Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private Hospital, 5 Lewisham Road, Windsor

Heritage Place: Former Brackley School / Former St. Helen's Private Hospital	**HO Reference:** HO775
Address: 5 Lewisham Road, Windsor	**Citation status:** Final
	Date Updated: 5 April 2024
Designer: Unknown	**Year of Construction:** 1875, c.1898-1906, c. 1919
Builder: Unknown	



Photograph of the Former Brackley School and St. Helen's Private Hospital at 5 Lewisham Road, Windsor. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Location map and extent of the Former Brackley School and St. Helen's Private Hospital at 5 Lewisham Road, Windsor.

Heritage Group: Education; Health Services **Heritage Type:** Private School; Hospital	**Key Theme:** Education; Community and Culture **Key Sub-theme:** Private venture schools; Hospitals

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 property at 5 Lewisham Road, Windsor (otherwise known as the Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital), is significant. Specifically, the form, detailing, materials and fenestration of the original 1875 wing, along with early alterations and additions dating to c.1898-1906 and c.1919, are of local heritage significance. Later and additions to the property are not significant.

How is it significant?

The Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital is of local historical significance. It is also of local significance as a rare example of a late nineteenth century private venture school in the municipality.

Why is it significant?

The Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital is of historical significance as a building associated with two key phases of development in the municipality – the initial provision of private venture schools throughout the late nineteenth century, and the development of small local private hospitals throughout the early twentieth century. As reflected in its physical fabric, which relate to its former educational use as various small private venture schools known as Irene House and Brackley Boys' School, and later as an early twentieth century private hospital known as the St Helen's Private Hospital, the building forms a tangible link to the development of both private education and private hospitals, which were developed to serve the broader municipality's upper-middle class demographic. As such, the Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital not only illustrates the prevalence of private education and welfare providers in the area, but also the role these sectors played in defining the municipality's class identity. (Criterion A)

The Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital is significant as a rare surviving example of a private venture school building established in the pre-Federation era. Developed to cater for the municipality's wealthy families, who preferred to give their children a private education, these schools were once widespread throughout the municipality, and typically consisted of modestly scaled buildings sited along residential streets. Many of these smaller school buildings have ceased operating, and the private venture schools that have survived have expanded to larger premises and now form part of the current private school system. Accordingly, the Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital forms a rare example of a typology integral to the development of private education in the municipality. (Criterion B)

HERCON Criteria Assessment

A	*Importance to the course, or pattern of our cultural or natural history*	The Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital is of historical significance as a building associated with two key phases of development in the municipality – the initial provision of private venture schools throughout the late nineteenth century, and the development of small local private hospitals throughout the early twentieth

		century. As reflected in its physical fabric, which relate to its former educational use as various small private venture schools known as Irene House and Brackley Boys' School, and later as an early twentieth century private hospital known as the St Helen's Private Hospital, the building forms a tangible link to the development of both private education and private hospitals, both of which were developed to serve the broader municipality's upper-middle class demographic. As such, the Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital not only illustrates the prevalence of private education and welfare providers in the area, but also the role these sectors played in defining the municipality's class identity.
B	*Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history*	The Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital is significance as a rare surviving example of a private venture school building established in 1875. Developed to cater for the municipality's wealthy families, who preferred to give their children a private education, these schools were once widespread throughout the municipality, and typically consisted of modestly scaled buildings sited along residential streets. Many of these smaller school buildings have ceased operating, and the private venture schools that have survived have expanded to larger premises and now form part of the current private school system. Accordingly, the Former Brackley School / Former St Helen's Private Hospital forms a rare example of a typology integral to the development of private education in the municipality.
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*	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 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 Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private Hospital consists of a two-storey building formerly used as a school and later a private hospital. The present building is an amalgamation of the original 1875 structure, a late nineteenth century extension to the northern elevation, c.1919 façade treatments, and contemporary rear addition to west of the 1875 structure.

