

***“IVY LODGE” (“LOCHIEL HOUSE”) AND  
THE FOUNDATION OF KURRAJONG  
HEIGHTS, NEW SOUTH WALES***

***EXTRACT***



***A SOCIAL AND CONSERVATION HISTORY***

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## 2.0 HISTORY Kurrajong Heights in the early 1920's

Photography became more popular in the early 1920's, with many interesting photographs taken at Kurrajong Heights.<sup>88</sup>

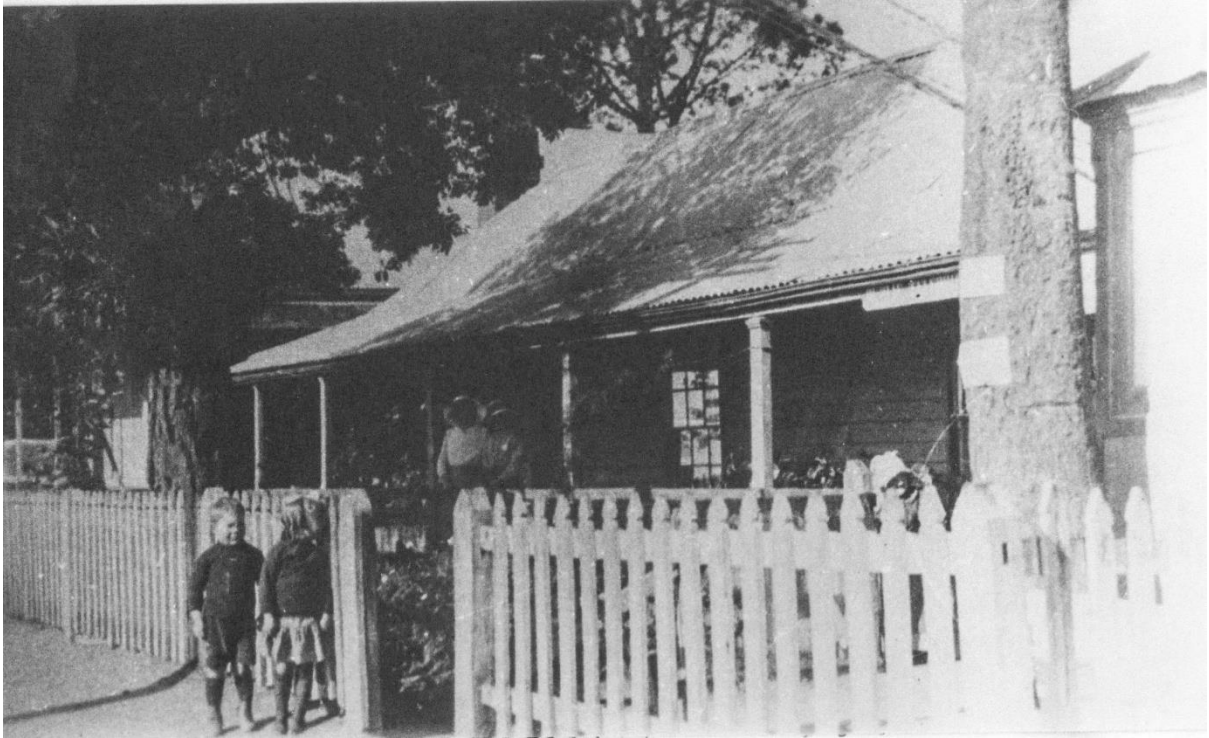


Looking west up main road, with “Douglass Cottage” on the left – c1900's<sup>114</sup>



Looking east, with “Lochiel House” behind house in foreground ; Photo c1915-1920.  
Tennis court built 1901.<sup>114</sup>





**"Lochiel House", c1911, taken possibly at same time as next photograph <sup>106</sup>**



**Street early 1900s, "Douglass Cottage" far left, "Aylesbury Cottage" on right <sup>106</sup>**



Looking down Warks Hill Road, c1920 <sup>114</sup>



Looking up Warks Hill Road, with Telling's Store on the left - c1930 <sup>114</sup>



Looking eastwards, with “Allambie” on left and “Lochiel House” on right – c1935 <sup>106</sup>



Looking eastwards, with “Lochiel House” and “Douglass Cottage”, right – c1930 <sup>114</sup>

### 3.0 “IVY LODGE” (“LOCHIEL HOUSE”) - THE BUILDING

The first reference to the building was in August 1829 when Joseph [Douglass] reported that he had erected a dwelling house and barn.<sup>28</sup> Presumably he would have erected the dwelling house immediately on taking up the land, but a precise date of construction is not known and nor is the exact layout of that dwelling.

