

BENDIGO LAW COURTS



LAW COURTS SOHE 2008



1 law courts bendigo front corner elevation 1994



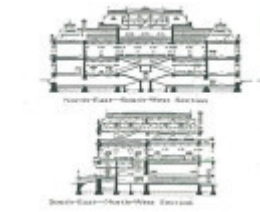
law courts bendigo entrance gates jan1999



law courts bendigo facade detail jul1984



Bendigo Law Courts historic drawings



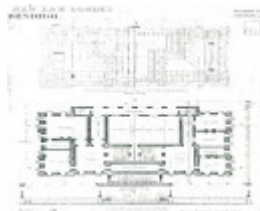
Bendigo Law Courts historic drawings



Bendigo Law Courts historic drawings



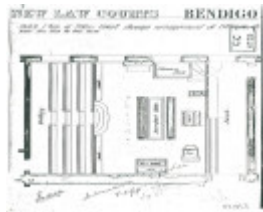
Bendigo Law Courts historic drawings



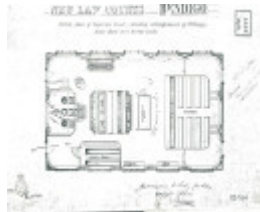
Bendigo Law Courts historic drawings



Bendigo Law Courts historic drawings



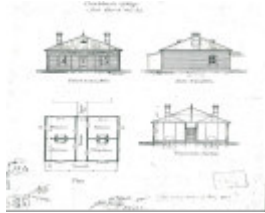
Bendigo Law Courts historic drawings



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Bendigo Law Courts historic drawings



2025. Interior view of the Supreme Court overlooking barristers' and solicitors' tables from the jury box.



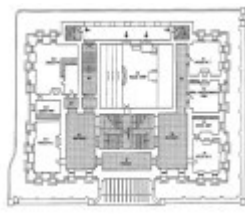
2025. View from balcony between vestibules, looking to first floor vestibule, scissor stair to the left



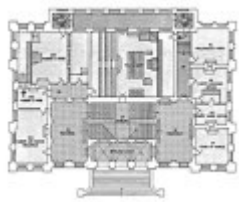
2025. Interior view of the Magistrates' Court.