The present façade fronts Lewisham Road and consists of face red brick laid with a stretcher bond and a complex hipped roof clad with corrugated sheet metal. Three face brick corbelled chimneys extend from the original hipped roof.

The original 1875 wing extends west from Lewisham Road, bordering a laneway along the southern boundary of the property. The façade presents a subtle double fronted form with Federation Gothic style alterations to the recessed northern portion. Meanwhile, the southern portion comprises a modest hipped roof bay featuring timber sash windows. Federation Gothic style alterations to the northern portion comprise a face brick finish, gable parapet and rendered masonry window lintels. The parapet detailing includes a rendered edge highlighting the shaped form with a rendered horizontal panel with a moulded floral pattern topped with a shaped precast finial. The parapet corner is met by a return raised parapet wall extending along the northern elevation of the original wing. This corner parapet is topped with a cornice moulding and recessed panel featuring a moulded circular design. The ground level includes contemporary central French doors and a side sash window. Meanwhile, the upper floor features paired timber sash windows.

The northern elevation comprises a two-storey Victorian Italiainate style addition with Federation Gothic style alterations consistent with alterations to the 1875 wing. The principal elevation to this addition faces north and consists of two projecting octagonal bays with timber sash windows and a rendered lintel course. The full-length ground level sash windows include a fixed leadlight and stained-glass top light. The bays were originally connected with a deep return

verandah with ornate cast iron lacework, emblematic of the Victorian Italianate form and arrangement. The return verandah has since been removed and replaced with a portico along the porch. The stuccoed portico is contemporary and features recessed panels with a repeated circular pattern and a trefoil pattern to the balustrade on the upper level which includes a balcony. The eastern elevation fronting Lewisham Road adjoins the original 1875 building and is finished with a rendered flat parapet with an open gable extension. It also features an inset precast and stuccoed shield motif.

Adjoining the rear of the earlier structures and occupying the western half of the allotment is a three-storey contemporary apartment addition. It includes an undercroft car park accessible from the side lane along the southern boundary. While contemporary in form and finish, its massing largely respects the height of the earlier structures and remains obscured from view from the public domain.

The street front boundary is demarcated by a low face red brick fence with a capping course consisting of alternating vertically laid header brick creating a crested form. The entrance gates are demarcated by piers with a rendered cap. The main open entrance is topped with a contemporary timber pergola with shaped valences leading to a concrete laid path to the front porch and entrance along the northern elevation. The yard fronting the street is subdivided into private yards with a timber panel fence. The landscaped garden and path along the northern elevation includes in ground garden beds with hedges and ornamental tree planting. A hedge and trees planted along the front fence partially obscures views of the building from the public domain.

Visible contemporary alterations include the addition of the portico along the northern elevation in place of the earlier Victorian Italianate return verandah and balcony, new fenestration and glazing, and the introduction of the grey colour scheme to stuccoed elements. While the front fence is not original, it remains recessive to the main structure. Adjoining the earlier structures is the contemporary rear addition that was constructed in 2010-2012, which included a full relandscaping of the remaining yard along the northern elevation.

5 Lewisham Road is considered in good condition and is of moderate integrity overall.

- Alterations and Additions

- Additional wing to the northern elevation of the 1875 structure (c.1898-1906).
- Federation Gothic style alterations to eastern and northern elevations of the 1875 structure and c.1898-1906 wing, including a face red brick finish, parapeted gable, rendered masonry wall lintels and inset precast ornamentation (c.1919)
- Removal of the return verandah along northern elevation of c.1898-1906 wing.
- Addition of a portico along the northern elevation of c.1898-1906 wing.
- Roof reclad with corrugated sheet metal.
- Rear three storey contemporary addition with apartment units and undercroft parking (2011-2012).
- Relandscaping of the remaining landscape including along the northern elevation (2011-2012).
- Balcony added to the rear face along the southern elevation of the 1875 structure (2011-2012).
- Stuccoed sections along the front façade overpainted (by 2013).