In May 1832 Joseph stated that his house contained “*two Sitting Rooms and two Bed Rooms, which will enable him to afford accommodation to Travellers passing that Road*”.<sup>34</sup>

John Douglass’s advertisement placed in the Sydney Mail on 16 November 1867 referred to a building with 10 rooms:

*“DOUGLASS HOUSE KURRAJONG*

*TO LET or SELL that old-established BOARDING HOUSE, on Douglass Hill, North Kurrajong, containing 10 rooms; also, the new House now being completed containing 10 rooms, specious verandah round three sides, commanding magnificent views, with two kitchens, servants rooms, outhouses, well of water on the premises....”*

In 1867 “Douglass House” (“Ivy Lodge”) and “Douglass Cottage” were a single property, so in considering the references to two kitchens, servants rooms and outhouses it is not clear what extra buildings were on the current “Lochiel House” site. The well is between the two buildings. The stone fireplace at the rear of the “Lochiel House” courtyard could have been built early in the history of the property. Alternatively, it could have been built in the mid 1860’s, after a stone quarry was developed locally. In this period stone was used to build St David’s, “Belmore Lodge” and the fireplace of “Douglass Cottage”. There was logically a building at the rear that connected with this fireplace, as a kitchen, and possibly servants’ rooms. The location of Joseph’s original barn is not known.

If it was assumed that the kitchen was “out the back”, then the 1832 building had four rooms. By 1867 this had increased to ten rooms, but it is possible that this number included room(s) within the rear service building attached to the rear fireplace.

After George Bowman became the owner, it is unlikely that there would have needed to be any change to the layout of the building. However the opening of the Post Office in the building in 1875 would in time require some changes. While Room C might initially have been adapted to function as both sitting room and Post Office, separate facilities would have been expected over time. The following two photographs show an extension on the northern corner of the front verandah, while the second photograph shows a telephone box.

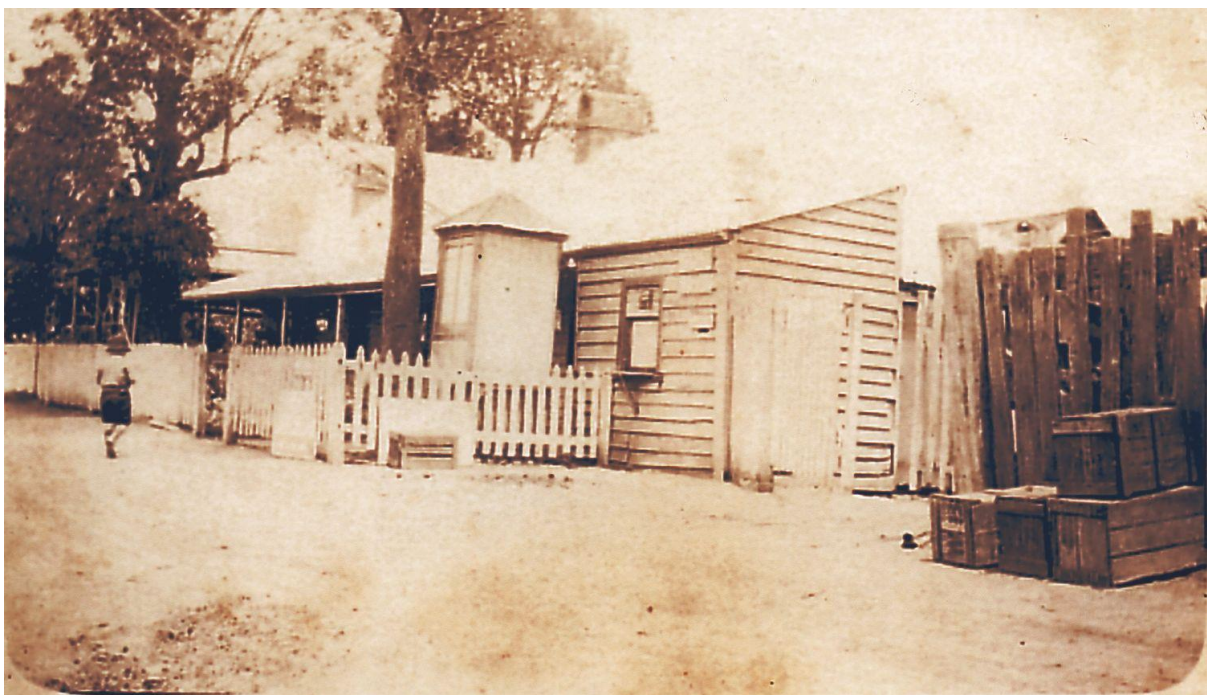




Post Office, Kurrajong Heights 110

A. E. Robertson, Richmond

**"Lochiel House" Post Office, c1905, with Post Office room added to northern end of verandah. Note tall outbuilding behind, with two chimneys showing. This appear to be a building at the rear of "Douglass Cottage". <sup>114</sup>**



**Post Office Extension on "Lochiel House", 1900's, with telephone box added. <sup>114</sup>**

## 4.0 “DOUGLASS COTTAGE” (POST OFFICE)

Joseph Douglass’s son John built “Douglass Cottage” in 1867. However it was at a transitional stage in his life, when he wanted to move on. As mentioned in Chapter 2.1, John placed an advertisement in the Sydney Mail on 16 November 1867, wishing *TO LET or SELL* both “Ivy Lodge” and “Douglass Cottage”. The latter was described as: *“the new House now being completed containing 10 rooms, spacious verandah round three sides, commanding magnificent views...”* This description confirms that the colonial-style verandahs *round three sides* were part of the original design, and were not added later, in response to local colonial conditions.

