Lalbert Crescent Precinct

Heritage Place: Lalbert Crescent Precinct
Address: 531, 535-541 Orrong Road, Armadale; 21-27 Kelvin Grove; 3-23, 4-8, and 16-24 Lalbert Crescent; and 23-33 Larnook Street, Prahran

HO Reference: HO784
Citation status: Final
Date Updated:5 April 2024

Designer: Unknown
Builder: Unknown

Year of Construction: 1938-1944



Photograph of the 9 Lalbert Crescent, Prahran. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024.



Location map and extent of the Lalbert Crescent Precinct.

Heritage Group: Residential buildings
Heritage Type: Residential precinct

Key Theme: Building suburbs
Key Sub-theme: Developing higher density living – developing apartment living

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 Lalbert Crescent Precinct, comprising properties on Lalbert Crescent, Kelvin Grove, Larnook Street, Prahran, and Orrong Road, Aramdale, is locally significant.

The precinct is characterised by contributory graded buildings, one significant graded property, with a small number of non-contributory infill elements. Refer to the grading maps for designations.

Significant properties include:

- 537 Orrong Road, Prahran (highly intact and articulated example of an interwar Streamline and Jazz Moderne style flat building).

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

- The generous allotments and subdivision pattern established by the 1938 Lalbert Estate subdivision, centred around the curved ‘S’ alignment of Lalbert Crescent;
- The significant graded significant flat building at 537 Orrong Road, Prahran, otherwise known as Granada Flats, distinguished by its striking articulation of the Streamline and Jazz Moderne styles. Key contributory features include its composition, curved and rectangular corners, curved concrete balconies with horizontal grooves, steel framed windows, contrasting vertical and horizontal motifs, rounded corners, and banded rendered parapet topped with a sculptural 'ziggurat';
- The presence of a large group of intact, generously scaled contributory buildings designed in varying interwar styles, including Old English, Moderne and the emergent International Functionalist, reflecting the middle-class architectural tastes of the interwar period;
- The high integrity of the contributory buildings when viewed from the street. Dwellings typically survive with their presentation to the street largely unaltered, retaining original elements such as hipped and gabled roof forms clad with terracotta tiling, timber framed or steel-framed windows, some built into curved corners, profiled chimneys, and various interwar style detailing including Streamline forms, exposed rafter tails, contrasting brickwork and clinker brickwork;
- The regularity and harmony of the predominantly two-storey freestanding building stock;
- Consistency in front setbacks on each individual street; and
- Original or period appropriate low brick and rendered brick fences. The contributory brick fences are located at:
    - 537 and 541 Orrong Road;
    - 23-33 Larnook Street;
    - 21-25 Kelvin Grove; and
    - 3-7, 8, 11-13, 15, 16, 21-23 Lalbert Crescent.

Later alterations and additions to the properties are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Lalbert Crescent Precinct is of local historical and representative significance to the City of Stonnington.

Why is it significant?

The Lalbert Crescent Precinct is historically significant as an interwar residential area established following the fourth and final subdivision of the late-Victorian Lalbert Estate in 1938. Prior to the 1938 subdivision, the grounds of the Lalbert Mansion estate had incrementally been subdivided first in 1909, then in 1910 and 1912 before the final subdivision in 1938 that produced Lalbert Crescent. The subsequent establishment of interwar buildings, some of which comprise flats, following the final subdivision not only saw the shift away from freestanding Victorian residences set on large grounds, but also diversified its demographic and encouraged new forms of residential living. As such, Lalbert Crescent Precinct illustrates both the social and urban changes linked to growth of the emergent middle-class in the interwar years, as well as the broader subdivision and breaking up of 19th century mansion estates which historically characterised the City of Stonnington. (Criterion A)

The Lalbert Crescent Precinct is of representative significance as an intact and visually cohesive interwar residential precinct that clearly demonstrates the style and character of interwar development in this area of Prahran. Stylistically, the residences on Lalbert Crescent, Larnook Street, Kelvin Grove and Orrong Road exhibit the key features associated with interwar Old English Revival, International Functionalist, and Streamline Moderne styles, including brick and steel materials, clinker, cream and burnt orange brick finishes, strong rectilinear forms, projecting gables, curved streamline elements and rounded corners associated with the Moderne and Art Deco influences of the interwar years, and parapet detailing derived from Jazz Moderne sources. As a group of freestanding buildings set along the curved alignments of Lalbert Crescent and Larnook Street, the precinct also demonstrates the key 'garden suburb' characteristics of the interwar period, complemented by a number of early fence arrangements. (Criterion D)

