McCracken Street Statement of Significance April 2021



McCracken Street

What is significant?

The McCracken Street precinct, at 30-50 and 27-49 McCracken Street, Essendon, a residential area comprising a group of interwar bungalows built in c.1927-35 on the Mar Lodge Estate subdivision (1921), is significant.

The following features contribute to the significance of the precinct:

- The pattern of development, which comprises a 1921 subdivision of a Victorian mansion estate which was rapidly developed in the interwar years.
- The relatively intact group of interwar bungalows, and the original form, materials, setback, and detailing that are characteristic of interwar timber bungalows.
- The well-maintained garden setting.
- Original or early front fences at 29 and 37 McCracken Street.
- The mature Canary Island palm trees and lych gate at 27 McCracken Street.
- The wide nature strips.
- The visual cohesion enhanced by the street trees (Lophostemon confertus).

The houses at 27, 29, 31, 33, 37, 39, 43, 45, 47, 49 and 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 46, 48, 50 McCracken Street are Contributory. The house at 27 McCracken, situated on a prominent corner, is distinguished by two mature Canary Island Palms and a lych gate at the corner.

Non-original alterations and additions to the Contributory houses are not significant.

The houses at 41 and 50 McCracken Street originally had iron roofs not tile.

The houses at 35, 41 and 44 McCracken Street are non-contributory.

How is it significant?

30-50 and 27-49 McCracken Street, Essendon, is of local historic and representative (architectural) significance to the City of Moonee Valley.

Why is it significant?

Historically, the McCracken Street Precinct, Essendon, is significant as an illustration of what was a typical pattern in the suburbs of Moonee Valley in the interwar period, when large Victorian-era mansion estates were subdivided for suburban development as they became too expensive to maintain, and then were almost completely developed during the intensive period of suburban expansion that followed World War I. This pattern of development demonstrates the accelerated suburban growth of Essendon and of the municipality during the interwar years, encouraged by improved transport connections and other important services such as being sewered and having made roads. (Criterion A)

Architecturally, the McCracken Street precinct is significant as a relatively intact group of interwar timber bungalows. The houses were built over a relatively short time span, between c.1928 and 1935, and share similar features typical of the interwar Bungalow style, including form, materials, setback and well-maintained garden settings, some with original or early front fences. The aesthetic qualities and visual cohesion of the precinct are enhanced by the good integrity of most of the houses, several of which (for example, 29, 36 and 37) retain original or early front fences. The aesthetic qualities are further enhanced by the two Canary Island palm trees in the front garden of 27 McCracken Street. These trees were popular garden plants in the interwar period and are of a maturity that suggests they may have been an early part of the garden. The aesthetic qualities and cohesive character of the McCracken Street precinct is also enhanced by the generous landscape treatment of the streetscape comprising wide lawn nature strips and mature Brush Box trees (*Lophostemon confertus*). (Criterion D) (*Lophostemon confertus*). (Criterion D)

Primary source

Advocate, as cited.

Age, as cited.

Aldous, Grant 1979, *The Stop-over That Stayed: A history of Essendon*, City of Essendon, Essendon.

Argus, as cited.

Barnard, Jill 2008, 'Essendon' in *eMelbourne*, School of Historical & Philosophical Studies, The University of Melbourne, http://www.emelbourne.net.au, accessed 16 October 2018.

Broome, Richard et al (eds) 2016, *Remembering Melbourne: 1859-1960*, Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Melbourne.

Butler, Graeme and Associates 1985, 'Essendon Conservation Study', prepared for the City of Essendon.

Butler, Graeme and Associates 1985, 'Flemington and Kensington Conservation Study', prepared for Melbourne City Council.

Context 2015, 'Moonee Valley Heritage Study', prepared for the City of Moonee Valley.

Davison, Graeme 2008, 'Suburbs and Suburbanisation' in *eMelbourne*, School of Historical & Philosophical Studies, The University of Melbourne, http://www.emelbourne.net.au, accessed 16 October 2018.

Evelyn Observer and South and East Bourke Record, as cited.

Frost, Lenore 2015, '1880s Land Boom' in *Time Travellers in Essendon, Flemington and Keilor Plains*, http://timetravellers.pbworks.com, accessed 6 November 2018.

Helms, David 2012-14, 'Postwar Heritage Study', prepared for the City of Moonee Valley.

Herald, as cited.

Heritage Alliance 2004, 'City of Moonee Valley Heritage Study', prepared for the City of Moonee Valley.

Kerang Times and Swan Hill Gazette, as cited.

Land Victoria, Certificate of Title (CT), as cited.

Leader, as cited.

Living Histories 2012, 'Moonee Valley Thematic Environmental History', prepared for the Cityof Moonee Valley.

Mason, Firth & McCutcheon, 'Aberfeldie Estate' 1888, State Library of Victoria map collection, accessed online 9 May 2018.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Detail Plans (MMBW), as cited. *North Melbourne Advertiser*, as cited.

Pratt, Charles Daniel c1950-60, 'Essendon High School, Buckley and McCracken Streets, Essendon', State Library of Victoria (SLV) Airspy collection: photographs, accessed online 4 November 2018.

Sands & McDougall, *Melbourne and Suburban Directories* (S&Mc), as cited. *Victorian Places* 2015, 'Essendon', http://www.victorianplaces.com.au, accessed 9 May 2018.

Whitworth, Robert Percy 1870, *Bailliere's Victorian Gazetteer and Road Guide*, F.F. Bailliere, Melbourne.

This document is an incorporated document in the Moonee Valley Planning Scheme pursuant to section 6(2)(j) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