When George Bowman purchased the property, incorporating both “Ivy Lodge” and “Douglass Cottage”, the use of the latter is not clear, apart from having the potential to be a ladies’ boarding-school.

After the subsequent transfer of the property by George Bowman to his daughters and their husbands, James and Andrew Cameron in 1875, “Douglass Cottage” was used as a residence by Andrew and Mary Ann Cameron. However they were ill, and both died in 1876. The shares in the property that had belonged to Andrew and Mary Ann were then transferred to James. “Douglass Cottage” was then used by James as a manse and sanatorium for visiting clergy. A subsequent notice in the Sydney Morning Herald of 9 November 1878 advertised:

*“KURRAJONG HEIGHTS – Furnished COTTAGE to LET with attendance. Apply to Mrs Leidich, Post-office, Kurrajong Heights, or to Rev J Cameron, Richmond.”*

On 20 February 1907 the whole property (“Lochiel House”, as it had become known as, and “Douglass Cottage”) was transferred from Mary Bowman Lamrock – the daughter of James Cameron and wife of James Lamrock – to Thomas Walker. By that time, Thomas Walker was the Post-Master next door in “Lochiel House”.

The Post Office was transferred from “Lochiel House” to “Douglass Cottage” in April 1918. The building was subsequently referred to as the General Store and Post Office.





**"Douglass Cottage" – c1904** <sup>114</sup>



**View westward with "Douglass Cottage"/Post Office on the left – c1925** <sup>114</sup>

## 5.0 KURRAJONG HEIGHTS CONSERVATION

### 5.1 Kurrajong Heights Heritage

Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012 lists 12 properties in Kurrajong Heights in its *Schedule 5 Environmental Heritage*. In item order they are:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Figure</u>
1360	“Ivy Cottage” (“Lochiel House”)	1259 Bells Line of Road	5
1361	Former Post Office & Store	1255 Bells Line of Road	4
1362	St David’s Uniting Church	1251 Bells Line of Road	3
1363	Former St James’ Anglican Church	1235 Bells Line of Road	2
1364	“Uplands”	1229 Bells Line of Road	1
1365	House	36 Bellbird Avenue	
1366	“The Hermitage” (“Fernmount”)	89 Burrellow Road	
1367	“Surinam” (“Belmore Lodge”)	9 Warks Hill Road	9
1368	“Rainridge” (“The Ridge”)	1 Burrellow Road	
1369	Shop & residence	1A Warks Hill Road	8
1370	“Patricks Pressoir” (“Beewah”)	1271-1275 Bells Line of Road	7
1504	“Allambie”	1256-1258 Bells Line of Road	6

The listed properties located in the Kurrajong Heights Village area are identified in the Kurrajong Heights Village map in Annexure B. This map is taken from Hawkesbury Development Control Plan Party E – Kurrajong Heights Village. The figures above are used to identify properties on this map.

The first three properties have been discussed in previous Chapters. Brief histories of the other properties that are shown on the plan in Annexure B are set out below.

## **Former St James' Anglican Church**

From the very early days there was co-operation between the Anglican and Presbyterian communities at Kurrajong Heights. Although St. James' was connected to St. Stephen's Church of England at Kurrajong the Anglican Congregation of the Heights continued to meet there after the construction of the Kurrajong Church in 1869. It was recorded that James Cameron conducted an afternoon service once a fortnight at St David's except when it was being used by the Anglicans.

The land on which St James' stands was part of James Sherwood's 60 acre grant, "Garden Wood Hill". The church was designed by Arthur Blackett, son of architect Edmund Blackett, with his plans reproduced on the following page. The foundation stone on the corner of the building was laid on 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1888 by the Dean of Sydney, William Macquarie Cowper who commended the choir on their performance.<sup>108</sup>

Cowper was the first Australian-born Anglican clergyman.

After the ceremony the sum of fifty two pounds seven shillings was placed on the stone by the parishioners and refreshments were supplied by Mrs Peck and Miss Lucas. The incumbent was Rev. Mr. Plume. The stone faces the road but no information is currently visible.