2025. Interior view of plasterwork to the first floor.



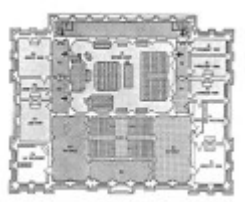
Basement Level Floor Plan



Ground Level Floor Plan



2025. Associate's desk in Supreme Court



First Level Floor Plan



2025. Judge's bench in Supreme Court.



2025. Jury box in Supreme Court.



2025. Reporters' seats and desks in Supreme Court.



2025. Barristers' and solicitors' seats and tables.



2025. Supreme Court looking from gallery.



2025. Prisoner's dock.



2025. Public gallery Supreme Court



2025. Public Gallery, Supreme Court



2025. Clerk's desk Magistrates' Court



2025. Witness box Magistrates' Court



2025. Prisoner's dock Magistrates' Court



Judge's bench, Magistrates' Court



2025. Public gallery Magistrates' Court

DIAGRAM 1466

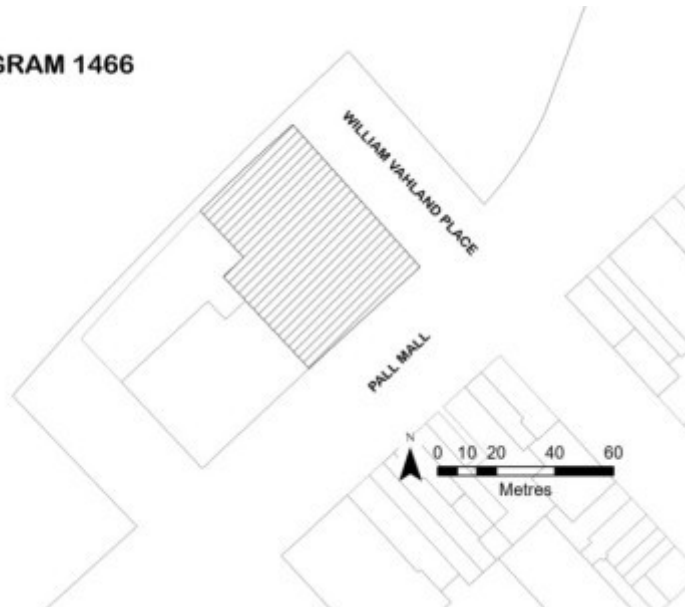


Diagram 1466

Location

71-85 PALL MALL BENDIGO, GREATER BENDIGO CITY

Municipality

GREATER BENDIGO CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1466

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO227

VHR Registration

August 20, 1982

Amendment to Registration

October 16, 2025

Heritage Listing

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - October 23, 2025

The Bendigo Law Courts is located on Djandak, the land of the Dja Dja Wurrung people.

What is significant?

The Bendigo Law Courts building was designed by the Victorian Public Works architect George W. Watson in the Victorian Second Empire style and built in 1892-96 by contractors McCulloch and McAlpine. The exterior of this extravagant stuccoed masonry building features a bluestone base, mansard roofs, dormer windows, and facades with arcuated systems of openings, superimposed piers and Corinthian pilasters. The internal arrangement of the courts provides separate circulation patterns for the jury, judge, witnesses, barristers, prisoners, sheriff and other court officials. The building is a dominant feature of Bendigo's historic precinct of public buildings designed in similar style, among which is the Bendigo Post Office (VHR H1080) which Watson designed ten years before the Law Courts. The Bendigo Law Courts also has a large collection of late nineteenth-century court room furnishings that demonstrate the building's use.

How is it significant?

The Bendigo Law Courts is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria. It satisfies the following criterion for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register:

Criterion A

Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

Criterion D

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.

Why is it significant?

The Bendigo Law Courts is of historical significance as a reflection of Victoria's economic growth during the second half of the nineteenth century. Bendigo Law Courts is historically important for the physical exuberance of the Government-funded building, including the external presentation to all elevations, interior details, and furniture and fittings, which illustrates the important contribution of Bendigo's gold mining wealth to the state. The building is also historically important for its extensive collection of nineteenth and early twentieth-century furniture and fittings, much of which has been identified as part of the original building and enable its use to be readily understood.

(Criterion A)

The Bendigo Law Courts is of architectural significance as a notable example of the French Second Empire style of architecture as applied to a large regional court complex. The Law Courts Building is unusual for having been designed to be appreciated in-the-round, with equal decorative treatment given to each elevation. It is also a fine example of the class of regional court complex for its internal spatial arrangement, which establishes a functional separation of court participants. The internal arrangement demonstrates the operation of a multi-jurisdictional complex of the late-nineteenth century.

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the Heritage Act 2017.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must **notify** the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

Specific Exemptions:

Justice Service Centre (limited to the area north-west of the laneway)

1. All internal works to the Justice Service Centre.
2. Demolition of the Justice Service Centre.
3. Upgrades to the external building envelope to comply with OHS, DDA and other operational requirements.
4. Repair, maintenance, removal and upgrades to HVAC, fire, security and other systems.
5. External alterations to the Justice Service Centre including the creation of new openings or sealing up of openings provided that the volume of the building is not increased and existing materials and colour palette are utilised.
6. Installation of new signage and repair and maintenance of existing signage to meet requirements.
7. Installation of solar panels to the roof of the Justice Service Centre.
8. All hard and soft landscaping works within the forecourt of the Justice Service Centre.
9. Removal, maintenance, repair or replacement of fencing, gates and posts to the carpark of the Justice Services Building where the works are in the same location, retain a similar level of visual permeability and are no higher than the existing.

Law Courts Building

10. Installation of safety/height access railings on the roof, where they are not visible from the street.
11. Installation of physical barriers to the roof areas and rear balconies to enable management of birds, where these are discreetly located and works are fully reversible. New penetrations to go into render in good condition.
12. Repair, maintenance and upgrade of existing CCTV cameras.
13. Installation of new CCTV cameras at the rear of the building.

Architect/Designer	Watson, George W.,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place, Registered object integral to a registered place,
Other Names	LAW COURTS,
Hermes Number	131
Property Number	

History

April 1841

First Supreme Court sat in Port Phillip District

Dec 1851

Gold discovered in Bendigo

Dec 1852

A Court of Petty Sessions (also known as the Police Court or the Magistrates' Court) was established at the Bendigo Goldfields at a site on the junction of the Bendigo Creek and Golden Gully.