- Addition of two French doors along the façade of the 1875 structure, including the removal of three sash windows (by 2013).
- Skylights added to the original roof.
- Replacement of some window frames and glazing.
- Addition of contemporary gates, timber paneled sections and pergola to the front fence.
- Minor accretions include new rainwater goods, flashing, wall mounted piping, vents and lighting.

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.

The first Crown Land Sales in what would become the suburb of Windsor took place in 1849-50, including 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). The land encompassing present-day Windsor, being bound by High Street, Kooyong Road, Dandenong Road and Punt Road, comprised twenty-two of these allotments. Formerly known as Prahran South, the area was later re-named Windsor in 1891. While higher ground overlooking the Yarra to the north of Prahran was quickly acquired and settled by the colonial elite from the 1840 Crown Land Sales, Windsor, being of poorly drained low-lying land characterised by wetlands further to the south, was primarily set aside for farming and housing for the working and lower middle classes.

By 1856, the land encompassing Windsor was primarily characterised by a mixture of undeveloped land and small timber and brick workers cottages set on narrow allotments (Surveyor-General's Department 1856). 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). An early suburban railway station also opened in Windsor in 1859 as part of the Hobsons Bay line, which encouraged further housing development in the vicinity. The area was distinguished by its strong market garden character during its early 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. This spurred residential development on farming land and the replacement of modest mid-nineteenth century wooden dwellings with more ornate, single-fronted Victorian and Edwardian style brick and timber cottages, some joined as terraces, that could house the influx of factory workers as part of the area's growing manufacturing industries (Malone 2000, 20). Meanwhile, the formerly undeveloped area in the suburb's eastern portion became the site of medium-sized Victorian residences for upper-middle class professionals due to its level and well drained land (Malone 2003, 22-23).

While both post-war 'slum' clearance and gentrification from the 1970s saw the loss of many of these Victorian- and Edwardian-era cottages, a significant number have survived intact. Beyond the small group of modest c.1920 factories concentrated around the intersection of Frederick and James Street, Windsor's working-class history can primarily be found in the form of several surviving 1850s and 1860s cottages, as well as in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century single-fronted cottages and dwellings concentrated on streets between Chapel Street and Punt Road. Meanwhile, ornate freestanding Victorian residences illustrative of the suburb's upper-middle class demographic formerly concentrated around the suburb's south-eastern portion can be seen scattered to the east along The Avenue.

- ## Place History

The land on which the Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private Hospital currently sits formed part of Lot 62 during the 1849-50 Crown Land Sales (Surveyor-General's Department 1849). First purchased by Peter Davis, this allotment measured thirty acres four perches (Division of Survey and Mapping c. 1850). The land was subsequently acquired by Thomas Budds Payne, who leased the land for use as grazing stock (Malone 2001, 29-30). While there was a scattering of dwellings further to the west by 1856, the subject site and surrounds remained vacant due to its proximity from the city (Surveyor-General's Department 1856; Malone 2001, 36) (Figure 1).



Figure 1. 1856 map showing the approximate location of the Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private Hospital (then vacant) in red and undeveloped surrounds to the east. *Source:* Public Record Office Victoria.

Following increasing demands for housing allotments in the 1870s, Thomas Budds Payne subdivided and gradually sold off portions of Lot 6. By this period, Lewisham Road had been formed and the adjacent streets of Wrexham Road, Ellesmere Road and the Avenue had been laid out (Malone 2001, 31). The subject site, then known as Irene House, was subsequently erected at present day 5 Lewisham Road (then numbered 1 Lewisham Road) (The Argus 1875, 8). Established as a school for girls, Irene House was overseen by principals Mrs and Miss Francis (Sands & McDougall 1875; The Argus 1879, 3). Irene House comprised a modestly scaled two-storey building occupying a large allotment (see Figure 2).