The Church, a neat building, was opened for divine service on Tuesday, December, 1888 by the Most Rev. the Primate.<sup>109</sup>

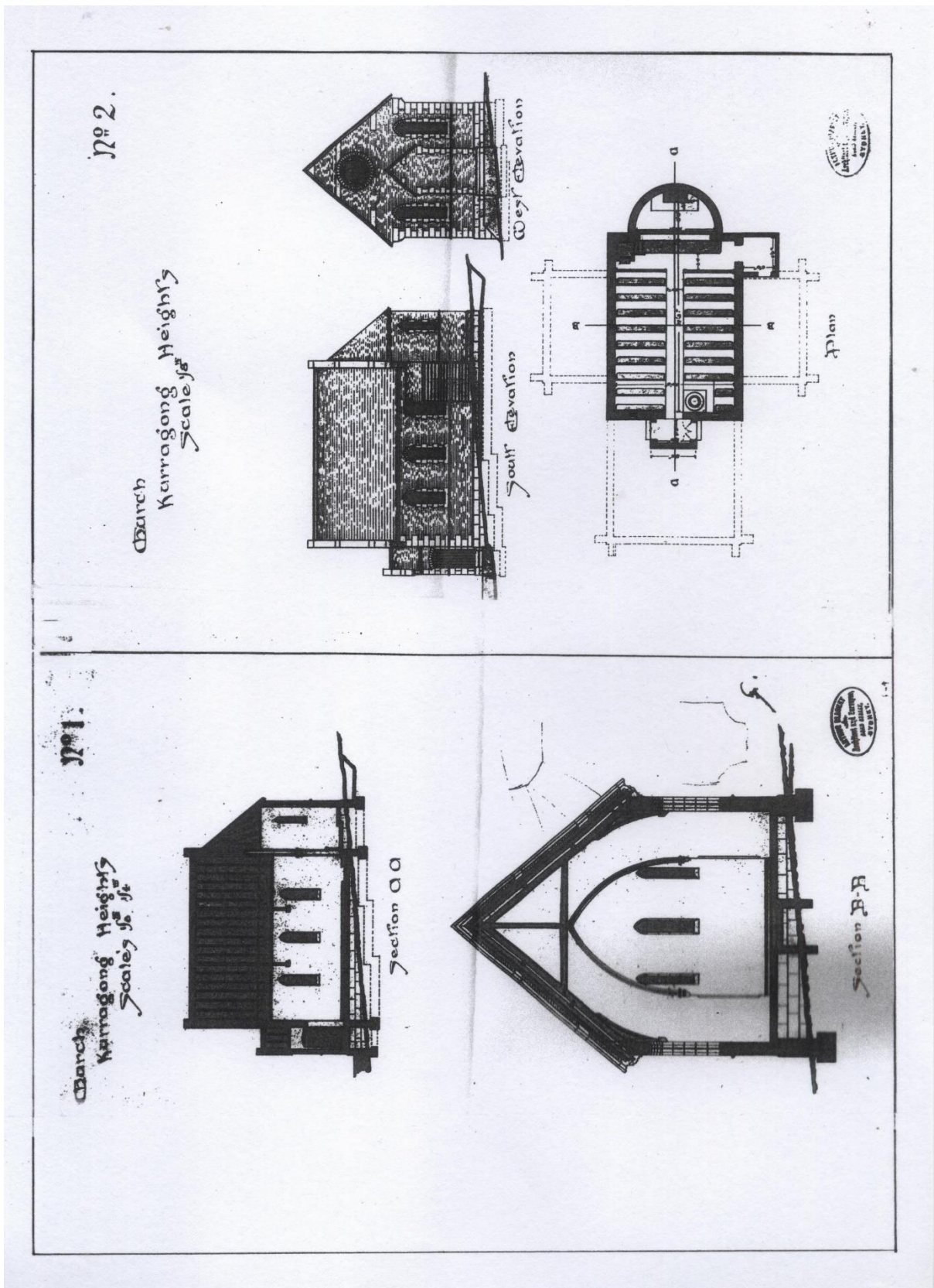
The adjoining cemetery has 8 graves with 19 names recorded. Included are the graves of John William Leidich, first postmaster with his wife Marianne and Leonard, "the Flying Parson" Daniels buried with his wife, Mary Anne.

The Church is now a private home.



**Private home in 2016** <sup>114</sup>





Architects plans for St James' by Arthur Blackett 106

## **“Uplands”**

“Uplands”, constructed in about 1897, is located on land originally granted to John Sherwood. John Sherwood was convicted at Bedford Assizes for a term of life on 16<sup>th</sup> July, 1801. He had been found guilty of stealing a sheep at Liddington on 6<sup>th</sup> April the same year and sentenced to death, his term then being commuted. He was five foot nine inches tall with a dark complexion and dark brown hair. John arrived in NSW as a convict in 1803 on the “Glatton” and was assigned to Thomas Dight at Richmond.

