

9.0 CURTILAGE

The Burra Charter does not describe "curtilage". However, it does state, "*Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the place should be excluded*". The NSW Heritage Office publication "Heritage Curtilages" describes "Curtilage" as the extent of land around [a place] which "*should be defined as encompassing its heritage significance*". This area of land is known as a heritage curtilage. There are four types of heritage curtilage:

- ❑ *Lot Boundary Curtilage*: where the legal boundary of the allotment is defined as the heritage curtilage. The allotment will in general contain all related features, for example outbuildings and gardens within its boundaries.
- ❑ *Reduced Heritage Curtilage*: where an area less than total allotment is defined as the heritage curtilage, and is applicable where not all parts of a property contain places associated with its significance.
- ❑ *Expanded Heritage Curtilage*: where the heritage curtilage is actually larger than the allotment, and is predominantly relevant where views to and/or from a place are significant to the place.
- ❑ *Composite Heritage Curtilage*: relates to a larger area that includes a number of separate places, such as heritage conservation areas based on a block, precinct or whole village.

9.1 CURTILAGE OF THE STUDY SITE

Based on the assessment, it is clear that the place with its varied levels of significance for certain elements does not fit neatly into any one of the four heritage curtilage types defined above. An appropriate heritage curtilage might rather be defined by a combination of these as follows:

9.1.1 *Curtilage for the Mine Managers Residence*

The manager of the mine held an important position within the hierarchy of the mine which was reflected in the location and treatment given to his residence. Therefore, the site of the former Mine Managers Residence including nominated landscape elements are to be protected with an appropriate form of interpretation given to explain the former use of the site and its functional relationship to the operational buildings. This would include maintaining the view corridor between the Village and the Managers Residence. Further, the visual connection to the waterfront remains relatively intact due to the lack of development along the waterfront area and its desirable that this visual connection remains.

The site has some archaeological potential. There is some research potential to use any subsurface remains to look at contrasting life styles between Management and workers (assuming some workers houses were excavated).

An Expanded Heritage Curtilage has been defined to include the alignment of the current fence line and the visual relationship between the Mine Mangers Residence and the Village of Catherine Hill Bay, the waterfront and its relationship to the operational buildings/structures that remain at the Coal Preparation Plant.

Refer to Figure 9.1 for the approximate boundary of the curtilage.

9.1.2 Curtilage for the Jetty Masters House

The Jetty Masters House reflects a time in the colliery operation when control of traffic to the jetty was of high importance and a twenty-four hour responsibility. As such the building and its location is important for its functional role and contribution to colliery operations, especially to the maritime history of the site.

Three large Norfolk Island Pines have been planted to the north of the Jetty Master's. These trees make an important contribution to the townscape of Catherine Hill Bay as they tend to mark the entry of the town and can be readily seen as one approaches from the south along Flowers Drive.

The site has some archaeological potential. There is some research potential to use any subsurface remains to look at contrasting life styles between Management and workers (assuming some workers houses were excavated).

The curtilage for the Jetty Masters House is defined as an Expanded Heritage Curtilage to include the alignment of the current fence line and the visual relationship between the Jetty Masters House and the Village of Catherine Hill Bay, the waterfront and its functional relationship to the operational buildings/structures that remain at the Coal Preparation Plant including the jetty, Mine Mangers Residence and railway relics.

Refer to Figure 9.1 for the approximate boundary of the curtilage.

9.1.3 Curtilage for the Coal Preparation Plant

The Coal Preparation Plant is significant through the physical fabric remaining on the site, the unique process by which the principal characteristics of coal handling, processing and storage on this site can be demonstrated. The functional relationship of the each of the remaining structures and archaeological relics to one another can be clearly interpreted.

The village of Catherine Hill Bay was formed to accommodate the needs of miners, and their families, who worked in the local coal mining industry. Therefore, the significance of the village is consequently heightened by the presence of items associated with the extraction, preparation and transportation of coal.

Therefore an Expanded Heritage Curtilage might be defined that includes the land and structures which maintains the historical and technical relationship between remnant "contributory" heritage buildings and structures as a mining site and maintain the visual connection between the site and Catherine Hill Bay village.

Refer to Figure 9.1 for the approximate boundary of the curtilage.

9.1.4 *Curtilage for Moonee Colliery*

The Moonee Colliery is of historical significance as one of the mines developed by the Wallarah Coal Company to work their leases at Catherine Hill Bay. Through the physical fabric remaining on the site, the process by which people went to work underground can be demonstrated. Evidence of this process includes: the bath house where workers changed into their work clothes and showered upon their return; the lamp room where miners were equipped to go underground and the site offices which controlled underground work, as well as the path to the mine entry. Additionally the Stump Building located on this site has a strong association with unionism.

An Expanded Heritage Curtilage has been defined to include the relationship between those items described above to one another and is defined in Figure 9.1

9.1.5 *Curtilage for Wallarah Colliery*

Walarah Colliery (formerly Crangan Bay Drift) is important as one of the last in a sequence of mines developed in the Catherine Hill Bay area to exploit coal from the Wallarah seam. The mine operated from 1957 and was mechanised from the start. Notably it was the site where the first cable belt conveyer in Australia was used. The mine was one of the last closed on this part of the Northern coalfields. Unfortunately, the removal of all the standing structures on the site and its rehabilitation means that the site's ability to demonstrate fabric or processes that embodies the significance of the place is minimal.

An Expanded Heritage Curtilage has been defined, covering the pit-top workings and coal bin. The Upcast Shaft has been given its own isolated curtilage due to its isolated location from the rest of the site.

Refer to Figure 9.1 for the approximate boundary of the curtilage.



□ Figure 9.1

Detailed Site Map Showing boundaries of the defined curtilages