As a small fee-paying school, it formed part of the private venture school system in the municipality. Such schools were established by individuals or family as commercial ventures, and they primarily catered for wealthy families who preferred to give their children a private education even after the state system commenced (Foster 1999, 59). Importantly, they also offered a career option for middle-class women, particularly single women who needed to support themselves (Context Pty Ltd 2009, 162).

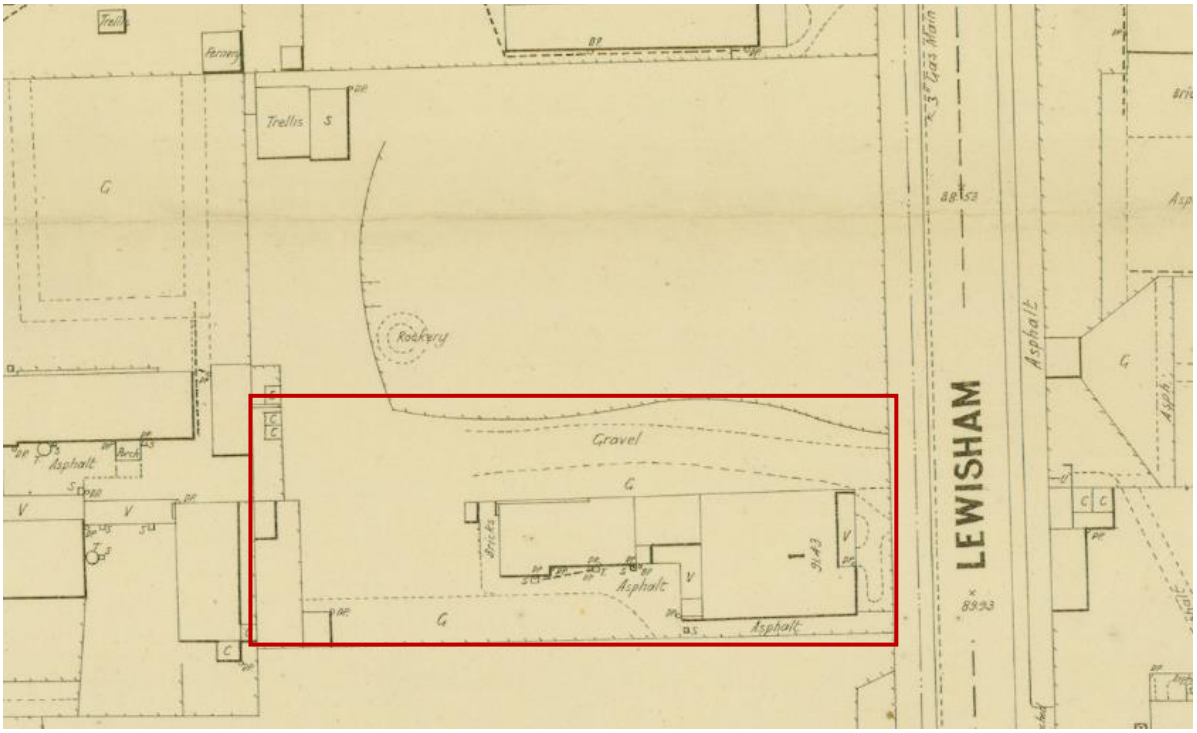
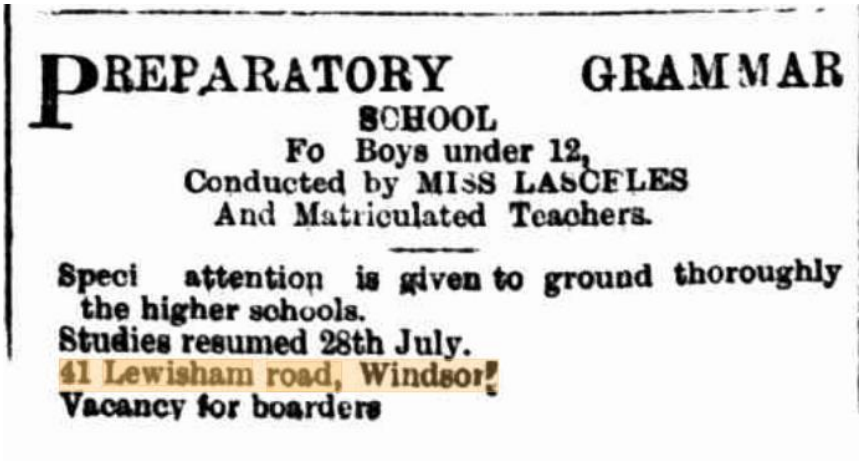