After receiving his conditional pardon on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 1815 he rented land from Archibald Bell of Belmont. John’s memorial to Governor Darling in 1830 for land was supported by A Bell. The 1831 grant of 60 acres came to be called “Garden Wood Hill”.<sup>110</sup>

Anne Lane was convicted of stealing a gown and two children’s frocks from a London boarding house and was sentenced to seven years transportation in July, 1806. She arrived in the colony on the “Speke” on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 1808.

Anne had a son, John Lane, with convict John Ennis before settling down with John Sherwood in about 1810. The couple had seven further children, of whom the youngest was James. The headstone of James Sherwood, who died in 1861, is on the original grant. Of the original 60 acre grant, 36 acres were purchased by Arthur Poole and called “Woodside”.<sup>111</sup> The original “Garden Wood Hill” was also on this portion of the grant.

The other 24 acres portion of the Sherwood grant was purchased from James Lane Sherwood by H. Barker in about 1860.

In 1889 St. James’ Church of England opened on this part of the Sherwood grant and about this time the land passed to the Peck family being exchanged between H.E. Peck and R.E. Peck a number of times.

Henry Edward (Ted) Peck purchased 26 acres 34 perches, part portion of the original 60 acre grant to John Sherwood, in 1897 from Richard Ernest Peck.<sup>112</sup> Ted Peck was the son of Henry and Mary Peck who operated “Mountain View” guest house at Kurrajong Heights. Ted and Julia Anastina Leidich were married in 1887. Construction of their home “Uplands” was commenced in 1897. “Uplands” is an attractive stone house built from the same stone as St. David’s and “Belmore Lodge”. The Windsor and Richmond Gazette of 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1898 called for tenders from plumbers and carpenters to apply to the architect A.F.T. Somerville, for the completion of construction.

Henry Edward Peck was an entrepreneur who developed extensive properties throughout the Kurrajong. He was the owner and builder of Kurrajong Heights Hotel. In interviews late in his life Ted’s nephew, Arthur Poole recalled that no property in the area avoided Henry’s reach. At Kurrajong Heights Ted owned a large orchard stretching from St David’s to St James’.

Tragedy hit the family in 1920 when daughter Doris died following an operation for appendicitis and again in 1926 when son Alwin committed suicide. During this period Henry

charged a number of people with stealing fruit from his orchard. In one case while the culprits were apprehended, he also pressed charges against a group who had not been on the property although they were nearby. The strangest situation involved charging a culprit for the theft of one orange, value 3d. The fine plus fees added up to over eight pounds.

In 1932 the property at “Uplands” was offered for lease for a three-year period. It is unclear whether this coincided with one of the many Peck extended overseas trips or if they were living elsewhere.

“Uplands” thus became one of the many guest houses at Kurrajong Heights.

In 1946 the property was sold to Mr J. Raine. The Windsor and Richmond Gazette reported that “the place improved in every way and looks a picture”. Ironically also “*Mr Raine is most generous. Having a quantity of beautiful pears, apples and quinces he told his friends and neighbours to help themselves.*” The Gazette wished him every success.

Family members recall that the Women’s League of Health bought “Uplands” in 1955 and in 1958 persuaded the Colley family to manage the property. The League also worked closely with St James’ and supportive of the rector at the time, Rev Len Daniels.



“Uplands” early days <sup>114</sup>



“Uplands” 2016 <sup>114</sup>



## “Surinam” (“Belmore Lodge”)

In 1867 John Douglass excised 18 acres from the “Ivy Lodge” block to sell to William Wright of Drummoyne. Wright set about building a guest house of sandstone, as was used for St David’s Church. He called the guest house “Belmore Lodge” named for the Governor Earl Belmore, and installed James Donnelly of Richmond as manager.

An article in the Sydney Morning Herald of 1868<sup>60</sup> titled *A Trip to the Kurrajong* describes “Belmore Lodge” thus:

*“A large and handsome stone built villa, with a broad verandah stretching all around it, except on the south west where the windows (upstairs and on the ground floor) command an uninterrupted view,...*

*Belmore Lodge was a house in which there were eight bedrooms (three upstairs and five down), three parlours (two drawing rooms and a dining room), kitchens, and all that sort of thing, of course, and stables, outbuildings, a front and back garden, and every convenience. There was a style, too, about it all for which I was not by any means prepared, and it was with the same difficulty that I could persuade myself that I was not intruding upon some gentleman’s private residence, instead of what was familiarly known as “Donnelly’s...”*

Donnelly did not remain for long as in 1871 the lease was taken up by Mrs Kennedy. In February, 1876 Belmore Lodge was advertised for sale or lease.

“Belmore Lodge” went on to have a rather chequered history, with in 1882 a Mrs Shearman, a lady at home educating two girls with a governess, was looking for two more girls and in 1884 a Miss Sweet announced that “Belmore Lodge” was to be opened as an “educational Sanitorium” for a limited number of girls.