HERCON Criteria Assessment

A	*Importance to the course, or pattern of our cultural or natural history*	The Lalbert Crescent Precinct is historically significant as an interwar residential area established following the fourth and final subdivision of the late-Victorian Lalbert Estate in 1938. Prior to the 1938 subdivision, the grounds of the Lalbert Mansion estate had incrementally been subdivided first in 1909, then in 1910 and 1912 before the final subdivision in 1938 that produced Lalbert Crescent. The subsequent establishment of interwar buildings, some of which comprise flats, following the final subdivision not only saw the shift away from freestanding Victorian residences set on large grounds, but also diversified its demographic and encouraged new forms of residential living. As such, Lalbert Crescent Precinct illustrates both the social and urban changes linked to growth of the emergent middle-class in the interwar years, as well

		as the broader subdivision and breaking up of 19th century mansion estates which historically characterised the City of Stonnington.
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*	The Lalbert Crescent Precinct is of representative significance as an intact and visually cohesive interwar residential precinct that clearly demonstrates the style and character of interwar development in this area of Prahran. Stylistically, the residences on Lalbert Crescent, Larnook Street, Kelvin Grove and Orrong Road exhibit the key features associated with interwar Old English Revival, International Functionalist and Streamline Moderne styles, including brick and steel materials, clinker, cream and burnt orange brick finishes, strong rectilinear forms, projecting gables, curved streamline elements and rounded corners associated with the Moderne and Art Deco influences of the interwar years, and parapet detailing derived from Jazz Moderne sources. As a group of freestanding buildings set along the curved alignments of Lalbert Crescent and Larnook Street, the precinct also demonstrates the key 'garden suburb' characteristics of the interwar period, complemented by a number of early fence arrangements
E	*Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics*	This place does not meet this criterion.
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*	This place does not meet this criterion.

	Indigenous peoples as part of the continuing and developing cultural traditions	
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 Lalbert Crescent Precinct consists of thirty-two properties fronting Lalbert Crescent, Orrong Road, Larnook Street and Kelvin Grove. Lalbert Crescent joins Kelvin Grove and Orrong Road in an S shaped alignment. The precinct is generally bounded by High Street to the north, Orrong Road to the east and Dandenong Road to the south.

Lalbert Crescent is an S shaped crescent with a central court, laid with concrete kerbs, guttering, footpaths and concrete vehicular crossovers. The Crescent includes nature strips planted with juvenile ornamental plantings. At the intersection of Lalbert Crescent and Kelvin Grove are three mature Elm plantings. Kelvin Grove is planted with Ash trees, and both Orrong Road and Larnook Street are planted with mature London Plane trees.

The Lalbert Crescent Precinct contains a diverse group of residences from the late interwar period, largely characterised by freestanding, two-storey private residences or two-storey interwar flat buildings, demonstrating a variety of popular interwar architectural styles, including influences drawing upon Old English, Moderne, Jazz Moderne, and International Functionalist.

Residences draw upon a variety of popular interwar architectural styles. Residences that draw on Old English Revival stylistic elements, including 9 Lalbert Crescent, features a prominent, decorative tower with terracotta shingle roofing, 23 Larnook Street, with castellations reminiscent of English castles and fortifications, and 31 Larnook Street, which features a clinker-brick exterior, prominent front-facing gable, entry porch, and lead-light windows.

Residences that draw upon Moderne and Internationalist Functionalist stylistic elements, include 3, 11-13, and 17 Lalbert Crescent, and 531, 535, and 539-541 Orrong Road. Each feature Moderne stylistic elements, including curved walls and windows, expressive use of render and contrasting brick masonry, which often convey a horizontal emphasis, steel or timber framed windows, and parapets either flat faced or banded, or with brick detailing.

Prominent within the precinct, Granada Flats, at 539 Orrong Road, is a striking articulation of Streamline and Jazz Moderne styles, featuring curved and rectangular corners, curved concrete balconies with horizontal grooves, steel framed windows in rectangular and porthole varieties, contrasting vertical and horizontal motifs, rounded corners and banded rendered parapet with a sculptural ‘ziggurat’.

Beyond, other residences and buildings within the precinct represent emergent International Functionalist designs, with no immediate Old English Revival stylistic features, except for the use of clinker bricks and front-facing gables. Key International Functionalist stylistic features include the use of strong rectilinear forms, low pitched roof forms, typically with a boxed eave,

and finished with glazed terracotta or concrete cement tiles, representing interwar austerity measures, the use of steel or timber framed windows, and an overall austere and less-ostentatious decorative forms. This austere stylistic design contrasts with the Old English Revival movement, and with the surrounding residences from the Victorian and Federation periods. Exterior walls are adorned with brick masonry, often with horizontal elements in a contrasting brick, chimney forms are rectilinear and often unadorned.