Figure 2. 1898 MMBW plan. 1007 showing the site of the Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private School (originally known as Irene House and sited on a large allotment) in red. *Source*: State Library of Victoria.

In 1880, Helen Corrigan assumed responsibilities at Irene House (The Argus 1880, 3; 1884, 5). Corrigan's time at Irene House was short-lived however, and by early 1885, Rosa Lascelles is listed against the building in directories (Sands & McDougall 1885). Following her arrival, Lascelles re-opened the private venture school as a 'Preparatory Grammar School' for boys under twelve, and vacancies for boarders were accepted from as early as January 1885 (The Argus 1885, 8; The Argus 1884, 7) (see Figure 3). By this period, the building had been re-numbered to 41 Lewisham Road, Windsor (Sands & McDougall 1885). Lascelles continued to oversee the Preparatory School over the next decade, and by 1894, the facility had been re-

named Brackley Boys' School and re-numbered back to 1 Lewisham Road, Windsor (The Argus 27 January 1894, 6). As detailed in various advertisements, the school placed an emphasis on moral and physical training (The Pastoralists Review 1907).


PREPARATORY GRAMMAR
SCHOOL
Fo Boys under 12,
Conducted by MISS LASCELES
And Matriculated Teachers.

Speci attention is given to ground thoroughly the higher schools.
Studies resumed 28th July.
41 Lewisham road, Windsor.
Vacancy for boarders

Figure 3. 1885 advertisement for the new Preparatory Grammar School at what was formerly Irene House (then re-numbered to 41 Lewisham Road, Windsor). *Source:* The Argus

The Brackley Boys' school underwent substantial alterations and additions some time between 1898 and 1906, which saw the construction of an ornate Victorian Italianate style addition to the northern (side) elevation. This addition comprised projecting octagonal bays, as well as a prominent return verandah and balcony with cast iron detailing (see Figure 4 and Figure 5). These works substantially expanded the footprint and capacity of the building.



Figure 4. c.1906 image depicting ornate Victorian Italianate style addition to the building's northern elevation (then known as the Brackley Boys' School). *Source:* Stonnington History Centre.



Figure 5. 1907 advertisement showing Brackley School in the Pastoralists' Review. *Source:* The Pastoralists Review.

Following Lascelles' death in 1918, Brackley ceased operating as a boys' school and the building was advertised for sale as a substantial two-storey residence containing fifteen rooms (The Argus 1918, 16). At the time of its closure, Brackley was famous as a 'feeder to the public schools, mainly Melbourne Gramar School' (The Argus 1918, 4). The building was subsequently purchased and re-opened by 1919 as St. Helens Private Hospital under the direction of Miss E. G. McPhee (Sands & McDougall 1920). Sister Florence Martha Jeffs and Sister Mary Wilson Forsyth took up ownership by at least 1930, and from 1944, Sister Mary Wilson Forsyth became the sole operator (The Argus 1944, 14).

The establishment of St Helens Private Hospital at the subject site reflected the proliferation of private hospitals in the municipality during the interwar period. These private hospitals were typically small in nature and converted from large mansions, and their success in the area stemmed from the municipality's population of wealthy clientele, who were ineligible for public hospital care and could afford private hospital fees (Context Pty Ltd 2010, 194).

