allotments, allotments on the western side were relatively generous due to their higher ground and proximity to mansions along the prestigious Grandview Grove. Initial late Victorian housing stock thus varied, with present day 29, 31, 33 and 35 Woodfull Street (formerly numbered 23, 25, 27 and 29) comprising of moderate to large double fronted villas, and present day 8, 10 and 16 Woodfull Street (formerly 2, 4 and 10 Woodfull Street) comprising of more modest worker's cottages (MMBW 1899) (see Figure 2 and 3). An 1899 MMBW map also depicts Victorian era cottages at present day 12 and 14 Woodfull Street and 18, 19, 20, 22A and 22 A'Beckett Street, although these have since been demolished and replaced with contemporary infill (MMBW 1899). These dwellings along A'Beckett Street have consequently been excluded from the precinct.

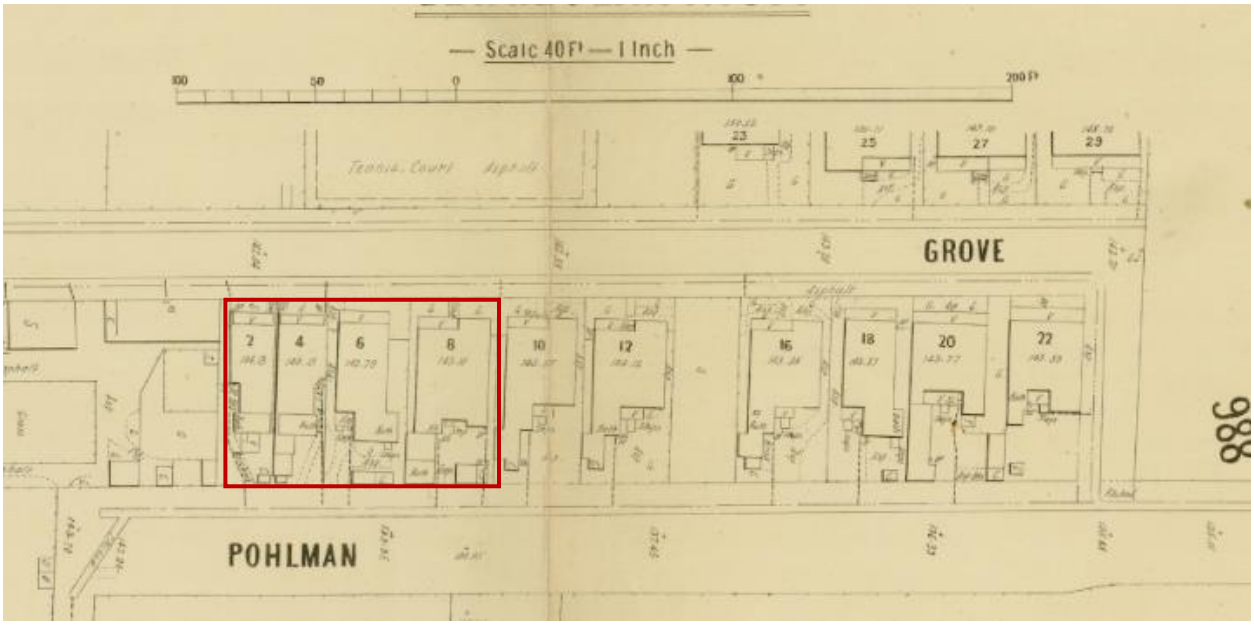


Figure 2. 1900 MMBW detail plan 989 showing present day 8-16 Woodfull Street, Prahran (then Wynnstay Grove) in red. *Source:* State Library of Victoria.