The Sydney Morning Herald of 16<sup>th</sup> May, 1885 announced Belmore Lodge of fifteen rooms, stabling gardens and paddocks was for sale and the following week 12 acres of land was for lease by Miss Sweet.

The ownership of the property passed to Henry Lucas who ran “Belmore Lodge” as a boarding establishment charging two guineas per week. Lucas applied for a liquor license which was not granted in June 1890. When Henry Lucas died in November 1890 the property passed to Miss Lucas who continued the business for a time, possibly without much success, advertising the property for sale in 1892 and again in 1895. At this point it was purchased by Steve Dunston who again applied unsuccessfully for a license. Dunston also ran a coach service to the Heights from Richmond for guests.

Mr Magnus purchased the property in mid-1900 and undertook extensive renovations, while retaining seven rooms for the exclusive use of his family. The most noticeable of the improvements was the construction of the tennis court.

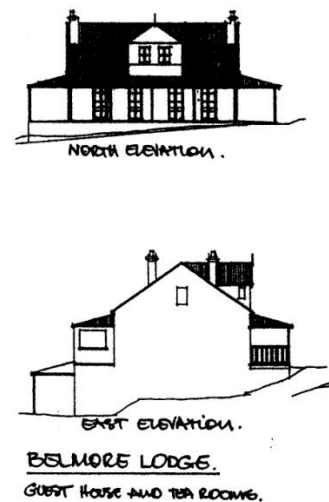
Magnus was no more successful than the previous owners, the property passing to a Mr Pfafflin and a Mr George Alfred Richards of Tumut who purchased in a mortgagee sale from the Bank of NSW in 1907. Richards remained until 1915 when the family moved to Bilpin. After that a number of different guest house proprietors operated “Belmore Lodge”, with the longest owner being a Miss Jennings (1917-1925). The property was subsequently purchased and renovated internally in an Italianate fashion, becoming used as a restaurant and music venue in the 1980s, presumably becoming known as “Surinam” in this period.



“Belmore Lodge” 1920’s view <sup>114</sup>



“Belmore Lodge” 2018 view <sup>115</sup>



“Belmore Lodge outline <sup>106</sup>

## **Shop and Residence, 1A Warks Hill Road**

This property on Warks Hill Road was originally known as “Aylesbury Cottage” and later Tellings Store and then The Opal Shop.

Joseph Smith arrived in NSW with his assisted immigrant parents on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1849 on the “Duke of Roxburgh”. Joseph was under 1 year of age having been born at Stoke Mandeville Buckinghamshire. Stoke Mandeville is part of the urban area of the town of Aylesbury. The family lived at Pennant Hills and later Parramatta.

In 1875 Joseph was married to Alice Jane Peck who had been born at “Sunnyside” Kurrajong Hills. The Smiths set up as store keepers initially at Wheeny Creek Stores (“Goldfinders”) where they were replaced by Mr McDonald in 1887. Their daughter Gertrude was born in Petersham in 1887, the later children all being born in Kurrajong.

A reference in the Windsor and Richmond Gazette of 27<sup>th</sup> October 1900 gives Joseph as Superintendent of St David’s Sunday School as of 1888.

Confusingly the Windsor and Richmond Gazette of 25<sup>th</sup> July 1891 gives C. S. Guest (auctioneer) to sell for Joseph Smith at his residence, Kurrajong Heights:

*“A splendidly situated block of land, with small dwelling, stable with loft, 125 fruit trees, land all trenched and securely fenced. Good Stone Quarry. This property adjoins Dr Cameron’s Property and Belmore Lodge, Kurrajong Heights”.*

Also included were all the various farm tools, horse and cart, household furniture, store goods and fittings and the current orchard crop. The scope of the sale indicates an intention to leave the district. Evidently the sale did not proceed as this land is the current site of “Aylesbury Cottage”. Of interest is the indication that Joseph Smith was running a store on this site prior to 1891. It also gives an indication of the site of the sandstone quarry

A further indication of possible financial difficulties is the notice in the Windsor and Richmond Gazette of 11<sup>th</sup> February 1893 that Joseph Smith “*has given up store keeping and has taken Mr Bowman’s “Fernhurst”, where he has opened a large boarding establishment for visitors and is doing well.*”

In 1895 Rupert Smith was recorded as being born in “Aylesbury Cottage”.

In October 1900 it was reported that contractor William Dunstan Jnr had built a cottage attached to the store. This is a much earlier date than generally thought for the store. The cottage is referred to as “Aylesbury Cottage” and is most likely the building now referred to as such with a small timber store to the west. At this time Alice was still operating the guest house at “Fernhurst”.

In 1914 Gertrude, the daughter of Joseph and Alice married Thomas Frank Telling from Drinkworth, England who was at the time manager for William Wark. Although it has been suggested that Frank Telling built and opened the store in 1914 the Windsor and Richmond



Gazette of 13 June 1919 gives Telling as caretaker of “Seven Oaks” orchard belonging to Mrs A.J. Guest and being prepared to do roadworks on the property.