The building remained in use as St Helens Private Hospital until at least 1976. From this period onwards, it was occupied by the Windsor Youth Welfare Service (The Age 1976, 90). By 2005, the building had undergone several alterations, including the loss of Victorian Italianate detailing along the northern elevation, as well as the addition of red face brick to the façade. While its octagonal bays remained, its prominent return verandah and cast-iron detailing were removed (see Figure 6). It is likely that these alterations, particularly the addition of Federation style face red brick and the addition of Free Gothic style parapets, were undertaken in the early twentieth century when the building was converted into the St Helen's Private Hospital.



Figure 6. 2005 photo of the Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private Hospital's showing alterations to northern elevation. *Source:* Stonnington History Centre.

Major alterations were carried out in 2010, which saw the building converted into multiple residential units (City of Stonnington 2010). Further changes, including the addition of nineteen new apartments to the western elevation, took place again in 2011. As of 2023, the property is in use as residential apartments.



Figure 7. 2010 aerial view of building prior to addition of rear apartments to the western elevation. *Source:* Nearmap.

Comparative Analysis

Originally constructed in 1875 and modified in phases to facilitate its changing uses as an educational and hospital facility, the Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private Hospital comprises a unique building with a compelling history associated with two major developments within the municipality – the initial provision of private venture schools in the 1870s and 1880s, and the development of small local private hospitals throughout the early twentieth century (see Place History).

Due to its association with two distinct developmental phases, there are currently no buildings included in the municipal Heritage Overlay that are directly comparable to the Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private Hospital. While there are large mansions that have been converted into either schools or private hospitals, there are relatively few examples of purpose-built educational buildings of a residential scale that were later converted into hospital facilities. Moreover, extant purpose-built educational buildings within the municipality typically comprise state schools developed by the Public Works Departments as opposed to private venture schools. As such, the following comparative analysis does not directly compare the Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private Hospital to identified examples, but rather establishes the site's historical and rarity value.

Examples of large houses and mansions that were converted into private schools include:

- **Sherren House, St Catherine's School, 17-23 Heyington Place, Toorak (HO50).** Sherren House (formerly known as Beaulieu and Kilbride) is of significance as one of a small number of surviving nineteenth century Toorak mansions. It is much more intact that Lewisham Rd, however this was originally a residence converted to educational use, rather than a purpose-built educational building. It has been adaptively reused as part of St Catherine's School.
- **Montrose House, 38 Huntingtower Road, Armadale (HO367).** Montrose House is of architectural significance as a solid but comparatively modest example of boom-era residential design. Montrose House forms part of a small extant group of substantial

freestanding Italianate villas within the municipality which illustrate the role of classically inspired houses as symbols of wealth, status and taste for Melbourne's middle and upper classes. The building now forms part of Lauriston Girls' School.

Examples of purpose-built schools include:

- **Hawksburn Primary School, 333-365 Malvern Road, Hawksburn (HO76/VHR H1043).** Built in 1874 to designs by Crouch and Wilson, and subsequently remodeled in 1924Hawksburn Primary School comprises a fine polychrome brick building that demonstrates the development of State education in Victoria. While evidently more intact and architecturally impressive than the Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private School, it is associated with the early provision of public schools in the area as opposed to the development of modestly scaled private venture schools.
- **Former Infants School, 2-4 Street, Malvern (HO447).** The former Infant School at 2-4 Park Street, Malvern is a red-brick school building erected in 1913-1914 to a design by the Public Works Department. Architecturally, the building is significant as a highly externally intact example of an Edwardian school building. Although a more intact intact example of a purpose built education building than the Former Brackley School/ St Helen's Private Hospital as a purpose-built educational building, it represents the early twentieth century public provision of education in an institutional setting as opposed to a purpose built nineteenth century private school building on a residential scale.