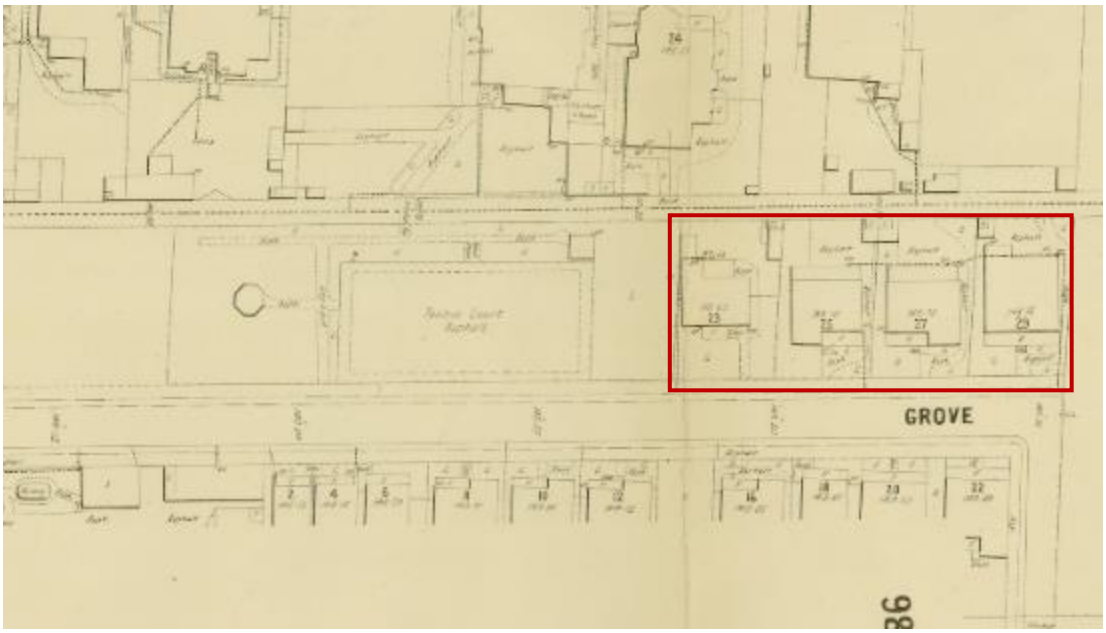


Figure 3. 1899 MMBW detail plan 988 showing present 29-35 Woodfull Street, Prahran (then Wynnstay Grove) in red. *Source:* State Library of Victoria.

Meanwhile, the remaining land on the western side at present day 1-27 Woodfull Street either comprised vacant land or the grounds of mansions along Grandview Grove (MMBW 1899). Due to the financial collapse of the 1890s, this area was only further subdivided and developed in the 1900s following economic recovery (Prahran Rate Books, Prahran Ward). Prahran Rate Books indicate that the remaining Federation style dwellings on this side of the street were constructed by 1913-1914 (Prahran Rate Books, Prahran Ward). Then known as Wynnstay Grove, this subsequent wave of development comprised of modest semi-detached dwellings and solidified the street's working-class character. Initial residents included clerk Sydney Cathie at 5 Woodfull Grove, carpenter John Stratton at 11 Woodfull Grove and labourer Ernest Wright at 15 Woodfull Grove (Prahran Rate Books, Prahran). The street was subsequently re-named to Woodfull Street in the early 1940s.

While not without interwar and contemporary infill and alterations, the majority of single-storey Victorian and Federation era dwellings along Woodfull Street, particularly those on the west side, have survived intact. Today, they continue to be used as private residential properties.

Comparative Analysis

Developed in two distinct phases, the Woodfull Street Precinct comprises a substantially intact series of detached and semi-detached Victorian and semi-detached Federation style dwellings respectively constructed during the late 1880s and c.1913. The Precinct not only forms a tangible link to Melbourne's 1880s land boom, but also the subsequent economic recovery following the 1890s financial collapse. Within the City of Stonnington, there are several residential areas of a mixed architectural character that also followed this developmental trajectory. Comparative examples include:

- **Chatsworth Road Precinct, Prahran (HO127).** Chatsworth Road Precinct comprises a streetscape of late nineteenth and early twentieth century freestanding and semi-detached Victorian and Federation style dwellings. While it is dominated by Victorian dwellings as

opposed to the predominantly Federation character of Woodfull Street Precinct, it nevertheless compares as an intact residential area developed following the 1880s boom period, as well as during the 1900s following the economic recovery of the 1890s. Comparative features include its clear Victorian and Federation character stemming from a combination of hipped and gabled roof forms clad with tiling or corrugated iron, face brick or render, front facing gable ends, timber joinery, verandahs with cast iron lacework or timber fretwork, profiled brick chimneys and sash windows. Its Victorian housing stock is substantially more intact than those within Woodfull Street Precinct, and the precinct contains a smaller number of Federation dwellings. Of the two, the dwellings within Chatsworth Road Precinct are overall more generous in scale and elaborate in terms of ornamentation and detailing.

- **Auburn Grove Precinct, Armadale (HO123).** Constructed between 1887 and 1910, the Auburn Grove Precinct comprises a fine group of Victorian and Federation style dwellings and shops. While characterised by freestanding middle-class villas as opposed to a combination of more modest detached and semi-detached residences, it is nevertheless comparable to the Woodfull Street Precinct as a residential area developed in two distinct phases. The precinct draws comparisons through its clear Victorian and Federation character, including front facing gable ends and/or hipped roof forms, verandahs with either cast iron lacework or timber fretwork, profiled chimneys, roofs clad with terracotta tiling or corrugated iron, timber joinery and sash windows. Other analogous features include the streetscape rhythm, predominance of brick and timber picket fencing, consistency in terms of sitting, forms and setbacks. As with Chatsworth Road Precinct, housing stock within Auburn Grove Precinct is overall more generous in scale and elaborate in terms of ornamentation due to its middle-class character. It has a greater proportion of Victorian era housing stock and is of a high degree of integrity overall due to the intactness of contributory dwellings to their original states.

Furthermore, the unified strip of Federation properties on the west side of Woodfull Street can also be compared to **Fern Avenue Precinct, Windsor (HO132)** and **Banole Estate Precinct, Prahran (HO385),** which both comprise streetscapes of modest freestanding and semi-detached Federation era dwellings characterised by front facing half-timbered gable ends, face red brickwork, corbelled brick chimneys, verandahs with timber fretwork and timber joinery, as well as low timber picket fencing and a cohesiveness stemming from a consistencies in siting, forms and setbacks.

Although not without alterations, the Woodfull Street Precinct comprises a largely intact and cohesive streetscape of mixed Victorian and Federation character that demonstrates the initial boom era development, the subsequent hiatus of the 1890s and early 1900s, and the eventual economic recovery in the 1910s that resumed suburban development. As with Chatsworth Street Precinct and Auburn Grove Precinct, its varied architectural expression and lack of transition between the two styles not only captures two distinct phases of development, but also provides insight into the varied nature of late nineteenth and early twentieth century housing styles.

Precinct Map



Grading Table

* S: Significant

C: Contributory

NC: Non-contributory

Refer to Heritage Victoria's Model brief for consultants (p.6) for explanation of designations.

Note: the Style/era column follows the architectural style categories set out in Heritage Victoria's HERMES Orion heritage database and does not necessarily reflect the date of construction. For details on construction era(s) where available, refer to the Place History section.

Street address	*Place type*	*Style/era*	*Grading*
1 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Victorian Period (1851-1901)	C
2 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Interwar period (c.1919-c.1940)	C
3 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
4 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Interwar period (c.1919-c.1940)	C
5 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C

Street address	Place type	Style/era	Grading
6 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Interwar period (c.1919-c.1940)	C
7 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
8 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Victorian Period (1851-1901)	C
9 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
10 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Victorian Period (1851-1901)	C
11 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
12 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Contemporary	NC
13 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
15 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
16 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Victorian Period (1851-1901)	C
17 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
19 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
21 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
23 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
25 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
27 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902 – c.1918)	C
29 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Victorian Period (1851-1901)	C
31 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Victorian Period (1851-1901)	C
33 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Victorian Period (1851-1901)	C
35 Woodfull Street, Prahran	House	Victorian Period (1851-1901)	C
27 A'Beckett Street, Prahran	House	Contemporary	NC

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Surveyor-General's Department. 1856. Prahran Municipality. Map. Historic Plan Collection VPRS8168. Public Record Office Victoria.