On Friday 12<sup>th</sup> June 1925 the Windsor and Richmond Gazette reported that Telling had requested council permission to excavate and level the ground in front of his NEW shop prior to asphaltting the same. At about this time his father-in-law was admitted to Parramatta Mental Asylum where he was to die on 27<sup>th</sup> July 1926 aged 78.

Frank and Gertrude Telling operated the store from this time while Frank also operated a carting business and in 1929 installed a petrol pump. Frank Telling died in Windsor in 1964 followed by Gertrude in 1966.

During the 1980s the property became the Opal Museum and Shop and since about 2010 has been a restored private home.



“Aylesbury Cottage”, c1930’s <sup>114</sup>



“The Heights Café” at “Aylesbury”, 1920’s <sup>114</sup>



“Aylesbury Cottage” 2018 <sup>115</sup>

## **“Beewah” (“Patricks Pressoir”)**

This property is listed on the LEP as “Patricks Pressoir”, from its time as a restaurant under that name. The original name is “Beewah”.

“Beewah” is sited between the original road to the west (now Warks Hill Road) and the current Bells Line of Road. It is situated on the land grant to Samuel North which was divided by the realignment of Bells Line of Road.

The founders of the Poole family in Australia were Benjamin and Catherine Poole (nee Cavanagh) who arrived on 25<sup>th</sup> February 1840 on the “Earl Grey” with one child. Their first Australian born child was Mary Anne in 1842 followed by four siblings.

Mary Anne had six children out of wedlock to at least three different fathers. Albert Llewellyn was the third child born in 1873 and it is believed his father was James Ewers. The father of Mary Anne’s last two children was Richard John Cribb. During this time the family lived at Tomah Cottage at Mount Tomah.

Albert moved from Mount Tomah to work for Henry Edward Peck.

In 1902 Albert Llewellyn Poole and Clara Mabel Peck were married and set up home in “Beewah” at Kurrajong Heights. The couple had seven children;

Ella Mary - b 1903

Hester Mary -b 1908 (Polson)

Cyril Gordon -b 1905

Ernest Albert 1909-1910

Maurice Henry -b 1910

Annie Edith (Scott) -b 1912

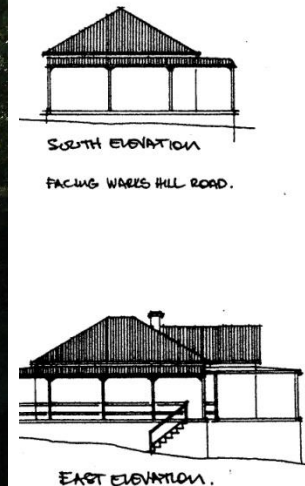
Arthur Charles - b 1916

A grandchild of Albert and Clara has commented that the house was built by Ted for Albert. This possibly indicates a date of construction.

Albert worked for Ted Peck for over fifty years being joined by his sons Cyril and Maurice. Arthur recalls when he expressed a desire to follow his brothers, mother Clara was not keen. He instead took up a position with his brother-in-law Spencer Scott at the nearby nursery.

In 1941 D.B. Taylor took a contract on the removal of wattle bark from Warks Hill Rd down to the lookout. This is Benjamin Dudley (or Dudley Benjamin) Taylor the next owner of “Beewah”. In 1976 the property was sold and converted for use as a restaurant.

Initially called “Le Pressoir”, a Sydney Morning Herald article of 1980 refers to it as A “Fawltly Towers” type of place. By 1985 it had become “Patrick’s Pressoir” and attracted diners from all over Sydney. It subsequently became “Bells” under new ownership and operated as such from 1994 until the building was sold and converted into a private home.



**“Beewah” hides behind landscaped gardens 2018** <sup>115</sup>

**“Beewah” outline** <sup>106</sup>

### **“Allambie”**

Allambie is sited on the 80 acre grant originally made to Orr Douglass who transferred it to Samuel North in 1832. As the grant was not finalised until 1839 it is sometimes shown as a grant directly to North. The “Allambie” allotments were numbers 34 and 36 of the Northfield estate and did not sell. After Samuel North died in 1864 the unsold allotments were inherited jointly by his daughters, Henrietta and Eliza. In the second half of 1871 they sold 1 acre and 12 perches of land, consisting of allotments 34 and 36, Village of Northfield to James Comrie of “Northfield” for fifty pounds. Comrie converted the land to Torrens title and in 1874 sold the two allotments to Dr Andrew Robertson Cameron. On Cameron’s death the land came under the jurisdiction of the Perpetual Trustee Company and was sold in 1906 to Mary Bowman Lamrock.