Overall, the residences present consistent setbacks on their relevant streets. Some front gardens and front boundary fences strongly relate to the design and period of the interwar residences, constructed in the same brick masonry as their respective residence, or are rendered to match. Intact or sympathetic fences generally comprise low brick or rendered fences and promote a widened visual vista along both Larnook Street and Lalbert Crescent.

The Lalbert Crescent Precinct presents as a group of highly varied late interwar era residences, comprising a mixture of emergent International Functionalist design with Old English Revival and Moderne elements, as well as an expressive demonstration of a Streamline and Jazz Moderne styles at 537 Orrong Road. As an expression of the final of four subdivisions marking the break-up of the broader Lalbert Mansion estate, the streetscape character is highly cohesive owing to all structures in the precinct relating to the 1938 land release. The curved roadway of Lalbert Crescent and Larnook Street are unique elements of the precinct. The curved alignment and wide setting of Lalbert Crescent creates a generous but enclosed vista, enhanced by the front gardens and low fences found along the street. Most residences have largely retained their original form, massing and detailing with only a few contemporary infill residences found within the precinct. The Lalbert Crescent Precinct is in good condition overall and is of high integrity.

• Alterations and Additions

- Infill development at 4, 10 and 18 Lalbert Crescent.
- Major contemporary alterations to 12-14, and 16 Lalbert Crescent.
- Rendering and overpainting of 6 and 12-14 Lalbert Crescent.
- Aluminium fencing at 9 and 20 Lalbert Crescent.

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 Lalbert Crescent Precinct was formerly part of the broader 1880 Lalbert Estate. The subdivision of the Estate was a protracted undertaking, with the first subdivision occurring on the 9th of October 1909 following the passing of Alderman C. J. Ham (The Argus, 1909, 19). The initial 1909 subdivision produced Airlie Avenue and Highbury Grove, Armadale, and comprised a total of 16 lots measuring 46ft by 136ft (The Argus, 1909, 2). The second subdivision occurred on the 2nd of April 1910, with an additional 16 lots put to auction with eight lots fronting Airlie Avenue and eight lots fronting Kelvin Grove (The Herald, 1910, 2). Each lot was 46ft by 139ft. Two years later, on the 23rd November 1912, The Age advertised a preliminary notice that an additional 21 lots were for sale, this time including the late-Victorian Italianate Lalbert Mansion (The Age, 1912, 2). A 1931 aerial photograph of the site shows the Lalbert Mansion and houseblock still intact, fronting Orrong Road and north of the Larnook Mansion.

In 1938, the Lalbert Estate commenced the sale of the extensive art collection held in the Mansion, The Argus reported the auction as 'one of the best in the Commonwealth' (The Argus, 1938, 22). The auction consisted of 70 pieces, with works by Sir Arthur Streeton, Blamire Young, JJ Hilder, Hans Heysen, Frederick McCubbin and many other prominent artists. The sale was conducted at the Melbourne Town Hall, and signified the commencement of the last Lalbert Estate subdivision. Additionally, The Argus reported the 'HUGE DEMOLITION SALE BY AUCTION of THE LARGE 2-STOREY MANSION HOME' (The Argus, 1938, 18).

The same year in 1938, The Argus advertised the auction notice for the fourth Lalbert Subdivision to be auctioned onsite on the 17th of September (The Argus, 1938, 22). The sale consisted of 35 allotments with frontages to Orrong Road, Lalbert Crescent, and Kelvin Street. A 1945 aerial photograph of the site shows the Lalbert Mansion removed, and the precinct fully developed.



"Lalbert," Orrong Road, Armadale—the Residence of C. J. Ham, Esq.

Figure 1. 1904 photograph of Lalbert mansion, namesake of Lalbert Crescent and the associated precinct. Source: Punch, 1904, 22.