Examples of large houses and mansions that were converted into small private hospitals in the early twentieth century include:

- **Waioira, 321-327 Glenferrie Road, Malvern (HO312).** Waoira comprises a large 1886 single-storey Victorian residence, originally known as Carwood, that was later converted for private hospital use in 1912. It was run variously as a private hospital and nursing home before being purchased by the Mental Health Authority and used as the Malvern Clinic. As with the Former Brackley School/St Helen's Private School, it demonstrates the developmental nature of small private hospitals in the municipality during the early twentieth century period. However, it is a house to hospital as opposed to a school to hospital conversion.
- **Verona, 600 Malvern Road, Prahran (HO533).** Verona is a fine example of a prestigious and substantial Victorian residence that was built during the 1880s land boom. It was subsequently used as a private hospital from c.1900, before being used as a boarding house for a period of thirty years from the mid twentieth century. As with Waioira, it is substantially intact and is associated with house to private hospital conversions in the early twentieth century.

As demonstrated above, the Former Brackley School/ St Helen's Private Hospital comprises a unique site that demonstrates two key developmental phases within the City of Stonnington. These changes are exemplified in its remnant physical elements, which relate to the former uses of the building as a school and later a hospital. Its rare association with the initial provision of modestly scaled private venture schools is of particular note, and there are currently no other known extant examples on the Heritage Overlay that illustrate this period of educational development. While the Former Brackley School/ St Helen's Private School has been subject to more recent alterations, they do not completely obscure or remove detailing associated with its previous late nineteenth and early to mid twentieth century uses and associations.

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Unknown. c.1906. A view of Brackley School in Windsor, intended to prepare students for the large private schools. Prahran Collections, PH7235. Stonnington History Centre.

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



Oblique view of the façade and southern elevation. The original 1875 structure can be seen to the left. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



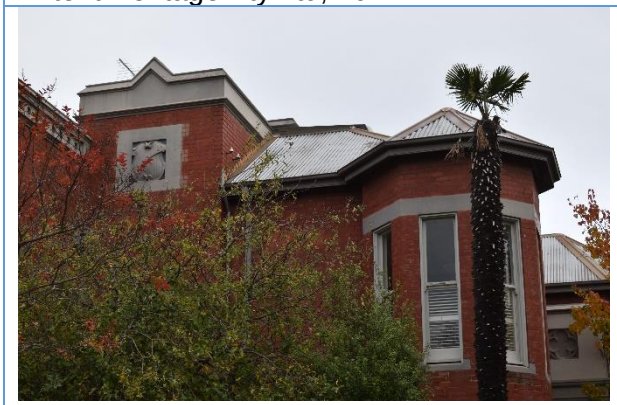
Overview of the façade. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of the parapet detail. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of the parapet detail. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of parapet detail and corner turret. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



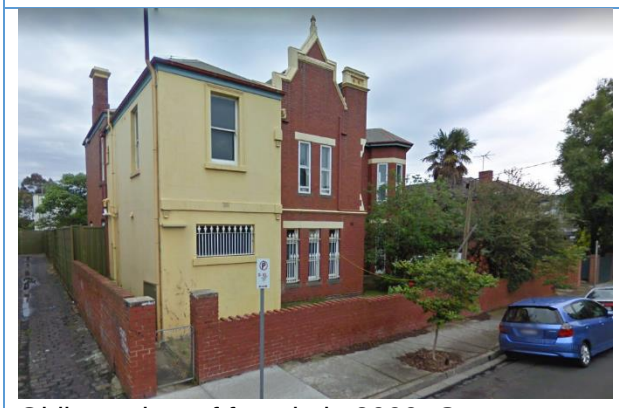
Detail view of corner turret and non-original balcony along northern elevation. *Source:* Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of ground floor entrance. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Detail view of upper floor and roof form of c.1875 structure. *Source*: Extent Heritage Pty Ltd, 2022.



Oblique view of façade in 2009. *Source*: Google Streetview, 2009.



Oblique view of façade in 2009. *Source*: Google Streetview, 2009.

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