1863

The Supreme Court circuit was extended to Bendigo (then Sandhurst) and seven other country towns.

1865

The Warden's Court was instituted. The Warden was a Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction in mining claims up to a certain value. The Wardens of the Mining Board were elected by holders of mining rights and they administered the by-laws that governed mining operations on Crown Lands.

1870s

Sandhurst City Council considered sites for new public buildings. In May 1879, it was reported that 'the Minister of Public Works was willing to erect large public buildings. A subcommittee was formed to determine an appropriate site.

June 1882

Passing of the Sandhurst Public Buildings Act (1882) which set aside land on Pall Mall for public buildings.

1882-1887

The Bendigo Post Office was built on Pall Mall and provided accommodation for the Victorian government departments of the sub-treasury, police, Crown Lands, Water Supply, Post and Telegraph and quarters for the Postmaster. Design completed by George W. Watson of the Public Works Department.

1890s

Economic depression hit the rest of the Victoria; Bendigo was spared of the worst of it by the gold mining revival.

1891

By popular demand, the city's name changed from Sandhurst to Bendigo.

1896

The Bendigo Law Courts were completed in the Second Empire Style by Watson. The building contained accommodation for the Supreme Court, the Police Court and the Warden's Court and was designed to complement the neighbouring Post Office.

At the time of the building's opening, the Law Courts had no sanitary plumbing or running water. As part of the construction, two ancillary buildings were provided behind the new building for a police lock up and a caretaker's residence to a design by J.R. Fisher for £887.

1911

Six vent flues were installed in the ceiling of the Supreme Court to vent the chamber through the ceiling.

1920s

Toilets and other plumbing facilities were installed progressively from the 1920s. These are chiefly located in the northern corner and within the rear arcade.

1930s

Pedestal lamps around the perimeter fence were removed by the 1930s, to be replaced with different lamp fittings in the 1950s.

1939

1890s watch house was replaced with a two-storey brick building for police offices.

1950s

Removal of the central statuary group and flanking urns from the upper parapet due to the deterioration of the pressed cement of the statues. At some point during this decade, the caretaker's cottage ceased to be occupied.

1970s

Construction of the Justice Centre required the demolition of the 1890s caretaker's cottage. It was replaced with the present-day building, which features a splayed south-east elevation to allow views of the rear from both William Vahland Place and Rosalind Park.

2023

The Bendigo Law Courts closed, and court operations were relocated to a new building in Hargreaves Street.

Selected bibliography

Bruce Trethowan and Robert Peck and Company, The Bendigo Law Courts Conservation Analysis, 1986.

Diahnn McIntosh & Frances O'Neill, Court Houses in Victoria: a survey, 1991.

Heritage Assets Branch, Bendigo Law Courts, Conservation Plan.

Lovell Chen, Bendigo Law Courts Complex Conservation Management Plan, 2018.

Extent of Registration

Heritage Act 2017

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the **Heritage Act 2017**, I give notice under section 53 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended by modifying a place in the Heritage Register:

Number: H1466

Category: Registered Place, Registered Objects Integral to a Registered Place

Place: Bendigo Law Courts

Location: 71-85 Pall Mall, Bendigo

Municipality: Greater Bendigo City

All of the Place shown hatched in Diagram 1466 encompassing all of Crown allotments 2137 and 6G Section 1C at Bendigo, Parish of Sandhurst, and the following objects integral:

1. Judge's bench with three cedar writing slopes, Supreme Court
2. Associate's desk, Supreme Court
3. Jury box, Supreme Court
4. Reporters' seats and desks (two of each), Supreme Court
5. Barristers' and solicitors' seats and tables (two panelled benches with writing slope on back, two panelled benches with curved corners and one long desk with four leather insets)
6. Witness box, Supreme Court
7. Prisoner's dock, Supreme Court
8. Public gallery, Supreme Court
9. Judge's bench, Magistrates' Court
10. Clerk's desk, Magistrates' Court
11. Prisoner's dock, Magistrates' Court
12. Witness box, Magistrates' Court
13. Public gallery including benches and front panel, Magistrates' Court

16 October 2025

STEVEN AVERY

Executive Director

[General Gazette G42 16 October 2025 p2143]

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>