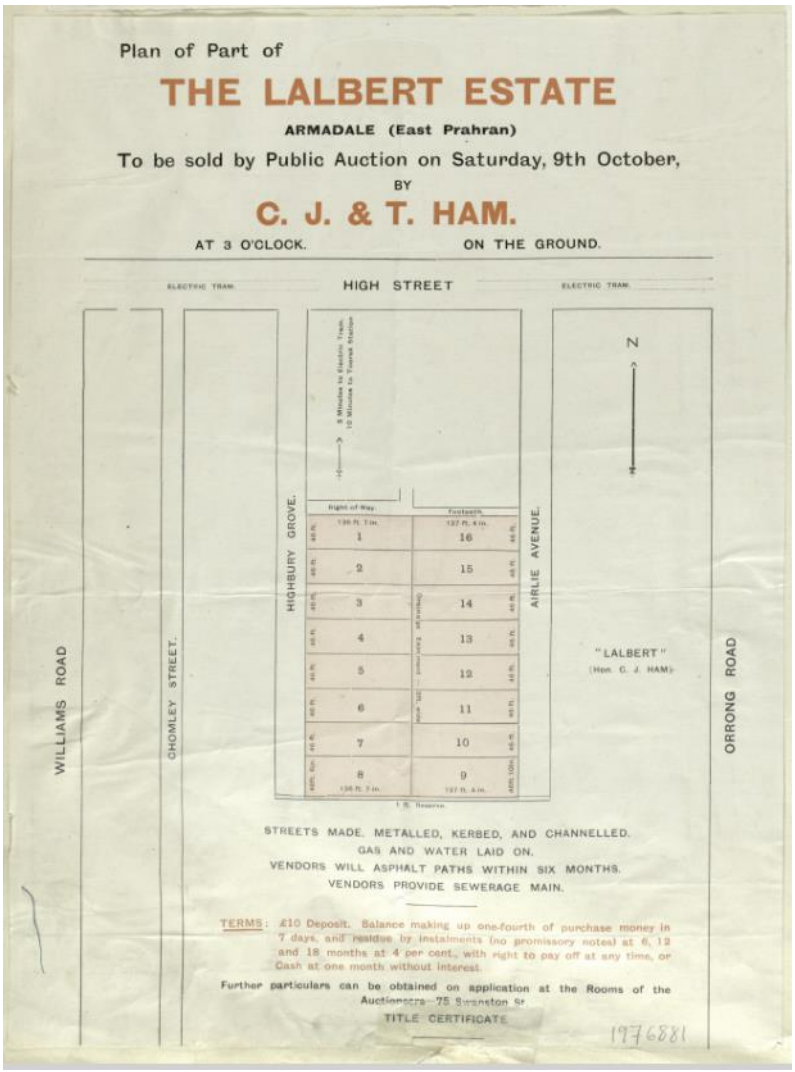


Figure 2. The 1909 subdivision plan for the Lalbert Estate. Source: *Lalbert Estate, Armadale (East Prahran) [cartographic material].* (1800) [1909].



Figure 3. 1931 aerial photo of Lalbert Mansion, with the neighbouring streets marked and labelled. Source: LANDATA.



Figure 4. 1945 aerial view of the Lalbert Crescent Precinct, with streets marked and labelled. Source: LANDATA.

Comparative Analysis

The Lalbert Crescent Precinct is historically representative of the broader subdivisional practices that were occurring in the early 20th century and interwar years, primarily resulting in the subdivision and breaking up of large 19th century mansion estates which preceded the suburbs as they are contemporaneously understood. The City of Stonnington was historically occupied by substantial mansion estates, and in the early 20th century these estates were extensively sold and developed for the construction of large villa allotments for the rapidly emerging upper middle class. Lalbert Crescent is directly comparable to the following precincts:

- **Linden Court/Jessamine Avenue/Kenleigh Grove Precinct, Prahran (HO141).** The Linden Court/Jessamine Avenue/Kenleigh Grove Precinct, Prahran is directly comparable to the Lalbert Crescent Precinct as subdivision planned and developed in the interwar years. More specifically, the streetscape of intact interwar flats and duplexes on Kenleigh Grove within this larger precinct has key similarities in terms of historical development, typology, visual cohesiveness and degree of intactness. As with the Lalbert Crescent Precinct, the Linden Court/Jessamine Avenue/Kenleigh Grove Precinct is also distinguished by its Garden Suburb character stemming from generous allotment sizes and its cul-de-sac/crescent alignment. Key differences however relate to the contrasting sizes of both precincts, with HO141 being marginally larger than the Lalbert Crescent Precinct, and HO141 being characterised by a higher ratio of flat buildings to private residences than the Lalbert Crescent Precinct.
- **Coolullah and Quamby Avenues Precinct, South Yarra (HO382).** The Coolullah and Quamby Avenues Precinct, South Yarra is directly comparable to the Lalbert Crescent Precinct as a concentrated grouping of interwar flats designed in the Moderne and English Domestic Revival styles. While Coolullah and Quamby Avenues Precinct has a greater degree of highly articulated, significant graded interwar flat buildings, similarities can nevertheless be drawn in terms of overall degree of consistency, streetscape rhythm, scale and design quality. It also shares with the Lalbert Crescent Precinct a distinct garden suburb character stemming from generous subdivisions along curved/ terminating streets.
- **Stanley Gardens Precinct, Malvern (HO388).** The Stanley Gardens Precinct, Malvern comprises an interwar residential development characterised by a mixture of contributory single- storey and two-storey interwar villas in garden settings, as well as its aesthetic arrangement of streets radiating from a central intersection. It shares a series of noted comparable features, including a variety in architectural character and expression within a uniform scale and form, a garden estate character stemming from its generous setbacks and garden settings, the intactness of dwellings to their original states, consistency in materials, and a picturesque streetscape setting created by its unique subdivision and allotment pattern. However, as opposed to the mixture of interwar styles at Lalbert Crescent Precinct, the Stanley Gardens Precinct is chiefly comprised of Bungalow style homes. Of the two, the Stanley Gardens Precinct is generally more modest in terms of its degree of architectural expressiveness.

Addressing the above examples, the Lalbert Crescent Precinct is considered directly comparable with other interwar precincts in the City of Stonnington. While the majority of the individual buildings within the are not necessarily architecturally distinguished, as a group they form a picturesque and visually harmonious streetscape that clearly illustrates the interwar phase of both flat and single residence development in the former City of Prahran. As

demonstrated above, it compares well to other examples in terms of intactness, cohesiveness and representativeness. Its ‘S’ shaped crescent shaped thoroughfare is also of particular note, which lends the area a distinct Garden Suburb character.

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
3 Lalbert Crescent	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
3A Lalbert Crescent	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
4 Lalbert Crescent	House	Contemporary	NC
5 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
6 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
7 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
8 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
9 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
10 Lalbert Crescent	Apartments	Contemporary	NC
11-13 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
12 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
15 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
16 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
17 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
18 Lalbert Crescent	House	Contemporary	NC
19 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
20 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
23 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C

Street address	Place type	Style/era	Grading
24 Lalbert Crescent	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
21 Kelvin Grove	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
23 Kelvin Grove	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
25 Kelvin Grove	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
27 Kelvin Grove	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
23 Larnook Street	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
25 Larnook Street	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
27 Larnook Street	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
29 Larnook Street	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
31 Larnook Street	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
33 Larnook Street	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
531 Orrong Road	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
535 Orrong Road	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
537 Orrong Road	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	S
539 Orrong Road	Flats	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C
541 Orrong Road	House	Interwar period (c.1910-c.1940)	C

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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



3 and 3A Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



4 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



6 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



3A and 5 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



5 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



7 and 9 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



8 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



9 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



10 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



11-13 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



12-14 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



15 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



16 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



17 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



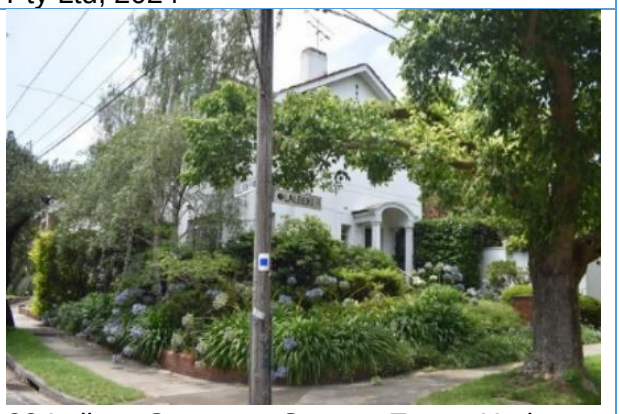
18 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



21 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



20A Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



22 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



23 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



Oblique streetview of Lalbert Crescent looking east. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



21 Kelvin Grove. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



23 Kelvin Grove. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



25 Kelvin Grove. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



Oblique view of 27 Kelvin Grove and 24 Lalbert Crescent. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



23 Larnook Street. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



25 Larnook Street. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



27 Larnook Street. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



29 Larnook Street. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



31 Larnook Street. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



33 Larnook Street. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



531 Orrong Road. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



535 Orrong Road. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



537 Orrong Road. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



Oblique view of 535 and 537 Orrong Road. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



539 Orrong Road. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024



541 Orrong Road. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2024

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