

FORMER HUNTLY COURT HOUSE



FORMER HUNTLY COURT
HOUSE SOHE 2008



1 former huntly court house
front view jun1997



H1370 H1370 plan

Location

621 MIDLAND HIGHWAY HUNTLY, GREATER BENDIGO CITY

Municipality

GREATER BENDIGO CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1370

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO477

VHR Registration

November 20, 1997

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - June 24, 1999

The Former Huntly Court House was designed by the Public Works Department under the leadership of William Wilkinson Wardell in 1873 and constructed in 1874 by builder, William Cutler of Richmond for 985. The building was used as the Magistrates Court for Huntly and region until 1916 when its function was transferred to Eaglehawk. The building was bought in 1930 by the local branch of the MUIOOF who established their Loyal Sir Henry Barkly Lodge. In 1987 the building was leased to a local historical society who runs a museum from the building. The former Huntly Court House is a one storeyed brick building with gabled roof and timber framed verandah facing the principal road through Huntly. It is similar to many other brick court houses built at this time but is extraordinary in its level of intactness, both internally and with its associated structures including a portable lockup (recently returned to this site) and stables.

The Former Huntly Court House is of historical and architectural importance to the State of Victoria.

The Former Huntly Court House is of architectural importance as an intact example of a popular type of regional court house, designed by the Public Works Department in the mid 1870s. The building is a well composed and prominent site element of the streetscape. The building is of historical importance for demonstrating the development of the central goldfield area in 1870s after the initial gold rushes, when provision was made for permanent infrastructure.

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:

EXEMPTIONS FROM PERMITS:

(Classes of works or activities which may be undertaken without a permit under Part 4 of the Heritage Act 1995)

General Conditions:

All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of alterations that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such alteration shall cease and the Executive Director shall be notified as soon as possible.

If there is a conservation policy and plan approved by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it.

Nothing in this declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authority where applicable.

Interior

Interior painting and wall-papering, provided the preparation work does not remove evidence of the building's original paint or other decorative scheme.

Removal of existing carpets / flexible floor coverings eg vinyl.

Installation of carpets and flexible floor coverings

Installation of curtain tracks, rods, blinds and other window dressings.

Installation of hooks, nails and other devices for the hanging of paintings, mirrors, and other wall-mounted works of art.

Refurbishment of existing bathroom /toilet / ensuites including removal of existing sanitary fixtures and associated piping, mirrors, and wall and floor coverings, and installation of new fixtures, and wall and floor coverings.

Removal of existing kitchen benches and fixtures (stoves, dishwashers etc.) and floor coverings and installation of new kitchen benches and fixtures, including associated plumbing and wiring.

Installation of hydronic, or concealed radiant (Ceiling Foil Radiant Heating or under carpet heating) type heating, provided that the installation does not damage existing skirtings, architraves and the location of the heating unit (boiler etc) is concealed from view.

Installation of bulk insulation to the roof space.

Re-wiring provided that all new wiring is fully concealed and any original light switches, pull cords, or GPO's are retained in-situ. Note : If wiring is original to the building, timber conduits should be left in situ rather than

removed.

Installation of smoke detectors.

Installation of damp-proofing by either injection method, or "grouted pocket" method.

Exterior

Existing signage may be altered/replaced provided that the new sign is no larger than the existing, is located in the same position and that no internally illuminated signage is used.

Fencing and gates may be altered, extended or replaced provided the materials remain the same.

Erection of small outbuildings including sheds, aviaries, kennels, poultry sheds and the like, with the exception of "period " style gazebos, at the rear of the registered building provided that the outbuilding is no larger than 10 m² in floor area and no higher than 2400mm high.

Installation of garden watering systems.

Removal of air-conditioners / pipework / wiring / antennae / aerials / and making good.

Construction dates	1874,
Architect/Designer	Wardell, William W.,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Other Names	LOYAL SIR HENRY BARKLY LODGE,
Hermes Number	5185
Property Number	

History

Contextual History:History of Place:

The Huntly Court House was constructed in 1873-4 to a design by the Public Works Department, as the first court house for the Huntly Shire.

During the 1840s squatters drove cattle through what became the Huntly Shire and in 1845 the Burnewang Run was established by John and Robert Bakewell. The first land sales in the mid 1850s encouraged closer settlement and this was followed shortly after by the discovery of gold in the area. In 1860 the Campaspe District Roads Board was established as the precursor to the Huntly Shire Council which was formed on 18 July 1866. After construction of their Shire Chambers in 1867 the newly formed Council were notified by the Government that a reserve for a court house had been gazetted in Huntly. Court sessions continued to be heard in the shire chambers until 1874 when the court house was constructed.

A contract for the construction of the court house was signed by the Public Works Department and builder, William Cutler of Richmond on 23 April, 1874. The amount of the contract was £985 and the completion date was set at 24 August 1874.

Court sessions continued to be heard in the Huntly Court House until January 1916 when the court was transferred to Eaglehawk. After this the building was left vacant until leased to the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows (MUIOOF) who established their Loyal Sir Henry Barkly Lodge on 2 January 1861 and transferred to the court house in 1930.

On 13 November, 1987 the building and land was transferred to the President, Councillors and Ratepayers of the Shire of Huntly who currently maintain the building, with the assistance of the local historical society, as a museum.

Extent of Registration

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the Heritage Act, I give notice under Section 46 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended by including the Heritage Register Number 1370 in the category described as a Heritage Place:

Former Huntly Court House, Midland Highway, Huntly, Greater Bendigo City

EXTENT:

1. All of the building known as the former Huntly Court House and marked B1 on Diagram 607855 and all of the building known as the lockup and marked B2 on Diagram 607855 and all of the building known as the stable marked B3 on Diagram 607855.

2. All of the land marked L1 on diagram held by the Executive Director being all of the land described in Certificate of Title, Volume 5905, Folio 1180932, being Allotment 16 in the Township of Huntly, Parish Huntly, County Bendigo.

Dated 6 November 1997

RAY TONKIN

Executive Director

[Victoria Government Gazette No. G46 20 November 1997 pp.3201-3202]

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/>