Limitations

1. Access to all heritage places was limited to a visual inspection from the public domain. The interiors of buildings and inaccessible areas such as rear gardens were not accessed as part of this heritage study.
2. Condition and site modification assessment was limited to a visual inspection undertaken from the public domain as well as desktop resources.
3. The historical notes provided for this citation are not considered to be an exhaustive history of the site.

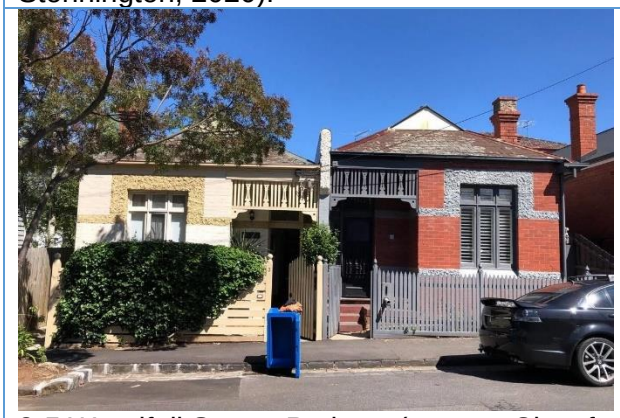
Images



1 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



2 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



3-5 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



4 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



5 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



6 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



7 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



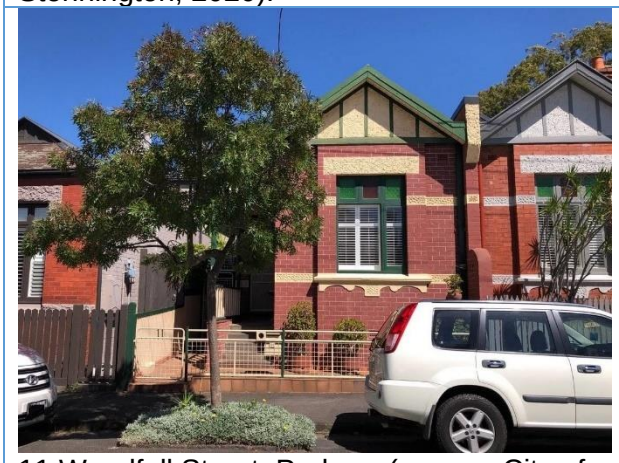
8 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



9 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



10 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



11 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



12 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



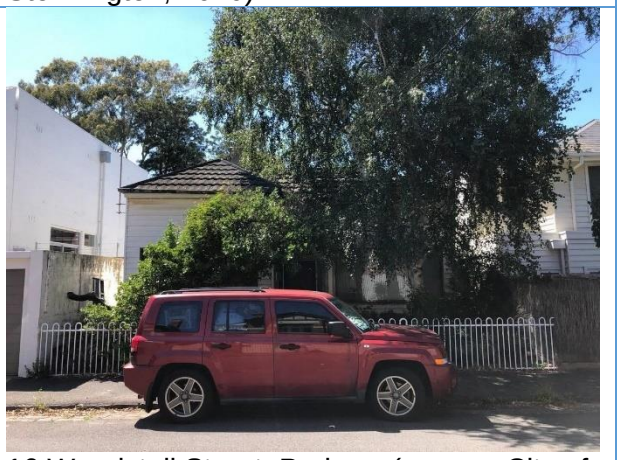
13 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



