



RAILWAY
STATION

YOUNG
TOWN
CENTRE

BURRANGONG
CREEK

LAMBING FLAT
CHINESE TRIBUTE
GARDEN

(NEARMAP, 2018)

TAFE
(FORMER GAOL)

CAMP HILL

YOUNG PUBLIC SCHOOL

CARRINGTON PARK

Carrington Park is the formal park of the township of Young. The park is located adjacent to Ripon Street which separates the park from the St Mary’s Catholic Church and former Convent buildings to the North(2). The park is bounded by Campbell Street in the East, Caple Street in the West and buildings such as the former jail and former courthouse in the South. The park and its surrounds provide an important cohesive landscape and urban form to the township of Young.



Carrington Park entry



St Mary's Catholic Church



Looking north east from the park to Campbell Street from the corner of Ripon Street



View towards Carrington Park looking south west from Campbell Street

VISUAL HERITAGE CURTILAGE



The key contributory items to Carrington Park and its setting:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Former public school | 7 Hennessy Catholic College |
| 2 Bunya Bunya pines | 8 St Mary's Catholic Church |
| 3 Former Courthouse | 9 St Joseph's School |
| 4 Hoop pines to Court house | 10 Elm trees |
| 5 Former gaol (now TAFE) | 11 Pine trees |
| 6 St Patrick's School | |



1 The former Young Public School



4 Hoop pines to the front of the courthouse



8 St Mary's Catholic Church located north of Carrington Park



3 The formal facade of the former court house's has a direct relationship to the park

INFRASTRUCTURE - PARK



- 1

Memorial gates
- 2

Electric light poles
- 3

Bandstand
- 4

Memorial plaques
- 5

Sarah Musgrave memorial
- 6

Children's playground
- 7

Riot Act notification
- 8

Interpretation panels
- 9

Toilet block

The park is distinguished by a number of plaques, memorials and interpretation panels that highlight significant events that relate to the park and Young.



Carrington park entry footpath



Paving alongside the band stand



The Whie Family memorial (1928)



The bandstand (1912)

CARRINGTON PARK CHARACTER



Detail of light pole noting Mayor George Cranfield. This celebrates the historic first use of three phase electric power light in Young 1889



Specimen tree



Band stand (1912) to centre of the park provides a focal feature and relates to the 19th century formal path layout



Internal view of the park showing the established character of the place and significant trees.



The public toilet building and playground to the western end of the park



Overview of the park looking towards the South-West showing small plaques to the foreground and established vegetation character of the place



Rose arbor in the park



Established landscape character of specimen trees in the park



The entry to the former Young Gaol (now TAFE)

CARRINGTON PARK CHARACTER



Riot Act remembrance sign



View towards the St. Mary's Church from the park



View from Ripon Street showing the mature pine specimen trees



View from the park towards the former Young primary school



Overview of Carrington Park, Looking towards the former Young primary school building



Memorial plaque to Bandmaster on the band stand



Former Convent, now The Hennessy Catholic school



The bandstand provides a focal feature within the park



ung's Twin City Peace and prosperity memorial plaque

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Carrington Park and its immediate setting is of State Heritage Significance as a fine example of a Victorian era public park within an established curtilage of civic and ecclesiastical buildings.

Situated above the commercial heart of Young on Camp Hill, the precinct has district views over the township of Young and its immediate setting. The area was the Lambing Flat of Burrangong Station established by the White family beyond the Limits of Location in the early 1820s. The site overlooks the creek where gold was discovered in 1860 and was the location in 1861 of the proclamation of the Riot Act in an attempt to stop miners releasing the ringleaders of the anti Chinese riots on the goldfield.

It was set aside as a public reserve in 1886 and the park was proclaimed in 1888. It was renamed Carrington Park in 1889 in celebration of Governor Lord Carrington's visit ceremonially to turn on the alternating electrical current to the town, the first three-phase power used in NSW.

From this time to the middle of the 20th century a collection of exotic trees have been planted that provide a mature vegetated amenity. These trees include elms, oaks, Kurrajongs and pines. Carrington Park is set out on a rectangular plan with paths that focus on a bandstand (1912) memorial gates (c1918) and memorial to the White Family (1928). The park has a number of community memorial plaques that represent the community's continuing association with the park as a ceremonial place of significance.

The park forms the centrepiece of a cohesive collection of late 19th century and early 20th ecclesiastical and civic buildings that include the former Grand Courthouse (1885), architect James Barnet with its three Hoop Pines and original palisade fence; St Mary's Catholic Church (1876), architect Andrea Stombucco; St Patrick's School (now Hennessy College) (1895), the former Young Primary School (1884) architect W E Kemp and two Bunya Bunya Pines in the former school grounds with other contributory buildings.