In early 1907 Mary Lamrock sold to Thomas Walker who immediately mortgaged to Rowland Hall Tucker. Thomas developed an orchard on the land. The mortgage was discharged in 1921 and the land transferred to his son William Thomas. William sold within months to Alwin Peck who sold allotment 34 to Robert John Withers and 36 to Frank Carl Peck, who was the licensee of Kurrajong Heights Hotel, built in 1928 by his father. The land was continually under mortgage. Peck sold to Kurrajong Heights Hotel Co. in 1937 and in 1945 it was sold to Arthur Percival (Percy) Freeman.

In 1951 the Department of Main Roads resumed part of the property for widening of Bells Line of Road. Freeman sold the remainder of the property in 1960 to Stanley Ernest Gorham and his wife Alisa of Kurrajong. During the 1980s it became used as a residence and two flats.

The property is currently owned by Roads and Maritime Services and has been allowed to fall into a derelict state.

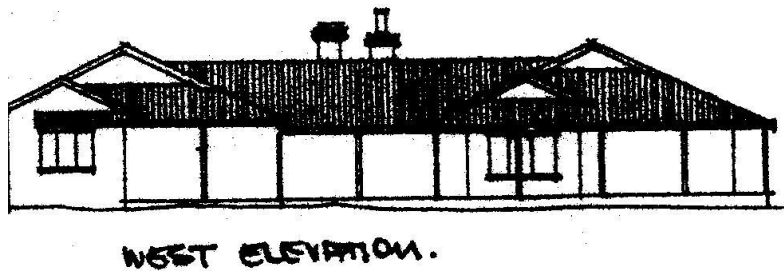


The first known buildings on the site were three small similar cottages. Two face Bells Line of Road and have been connected to create “Allambie Guest House”. The third cottage faces Douglas Street and was called “Allambie Cottage” also used for guests. It is currently an enlarged home in private ownership.

It appears likely that the cottages were built for Alwin, Frank Carl and/or workmen.

The building that operated as “Allambie Guest House” was formed when the two weatherboard cottages facing Bells Line of Road were connected. The date of either the construction of the cottages or the connection of the two is unclear although the *Heritage Study of the Shire of Hawkesbury*, 1987 (Tropman and Others) suggests the cottages contain elements of Federation Bungalow Style and Interwar California Bungalow giving a construction period in the 1920s. The suggested date for the connecting building is around 1930. This would accord with the ownership of Frank Carl Peck an avid advocate for the development of guest houses in the area. In 1936 the “most Superior Guest House” was being managed by Mrs M Williams.

The most significant period of “Allambie” as a guest house was during the tenure of Percy Freeman which has been described by Amena Murray in a presentation “The Life of Amena Murray” by Emma Hartenthaler. Amena worked at “Allambie” from the age of 15 until her marriage to Donald Murray, also an employee at Allambie. The guest house was managed at the time by Mary Jean Chapman, Percy’s partner.



“Allambie” layout <sup>106</sup>



“Allambie in 1949” <sup>114</sup>



“Allambie” in 2018” <sup>115</sup>

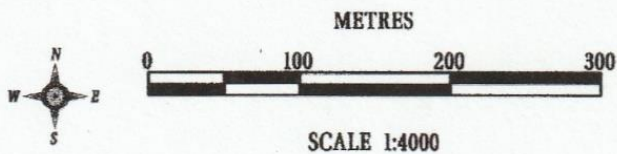
## 5.2 Kurrajong Heights Character

“Ivy Lodge” and the associated “Douglass Cottage” are the core components at the heart of Kurrajong Heights village. Kurrajong Heights “character” was very well defined in a thesis written by Graham Edds titled “*KURRAJONG HEIGHTS: A Conservation Study of the Village Centre*”<sup>106</sup>, written in 1988. It provides excellent background information on the history of many buildings at Kurrajong Heights. It is particularly valuable in its review of what is important, and in setting out objectives and policies to maintain and improve this character, where the main Objectives are:

1. Village setting and containment
  - To retain the historical character and containment of the village within its landscape.
2. Village centre character
  - To conserve and enhance the historic, visual and environmental elements and townscape qualities that contribute to the distinctive character of Kurrajong Heights.
3. Village centre historic buildings and new development
  - To conserve in their original condition all those elements of the “built environment” that contribute to the unique character of the village centre and ensure that all new development is complimentary to its character.
4. Land use
  - To ensure that the land use of the village centre is compatible with the essential qualities of the Heights and reflect the scale of the present village.
5. Movement patterns and carparking
  - To develop a co-ordinated system for pedestrian movement about the township and the identification of individual historic buildings and sites.
6. Economic activity and tourism
  - To actively promote the historic and natural attributes of Kurrajong Heights as a means of increasing visitor economic viability to enterprise.
7. Community awareness
  - To encourage increased community awareness of Kurrajong Heights intrinsic historic, visual and environmental qualities and the need for conservation measures.



## Kurrajong Heights Village



CHURCH & DWIGHT

**Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012 Environmental Heritage Items in Kurrajong Heights Village Centre**