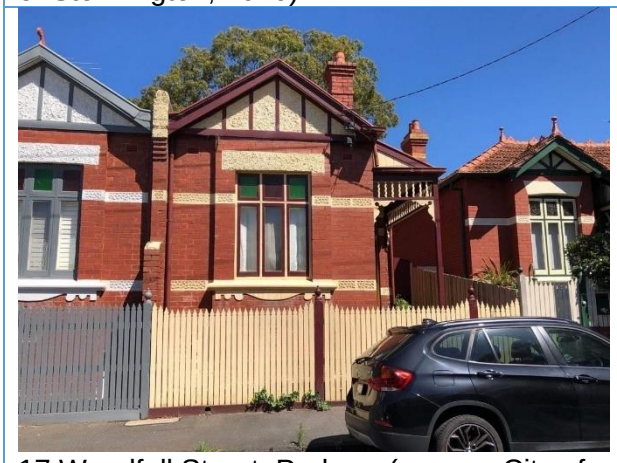
27 A'Beckett Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



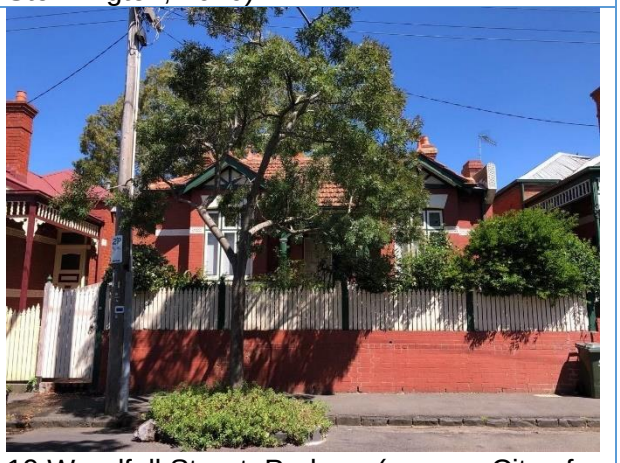
15-17 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



16 Woodstull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



17 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



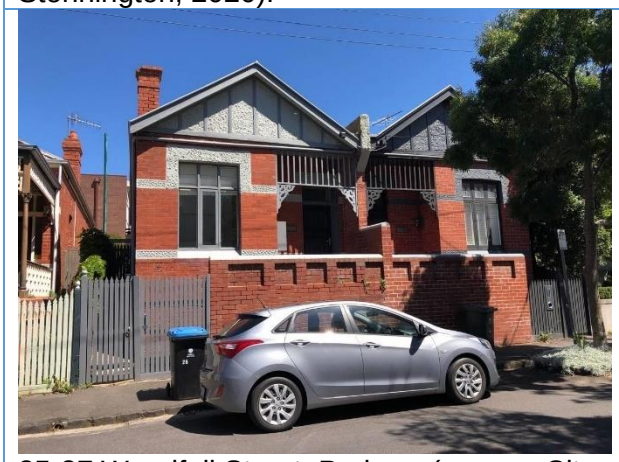
19 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



21 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



23 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



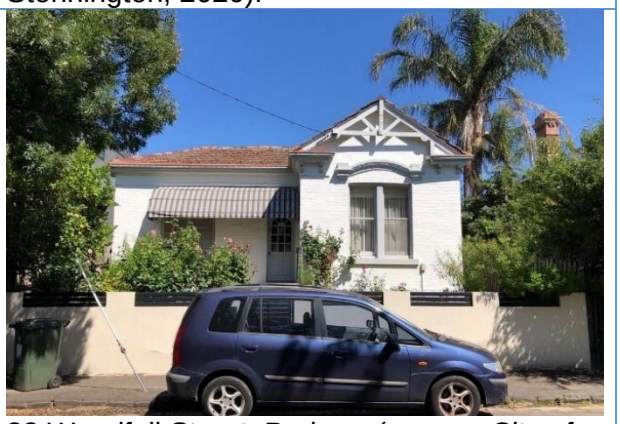
25-27 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



29 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



31 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



33 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).



35 Woodfull Street, Prahran (source: City of Stonnington, 2020).

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