The Carrington Park precinct is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century formal park in an intact civic and ecclesiastical setting. This setting was the site of the first reading of the riot act instigating the beginnings of the White Australia Policy.

Carrington Park precinct may be compared with Belmore Park in Goulburn and Machattie Park in Bathurst particularly in their established physical entity and their relationship with grand courthouses in particular. Further, Cook Park in Orange and Cameron Park in Wellington where the parks provide an established and integral civic entity of their respective towns.



CRITERION FOR STATE SIGNIFICANCE

Carrington Park Precinct nominated for inclusion on the State Heritage Register

The Precinct comprises:

- Carrington Park
- Young High School Young TAFE
- St Mary's Catholic Church precinct
- Young Museum and Arts Centre

A *The Precinct is important in the cultural and natural history of the State*

Carrington Park precinct was the site where in 1861 the Riot Act was proclaimed in an attempt to stop miners attacking the police lockup and releasing the ringleaders of the anti-Chinese riots. This was the second reading of the riot act in NSW history, the first being in the near vicinity at Golden Point on the Burrangong Creek. Subsequent actions from this reading led to the establishment of the White Australia Policy.

Carrington Park Precinct meets the criterion for State Significance

B *It has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or groups of persons in the cultural and natural history of the State*

Carrington Park Precinct is associated with Monsignor Jerome Hennessy, 1855-1941 who is credited with leading the development of many important Catholic institutions in Young, including the Sacred Heart Hospital, Mount St Joseph's Old People's Home, Southern Cross Hall, the kindergarten and infants school and the Christian Brothers' residence. Further, the

park is named for the Governor of NSW Lord Carrington's 1889 visit ceremonially to switch on three-phase power (alternating current). Tamworth had earlier provided incandescent lighting, but only to its streets; Young provided municipal, commercial and domestic power. The buildings that form part of the precinct were designed by eminent architects including Colonial Architect James Barnet (the Great Courthouse and gaol), William Kemp (the former Public School now arts centre), Diocesan Architect Andrea Stombucco, St Marys Catholic Church and the church spire by Hennessy and Hennessy.

Carrington Park Precinct meets the criterion for State Significance

C *It is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics*

The park and its surrounds provide a cohesive and intact 19th and early 20th century established townscape of ecclesiastical and institutional architectural buildings that complement the formal and established park layout. The mature Bunya Bunya Pines and palisade fencing associated with the great courthouse provide an established framework of mature trees that have landmark

status when viewed from the centre of Young and highlight the importance of the precinct and Camp Hill as the original judicial and ecclesiastical part of Young.

Carrington Park Precinct meets the criterion for State Significance.

D *It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons*

Carrington Park and precinct is particularly associated with the Irish/Catholic Culture in NSW and the role that it played in the development of educational and spiritual life in NSW. It is also associated with the assertion of the rule of law with deliberate siting of the great courthouse in direct association and relationship to the park where the riot act was read. Carrington Park is the site of continuing social and community use with numerous plaques and memorials including a memorial to The White Family, commemorating the original squatters of the land who were known to have good relations with the Wiradjuri people.

Carrington Park Precinct meets the criterion for State Significance

CRITERION FOR STATE SIGNIFICANCE

E *It has Potential for yielding information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of NSW.*

To the author's knowledge, no archeological investigation has been undertaken in the park or its immediate surrounds.

Carrington Park Precinct does not meet the criterion for State Significance

F *It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the cultural or natural history of NSW*

Carrington Park Precinct demonstrates a direct and continuous association of the assertion of the rule of law with the place by the deliberate location and the grand architectural expression of the two storey form of the great courthouse (now Young High School) that, with its immediate curtilage of a palisade fence and formally planted and established 40metre high Queensland Hoop Pines trees, directly looks to the park where the reading of the riot act was undertaken.

Carrington Park Precinct meets the criterion for State Significance

G *It is important in demonstrating the principal of characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places /environments in NSW*

Carrington Park and its precinct demonstrates the formal layout, plantings of European and indigenous species including Kurrajong tree *Brachychiton populneus*, uncommon in park plantings west of the Great Dividing Range, the range of memorials, bandstand (1912) and vistas to the surrounding environs due to the elevated location above the centre of Young. The retention of the 19th and early 20th ecclesiastical and institutional buildings provides an appropriate curtilage that allows for the interpretation of place and setting.

Carrington Park Precinct meets the criterion for State Significance



JOINT FACILITY UNDER CONSIDERATION



